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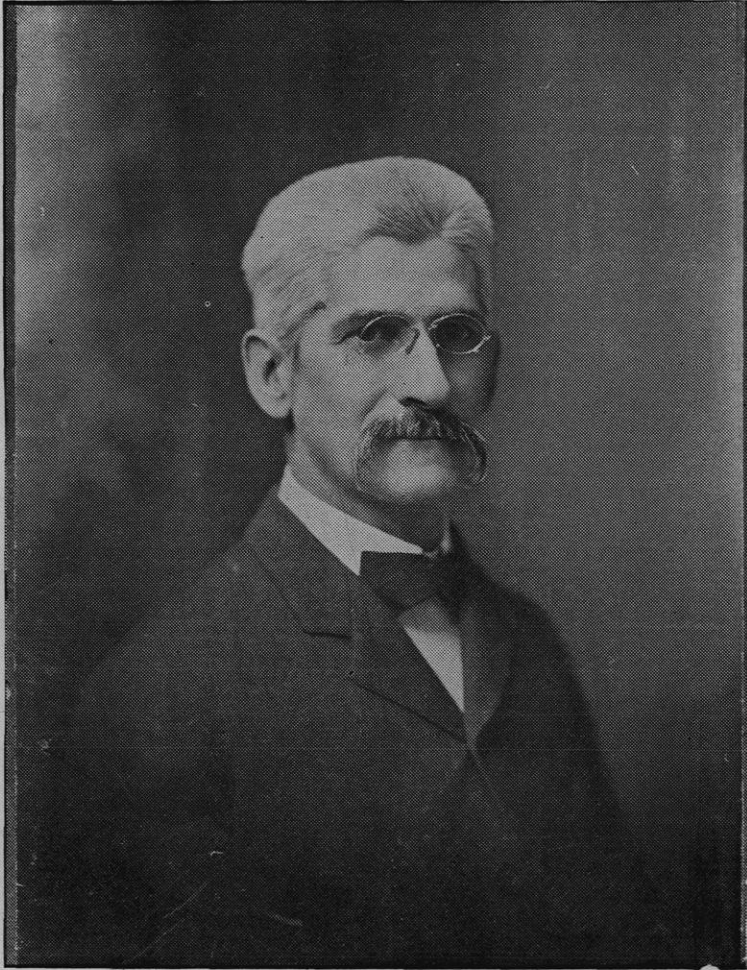
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EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE

Dean of the College of Letters and Science who is now completing his 27th
year in the service of the University

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VII

March, 1906

No. 6

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MAX LOEB, Managing Editor.

STAFF.

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HERMAN BLUM, '08.

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Editorial

The Turning Point.

This month marks the turning point in the athletic situation at the University. At present writing, athletics are in a state of general upheaval. Two coaches and an athletic manager have resigned and athletes are leaving for other institutions, attracted by we-know-not-what for the atmosphere

here at Wisconsin is just as good now as before the Jordan bomb-shell or the Conference broom.

There is a disposition on the part of the students to blame the faculty for the condition of affairs, which to many seems desperate; but we cannot see the matter in this light.

We have no desire to pose as defenders of the faculty. They have their troubles as have other people; we differ with them radically on the proposition of suspending football for two years; but we recognize their good intent and ability for sound judgment. The faculty will decide within this month whether or not they will ratify the action of the second Chicago conference. We think they will and we hope they will. If they do baseball and track activities, sure of support, will recommence, delayed, it is true, but by no means killed. Coaches will be secured, whether professional or not, and healthy activity in the sports continue.

We will cherish no great regrets if the professional coach, as an institution, has become a matter of history at

the University of Wisconsin. We can have teams without them, and teams that will play creditable games, as has our basketball team in the season that is just past without any professional coaching. We may not win, but an athletic team's triumph or defeat, as has often been said in these columns, is no criterion of a general condition. Dr. Elsom, the physical director of the gymnasium, has figures which prove that Wisconsin does not lag behind but takes the lead in the development of the average student; and that is most important, that you and I, who were not good enough to make the regular team, and very few of us have been in the last few years of specialization, shall be given at college a physical development in whose possession we may justly pride ourselves.

Raising the Standard.

The interesting and very important question has been lately much discussed in University circles as to what the purpose of the University of Wisconsin really is. The discussion was precipitated by a rumor, seemingly well-substantiated that the policy of the University hereafter would be to weed out all students who did poor work, even if it were above the required passing mark of 70. Much dissatisfaction with such a policy is manifest among the students, and it seems a matter of vital interest also to the alumni, many of whom have sent and will send their children to the University of Wisconsin. The argument is made in favor of the raising of the standard that the University is overcrowded, and that the weaker ones

must go. But we have heard no faculty member make such a statement, which would seem the height of irrationality, when the University admits students from other states with entrance fees but little in advance over those purely nominal ones charged to resident students.

