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Pi Phi's, A.K.L.'s Lead In Scholarship

Lower Rules on Junior, Senior Requirements

Standards for Intercollegiate Sports to Remain the Same

Junior and senior eligibility requirements except in intercollegiate athletic competition have been removed almost completely, as a result of faculty action taken in June. The lowered standards do not apply to fraternity and sorority initiation, it was stated.

The only requirement for participation in extra-curricular activities this year for upperclassmen is enrollment in the university. For transfers, one semester of residence is required in the junior class, while seniors need not comply with this requirement.

The New Rules

Under the new rules freshmen may hold class office and participate in freshman athletics and in freshman forensic events. Freshmen in their second semester who are not on probation may, by permission of the committee on student life and interests, try out for positions for which they hope to be eligible in their sophomore year.

For sophomores, the new rules make mandatory regular enrollment, a program of not less than 14 credits and no unsatisfactory probation, while all transfers must have one semester of residence at Wisconsin before becoming eligible under the rules applying to sophomores.

Activities Limited

Present eligibility regulations apply to membership in organizations and activities such as the athletic board, Badger board, Cardinal board, Union

(Continued on Page 5)

Phillips Details Year's Expense

Less Than Two-Thirds of the \$4,614,752.39 Appropriation Was Available

Less than two-thirds of the total appropriation of \$4,614,752.39 given by the state to the university last year was available and used for the instruction of the university's students, figures made public by J. D. Phillips, university business manager, revealed Tuesday.

The figures showed that of the total amount of funds received by the university from the state, \$2,893,380.68 was used for general operation of Wisconsin's leading educational institution, while the remaining \$1,721,371.71 was for special appropriations, new construction and land. Even the total amount shown for general operation is not entirely chargeable to cost of instruction, since part of it also pays for research and special investigations, according to the figures.

Non-Resident Fees Higher

The figures released by Mr. Phillips also revealed that the University of Wisconsin charges non-resident students higher fees than any other state university in the middle west, and shows that a majority of the students at the state university are partially self-supporting and therefore are not all the sons and daughters of prosperous parents.

The estimated cost of instructing one student for one year at the university is \$400, according to Mr. Phillips in his discussion of the figures. Each student who is a resident of the state pays a fee of \$24 toward this instructional cost and the cost to the state for each resident student, therefore, is approximately \$376. Non-residents of the state pay an additional \$200 in nonresident tuition, so that the net cost to the state for each nonresident student is approximately \$176.

Many Self-Supporting

"It should be remembered that there is a certain amount of reciprocity between state universities in the matter of teaching nonresident

(Continued on Page 3)

Experience Unnecessary . . .

(But if you have some, that's all right too!)

The new semester finds vacancies in scores of good positions on The Daily Cardinal staffs. These jobs must be filled at once from new applicants.

If You

- Are interested in journalism, or
- Have or want experience in writing, editing, reviewing, reporting, advertising, business management, etc., etc., or
- Want to get in on the university's biggest, most important student activity, or
- Want to broaden your contacts with persons, places, and things, or
- Would like to have something enjoyable, interesting, (even exciting), and easy to do, or
- Think you might,

Attend the meeting in The Daily Cardinal offices, (third floor, Memorial Union), at 4:30 p. m. today and learn further details. Be sure to come, regardless of what you plan to do.

THE DAILY CARDINAL
University of Wisconsin Student Newspaper

University Calendar Offers Interesting Variety of Events

Marquette Grid Game First Important Event of Season

From the opening of the fall term of the university to the closing week of examinations in June, students are offered a wide variety of extra-curricular activities, ranging from lecture series arranged by the faculty committee on lectures to concert series sponsored by the Union board music group.

September

- 21 Instruction begins
- 23 Dateless dance
- 30 Dateless dance

October

- 1 (Sat) Marquette Football
- 8 (Sat) Iowa football (father's day)
- 15 Football Purdue there
- 21 Panhell Ball Union
- 22 Football Coe here
- 25 University theatre play
- 28 Agriculture school Harvest ball
- 29 Football Ohio at Columbus

November

- 1 Union board Rachmaninoff
- 4 Homecoming dateless dance
- 5 Football Illinois at Madison Homecoming
- 5 Homecoming dance
- 7 Union concert Paul Kochauski
- 11 Gridiron ball
- 11 Armistice day holiday
- 12 Football Minnesota at Madison
- 19 Football Chicago at Chicago
- 23 Haresfoot Follies
- 24 Thanksgiving day holiday
- 24 Holiday matinee dance

December

- 1 Combined glee clubs in concert
- 2 Combined glee clubs in concert
- 3 Combined glee clubs in concert
- 6 Union Board Concert Sophie Braslau
- 6 University theatre play
- 10 Basketball Carleton here
- 16 Loan Fund ball
- 18 Basketball Marquette here
- 19 Basket Ball

- 21 Christmas recess begins
- 22 Basketball Maryland there
- 30 Basketball Michigan State Teachers there

January

- 5 Classes resume
- 6-7 Last weekend for social functions

(Continued on Page 2)

Men Invade Kitchens; Plan Cooperative Living Houses

Apply for Housekeeping Jobs To Employment Office, Miss King Says

Finding it absolutely necessary to earn both their board and room or its equivalent in cash while they continue their studies at the university during the coming year, 200 young men have finally begun an invasion of a field of work which for centuries had commonly been supposed to be restricted entirely to the weaker sex.

Claiming adequate experience in house work, these men students have applied to the student employment bureau for aid in obtaining work in Madison homes. Desiring to earn their room and board, they are willing to do all kinds of house work—clean house, wash dishes, serve table and act as butlers, play nursemaid to children, act as gardener and caretaker, chauffeur—in general, make of themselves a sort of combination house servant and general outdoor handy man.

While the 200 young men have applied to the bureau for this kind of work, only 100 women have offered to accept housework positions while they attend the university, according to Miss Alice King, director of the bureau. It is the first time in the seven-year history of the bureau that men

(Continued on Page 2)

Town Prexy Says 'Howdy'

The citizens of Madison are proud of the University of Wisconsin and appreciate keenly the responsibility which is ours in keeping Madison a suitable place for the students of the university. I want to assure you you will find all of the citizens of Madison anxious and willing at all times to cooperate with you in every possible way in order to make your stay here profitable and happy.

There are several very definite indications that prosperity is returning and I envy the opportunities which you will have upon graduation, because I feel that long before you graduate economic conditions in this country will be upon a higher plane than ever before.

A. G. SCHMEDEMAN, Mayor.

Whitefield Named W. S. G. A. Head To Succeed Mead

Stella Whitefield '34 will head the Women's Self-Government association in place of Priscilla Ann Mead '33, who did not return this fall. Aiding her will be a staff of 13 officers representing each class in the university. They are:

Betty Brown '33, vice president; Charlotte Bennett '34, secretary; Mary Sheridan '34, treasurer; Hannah Greeley '34, census chairman; Doris Johnson '33, senior class representative; Virginia Vollmer '34, junior class representative; Jean Charters '35, sophomore class representative; Frances Stiles '35, district chairman; Jean Heikamp '34, judicial chairman; Charlotte Bissell '33, elections chairman; and Laura Bickel '33, senior representative on Union council.

Junior representative to Union Council will be appointed later, and a freshman class representative will be elected. Margaret Modie '31 has assumed the position of hostess for the Memorial Union formerly occupied by Lee Bacon. Miss Bacon has gone east for study.

Merlyn S. Pitzele Forcibly Ejected From Coal Fields

Merlyn S. Pitzele '34, was among four university students who were arrested when they attempted to investigate conditions in the coal fields of southern Illinois where miners are striking in protest to forced cuts in wages. The names of the other students were not revealed, but they were held for charges of "criminal intent," and released only on condition that they depart.

Will Live in Abandoned Fraternity Houses Doing Own Work

Faced with the necessity of making every penny count while they continue their higher education, many university students have already reserved living quarters in the two new cooperative houses for men recently established by the Badger institution. To save every possible cost, the students will do part of their own housekeeping in the new resident quarters.

The two houses, formerly used by fraternities as chapter houses, were made available to the state university about a month ago, and school officials, realizing that many students will be desirous of saving all they can this year by reducing their living costs, decided to throw the houses open this fall as the first cooperative houses for men to be established on any large scale at the university.

The houses are to be run on a cost basis, with board and room being furnished the student residents at about \$30 a month—only one dollar a day. This figure is much lower than the average cost of living in Madison, and is brought to such an economical level because the students themselves

(Continued on Page 3)

Men's Grades Below Women; Dorms High

All Fraternities, Sororities Escape Probation; Adams, Tripp Tie

Pi Beta Phi and Alpha Kappa Lambda lead sororities and fraternities in scholarship for the second semester of last year, recent figures from Dean Scott H. Goodnight's office reveal.

Earning an average of 1.650 grade points all sorority women at the university maintained a higher average scholarship standing than all fraternity men, it was revealed.

Women Lead

Although the women students in sororities lead the fraternity men in scholarship standing, just as they have for some years past, both men and women earned a slightly increased number of grade points per credit studied during the period, the figures showed. The average grade points per credit earned by all fraternity men was 1.397.

Comparison of these figures with those of the last two years reveals that both men and women belonging to fraternities or sororities at the university have increased their scholarship standings considerably. Two years ago, according to the records, the average grade point standing for women was 1.592, while that for men was 1.344. A year ago, women maintained an average grade point standing of 1.575, while men earned 1.359 grade points per credit.

Fraternity Pledges High

Although the active members of the social sororities on the campus maintained a higher scholarship standing than the members of the social fraternities, the figures show that the pledges of the social fraternities earned a higher average of grade points per credit than did the social sororities. The average grade points per credit earned by the pledges of the social fraternities was 1.132 while that for the social sororities was 1.114.

Among the professional societies at the university, the sororities obtained a higher scholarship standing among both active members and pledges than did the fraternities. The active members of the professional sororities earned an average of 1.979 grade points per credit, while the pledges earned 1.786 grade points. The active members of the professional fraternities earned only 1.486 grade points per credit, while the average of their pledges was only 1.516.

Men's Dormitories High

While sorority women lead the fraternity men in scholarship standing, just the opposite was true of the dormitories, where the men's dormitories had a higher average than those of the women, according to the figures. The average number of grade points per credit earned by all men's dormitories was 1.834, while the average for women's dormitories was 1.680.

Among the men's dormitories Adams hall and Tripp hall were tied with exactly 1.559 grade points per credit for their residents. Among the women's dormitories, Barnard hall led Chadbourne hall with a grade point average for its residents of 1.731 to an average of 1.620 for Chadbourne, according to the figures.

The complete tabulations are:

SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

Rank	Actives	Average
1.	Alpha Kappa Lambda	1.831
2.	Triangle	1.813
3.	Sigma Phi Sigma	1.776
4.	Phi Pi Phi	1.733
5.	Acacia	1.636
6.	Sigma Phi	1.640
7.	Beta Theta Pi	1.604
8.	Phi Kappa	1.593
9.	Lambda Chi Alpha	1.591
10.	Delta Chi	1.590
11.	Zeta Beta Tau	1.573
12.	Theta Kappa Nu	1.523
13.	Sigma Phi Epsilon	1.520
14.	Alpha Gamma Rho	1.513
15.	Tau Kappa Epsilon	1.488
16.	Delta Tau Delta	1.486
17.	Phi Epsilon Pi	1.472
18.	Chi Phi	1.467
19.	Delta Sigma Phi	1.462
20.	Theta Delta Chi	1.453
21.	Alpha Chi Rho	1.431

(Continued on Page 6)

Men Will Resort To Kitchen Work

(Continued from page 1)
have outnumbered the women in their applications for work in a field formerly held to belong to women alone, she said.
Up to the present time, 1,400 students who expect to enroll at Wisconsin during the next two weeks have made personal applications for part-time work, according to Miss King. Another 350 have sent their applications to the bureau in the form of letters. Of the total number who have already applied, nearly 1,200 want jobs which will give them their board and room, or its equivalent in cash.

Pleads for Jobs

A plea to Madison residents to aid the students by giving them whatever part-time jobs they have around their homes or places of business was made by Miss King, who recalled that the money the students earn is all spent in Madison, and that it enables many of them to obtain their education—an opportunity for which many Wisconsin alumni have never forgotten the city and its residents.

With wages for the part-time work that students can do down from 10 to 15 per cent in all lines, Miss King expects to be able to find work for 2,500 to 3,000 students during the coming year. This would compare favorably with last year, when approximately 3,000 students were taken care of, she said.

Students Are Ingenious

Students are ingenious in figuring out ways and means of finding work and earning money while they attend school, according to Miss King. Calling upon their past experience in all lines of work, the students determine just exactly what they can do best, and then leave no stone unturned to find work.

One student last year found that he had had experience in 15 different kinds of work. He arranged a list of all the jobs he could do—and they included everything from washing cars to teaching piano—on a sheet of paper, on which he placed his name and telephone number. These he circulated among Madison housewives and business men.

One Is Chef

Another young man who has had much experience in cooking wants to serve as sort of servant-chef for some Madison family in which the wife has too much else to do besides her cooking, while a woman student who once

Many Events Are Listed on Calendar

(Continued from page 1)

- 7 Pre Prom Dance
- 7 Basketball Chicago here
- 9 Basketball Iowa here
- 14 Basketball Indiana there
- 16 Basketball Northwestern there
- February**
- 2 Registration for new and re-entering students
- 3 Junior Prom
- 3 Basketball Loyola here

- 4 Basketball Ohio State there
- 6 Basketball Chicago there
- 13 Union Concert Gregor Iofatforysky
- 19 Gridiron Banquet
- 21 Union Concert Kreisler
- 27 University Singers

April

- 4 Spring Recess
- 12 Classes begin
- 16 Easter Sunday
- 21 Military Ball
- 20 Haresfoot Plays
- 20-21-22 Haresfoot Plays
- 27-28-29 Haresfoot Plays

May

- 6 Spring Carnival

REGULAR EVENTS:

Event	Time	Place	Sponsors
Sunday Music Hour	4:15 Sundays	Great Hall	Union
	Nov. 6 to Mar. 18		
Saturday Night Club (Dance)	Every Saturday	Great Hall	Union board
Matinee Dance (free)	Saturday	Great Hall	Union
Reading Hour	4:30 each Thurs.	Great Hall	Speech Dept.

- 6 Instruction begins
- 6 Basketball Ohio State here
- 10 Dateless Dance
- 11 Basketball Illinois there
- 13 Basketball Iowa there
- 14 Union Concert Paul Robeson
- 18 Basketball Indiana here
- 20 Basketball Illinois here
- 22 Washington's Birthday Holiday
- 24 Sophomore Shuffle
- 25 Basketball Northwestern here

March

- 2 Combined Glee Clubs

- 9 Senior Recital
- 13 U. W. Festival
- 19-20 Last weekend for social function
- 19-20 Mothers' weekend
- 19 Dance Drama
- 20 Dance Drama
- 30 Memorial Day Holiday
- June**
- 5-13 Final Exams
- 26 Summer Session Opens.

managed tea rooms has applied for the opportunity of managing completely teas and other social affairs for those Madison folk on whom the preparation for social functions rest heavily.

Hundreds of other students want house work, janitor work, stenographic work, tutoring positions, book-keeping jobs, barbering and meat market positions, gardening, carpentering, serving work, cooking, washing dishes, taking care of children—anything that will bring them part of the wherewithal to earn the money they need to obtain a higher education, according to Miss King, who asks those who have work for students to call her at either B. 7612 or B. 580.

sociation will hold its 1933 convention in Madison, Edward J. Ireland, fellow in pharmacy, announced on his return from the 1932 meeting recently held in Toronto.

The convention will also mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the course in pharmacy at the university, with many students expected to return for the convention and the reunion to be held at that time.

Oscar Rennebohm, president of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical association, will be in charge of the plans for the national convention.

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Survey Shows Students Liberal

Attitude of Students Neither Conservative Nor Extremely Radical

Students enrolled in classes in the university are neither as radical in their tendencies as the average working man in the United States, nor as conservative as the average business man or captain of industry, a survey on the attitudes of different classes of persons on questions of political, social, economic importance facing the country today has revealed.

The survey was conducted by two students under the direction of Prof. Kimball Young and C. L. Dedrick of the sociology department. The two students, Arthur H. Chadwick, Rockville Center, N. Y., and Kathleen Cooney, Appleton, submitted the report of their work for their bachelor of arts degrees.

Weigh Reaction

By weighing the reactions of students, workmen, and business men to more than 100 statements, some of them decidedly "radical" while others were just as decidedly "conservative," the investigators were able to determine the radical and conservative tendencies of either individuals or groups. The following statements, picked at random from the long list, indicate the general type of statements with which the individuals to whom they were presented were expected to either agree or disagree:

"Workmen of the world should unite and as was done in Russia, cast off their chains."

"Only when labor owns and controls all industry will it get all it deserves."

"Stamp Out Communism"

"All inheritances should be confiscated for the benefit of all."

"Communism is a foreign importation and should be stamped out."

"The wealthy are taxed far beyond reason today."

"The present order gives everyone the opportunity to rise as high as he deserves."

In conducting the survey, the long list of statements such as these were given to groups of shop workers in New York City and Madison, Wis., to a group of business men and captains of industry in Chicago, and to students in the University of Wisconsin.

Agree, Disagree

Revealing at once hearty accord with some of the statements and sharp disagreement with others, the replies showed in general that:

1. Lower-paid employees are radical in their attitudes on present-day social, political, and economic questions, while the higher paid employees lean towards conservatism;

2. Captains of industry and business men in general are ultra-conservative;

3. The attitude of the students rests in between the two other groups, being less radical than that of the working men, but also less conservative than that of the business men.

Open Two Men's Co-op Houses

(Continued from page 1)

will help keep down the costs by caring for their own rooms.

The houses will be operated on the same plan as the cooperative houses for women have been operated by the university so successfully for the past 10 years. Competent, experienced managers will run them, and daily inspections will be made to see that the rooms kept by the students themselves are in order. Thoroughly wholesome food, ample in quantity, will be served to the students in the dining rooms.

Accommodations for 50

The houses are large, comfortable and well-furnished, located within half a block of the university campus, and will accommodate 50 men. About half of the living quarters in the two houses have already been reserved by students, according to J. D. Phillips, business manager of the university, to whom the reservations are sent accompanied by a \$5 deposit.

It is expected that this cooperative plan for men, with its low cost, central location, wholesome food, comfortable and home-like living conditions, and the atmosphere of fellowship among students, will result in rapidly filling the houses to capacity.

Dollar BOOKS

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Phillips Tells How Money Is Spent

(Continued from Page 1)

students," Mr. Phillips points out. "Many Wisconsin residents attend the universities supported by other states. Incidentally, the state of Wisconsin is probably ahead of the game in this respect inasmuch as the non-resident fee at Wisconsin is higher than at any other state university in the United States. Non-resident fees at the University of Illinois are only \$55, at Minnesota, \$30, and at Michigan, only \$25."

That most of the students at the university are not the sons and daughters of prosperous parents is indicated by the fact that 53 per cent of the students in attendance during the first semester of 1931-32 were to some degree self-supporting, the report states, pointing out that many students are wholly self-supporting while attending the university.

Figures Show Services

The large number of services which the university carries on for the people of the state, besides its educational function, is shown by the following compilation of figures, which reveal that a large share of the funds appropriated by the legislature are not to be included in educational costs. The figures show to what purposes the funds were put last year.

General Operation\$2,893,380.68

Special Appropriations:

Apple Scab Investigations	2,607.98
Economic Survey of the State	6,123.79
Broadcasting Station	222.45
Insurance on University property	37,790.37
Fuel	99,831.03
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	178,122.38
Books, Apparatus, etc	205,452.35

University Extension	295,576.64
Agricultural Extension	138,466.38
Agric. Branch Stations	45,972.63
Tobacco Investigations	7,405.27
Truck Crop Investigations	4,685.24
Hog Cholera Serum Investigations	2,452.75

Pharmaceutical Experiment Station	5,078.36
State Toxicologist	4,146.88
Memorial Park Maintenance	490.65
Scientific Investigations	90,212.24
Wisconsin General Hospital	7,805.81

Psychiatric Institute	37,850.19
Hygienic Laboratory	38,511.19
State Geologist	40,504.69
New Construction and Land	472,062.44
Total receipts from the State of Wisconsin	\$4,614,752.39

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CITY STATE

Every State, 48 Foreign Nations Send Students to Wisconsin

Canada Leads Countries, Illinois Tops States With 1,236

Thirty-eight foreign lands representing every part of the world and every climate on the globe, sent 124 students to the university during the past year to obtain their higher education, it was revealed by figures released by the university statistician recently.

Only 16 women were among the 124 foreign students enrolled in the university during the last year, the figures revealed. Only four countries, Belgium, Esthonia, France, and Uruguay, sent only women and no men to the Badger university. Most of the countries were represented by men only.

China Ranks Second

Canada, with 31 registered, led all other foreign countries in the number of student representatives enrolled. The Philippine Islands sent 10 students to the university while four other countries, England, Germany, Mexico and Russia, were represented by five students each.

The total number of students from foreign countries on the Badger campus represented less than one per cent of the total number enrolled during the entire year, the figures revealed. A total of 75 per cent of the more than 13,000 students who studied at Wisconsin during the year were from Wisconsin, while 24 per cent were from the other 47 states in the union.

Remainder Are Scattered

Other foreign countries and the number of students from each were as follows: Turkey, Japan, and Hawaii, three each; Cihle, France, Panama Canal Zone, Persia, and South Africa, two each; and Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Esthonia, Guatemala, India, Jugoslavia, Korea, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Porto Rico, Scotland, Siam, Switzerland, Ukraine, and Uruguay, one each.

Every state in the union, the District of Columbia, and many of the possessions of the United States were represented among the more than 13,000 students who sought their higher education here.

The figures were comprised of the total number of students enrolled in the regular session, the summer session, and all agricultural and short course during the entire school year 1931-32. The largest number of students were registered in the regular school year, which had a total enrollment of 9,355, the figures revealed.

65 Per Cent From Wisconsin

Approximately 65 per cent of the entire 13,216 students on the campus during the entire year were from Wisconsin homes, according to the figures. Another 34 per cent came from the other 47 states, and the District of Columbia, while about one per cent came from possessions of the United States and foreign countries. In the regular session alone, 75 per cent of the students came from Wisconsin, and 24 per cent from other states, while one per cent came from foreign countries—figures which reveal the recognition given the university as an educational institution of the first rank.

Although all states were represented on the Badger campus, several eastern and western states sent only a few students, while the representation was heavier from middle-western, southern, and some of the larger eastern states. Those states represented by only a few students were Nevada, with one student, Wyoming with two, Delaware with three, and Vermont with four.

Outside of Wisconsin, Illinois was represented by the next largest number of students at the Wisconsin school, with 1,236 young men and women from that state registered during the year. New York was second with 393 students, Ohio third with 373, Indiana fourth with 279, Michigan fifth with 266, Pennsylvania sixth with 239, Iowa seventh with 221, Missouri eighth with 207, Minnesota ninth with 198, and Kansas tenth with 124 students enrolled.

The number of students from other states at Wisconsin during the entire year were as follows:

Eastern States High

Alabama, 13; Arizona, 13; Arkansas, 26; California, 48; Colorado, 23; Connecticut, 34; District of Columbia, 22; Florida, 20; Georgia, 17; Idaho, 13; Kentucky, 44; Louisiana, 33;

Maine, 10; Maryland, 13; Massachusetts, 70; Mississippi, 26; Montana, 28; Nebraska, 78; New Hampshire, six; New Jersey, 89; New Mexico, nine; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 43; Oklahoma, 52; Oregon, 23; Rhode Island, nine; South Carolina, 12; South Dakota, 58; Tennessee, 33; Texas, 73; Utah, 14; Virginia,

12; Washington, 15; and West Virginia, 51.

The total number of out-of-state students attending the university during the entire past year was 4,589, while the total number from foreign countries was 124. Although practically all of the other states were represented by more women than men, Wisconsin sent many more men than women to its state university, the figures revealed.

In 1929, for the first time in almost 2,000 years, Hebrew characters appeared on coins of Palestine.

SPRAY RINGS ORGANIZED

Exactly 230 spray rings have been organized this year among Wisconsin farmers producing apples, cherries, plums, and pears announces Conrad L. Kuehner, extension horticulturist. These farmers have produced a moderately large crop of clean fruit this year he reports. In Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Racine, and Washington counties the growers have organized cooperative fruit markets operating along the roadside. Each of the stands sell the crop of from two to 10 growers. All of the fruit is graded and packed according to state standards.

There may be such a thing as heaven sent genius, but there is no heaven-born actor. Acting is an art or a business, whichever you like to call it, and it has to be learned just as surely as any other business if the aspirant is to have a fair chance of success.—George Arliss.

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Immigrant Pictures Century-Old Depression in Letters to Home

Historical Society Acquires 160 Old Letters From German University

A picture of the hard times that existed in Wisconsin and other middle western states almost one hundred years ago is obtained from early German immigrant letters now in possession of Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the state historical society.

Written by Thomas Radermacher to his parents in Honningen, Rhenish, Prussia, and dated March 27, 1845, the letters describe the depression period of the early 1840s. This period was a hangover of the panic of 1837 that swept over the middle west.

"Since 1841 it has been pretty bad in America," the German immigrant wrote to his parents. "When a new president came into office in March, 1841, he discontinued all public activities, causing widespread unemployment. Many could hardly obtain any work at all. So all who had no land of their own had to go to work for other farmers, which made wages very low.

Farmers Made Nothing

"Also, the farmers were not able to pay high wages, for pork was so abundant that hogs weighing under 150 pounds sold for one cent per pound, over 200 pounds at one and one-half cents, and over 300 pounds at two cents. A bushel of wheat brought 40 cents, and beef was equally cheap. Everything was so abundant that when the farmers had paid, their laborers and figured the result, they had nothing left."

By the time the letter was written in 1845, "things have improved a good deal already," the writer declared. He explained that the price of meat had gone up to three and four cents a pound and wheat and wages had increased to a higher level than during the previous two years.

New President Helped

"In March we got a new president, and every one believes that all public works will be resumed," he wrote. "The news has already come that the work on the canal here, which had already cost 13 millions, will be resumed next June."

This letter is one of 160, copies of which have recently been acquired by the Wisconsin historical society from the University of Bonn, in Germany. Acquisition of letters represents an attempt on the part of the state society to reconstruct the history of early America on the basis of the information contained in early immigrant letters.

Gather More Letters

"We shall never be able to give the world a picture of early American history until we consider fully the history of American immigrants," Dr. Schafer asserted in commenting on the letters. "In order to secure a clear basis of American history, we must

understand thoroughly that period of transition from foreigner to American. We must know how the foreigner felt during the time he became adapted to American colonial conditions."

In a trip to Europe in 1928, Dr. Schafer made arrangements with various institutions in many countries for cooperation in obtaining copies of early immigrant letters, sent back to the old country by immigrants in America. From these letters he hopes to obtain the historical data he desires. Countries where he made arrangements for these letters are England, Ireland, Wales, Germany and Switzerland.

Eligibility Rules Revised Downward

(Continued from Page 1)

board, Union council, Union assisting staff, elections committee, interfraternity executive board, W. S. G. A. office, women's judiciary committee, editorial and business staffs of the student publications, chairmen and assistant chairmen of Prom, Military ball, homecoming, Father's day and Mother's day committees; productions of the Wisconsin theater, Haresfoot, intercollegiate debates, glee clubs, and student managers.

The revised rules will apply to these activities, and also to other activities as they may develop which involve public representation of the university or participation in a public performance or trip.

Offer Amendments

The new rules were adopted by the faculty following the withdrawal of an amendment offered by Andrew T. Weaver, chairman of the new athletic board, that they should also apply to intercollegiate athletics as far as possible. Following the withdrawal of this amendment by Prof. Weaver, the faculty voted down a motion to lay the entire matter over until the first meeting of the faculty next fall, and then, on another ballot, adopted the rules as originally recommended.

In recommending the adoption of the rules, Dean Scott H. Goodnight explained that the revision represents a lowering of the standards of eligibility for upper classmen, but not for freshmen. He pointed out that the present rules are too technical, making them difficult to enforce, and he said that the revised rules have the approval of the deans and junior deans.

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Extension Clinic Will Attack Defects In Speech This Fall

Milwaukee, Wis. — Speech defects will be attacked by a clinic for the

correction of speech at the university extension division this fall. The clinic is an innovation at the extension division and will be under the direction of Dr. West.

Special departments and institutes will be conducted for students and business people desiring cash returns

as well as for those who attend classes just for the sake of learning.

Courses in many different subjects, including astronomy, psychology, literature, business and religion will be offered, as well as a course in one which is expected to attract many this year, taxation.

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Dean Releases Group Averages

(Continued from Page 1)

22. Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1.428
23. Pi Kappa Alpha	1.417
24. Phi Kappa Sigma	1.376
25. Delta Kappa Epsilon	1.363
26. Sigma Chi	1.345
27. Theta Chi	1.342
28. Theta Xi	1.329
29. Chi Psi	1.318
30. Phi Delta Theta	1.316
31. Phi Sigma Delta	1.309
32. Psi Upsilon	1.297
33. Sigma Nu	1.292
34. Phi Gamma Delta	1.281
35. Alpha Delta Phi	1.274
36. Alpha Sigma Phi	1.267
37. Alpha Tau Omega	1.242
38. Delta Upsilon	1.233
39. Pi Lambda Phi	1.213
40. Phi Kappa Tau	1.173
41. Alpha Epsilon Pi	1.157
42. Kappa Sigma	1.137
43. Zeta Psi	1.123
44. Phi Kappa Psi	1.076
Actives	1.421
Rank Pledges	Average
1. Triangle	2.290
2. Pi Lambda Phi	2.286
3. Phi Gamma Delta	2.094
4. Alpha Kappa Lambda	1.836
5. Phi Pi Phi	1.685
6. Alpha Gamma Rho	1.603
7. Theta Kappa Nu	1.533
8. Phi Epsilon Pi	1.516
9. Phi Sigma Delta	1.409
0. Sigma Nu	1.409
1. Sigma Chi	1.365
2. Phi Kappa Psi	1.275
3. Delta Chi	1.265
4. Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1.250
5. Phi Kappa Tau	1.220
6. Alpha Chi Rho	1.165
7. Delta Tau Delta	1.162
8. Phi Kappa Sigma	1.155
9. Sigma Phi Epsilon	1.104
0. Alpha Delta Phi	1.093
1. Acacia	1.085
2. Zeta Psi	1.059
3. Theta Chi	1.052
4. Tau Kappa Epsilon	1.006
5. Alpha Epsilon Pi	1.000
6. Alpha Tau Omega	1.000
7. Sigma Phi Sigma	.980
8. Beta Theta Pi	.939
9. Phi Kappa	.938
0. Psi Upsilon	.904
1. Lambda Chi Alpha	.894
2. Delta Kappa Epsilon	.877
3. Alpha Sigma Phi	.855
4. Chi Phi	.814
5. Sigma Phi	.768
6. Delta Sigma Phi	.727
7. Phi Delta Theta	.684
8. Theta Xi	.680

39. Delta Upsilon	.....	.600
40. Pi Kappa Alpha	.....	.533
41. Zeta Beta Tau	.....	.466
42. Chi Psi	.....	.276
43. Theta Delta Chi	.....	.273
44. Kappa Sigma	.....	.180
Pledges	.....	1.132
SORORITIES		
Rank	Actives	Average
1.	Pi Beta Phi	1.892
2.	Gamma Phi Beta	1.890
3.	Alpha Delta Pi	1.860
4.	Kappa Delta	1.834
5.	Alpha Gamma Delta	1.825
6.	Delta Zeta	1.806
7.	Alpha Xi Delta	1.795
8.	Delta-Delta Delta	1.787
9.	Alpha Chi Omega	1.750
10.	Kappa Alpha Theta	1.745
11.	Sigma Kappa	1.745
12.	Theta Phi Alpha	1.718
13.	Kappa Kappa Gamma	1.711
14.	Phi Omega Pi	1.708
15.	Phi Mu	1.663
16.	Delta Gamma	1.661
17.	Alpha Phi	1.647
18.	Beta Phi Alpha	1.628
19.	Beta Sigma Omicron	1.615
20.	Alpha Omicron Pi	1.590
21.	Chi Omega	1.586
22.	Alpha Epsilon Phi	1.492
23.	Phi Sigma Sigma	1.480
Actives	.....	1.730
Rank	Pledges	Average
1.	Alpha Delta Pi	1.828
2.	Beta Sigma Omicron	1.781
3.	Beta Phi Alpha	1.717
4.	Alpha Gamma Delta	1.633
5.	Gamma Phi Beta	1.527
6.	Kappa Delta	1.410
7.	Kappa Kappa Gamma	1.292
8.	Delta Gamma	1.270
9.	Pi Beta Phi	1.218
10.	Sigma Kappa	1.122
11.	Phi Sigma Sigma	1.115
12.	Phi Mu	1.088
13.	Delta Zeta	1.026
14.	Alpha Xi Delta	1.008
15.	Theta Phi Alpha	1.000
16.	Phi Omega Pi	.982
17.	Alpha Phi	.882
18.	Alpha Epsilon Phi	.798
19.	Delta Delta Delta	.721
20.	Chi Omega	.703
21.	Alpha Chi Omega	.696
22.	Kappa Alpha Theta	.667
23.	Alpha Omicron Pi	.107
Pledges	.....	1.114
PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES		
Rank	Actives	Average
1.	Tau Delta	1.882
2.	Alpha Kappa Psi	1.881
3.	Nu Sigma Nu	1.875
4.	Phi Epsilon Kappa	1.808
5.	Alpha Chi Sigma	1.789
6.	Delta Theta Sigma	1.609
7.	Kappa Psi	1.605
8.	Phi Beta Pi	1.544

9. Phi Delta Epsilon	1.533
10. Alpha Kappa Kappa	1.514
11. Delta Sigma Pi	1.444
12. Kappa Eta Kappa	1.393
13. Phi Chi	1.239
14. Phi Delta Phi	1.217
15. Tau Epsilon Rho	1.063
16. Phi Alpha Delta	1.012
17. Gamma Eta Gamma	.949
Actives	1.486
Rank Pledges	Average
1. Nu Sigma Nu	2.375
2. Kappa Eta Kappa	2.028
3. Alpha Chi Sigma	2.015
4. Alpha Kappa Psi	1.932
5. Alpha Kappa Kapa	1.815
6. Phi Chi	1.780
7. Delta Sigma Pi	1.745
8. Phi Epsilon Kappa	1.656
9. Delta Theta Sigma	1.624
10. Kappa Psi	1.492
11. Phi Beta Pi	1.368
12. Gamma Eta Gamma	1.307
13. Phi Delta Epsilon	1.276
14. Phi Alpha Delta	1.110
15. Tau Epsilon Rho	.825
16. Phi Delta Phi	.627
Tau Delta had no pledges.	
Pledges	1.516
PROFESSIONAL SORORITIES	
Rank Actives	Average
1. Kappa Epsilon	2.786
2. Sigma Alpha Iota	2.113
3. Phi Upsilon Omicron	2.077
4. Phi Chi Theta	1.973
5. Phi Beta	1.930
6. Coranto	1.913
7. Sigma Lambda	1.836
8. Alpha Epsilon Iota	1.778
Actives	1.979
Rank Pledges	Average
1. Kappa Epsilon	2.467
2. Sigma Lambda	1.869
3. Phi Beta	1.796
4. Sigma Alpha Iota	1.608
5. Coranto	1.587
Alpha Epsilon Iota had no pledges	
Phi Chi Theta had no pledges	
Phi Upsilon Omicron had no pledges	
Pledges	1.786
MEN'S DORMITORIES	
Rank House	Average
1. Botkin	1.868
2. Richardson	1.818
3. Faville	1.772
4. Spooner	1.689
5. Siebecker	1.681
6. Fallows	1.612

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7. Vilas	1.577
8. Noyes	1.508
9. High	1.483
10. Bashford	1.471
11. Frankenburger	1.451
12. Ochsner	1.413
13. Tarrant	1.375
14. Gregory	1.289
Average	1.559
WOMEN'S DORMITORIES	
Rank Hall	Average
1. Barnard Hall	1.731
2. Chadbourne Hall	1.620
Average	1.680
DORMITORY AND FRATERNITY AVERAGES BY RANK	
Rank Group	Average
1. All Men's Dormitories	1.834
2. Adams Hall	1.559
3. Tripp Hall	1.559
4. Adams and Tripp Halls	1.559
5. Y. M. C. A.	1.520
6. Prof. Fraternities, pledges	1.516
7. Prof. Fraternities, actives	1.486
8. All Fraternities, actives	1.436
9. Social Fraternities, actives	1.421
10. All Fraternity Men*	1.397
11. All Fraternities, pledges	1.239
12. Social Fraternities, pledges	1.132
* Duplications between social and professional fraternities excluded from this total.	
DORMITORY AND SORORITY AVERAGES BY RANK	
Rank Group	Average
1. Prof. Sororities, actives	1.979
2. Prof. Sororities, pledges	1.786
3. All Sororities, actives	1.770

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4. Barnard Hall	1.731
5. Social Sororities, actives	1.730
6. All Dormitories	1.680
7. All Sorority Women*	1.650
8. Chadbourne Hall	1.620
9. All Sororities, pledges	1.244
10. Social Sororities, pledges	1.114
* Duplications between social and professional sororities excluded from this total.	

Full Time Leader Named for Prison Teaching Work

School work under a full time residential educational director will start immediately for convicts at the state penitentiary at Waupun, according to an announcement by the university extension division.

John Faville, jr., Menomonie, has been named to the post, to enlarge the work which has been carried on at the prison by Dean Chester Allen, of the extension division, who has made bi-monthly trips over a period of years. Institute reading, correspondence courses, and classroom work will be carried on.

Approximately 400 convicts have nothing to do, and it is expected that they will occupy their time with improving their minds. Faville is a graduate of Beloit college and has been teaching at Stout institute.

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State's Citizens' Health Value Estimated at Thirty Billion

Bardeen Outlines Work of Medical School in Advancing Aid

The health of the people of Wisconsin, estimated to be worth five times more than all other wealth in the state put together, is valued at 30 billion dollars. From this commercial aspect alone nothing is more important than to preserve health and prevent disease among the citizens of Wisconsin, especially in these times of depression.

This is the stand taken by Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, dean of the medical school. Commenting on the work that the university is doing for the state in its attempt to live up to its ideal of service to all Badger citizens, Dean Bardeen maintains that the function of the medical school and its associated divisions is to help in the advancement of knowledge and to aid in placing advancing knowledge of medicine and hygiene within reach of all Wisconsin people.

Aids State Five Ways

Five ways in which the university medical school is now aiding the citizens of Wisconsin to maintain health, were enumerated by Dr. Bardeen. They are:

1. By scientific investigation concerning the causes and control of disease. From this standpoint the medical school is fortunate in being in close contact with other university scientific departments. Thus discoveries made in the college of agriculture concerning vitamins, the action of ultra violet light and the like in the medical school have been studied from the standpoint of human medicine and discoveries concerning the glands of internal secretion made in the department of biology have been applied in the laboratories of the medical school to human problems. At present in the medical school among the more important problems being studied are these relating to heart disease, cancer, infantile paralysis and the therapeutic action of various drugs.

Protect State Health

2. By extending through associated laboratory services aid in the diagnosis of disease to physicians and

health officers throughout the state. It has been estimated that 90 per cent of the conditions for which a physician is ordinarily consulted can be well treated by a good general practitioner at the home or in the office. His work is greatly helped by a specialized laboratory service.

The State Laboratory of Hygiene, which is the central laboratory of the State Board of Health, and the Psychiatric Institute, the central laboratory of the Board of Control, are both established at the university in connection with the medical school. They make hundreds of thousands of diagnostic laboratory tests each year for physicians and health officers which are an invaluable aid in the diagnosis of disease.

Furnishes Needed Serum

Last year during the epidemic of infantile paralysis the State Laboratory of Hygiene in cooperation with the Wisconsin general hospital furnished a large number of physicians in various parts of the state with convalescent serum for treatment of the disease in its early stages.

A laboratory service recently established in connection with the department of clinical medicine provides physicians with an opportunity through serum tests to determine at an earlier period than this condition can ordinarily be diagnosed with certainty. On the other hand the laboratory of the state toxicologist is of aid chiefly to district attorneys in medico-legal cases of suspected poisoning.

Library Service Supplied

3. In connection with the extension division of the university help is furnished the medical profession to keep in touch with the rapid progress of medical science through special courses, lectures and a special medical library service. Hundreds of books, periodicals and special pamphlets are sent each month to physicians in various parts of the state, desirous of keeping in touch with the progress in various fields.

4. By clinical diagnosis and hospital care, operated with the aim of insuring that no patient in the state shall be denied adequate medical treatment for proper care. The depression has made unusual demands for care at the Wisconsin general hospital this year. Fortunately it has been possible

Union Art Committee Brings Many Exhibits

In an effort to bring to university students the outstanding artists' exhibits available to art lovers in the United States, the following showings have been arranged for by the Memorial Union art committee:

Sept. 13-Oct. 3: Lithographs of Honore Daumier.

Oct. 3-24: Photographs of Edward Weston.

Oct. 24-Nov. 14: Contemporary art.

Nov. 14-Dec. 5: Madison one-man show.

Dec. 5-25: Contemporary Mexican art.

Dec. 25-Jan. 16: 3rd annual Madison no-jury show.

Jan. 16-Feb. 6: Prints of old masters.

Feb. 6-28: Exhibition of modern architecture.

Feb. 28-Mar. 21: Originals of Vanity Fair caricatures.

Mar. 21-April 13: Contemporary American painting.

April 13-May 14: 13th International Watercolor show.

May 14-June 7: Annual all-university student show.

to give this care at a reduced per diem cost for patients cared for at public expense. The new Orthopedic hospital for children has proved to be a great blessing for crippled children.

Supervises Student Health

5. Education not only of medical students but also of nurses, teachers of physical education, and of many other students interested in the sciences upon which modern medicine is based. In addition the medical school has general supervision of the care of the health of all students at the university.

"These are some of the ways in which the medical school and its associated divisions aim to make returns to the taxpayer for his support," Dr. Bardeen asserted. "In brief its function is to make the growth of knowledge of medicine and hygiene as immediately available to the people of

the state as possible. In no other field is growth of knowledge more rapid or more important. The health of the people is the state's greatest asset."

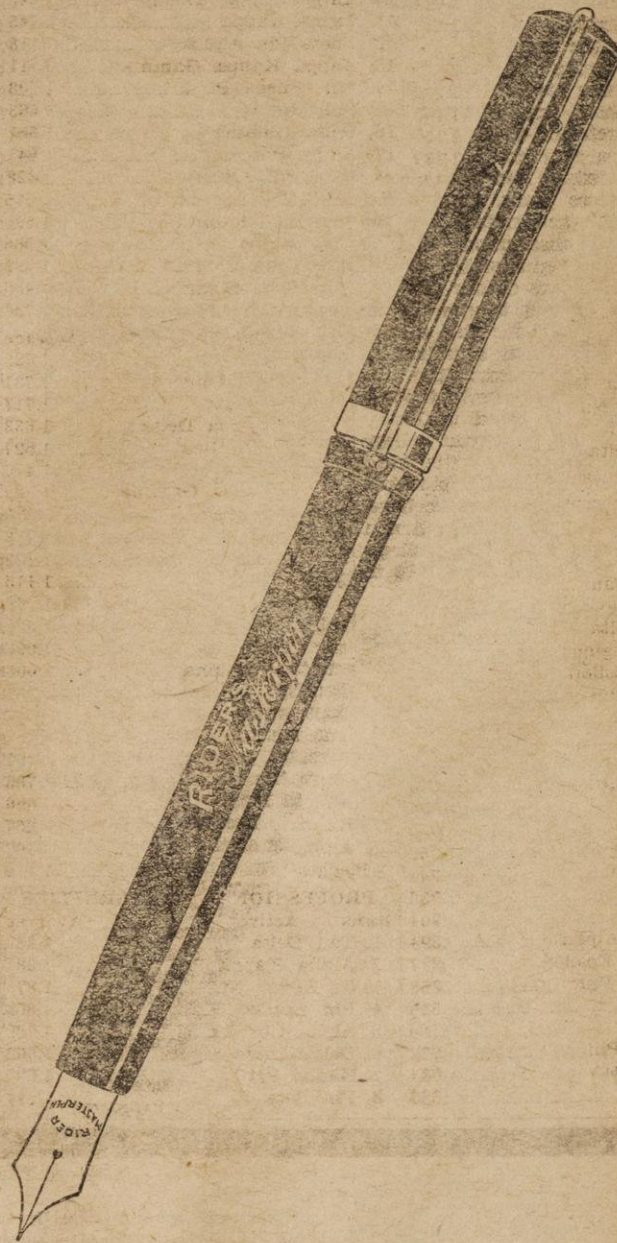
3,000 Farmers Crowd East Hill Farm on Field Day

Over 3,000 farmers crowded East hill farm of the university college of agriculture for the annual field day here Saturday. The morning was

spent viewing various innovations about the university farms, including a new tobacco shed and the herd on which an abortion experiment has been carried on for 10 years.

A special program was prepared for farm women. Reports given included the latest findings on sudan grass, the results of a 10-year trial of disease resistant hybrid corn, and home grown rations for poultry.

Farmers exchanged experiences on crop raising which were of general importance. Displays of educational value were shown on care of milk and use of feeds.



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Campus Landmarks Tell Lore Of University's Long Career

Henry Quadrangle, Randall
Arch, Hoard Memorial
Lead List

Interesting stories in the development of the university as the state's leader in the field of education are told in the numerous landmarks constructed on the university campus in memory of famous events and famous educators and statesmen who have contributed to the success and long-life of the institution.

Overlooking the campus of the university and facing the state capitol one mile away is the statue of Abraham Lincoln, symbol of the freedom of research and inquiry into the truth that has characterized the endeavors of professors and students for almost four-score years. The exedra that forms the background for the statue bears the inscription: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in the faith dare do our duty."

Recognition of and tribute to the pioneers that fought for the university in the days when a university education did not possess the universally acknowledged merit that is now accorded it is found in Henry Quadrangle on the Wisconsin college of agriculture campus. At the head of the quadrangle, which is bordered by the main buildings of the college, stands the statue of William Arnon Henry, first dean of the college. Dean Henry held office from 1880 to 1907.

Civil War Memories

Memories of the days when Wisconsin's Civil war soldiers were encamped in Madison preparatory to their march to the southern fronts is recalled by the Camp Randall arch which marks the entrance to that portion of the university's athletic center that is called the G. A. R. Memorial park. On the right wall of the arch is a bronze tablet marking the entrance through which 70,000 Wisconsin soldiers passed during the war, while on the left wall is a tablet that records the Union troops quartered at various camps in the state.

Camp Randall derives its name from Alexander W. Randall, one of the Civil war governors of Wisconsin, who held office from 1858-1862. The state fairs of 1858 and 1862 were held on the grounds on which are now found the university's football stadium, fieldhouse, baseball diamonds, and women's athletic fields.

Dairymen Give Memorial

In memory of another governor of Wisconsin and founder of the State Dairymen's association, the Hoard memorial, designed by Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, stands as a tribute to the work of W. D. Hoard, governor from 1889-1891. Presented to the university and unveiled on Feb. 3, 1922, the cost of the memorial, \$16,000, was defrayed by more than 3,000 dairymen from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries. Arthur Peabody, state architect, designed the monument, which is constructed of Tennessee marble.

Of the most important natural memorials found on the campus and named in honor of famous university faculty and students are:

Muir Knoll, which was given its name by the board of regents in 1918

WHA Increases Power From 750 To 1,000 Watts

The university radio station is now on the air with its new equipment and antenna. These improvements will make it possible for listeners at a much greater distance from Madison to hear the station.

An increase in power, from 750 to 1,000 watts, was recently granted to WHA by the Federal Radio commission. This power will be used as soon as the necessary additional equipment arrives. This will still further increase the service area of the station.

It is expected that a wire connection with WLBL, the state station of the department of agriculture and markets, is now available to bring to the people of the northern part of the state many WHA features, including the farm program, homemakers' program, The Wisconsin School of the Air broadcast, athletic events and many others.

Through these stations Wisconsin can develop a source of education and entertainment for its citizens which will be free from advertising and mercenary propaganda.

in honor of John Muir, world-famous naturalist who received his first lesson in botany at the university in June, 1863.

Chamberlin rock, which commemorates the services of Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, geologist-president of the university. It is a granite boulder weighing approximately 60 tons which was brought to its present resting-place by the great continental glacier. It was excavated from the glacial drift on Observatory hill in 1925.

Freedom of Thought

Many of the interesting pieces that now form campus landmarks are the class memorials donated each year by the group of students that has completed its four-year course in the university. They stand as living tribute of the appreciation that is voiced by every student for the many associations that he has formed while a member of Wisconsin's largest student body.

One of the outstanding class memorials is the bronze plaque placed on the front of Bascom hall by the class of 1910, upon which is inscribed a statement by the board of regents made in 1894:

"Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great State University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found."

The graduating class of 1908 presented a sundial to the university, and it is now mounted on

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a pedestal which is located west of the university observatory. The classes of 1868, '86, '91, '93, '97, and '99 have placed several marble and other monuments a short distance west of Muir Knoll. On one granite shoulder is inscribed "In Memorial Senior Vacation, 1893."

Dictator Unwanted In United States, Prof. Ogg Writes

The United States still cherishes its

democratic form of government and does not want a dictator of the Mussolini or Pilsudski order. This is the belief expressed by Prof. Frederick A. Ogg of the political science department, in Current History magazine.

"The American democracy survives and is sound at heart. Whatever may be true elsewhere, men and women here continue to believe in universal suffrage, elective legislatures, majority rule, and responsible officers," he writes.

"They see need for unity and decision when crisis comes, but they

think them not unattainable under the present system that we have, and in any event possible of attainment at not too great a price."

In his article Prof. Ogg expresses the conviction that the imposition of a one-man rule in this country is impossible.

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Every County Sends Students

Dane First, Milwaukee Second In Tabulation of State's Representatives

All of Wisconsin's 71 counties were represented at the university during the past year by students who came to their own state university to seek or continue their higher education, it was revealed today by figures released by Miss Annie B. Kirsch, university statistician.

While most of the counties sent fairly large groups of students to the Badger university, a few of those in the northern part of the state were represented by only a few students. The figures released by Miss Kirsch were totals for the regular university session, the summer school, and the agricultural short and dairy courses. These figures revealed that a grand total of 8,503 students from homes within the borders of Wisconsin attended their own state university during the entire year.

Dane County Leads

Only one county, Burnett, sent only one student to the university during the past year, while Florence county was represented by two students, and Pepin by four. All other counties were represented by 10 or more students. Of the students which represented these three counties at the university last year, five were women and only two were men, which seemingly indicates that the women in these counties value higher education at their state university more than the men. All other counties in the state were represented by more men than women in the university's classes.

Dane county led all others in the state in the total number of students enrolled, with a total of 2,645 students registered in regular session, summer school, and agricultural short and dairy course classes. Milwaukee county was second with 1,315 students enrolled.

Students from Counties

Other counties which were represented by more than 100 students in Wisconsin's largest educational institution are as follows:

Brown, 136; Columbia, 168; Dodge, 126; Fond du Lac, 122; Grant, 146; Green, 123; Jefferson, 143; Kenosha, 109; La Crosse, 117; Manitowoc, 124; Marathon, 106; Racine, 193; Rock, 305; Sauk, 152; Sheboygan, 173; Walworth, 102; Waukesha, 134; and Winnebago, 138.

Other counties, and the total number of students which represented them at the university during the entire year were:

Adams, 13; Ashland, 34; Barron, Bayfield, 27; Buffalo, 33; Calumet, 37; Chippewa, 47; Clark, 53; Crawford, 33; Door, 48; Douglas, 64; Dunn, 36; Eau Claire, 66; Forest, 15; Green Lake, 27; Iowa, 86; Iron, 20; Jackson, 15; Juneau, 41; Kewaunee, 37; Lafayette, 60; Langlade, 75; Lincoln, 25; Marinette, 74; Marquette, 33; Monroe, 51; Oconto, 33; Oneida, 18; Outagamie, 99; Ozaukee, 24; Pierce, 24; Polk, 23.

Portage, 34; Price, 28; Richland, 53; Rusk, 21; Saint Croix, 30; Sawyer, 11; Shawano, 37; Taylor, 30; Trempealeau, 39; Vernon, 61; Vilas, 15; Washburn, 10; Washington, 68; Waupaca, 61; Waushara, 28; and Wood, 90.

Deans Claim Standards Here Are High; School Safe for Students

Belief that Wisconsin parents will not find in any community of 9,000 young people higher standards or a more earnest searching for the good life than is found at the university, and that the university is as "safe" for students as any home town in the state, is expressed by Mrs. Mark G. Troxell, dean of women, and Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men, at the Badger institution.

In two personal messages contained in the 1932 edition of the Freshman Handbook, which is sent to all first year students as a means of aiding them in becoming acquainted with their state university, the two Wisconsin deans assure parents and students alike that "they couldn't have a finer environment than their university" in which a young man or woman could seek sound development.

Defends University

"No doubt the publicity the university has received recently has caused many of you great concern for your children," Mrs. Troxell writes to Wisconsin parents. "We have been accused of fostering atheism, immorality, and radicalism; of permitting immature students to direct their own lives without regard to consequences. I know quite well, as do most of the faculty people, the situation here, and I believe the tone of our campus would be considerably raised if some students now here would decide to go elsewhere next year."

"But I am also convinced that you will not find in any community of 9,000 young people higher standards or a more earnest searching for the good life than we have here," she continues. "I am heartened every day by my contacts with the students, and I do not see among any group of the older people I know more courage, more integrity, or a more wholesome desire to get the best out of life than these young people show."

"However, I must say to you as parents that it is only on the foundation you send us in your children that we can build. If you have put into your children no ability to make decisions or to face the discipline that life hands out to every living person, then you cannot expect us to take them and make of them the superior citizens you want them to be. But if your training has been sound, you need not fear to send your children to us."

Discussing the question, "Is the university a safe place for you?" Dean Goodnight declares that if we mean by safe, a place in which no young person ever encounters temptation or danger; in which no one ever makes a mess of life and has to start all over again to build "with worn out tools"; in which there are no vices, no failure and no automobile wrecks, —then no city, no village, no farm home is "safe", to say nothing of schools, colleges, and universities.

Safe as Home Town

"But if we use the term relatively, and understand by it a place in which a big majority of the young men and women are attending to the business of getting an educational training which will fit them for useful living; in which smoking, drinking, and 'petting' are indulged in in probably smaller proportion, considering the

numbers involved, than they are among the young people of your home community; in which there are foreigners, aristocrats and plebians, children of wealthy parents and of poor immigrants, intellectually gifted and plodders, with an admixture of 'play boys' and 'play girls', but in which the great majority are leading normal, wholesome lives of work and play, then the university may be considered to be a safe place for a young man or a young woman to seek development," he writes.

"It is probably quite as safe as your home town, and probably a much larger percentage of the students here are improving themselves and consciously preparing for useful lives than in your home community," Dean Goodnight declares in his message to students.

Schafer Issues 2d Volume of Lead Region History

The second of a series of history volumes which have as their purpose to reveal the evolution of civilization in Wisconsin was recently published by Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the Wisconsin historical library.

The volume is entitled "The Wisconsin Lead Region." Based on several years of intensive historical research and investigation, the volume contains a complete and thorough history of three southwestern Wisconsin counties — Grant, Iowa, and LaFayette. These counties constitute the oldest fully settled district in the state, according to Dr. Schafer, and is a distinctive area because of its lead mining industry, its agriculture, and because it was settled by people from the southwestern part of the country.

The book retells the story of the early beginnings and growth of the lead mining industry, portrays the part that the lead miners played in early Wisconsin history, when Wisconsin was a territory, and then depicts the political eclipse of the lead mining region as other parts of the state became more settled. The methods of early Wisconsin agriculture, descriptions of early towns and villages, and the Americanization of foreigners are reviewed in the book.

The book is the second of a series which is designed to present Wisconsin history in an intensive way by taking small areas of the state, and dealing with them completely from the history angle.

Farm Boys Given Chance to Win One Of 20 Scholarships

Every farm boy in Wisconsin may compete for the 20 scholarships of \$75 each just offered by the regents of the university for the aid of first year students in the short course in agriculture.

The total expense for the 15 weeks of the short course, which begins November 15, is \$99.50 including board, room and tuition, so the winners of the contest will require only \$24.50 in addition to pay for the entire course.

The winners of these scholarships will be chosen on the basis of records and of essays on "Agriculture and My Future." Each boy is to tell what he has done in the field of agriculture, why he wishes to make

his future in agriculture and what he sees ahead in agriculture. V. E. Kivlin, director of the short course, is in charge of the contest.

The scholarships will be awarded on the basis of the essay, as well as the personal need and recommendations from persons in the community. Mr. Kivlin explains that "these scholarships are offered to aid in training worthy young men for positions of responsibility in farming and for rural leadership in their home and other communities."

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2. Motor vehicles, driven by students, are prohibited from parking on the campus at any time, except at the Intramural fields and Men's Dormitories.
3. Motor vehicles, driven by members of the faculty and employees of the University, shall be parked only in the parking sections assigned to them.
4. The University of Wisconsin assumes no responsibility for the care or protection of any motor vehicle or its contents while on the University grounds.
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6. Should extraordinary circumstances make an exception to the above regulations desirable, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds has authority to deal with such instances.
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DANIELS RECEIVES EDITORSHIP
Prof. Farrington Daniels of the chemistry department was elected associate editor of the Journal of the American Chemical society at its recent convention at Denver, Colo.

Train Young Men for Farming, Christensen's Plea for Progress

Dean Says Education Only
Thing Not Depre-
ciated

By CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN
(Dean, College of Agriculture)

The agriculture of Wisconsin will progress directly in proportion to the emphasis which is placed upon training young men for the business of farming. Today, in the midst of an economic depression, there remains one thing in our American life which has not depreciated in value and that is education.

These days are bringing with them new and unheard of problems in farming as in every other line. These will be met most successfully by those who are trained to cope with these changing conditions.

Wisconsin has 48,600 farm boys between the ages of 14-20 who are not in school. It is the concern of agriculture to see that the training which is needed is provided for these young men. The college of agriculture was started and is equipped to give many of these the training which they will need.

The short course at this college—always an important force in improving the agriculture of the state—is being "stepped up" and improved to meet present day needs and conditions. By converting a building which heretofore has been used in federal service into a short course dormitory and by establishing a short course dining room, the cost of the training has been greatly reduced.

It will now be more possible for farm boys, who can get away from their farm homes for 15 weeks during the winter to train themselves at a very low cost for the business of farming. The cost of the course including board, room and fees during 1932-33 will be less than \$100.

Important as this course has been in the past in training thousands of young farmers the changes now underway will make the course even more vital and still better geared into the present agriculture of the state.

The curriculum has been completely reorganized to include just the courses which are definitely related to current Wisconsin agricultural problems. It deals directly with the application of scientific agriculture to the business of producing and distributing farm products.

On the staff of the short course this year will appear leading members of the college, known throughout the state for their work in the field of practical and scientific agriculture.

Students in the course will have the opportunity to become acquainted with leaders in all of these fields and to learn intimately of the work which has been done by the college of agriculture in the fields of animal nutrition, farm marketing and cooperative organization, engineering, plant disease control, purebred grain and livestock development, dairy manufacturing, inoculation and in many other fields.

E. B. Hart, one of America's foremost agricultural chemists, is to give the boys a course in nutrition of livestock. A course in farm economics will be handled by George Wehrwein, a Wisconsin farm boy who has been successful as a teacher and economist serving farmers in several states.

A course in farm marketing and co-operative management will be given by Asher Hobson, formerly connected with the United States department of agriculture and for a period of years American representative at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. George C. Humphrey, a favorite of Wisconsin dairymen, will take an active part in courses dealing with livestock feeding and management. R. A. Moore, the founder of the Wisconsin Experiment association, and the members of his staff will teach the students the principles of field crop improvement. In the other courses staff members of outstanding ability will be in charge.

Another step has been taken to make the short course in agriculture available to still more of the young men from the farms of the state.

Seeking to cut the cost of the course, the regents of the university have made available a short course dormitory.

Here it will be possible for the boys to live together under one roof and for the faculty to so direct the outside activities of its short course students as to provide fundamental and often overlooked training in group action. Thus they will receive training not only in technical agriculture but also in the problems of citizenship.

The plan as approved by the regents provides for dormitories on the two floors of the building with study rooms for each group of three or four students and an assembly hall for discussion, recreational and social purposes. Places in the dormitory will be made available to those who first file their applications.

Loan Package Library Popular

Check-up Shows Varied Inter-
est in Subject Mat-
ter

An index of the popular desire to become better informed on chosen subjects is given by annual figures on Wisconsin's loan package library service for the year ending on May 31, issued by the department of debating and public discussion of the extension division. This revealed that 9,166 loan packages on 3,044 subjects were sent to citizens of the state at their request.

The material went to 917 communities, of which 727, or 80 per cent, were without public library facilities.

Interest Is Diverse

The subject matter of the packages was highly diversified in character, according to Miss A. L. Scott, director of this service. Practically every subject engaging the interest of citizens is covered by the department's extensive files. New material to bring the information down to date is added by constant checking of newspapers, magazines, reviews, reports and books.

Of the more than 9,000 loans supplied, according to the report, 3,044 were used by organizations and 4,440 by educational institutions and students, while 1,685 were of miscellaneous character. Of organizations served, 327 were women's clubs, including fraternal units; 295 were rural clubs; 122 were churches and religious organizations; 114 were community clubs; 98 were juvenile clubs; 73 were dramatic organizations; 22 were men's clubs, including fraternal organizations, and five were teachers' organizations.

Schools Frequent Users

Educational uses of the material are shown by the listing of 389 high schools, 258 university extension applicants, 123 public (city) schools, 33 state graded schools, and many other school groups, including two Indian schools. More than 1,000 requests came from educational institutions of all kinds.

Miscellaneous requests, for a total of 1,685 loan packages, were based on the following needs: For addresses, 44; articles for publication, 11; business development, 73; community welfare, including hospitals, 19; library reference, 110; officials, 26; self-improvement, 132.

Hilbert Becker '30 Killed

In Serious Auto Collision

Hilbert Becker '30 was killed Aug. 29 when his car collided with another near Milwaukee. Several other occupants of the car were severely injured, when Becker lost control of the machine in the crash.

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C. N. Gregory Wills Large Collection To State Museum

A remarkable collection of paintings, drawings, marbles, and other objects of art was bequeathed to the state historical society at the university by the will of the late Charles N. Gregory, former faculty member, who died July 10 in Washington, D. C.

A large number of pictures and paintings, a collection of original drawings by old masters, many busts, marbles, ornamental potteries and porcelains are included in the collection, according to the terms of the will. A set of old China from the White House, and a dinner service in white, gold, scarlet, and green, formerly the property of Jeremy Bentham, famous English philosopher, and later of Sir Joseph Hooker, famous botanist, are also included in the bequest.

Some of the paintings in the collection are by Creuse, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Tiepolo, David Cox, Angelica Kauffman, Frederica Barrochi, George H. Boughton, and many equally well-known drawings by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Titian, Ru-

bens, Van Dyck, Turner, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The work of selecting the material under the terms of the will, and of getting it to the society's museum at the university, has already begun. The entire Gregory collection will be arranged in the exhibit room of the state historical museum, where all visitors will have the opportunity of examining these works, according to Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the society.

Prof. Max Otto One of 41

Signers of Protest Letter

Prof. Max Otto of the philosophy department is one of 41 signers of a protest letter from the American Civil Liberties union presented recently to Pres. Hoover. The letter objects to the forcible eviction of the bonus army from Washington, D. C., criticizing it as "lawless violence."

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HARTMAN GIVEN EDITORSHIP

Roland C. Hartman '29 resident of Dane county, has recently been appointed editor of Everybody's Poultry Journal published in Pennsylvania. Hartman took special training in agricultural journalism. During the past few years he was editor of a middle western poultry journal.

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Neighborhood, Home Conditions Influence Cases of Illegitimacy

Women Students Survey Illegitimate Births in Wisconsin

Bad neighborhood conditions, family discord, and bad home conditions and vice are as responsible as the individual in causing a rapid increase in the number of illegitimate births in the United States in recent years, a general survey made recently at the university has revealed.

The survey was conducted during the past year by two students who were granted their bachelors degrees in June. They are Marie L. Lothholz, Chicago, and Kathryn Pleck, Sturgeon Bay. The purpose of the survey was to present a cross-section picture of present-day illegitimacy as it existed in a certain area in Wisconsin during the years 1928-31.

Rate Almost Doubles

Based on a study of 182 cases of illegitimate children in the state, the survey uncovers statistics which show that illegitimate births increased in the United States from 35,076 in 1915 to 57,851 in 1923, the year for which the latest census figures were available. That the increase has continued in more recent years is shown by figures for Wisconsin alone, which reveal that between 1923 and 1928 such births increased from 997 to 1,167. Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to more accurate reporting of cases.

Delving into the family histories of some of the female victims of illegitimacy who came under their observation, the investigators asserted as their belief that the problem of illegitimacy is not concerned with the individual alone, but with the individual in relation to family and community.

Society to Blame

"Illegitimacy can be looked upon as a condition in our society which is the result of a lack of weakening of controls in regard to certain individuals," the investigators declare. "We have imposed a complexity of pressures to produce desired conformity of action. We are unaware of all the implications that are involved, but we can try to find evidences of the more obvious ones in the history of the individual.

"From a study of individual cases shown to relief agencies, we have gained an insight of family backgrounds and certain factors which were important in causing illegitimacy," they continue. Attitudes, social values, and behavior patterns are developed out of associations and experiences to which one has been exposed. It would be absurd to expect the same type of behavior developing in abnormal home conditions and in normal home conditions.

Some is Preventable

"To the extent that community conditions can be improved and an increasing number of families can be brought under the pressure of social controls, we believe that a certain amount of illegitimacy may be prevented. Cases in which the individual is oblivious to the approved standards of behavior, due to mental deficiency or psychoses, the responsibility for that individual's conduct falls upon

the family, and of necessity upon the community."

Many interesting facts concerning illegitimacy in Wisconsin were revealed by the survey. Among these were:

Ignorance Is Cause

1. That lack of education, for other reasons than mental deficiency, is as important a factor as mental deficiency itself in illegitimacy cases;

2. That every effort is made to secure the commitment of mothers of low mentality, in cases of illegitimacy, to institutions, either for the insane or the feeble-minded, in order to prevent them from having more illegitimate children, who would probably be further handicapped by deficient mentality;

Mothers Marry Somebody

3. That mothers of illegitimate children usually attempt to make an adjustment to their social situation by a future marriage either to the alleged father or to another man;

4. That the fact that some cases occurring in the higher educational groups have been reported to relief agencies indicates that the problem of illegitimacy is not confined to any one class;

5. That results of Wisconsin's new Children's Code, enacted in 1929, are being evidenced in the records of agencies that have since used every legal procedure available in the best interests of the child and mother;

6. And that recent legislation has done a great deal to accomplish as much as it has in placing the financial responsibility on the alleged father, but it still has far to go if the illegitimate child is to have the same advantages for development as the legitimate child.

Examinations for Special Conditions To Be Held Sept. 24

Special condition examination will be held Saturday, Sept. 24, at 1:30 p. m., in room 272 Bascom hall, it was announced by Registrar Frank O. Holt, Tuesday.

Application must be made at the registrar's office, window 5, before Wednesday night, Sept. 21. Students who have not made proper application will be refused admittance to the examinations.

The regular examinations for removal of conditions will be held after the Christmas recess. A conditioned student may take the special examination at this time or the regular one after the Christmas recess, but he may not enter both. If he is unable to pass the examination which he enters, the condition becomes a failure.

In a straw vote conducted some time ago by the American Nature association to choose a national flower, the violet ran last. The violet stands for modesty.

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Local Dairy Clubs Enter Competition For Cattle Prize

Who will win the George C. Humphrey trophy in 1933?

That question now before dairy cattle clubs of Wisconsin will be determined by the programs and projects which the respective clubs will carry on during the coming year.

Each year this trophy is awarded to the local dairy club that does the most outstanding work in promoting dairy improvement work in their communities. This year the trophy was won by the Mount Morris Guernsey club of Waushara county and last year it was won jointly by the Eagle Point-Tilden and Stanley breeders' clubs of Chippewa county.

This trophy was awarded by George C. Humphrey of the college of agriculture, for the first time in 1931 in token of his 25th year of service to dairymen of Wisconsin and has as its purpose giving encouragement to the development of dairy cattle in Wisconsin for which the state is already famous. Any type of community livestock breed organization is eligible to compete for this trophy.

Humphrey, who has been active in promoting community breed club activities throughout the state, came from Michigan to assume his duties with the university in 1906. He is chairman of the department of animal husbandry at that institution.

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Need Druggists In Oklahoma

Law Requires Registered Pharmacist on Duty in All Stores

Twenty-three hundred registered pharmacists in Oklahoma are sitting desolately in their cross-roads corner drug stores, waiting hopefully for a new crop of pharmacists to be supplied.

"There are 2,300 registered pharmacists in the state and 1,100 drug stores. But the law requires a registered pharmacist on duty in the drug stores at all times. Therefore it is almost imperative for two men to be in a drug store. If each druggist stayed in business 40 years, we would have to graduate 60 each year to keep up the supply in Oklahoma," said Dr. D. B. R. Johnson, dean of the Oklahoma school of pharmacy, recently.

This would necessitate a freshman pharmacy class of at least 100. However, the average service of the registered druggist is approximately 30 instead of 40 years. This actual requirement would make it necessary to graduate 80 students each year to keep up the present supply in the drug business, which, according to past records, would require a fresh-

man class of 130 each year to furnish the quota of druggists to serve Oklahoma."

"The national situation of drug stores and pharmacists is that there are 52,000 drug stores in the United States and 125,000 druggists," Dean Johnson said. "Education in pharmacy is varied and well-rounded. The curriculum is made up of courses in botany, chemistry, pharmacognosy, English and other courses. Thus is offered a profession and a means for the appreciation of life at the same time."

"Graduates in pharmacy have a wide field before them. Retail pharmacy, wholesale pharmacy, manufacturing pharmacy, government work, technician's work, drug plant cultivation, teaching, and pharmaceutical publications are some of the avenues open to those educated in pharmacy. The university school of pharmacy was termed one of the best in the country by Dean Hyman of the University of Nebraska, who inspected the school last spring," Dean Johnson said.

Each husband should be compelled by law to grant his wife a minimum yearly holiday of one month, alone.

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Medical School Strives to Find Cure for Infantile Paralysis

Bacteriology Department Is Studying Nature of Transmission of Disease

In an attempt to gain greater control over that dreaded disease known as infantile paralysis, which every so often reaches the proportions of an epidemic in many states of the nation, active study into the nature of the transmission of the disease is being carried on in the department of bacteriology of the medical school, it was announced recently by Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, dean of the school.

Realizing that control of this disease depends upon better knowledge concerning its propagation, Dr. Bardeen pointed out that the medical school is attempting to aid the people of both state and nation in combining its facilities in a concerted effort to control the disease.

Besides the research work now being carried on, the new Orthopedic hospital for children at the university, and several new pieces of apparatus designed to keep the respiration going pending restoration of function, are all used in the fight against the disease.

Must Save Victims

The victims of infantile paralysis, most young children, must be saved as far as possible from the worst of its crippling effects, according to Dr. Bardeen, who explained that here surgery comes into play combined with physical therapy and other forms of treatment. The new Orthopedic hospital for children was completed just in time to be of aid to many victims of last year's epidemic.

The better facilities for early surgical treatment and progress in methods of restoration of function will save many from severer kinds of deformities which have followed previous epidemics, Dr. Bardeen said. Sometimes the muscles of respiration are involved in infantile paralysis. Considerable publicity has been given to the apparatus devised by Dr. Drinker of Boston to keep the respiration going pending restoration of function, he explained, pointing out that the university medical school has completed in its shops two of these pieces of apparatus, one for children and one for adults, but thus far there has been no occasion for their use here in treating infantile paralysis.

May Give Immunity

"Every year there are a few scattered cases of this dreadful disease," Dr. Bardeen said. "From time to time, as last year, there is an epidemic taking its sad toll of death and leaving in its wake scores or hundreds of crippled children. It is believed that during such an epidemic many have mild attacks which are not followed by paralysis but leave the patient immune to further attacks, as those are immune who suffer from paralysis."

"When the percentage of those who thus acquire immunity is high the chance of an epidemic is reduced," he continued. "Other factors doubtless play a part but we are still in the dark as to how to prevent the disease. Quarantine plays a part. One method of treating the disease in its very early stages is to give the patient blood serum from someone who has previously had the disease and thus acquired immunity."

Make Serum at U. W.

"Last year the State Laboratory of Hygiene in cooperation with the Wisconsin General hospital at the university prepared and distributed to many physicians in the state, convalescent serum for this treatment. Many who had previously had the disease allowed themselves to be bled for the sake of protecting others. Similar efforts were made elsewhere to check the disease. There is, however, some doubt as to the effectiveness of the convalescent serum treatment on the part of those who have studied the subject most carefully."

"At present the most that can be said is that properly used it can do no harm and properly used it is not certain that it may not do good," he explained. "Since this doubt exists the state hygiene laboratory will this year keep on hand but a limited number of doses for use in pre-paralysis cases by those practitioners who believe it may do good. There is no evidence, as yet, that we are to have another epidemic this year and it is to be hoped that we shall not have one."

Woman Honored At Commencement Runs U. S. Bureau

Washington, D. C.—Twenty years of activity were celebrated here recently by the Federal Children's bureau. The bureau was the first government agency to have a woman at its head.

At present, Miss Grace Abbott is chief of the division. Miss Abbott was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Wisconsin at its commencement exercises in June.

Aid is given mothers who have problems as to the raising of their children. Approximately 500 inquiries and appeals for help are received daily, according to Miss Abbott.

When Lafayette first came to America to serve under Washington he was not yet 20, and he had left behind in France a wife under 17. Notwithstanding, he was amazingly mature and his singleness of purpose quickly won the confidence of Washington.

Statistician Reveals Students Are Not Lax in Morals, Beliefs

Figures Based on Direct Answers Given on Church Blanks

Lack of foundation for the rumor that any number of students who have attended the university during the past three years were atheists, radicals, or extremists in their attitude toward moral conventions and beliefs was revealed today by a comparison of church census figures for students for the years from 1928 to 1932.

Obtained from Miss Annie B. Kirsch, university statistician, the figures were based on direct answers given by students to questions concerning their church membership or preference. They clearly reveal:

1. That in 1928-29, slightly more than 70 per cent of all students enrolled in the university declared themselves church members or expressed preference for certain denominations, while only three professed atheists were found among the entire student body;
2. That in 1929-30, approximately 66 per cent of all students declared themselves members of churches or expressed preference for some one denomination, while only two professed atheists were found among the students;
3. Finally, that in 1931-32, 80 per cent of the students declared that they were members of various churches or gave an express church preference, while no professed atheists were found among the entire student body.

2,500 Don't Answer
The figures revealed that of the 9,042 students enrolled in the university in 1928-29, a total of 6,379 de-

Summer Session Student Praises 'French Atmosphere' of University

(Reprint from The Easterner of Ball State Teachers' College)

"One feels that he is truly in a French atmosphere," said Miss Viletta E. Baker of the department of foreign language in speaking of her work in the department of French at the University of Wisconsin at Madison this summer. Miss Baker was engaged in graduate work during four weeks of the first summer term.

Miss Baker took work in the department of French specializing in Moliere, French conversation, and French phonetics. She reports that she was very well pleased with every phase of the work. She feels that the French department is strong, and the work offered very fine.

Of particular interest to French students at the University of Wisconsin is the French House where conversation is entirely in French. The French department also sponsors a French club, the members of which agree to speak French. Miss Baker attended some of the club meetings. Every effort is made to teach the language so that it can be used.

All recitations in the university are held in the morning. In the afternoons there are four or five free lec-

tures on various subjects. In the evenings there are lectures, plays, and concerts.

On Monday each student in the university receives a bulletin announcing what is to take place during every hour of the day. There is always something of interest to which one may go. Opportunities such as these have a broadening effect upon the students, Miss Baker believes. They are able to get a view of the various phases of life such as regular curriculum subjects alone could not give.

The quality of work in other departments in the University of Wisconsin, as well as the French department, is said to be very high. The work is strenuous, and the summer school students are kept busy, according to Miss Baker.

Madison, beautifully situated on Lake Mendota, has an ideal location for a university, according to Miss Baker. The weather gets hot during the summer, but the students have the lake for recreational activities.

The attendance is somewhat lower this summer. There are usually about five thousand students. However, while Miss Baker was at Madison, the enrollment was 3700.

36; Mormon, seven; New Thought, one; Presbyterian, 680; Protestant, 49; Quaker, 12; Reformed, 88; Remonstrant, one; Seventh Day Adventist, five; Swedenborgian, two; Unitarian, 59; Universalist, 19; Unity Truth, one; and Union and Community Churches, 25.

It's All Doubtful, Says Guyer About New Sex Control

Recent reports from the International Congress of Genetics that a method of pre-natal sex control had been discovered were discounted here by Prof. M. F. Guyer of the zoology department.

Prof. Guyer, who attended the congress to hear Dr. Jacob Sanders of Holland describe experiments said to have controlled the sex of children before birth, expressed doubt about the accuracy of the method.

"It may be all right," he said, "but personally I am doubtful, and I'd want to see actual proof before I could believe it. I would want to see the results of experiments in my own laboratory."

The method involves use of lactic acid to make the child female, or bicarbonate of soda to create a male child, according to the report given by Dr. Sanders at the meeting.

Dr. Guyer declared that other revelations at the congress held much more scientific significance than the sex control method. Among them he mentioned the fact that cancer has been proved hereditary in nature.

REPRINT CIRCULAR

What have shoes to do with health? Quite a bit, in the opinion of Minnesota public health authorities. The circular, "Foot Clothing for All Ages" issued by the Wisconsin college of agriculture, has recently been reprinted in full in "Everybody's Health," a magazine published by the Minnesota Public Health association.

Navy Aids New Physics Work

Roebuck Starts Experiments On Properties of Mixed Gases

The United States Navy has come to the aid of the physics department and Prof. J. R. Roebuck in particular by sending 18 steel cylinders of 2,700 cubic feet capacity each of helium and nitrogen.

The contents of the cylinders will be used in further experiments on the properties of gases. Air and helium have already been used, with a mixture of helium and nitrogen and nitrogen alone scheduled to be experimented on in the future. After the experiments on nitrogen, Prof. Roebuck and his assistants will work on the most dangerous and hardest to work with of all gases, hydrogen.

The gases have been worked with in the order named because of the necessity of having perfected apparatus by the time nitrogen and hydrogen will be reached.

Prof. Roebuck began his work on air in 1912, and was working on this for 11 years, during which time equipment was constructed, false moves made and equipment found worthless. Finally, in 1923, after looking over the elaborate notes and tables that had been made during the 11 years Prof. Roebuck decided he had done enough with air, and he then took up helium.

Work on helium was easier and faster because the equipment was set, and at the present time, Prof. Roebuck is writing for ultimate publication the results of his latest experiment.

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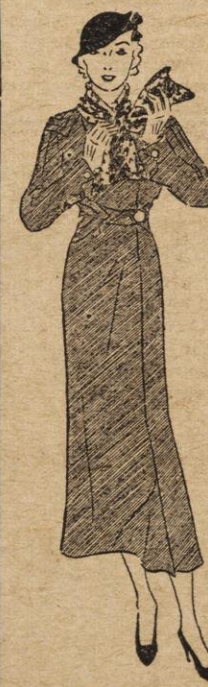
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Three Year African Stay Ends for Graduate Here

Louis Sordahl Resumes Work For Degree Under Wahlin

Returned from the land of the Hottentots in Africa where he spent three years studying solar radiation with a Smithsonian institution expedition, Louis O. Sordahl has resumed work in the laboratories of Prof. H. B. Wahlin for his doctor's degree.

After spending that length of time on a mountain top in a dry, barren country practically out of the world, Mr. Sordahl expressed keen surprise at the marked changes which have occurred in the civilized world since 1929, the year he left. Among these changes he emphasized the widespread effects of the business depression, and the rapid growth in use of airplanes.

Wife Accompanies Him

The young scientist was accompanied on his expedition to Mt. Brukaros in the former German Southwest Africa to take over the observation work by his wife. There they lived alone save for a few natives as neighbors.

Taking time from the test tube and Bunson burners in his private laboratories of Prof. H. B. Wahlin, where he is working, Sordahl found time to recount a few of his experiences.

Rainfall Very Slight

"The average rainfall in this part of Africa," explained Sordahl, "is three inches, but the first year we were there we had but one and one-tenth inches. You can well imagine that there is little vegetation. With these few drops of rain that we did have, there came some terrific thunderstorms. Even though there would be hardly enough water to cover a roof, the lightning would be striking the ground in many places around us. In fact, it was not safe for anyone to be out in the open during any of those electrical storms."

"One day," he recalled, "we had such a storm, and we heard the lightning strike within a short distance of the frame house in which we were living, but at that time I thought it had struck the mountain. Imagine my surprise to find the next morning that all of our instruments had been burned out by that bolt."

Leopards Eat Goats

"There are many leopards prowling around the mountain and the nearby lowlands. As the natives raised a great number of goats, they afforded nice meals for the big cats. Often, the natives would hear one of the prowling beasts, and would set out to kill it."

"I was called a prevaricator when this story was first related to my American friends," explains Cordahl, "but it was told me by the missionary and the white store keeper, so I think it probably is true. A leopard had been sighted on a certain Friday in the near proximity of one of the native goat herds, and as several had been missed during the week prior to this time, they decided to get rid of it."

Leopards Fight Hard

"The natives are not necessarily afraid of the large animals. It took three days to surround the leopard, even though an animal of this kind is very fast for a few hundreds yards, he has no endurance. The natives drove him out into the open about four miles from their camp. A pack of 50 to 60 dogs were pressed into service and they formed a circle with the leopard in the center."

Being egged on by their masters, and seldom fed, the dogs started closing in. As the circle became smaller, the cat looked for an outlet. While he was eyeing the dogs for his opportunity, two of the natives advanced upon him, one grabbed him by the tail, so he couldn't spring on the other, who very calmly cracked him over the head with a club. This

stunned the beast, and the dogs finished him in short order."

Natives Fear Snakes

There are a great many snakes around this part of Africa, and nearly all are poisonous. The natives are most fearful of these slithering reptiles, and they would rather meet a lion face to face than see a snake three hundred yards away.

One has to be careful about walking along any place where he cannot see on both sides of his path during the rainy season, for it is then that the snakes are so plentiful, that they are liable to be stepped on. The two main kinds are adders and cobras.

Baboon's Memory Good

"One has to remember that the baboons have wonderful faculties of memory. If you molest one, and happen by him a second time, he will remember you, and probably will toss a handful of rocks at you. One of our boys bothered a big baboon one day, and as he was driving the car, he thought nothing of being remembered. But, it was not he, but the car that impressed the monkey, for the next time the car went by, half a dozen baboons stoned it."

These animals are small but powerful. To show how strong they really are, Sordahl told of one time a bunch of them found a leopard prowling around. They surrounded him, and gradually closed in on him. Of course, when they came too close, he mangle one or two of them, but while he had his attention diverted for half a second, the others grabbed him in their powerful arms, and literally pulled him to pieces.

Dogs Keep Apart

The dogs and cats owned by the whites would have nothing to do with the natives. If one came around, he would probably be bitten. The same thing was true of the black's dogs and the whites. A big airedale that Sordahl owned was considered by him to be a better bodyguard than all of the police in Africa. If a black came along, the dog ripped his pants, and took a hold of what was holding them up. After a few episodes like this, the blacks learned to give the dog a wide berth.

"The natives' integrity was something to marvel over," explained Sordahl. "We could have a carload of supplies in the nearby town, and nothing would be touched, that is, unless the dogs got into it. But, one was sure to get a shilling back if he dropped it, so honest were the blacks. However, there were just two things they had a craving for, and they were tea and sugar. The commissary was several times pilfered for these two precious things."

Easy to Teach

"But it was easy to break them of this habit. We could always get a lead on who was doing it, and when the pay came along the next Saturday, we merely docked them double the price of the amount stolen. One time was all each native needed to learn a hands-off-policy."

When asked about native dances, powwows and rituals, Sordahl explained that the natives were quite civilized. They did have a few dances and so on, but most of them were held after sundown, and no photos could be taken. Practically all of the rituals ended in eating orgies, and the natives would be dormant for a week, as they would eat all they could get their hands on, and would not think of saving some for a later day.

U.W. Graduates 134 Students At End of Summer Session

The university graduated 134 summer session students, it was announced recently. This total included 103 Wisconsin resident students, the remainder coming from nine different states and the District of Columbia. Bachelor degrees were conferred on nearly all with a few completing work toward graduate degrees.

American Chemical Society Reelects Prof. Schuette

The American Chemical society recently reelected Prof. H. A. Schuette head of the division of agricultural and food chemistry of the society. With Prof. Schuette attending the meeting were Profs. Homer Adkins of the chemistry department, V. W. Meloy of the home economics department, and H. F. Wilson, professor of economic entomology.

Gillin Praises Belgian Prisons

United States Could Learn From European Country, He Says

That the United States, which has been "dallying" with certain much-needed prison reforms for a number of years, could learn much from the reformed prison system of Belgium, one of Europe's smallest countries, is the assertion made in a recent paper written by John Gillin, professor of sociology.

The title of Prof. Gillin's paper, which was recently published in the magazine Sociology and Social Research, is "Belgium's Adventures in Redeeming Men." Prof. Gillin made a thorough study of the prison systems in many European countries besides Belgium on a trip abroad several years ago. At the present time he is on leave of absence from the university, and is making a new study of the prison systems of Russia and Italy besides several other countries. He sailed for Europe early this summer.

Describing the new Belgian prison system, Prof. Gillin declares that this little country's prison reforms had two phases, which were changes in the treatment of prisoners and certain administrative reforms. Among these reforms were the construction of prisons for different kinds of prisoners, the segregation of diseased prisoners, and the attempt to rehabilitate the prisoners by teaching them how to adapt themselves to life.

"These reforms are of the utmost significance for the United States, where we have been dallying with the matter," Prof. Gillin writes. "In no state have we gone as far with adults as has Belgium. At the present time in our prisons, those afflicted with venereal disease are usually in with the other prisoners. New York has endeavored to segregate some of the feeble-minded delinquents, but where is there a single state in the United States which had attempted to segregate the epileptics and the hystericals in a special institution? Where have we, aside from some of our southern states, separated and done a good job with the tubercular criminal? Belgium's adventure can well be watched with great care and profound interest."

Public Instruction Department Warns Freshmen of Fakirs

Beware solicitors endeavoring to sell scholarships or correspondence courses who make extravagant claims as to the value of the courses.

Such is the advice of the Department of Public Instruction. Numerous instances of fraudulent work in these lines have been uncovered throughout the state, with complaints coming from many of the smaller cities of Wisconsin, according to the department.

High school graduates in particular are warned to investigate thoroughly before investing their money in courses which may prove to be worthless. Few, if any, reputable schools required contracts, and down payments months in advance of beginning the course, the department reports.

Graduates who contemplate taking correspondence courses should consult their school principal before making any selection. Vocational schools throughout the state and the University extension division offer a wide range of selection for correspondence work at a minimum of cost, the department suggests.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Clark university must elect a course in fine arts during their first or second years.

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University Develops 235-Acre Arboretum

Plan to Study Reforestation

Recently Acquired Huge Tract Lies West of Lake Wingra

An arboretum for the study of the development of trees and plants, the solution of reforestation problems, and the propagation of wild life will be developed by the university on lands recently acquired, the board of regents has announced.

The various tracts which have been consolidated for the arboretum total 235 acres and permit the launching of the project with almost every variety of terrain and water desired, though it is hoped that, eventually, the area can be substantially enlarged. The land lies about the western end of Lake Wingra—an ideal combination of woodland, open fields, shore line and lowlands. It has over 3,000 feet of lake shore and it adjoins the north and east boundaries of the Nakoma Country club for almost seven-eighths of a mile. Its northern boundary touches Monroe street and it follows Manitou Way on the west for about half a mile. Spring Trail Park, marked by the old stage coach tavern, is included in the arboretum.

Used Tripp Fund

Land for the arboretum was acquired by the university without the expenditure of any new funds. No part of it was paid for with tax-raised money. The university paid one-half the cost, using for the purpose the residue of the bequest from the late J. Stephens Tripp, pioneer resident of Prairie du Sac, who left his entire estate to the University of Wisconsin. After having put \$300,000 of this into Tripp hall, \$200,000 into Tripp commons and \$10,000 into the Tripp fellowship there was left about \$85,000. This the regents voted to use for the arboretum, on condition that the Madison Parks foundation contribute an equal amount in land or money.

It was under this agreement that the arboretum land was secured. Through the efforts of various individuals, several tracts of land or equities therein were acquired to round out the desired tract. Among the many citizens who worked on the arboretum undertaking, the name of the late Michael B. Olbrich should appear first. Mr. Olbrich, a former university regent, also for many years president of the Madison Parks foundation, worked tirelessly during the last years of his life to advance the plan.

Citizens Give

He communicated his enthusiasm to his friends and associates and was deterred by no obstacle. During his lifetime, as head of the Parks foundation, he finally acquired, as a nucleus for the arboretum, approximately 195 acres of land on the south shore of Lake Wingra. The additional 40 acres came to the university in several tracts—some by purchase or exchange; some by outright gift of interested citizens.

Many men worked to put the project over. Among them were Paul B. Stark, C. B. Chapman, Leonard W. Gay, F. M. Hoyt, F. W. Karstens, Colonel J. W. (Bud) Jackson, A. F. Gallistel and his staff in the university department of buildings and grounds, and Herbert H. Naujoks of the attorney general's staff. Outright gifts of substantial parcels of land were made by Leonard W. Gay and the Madison Realty company.

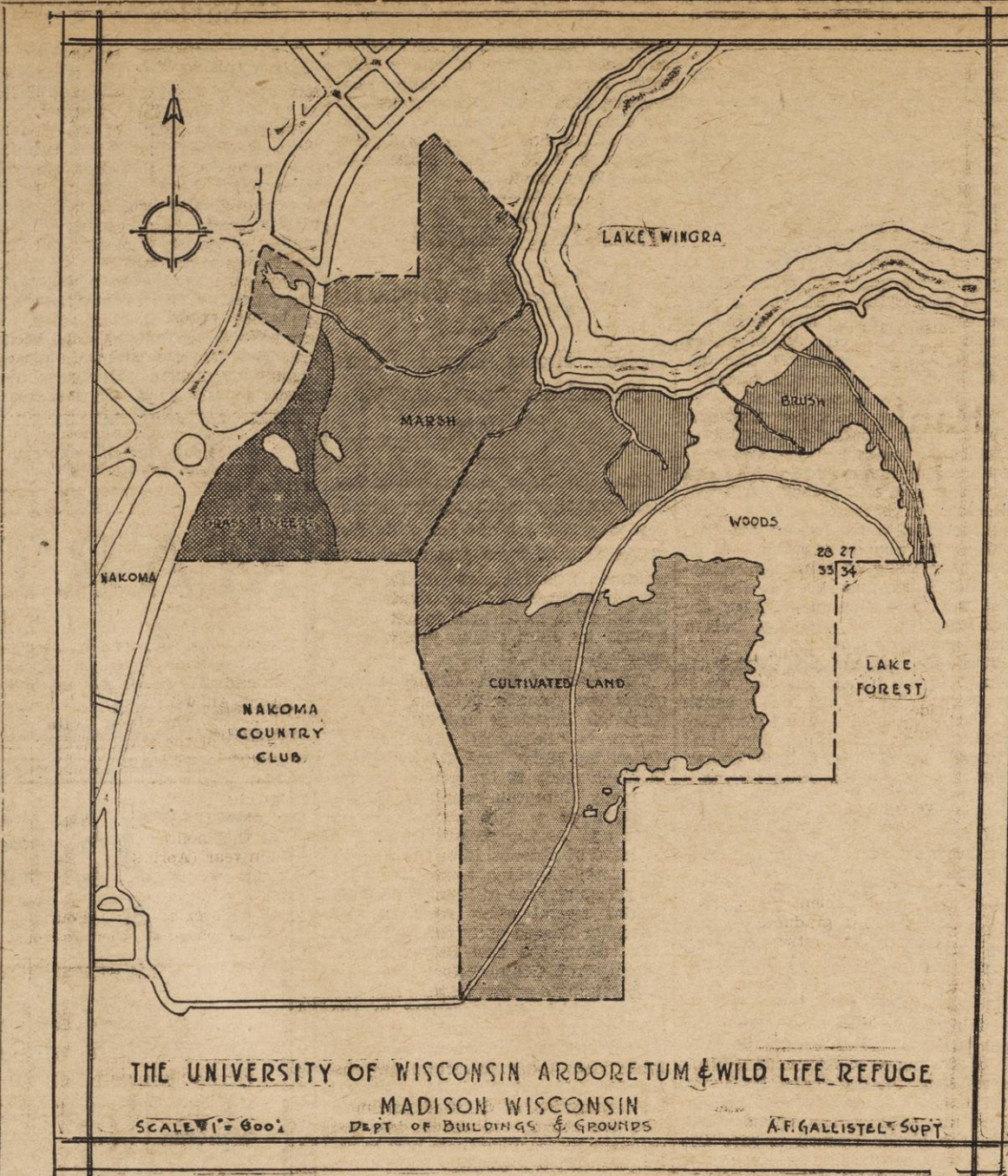
Now Fully Paid For

Although the arboretum tract is now fully paid for and its title vested in the board of regents of the university, any extensive development of the undertaking will have to await the acquisition of new funds, the purchase of the minimum amount of land needed for the arboretum having exhausted all endowments available for the purpose. The university now owns the land, which is regarded as the important thing.

Sponsors of the project expect that it may be many years before their plans are fully realized but are justifiably happy that their years of effort have been crowned with so much success, believing that possession of an ideal site is a guarantee of ultimate realization of their most ambitious hopes.

Wait For Funds

As soon as funds are available, first steps in the development of the arboretum will be its proper enclosure and the building of roads and approaches. The university will not wait to secure funds before starting to plan the development of the arboretum. The first important step is planning and in this the services of many members of the university faculty are immediately available. The active cooperation of



qualified members of the Forest Products laboratory staff has also been assured.

Actual reforestation work can start only when new funds are secured. The introduction of birds and other forms of wild life adopted to the environment has already begun. Large numbers of wild mallard ducks, introduced some time ago, now live and breed in the marsh adjacent to Spring Trail park and Mongolian pheasants are numerous in the wooded and farm lands of the tract.

List Committee

President Frank has appointed the following faculty arboretum committee: Prof. E. M. Gilbert; Prof. George Wagner; Prof. James G. Dickson; Prof. Chauncey Juday; Associate Prof. Franz A. Aust; Instructor F. B. Trenk; Supt. A. F. Gallistel; Secretary M. E. McCaffrey.

In addition to this active committee he has appointed an advisory committee consisting of: E. A. Birge, H. L. Russell, C. P. Winslow, Aldo Leopold, Paul D. Kollerer, Raphael Zonn.

Anyone interested in the arboretum project may communicate with any member of the committee for any desired information and the committee will be glad to receive suggestions for the development of the arboretum and wild life refuge.

Engineering Work Receives But Little Governmental Aid

Less governmental aid for engineering research is received by the university than any other institution of its size in the middle west, Prof. Benjamin G. Elliott of the mechanical engineering faculty announced recently.

Agricultural research is given considerably more federal aid than industrial research projects, it was pointed out. While the agricultural experiment projects will receive \$1,101,743 next year, the engineering research department will be granted only \$29,000.

A grant of \$90,000 annually is made to each agricultural experiment station, although nothing is advanced to the engineering experimental stations, Prof. Elliott declared.

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Speech Defect Clinic Opened

Extension Department Diagnoses and Corrects Speech at Milwaukee

A speech clinic, one of the university's services reaching beyond campus limits, will start the year's work during the week of Sept. 19 at the Milwaukee center of the university extension division. According to a descriptive bulletin issued last week, the clinic will offer help in diagnosing and correcting speech defects of adults and children of Milwaukee and the state at large.

The clinic will be conducted by Dr. Robert West and Mrs. Aline Ziebell Schutt.

Classes Meet Wednesday

Lessons for correcting foreign accent will be offered through private instruction or in a class to meet Wednesday evenings, beginning Sept. 21, for corrective training.

The clinic gives particular attention to correcting the more common speech defects such as lisping, careless speech, nasality, faulty articulation, hoarseness and high pitched voice, delayed speech in the child, and stuttering. Individual instruction through corrective exercises and directions for home practice will be given at weekly appointments.

West Heads Department

Dr. West, the director, is professor

of speech pathology at the university and was head of the committee on defects of speech at the president's white house conference on child health and protection. To that body the information was given that 1,000,000 cases of speech defects are on record in schools of the United States, of whom 221,000 are stutters.

Through the speech department the university serves a large number of persons, handicapped by various speech disorders, during the school year at Madison, seeking to establish the causes and to apply the appropriate correctives. During summer school at Madison the university conducts a speech clinic to train teachers to do the work of speech correction in public schools and in private clinics. In giving this training it treats speech disorders of many children brought in from distant homes, some in other states.

A public health report states that Malta fever in Iowa present a hazard comparable to that of typhoid.

Farmers Foot Highway Costs

Bulletin Shows Ruralites Taxed Out of Proportion to Use

Who pays for the highways?

This question is answered in a new bulletin soon to be issued by the college of agriculture.

"It is apparent that the farmer group has been paying too much toward the town roads according to the use it makes of them," say the authors, B. H. Hibbard and Carl Wehrwein. They have found that while farmers are responsible for 64 per cent of the travelling by residents of the state on town roads, they pay 78.8 per cent of the cost. The city and village people paid only 17.5 per cent of the cost of these roads, but 35.1 per cent of the resident travelling on them.

The situation is just the opposite in the case of the county trunks according to these investigators. "The urban group is charged with 47.6 per cent of the resident travel and farmers with 52.4 per cent, while the former paid 49.7 per cent of the cost and the latter but 42.1 per cent.

"However, when we get to state and federal trunks, the situation is about the same as in the case of the town roads. The urban group contributes 48.1 per cent of the funds expended and the rural group 34.6 per cent, while the former did 64.1 per cent of the travelling by state residents, and farmers but 35.9 per cent.

"Due to the margin in favor of the farmers in connection with the town roads and the state and federal trunks, the situation presented by these two types of highways is reflected in the figures for all the roads combined. The travel on all roads by resident vehicles was divided between the urban and rural districts in the proportion of 57.3 per cent and 42.7 per cent respectively. The urban group, however, paid only 40.6 per cent of the costs, while the farmers paid 47.7 per cent."

Copies of this bulletin will be sent free by the college of agriculture, Madison, to residents of Wisconsin who request it.

Kircher, President Of Visitors' Board, Dies in Sheboygan

H. W. Kircher, president of the university board of visitors, died August 15, at Sheboygan. A rupture of the appendix was the cause of his death.

At the time of his death, Mr. Kircher was superintendent of Sheboygan schools, having held the position since 1924. For a time, Mr. Kircher was president of the North Central Teachers' association, and had also been president of the City Superintendents' association of Wisconsin, as well as the Fox River Valley Schoolmasters' club.

After receiving his master's degree from the university, Mr. Kircher taught schools in Fennimore and Dodgeville, before becoming superintendent of schools at Merrill.

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Emily Hahn Braves Dangers Of African Jungles for 14 Months

Does Not See White Woman for Almost a Year Dur- ing Trip

New York, N. Y.—Dangers in the African jungle? They're much exaggerated, at least they are in the opinion of Emily Hahn, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who has just returned from spending 14 months in the heart of equatorial Africa.

During her stay she crossed the dark continent alone from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, and for more than ten months did not see a white woman.

"Most explorers and others who travel in the African jungle exaggerate the dangers," Miss Hahn reported. "They do it, I suppose, to magnify their own accomplishments. But it's really very simple and safe and not nearly as uncomfortable as you might think. The big game country is so well traveled and policed and the natives are so tractable that a woman can travel there alone with more safety than she can hike through Kansas."

Majoried in Geology

Miss Hahn graduated from Wisconsin after majoring in geology. Besides her scientific work, Miss Hahn is also the author of two books, "Seductio ad Absurdum" and a novel "Beginner's Luck." She is the author also of several short stories.

Her desire to go to Africa was aroused when attending a party at the home of a friend where one of the guests was a British official who had spent some time in the dark continent. His descriptions aroused Miss Hahn's curiosity but at the same time they also aroused some doubt in her mind as to their authenticity.

Six months later, she set out for Africa. On Christmas, 1930, she sailed from Europe for the Congo district, later sailing up the Congo river to Stanleyville, in the interior of Belgian Congo. Native dugouts, manned by black oarsmen, transported her to Penge, a small native village on the Ituri river at the very edge of the great Ituri forest.

Found Dialect Interesting

Finding the dialect of the natives here very interesting Miss Hahn decided to stay long enough to learn the language. However, it was 10 months before she left the village. Although occasionally seeing a white man, she saw no white woman in the ten months.

A native boy was hired to act as servant and cook at about three cents a day. The money earned by the boy was spent for gaudy cloth or trinkets from the Arab traders, although most of the transactions took place by simple barter.

"The food was not at all bad," Miss Hahn reported. "Considerable rice and a kind of manioc, not unlike a potato, form the principal food. Bananas, corn, and a great variety of meat were also on the menu. Goats and chickens are raised in great numbers. Elephant and monkey meat was served when the hunters were fortunate."

Tramps Through Jungle

After her stay at Penge, Miss Hahn tramped through the jungle to Lake Tanganyika, division point between the Belgian, British and Italian ter-

ritories. The natives were described as being too docile and afraid of the white man's power to be anything but harmless. At first, her 14 native bearers did not obey her very well, but after being shouted at and looked at very ferociously, they began to mind.

Lake Tanganyika was crossed in a small steamer, and Christmas was spent with an English family who had established a coffee plantation. A similar excursion is being planned by Miss Hahn at the present time, but her destination will be French Indo China.

Ranke Arrives To Begin Work

Carl Schurz Professor to Give History Course, Lec- tures

Accredited with being one of the foremost authorities on ancient Egypt, Dr. Herman Ranke, of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, the visiting Carl Schurz professor at the university this year, has arrived to begin his work.

During the first semester, Dr. Ranke will give courses in the department of history, Prof. Paul Knaplund, chairman of the history department, announced. In addition, he will give a course dealing with the history and civilization of ancient Egypt, as well as an advanced graduate course devoted mainly to a study of the language and writing of ancient Egyptians.

Will Give Lectures

Public lectures every Tuesday and Thursday at 4:30 p. m. will be given on the origins, growth and decline of ancient Egyptian civilization by Dr. Ranke. His collection of 1,200 slides showing various phases of Egyptian life will be shown during the lectures. "Prof. Ranke has an excellent mastery of the English language and the university is fortunate in having secured his services as a Carl Schurz professor," Prof. Knaplund declared.

Has Varied Career

From 1902 to 1905 Prof. Ranke was connected with the University of Pennsylvania. From 1905 to 1911, he held a position with the Egyptological museum in Berlin and since 1910 has been professor of Egyptology at Heidelberg.

Numerous monographs on various phases of the civilization of ancient Assyria and Egypt have been written by Dr. Ranke. He edited the German edition of Breasted's "History of Egypt" and in 1923 he brought out a new edition of Prof. Erman's great work on Egyptian civilization. Recently he has finished a book on Egyptian personal names.

CALL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

A state-wide conference of all citizens and governmental units interested in unemployment relief, especially as it affects the coming situation in Wisconsin next winter, has been called for Sept. 23-25, by the Wisconsin conference of social work, with headquarters at the university.

Early Wisconsin Ghost Stories Related by Charles M. Brown

Harrowing ghost tales exciting enough to stir the dullest fire-side group have been collected and put in pamphlet form recently by Charles E. Brown, chief of the state historical museum. The collection, entitled "Ghost Tales," are made up largely of "home town" yarns of the country store variety. Some of the more blood-stirring tales are reproduced below.

The Witch

When Grandmother was a girl quarrels between the Yankee and the German and Irish boys in her home town were most frequent. In the winter times these heated battles took the form of fierce snowball fights in which many boys were engaged. In other months of the year the missiles used in these fights were sticks and stones. The police sometimes interfered to stop these hot encounters of warring youth.

In leaving the doorway of her home during a battle of this nature between the German and the Irish lads of her neighborhood, Grandmother was accidentally struck on the nose with a stone. The Irish lad who had thrown the missile was caught. He was very sorry and apologized. It was proposed to take him to jail, but at Grandmother's wish he was released. The wound was an ugly one, after weeks of home medical treatment it still refused to heal. Doctors were few in those days and the settlers had no money to "waste" on doctor's fees except in cases of extreme necessity.

An Old Lady

There lived in Grandmother's neighborhood a very ugly looking and shriveled old lady. She had the sorry reputation among the settlers of being a witch, or "hex." She was known to possess a great knowledge of herb and other medicines. The children were very much afraid of this old lady. Even the adults avoided her because she was supposed to possess the power to "hex" or cast evil spells upon persons who injured her or whom she disliked. Doubtless her ugliness and her peculiarities were responsible for the bad reputation which this harmless old woman bore.

A friend persuaded Grandmother that this witch woman might be able to heal her wound. Together she and her girl chum went to her cottage. They were not particularly brave and more than once on the way there they felt a strong urge to turn back and run home. But they kept on.

Lifts Latch

When they knocked on the door of her humble home the old lady lifted the latch and greeted them in such a friendly manner and voice that their fear left them. She told them that she knew of their coming to consult her.

How this could be they could not explain for their visit was supposed to be a very secret one. She placed Grandmother on a low couch, untied the bandages, and then carefully dressed her wound. She applied salve and re-banded the sore. While she was thus engaged she muttered words and sentences the exact nature of which neither of the young ladies could afterward remember. Then she walked very slowly several times around the couch speaking other mysterious words.

When the treatment had been completed they thanked the old lady and left her domicile. They were no longer frightened but they felt greatly relieved when they safely reached their own homes. Grandmother's wound soon healed after this experience. To the end of her life she was always very grateful. News of the remarkable cure effected soon spread through the neighborhood and many persons thought and felt more kindly toward the old "hex" after that.

There were other reputed "hexes," male and female, who lived and plied their evil craft in Grandmother's home town in her childhood. Some other persons were supposed to have entered into secret compacts with the Devil. All were feared and shunned.

The Ghost Train

Tales of the appearance of phantom trains or of engines on various railroad lines were in former years occasionally heard. Some old railroad-men in the Middle West assert that during the months of April and May of each year (April 28 to May 3), the anniversary of the passage of the funeral train of President Abraham Lincoln (1865) over the "Big Four," Chicago and Alton and other railroad lines,

through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, on its way to Springfield, a ghost funeral train again rolls over this route.

This phantom train makes its appearance late at night. For its flight the lines are mysteriously cleared. As the time for its appearance approaches everything becomes oppressively quiet. Not a human or other sound is heard. A strange feeling of apprehension and terror takes hold of those who are on duty along the tracks, or who happen to be in the vicinity.

A light is seen in the distance. It is the headlight of the pilot engine of the funeral train. It approaches rapidly, and hurtles by with lightning speed. After it has passed another light is seen and the unearthly shriek of a locomotive is heard. The headlight grows larger and larger and fairly blazes with a blinding glare as it draws near. The muffled engine bell is heard tolling with a mournful tone. This is the funeral train bearing the body of the martyred President and of his young son to their last resting place at Springfield.

The Lincoln ghost train is being run by the dead. In the dimly lighted engine cab are the engineer and fireman, both grinning skeletons. The train, consisting of the funeral coach bearing the caskets and a number of cars, is heavily draped with black and silver mourning drapes. On the platforms of the coaches, swinging lanterns, are the conductors and brakemen. Although fully uniformed, all are also of the dead. Other skeleton faces peer from the coach windows. There is a great rush of wind and the heavy steel rails rumble and seem to groan as this phantom train crashes past and is lost to sight in the dense black of the night.

Those who claim to have seen the Lincoln ghost train never wish to witness its passage again during their lives.

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Of dull crepe with pebbly surface, this street dress of black and white is charmingly practical for the College girl. It goes to luncheon, dinner, shopping, visiting, even to classes with the same degree of distinctiveness, because it is dressily tailored. Pebble crepe won't muss, the white collar is easily laundered. Inviting isn't it, and the price is only

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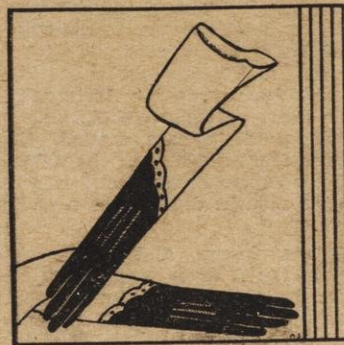


A svelte version of the Opera pump in rich, black suede that will add zest to dancing feet at rushing parties. Scalloped contrast in two tone kid with three small buttons set off the vamp. \$5.95.

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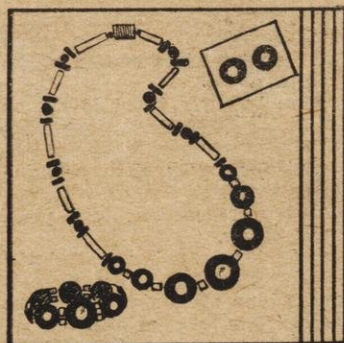
Knowing your particularity as to details of costume apparel, I have sketched a few of our smartest accessories to set off your rushing frocks.



First, a bag of French suede in black. Elegantly simple, its only trim, a silver buckle in modern design. Priced under \$3.00.



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