We believe the alumni are in favor of maintaining a standard of scholarship high enough to discourage those who come here for other purposes than work and study, and low enough to include everyone who, after having had the necessary preparatory school education is making an honest, conscientious effort to get the most out of higher education.

"Raising the standard" of scholarship so that the weak, but working

student, who needs the education most, must go, is in reality, lowering the University standard of efficiency; and is another step toward making the University correspond to the German Universities, that is, institutions purely

for higher learning, and for research work. The legislative, and to our mind, proper idea, of the University makes it correspond far more to the German Gymnasium than the German University.

Loyal Alumni in the West.

President Van Hise was royally entertained in the West this month. Distance has not diminished the loyalty and interest of our Western brethren, and their devotion to Alma Mater is as real and sincere as is ours who are nearer the University and more susceptible to its activities.

The number of alumni centres where the alumni are organized into effective bodies is increasing month by month. There should be an association in each of the more important

cities of Wisconsin as well as in all the larger cities of the country. The secretary desires to get into correspondence with alumni in these cities with a view to establishing permanent organizations. Lists of names, with addresses of alumni will be furnished, and active co-operation carried as far as possible.

The example of our active Western alumni is a good one to follow.

Will *you* organize the alumni of your city?

The University Club.

The destruction of Professor Parkinson's house by fire and its subsequent placing on the market for sale has led to the formation of a University club, an idea which has long been held feasible by the president of the University and other prominent alumni and faculty members, needing only the spur given by the unusual opportunity which has arisen through the destruction of Professor Parkinson's house to rouse it into action.

The Club, which is described more fully elsewhere, seems to have a legitimate function to perform and to actually supply "a long-felt want." The advantages of the club, as stated by

President Van Hise, are too numerous to be given in detail here; but the closer association of town and gown, particularly when so many of Madison's influential citizens are themselves alumni, the provision of a place of entertainment for friends and guests from out-of-town, and the good-fellowship sure to be engendered are very patent benefits.

As we write the plans have not yet been entirely completed, and the success of the venture not yet assured. However, we take it for granted that it will succeed, deserving as it does, the hearty support of alumni and faculty.

University Day.

On February 22, the University initiated a custom whose merits are so obvious it is likely to become permanent. The birthday of Washington was made the occasion for a gathering of the students and faculty in the gymnasium, where they listened to a very able address, by Archbishop

Messmer of Milwaukee, Wis. In the evening the faculty gathered for a dinner, and devoted the evening to becoming acquainted with one another, an operation, whose necessity and excellence are very apt to be forgotten or overlooked in the stress of University work.

A Fallacy Punctured.

It was pointed out in these columns, some months ago, under the heading, "Keep the Crew at Home" that a Western regatta was not impossible and that the much-touted "Eastern trip" should be abandoned. Events have shown the entire feasibility of a Western regatta.

The University of Chicago has chal-

lenged Wisconsin to a crew race to be held on a lagoon near the old "Midway," to be held in the latter part of June. Iowa has excellent facilities for the development of a crew on the river which flows near their campus, and Minnesota oarsmen claim facilities exist there which make a crew entirely possible.

A Distinct Acquisition.

The University made a distinct acquisition of unusual value when it acquired the services of Dr. McCarthy, who is at the head of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, in its department of political science. His course in "Comparative Legislation," described on another page is

eminently practical. Some one has suggested that it be given the title "A Training School for Statesmen" and it would not be cause for wonder, if it gave a new impetus to that participation in politics and public service which has marked the Alumni of the University during the past years.

Downer Leaves.

George Downer, former editor of this magazine, and graduate manager of athletics, has severed his connection with the University. The alumni rec-

ognize in him a loyal alumnus and a competent manager of unquestioned integrity. We wish him success in his future work.

The Investigation.

The committee which has been investigating the University has finished its hearings and is now engaged on the preparation of its report, a document which will be awaited with much interest. The published reports of the hearings revealed little involving any discredit to the University. Some friction among certain professors in one of the departments was the worst that has been found.

Alumni were confident of the integrity and efficiency of those in charge

If you don't read anything else in this magazine, read John R. Richards' article on the Athletic Chaos, and read it clear through to the end. We are very glad to see Mr. Richards' ideas in such complete accord with those of

If the faculty, convinced of the wisdom of such a course, decides to suspend football for two years, intercollegiate athletic contests will probably be at an end for two years at the University of Wisconsin. The great

The University was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Michael Olbrich, '02, in conducting the oratorical contests which have just past. Mr. Olbrich, who came to Wisconsin as a very crude product from the farm, is a marked example of what persistent and untiring effort can accomplish in securing the power of ef-

The report of the University investigating committee will be awaited with great interest. The writer testified before this committee not long ago, and found them very affable gentlemen, who seemed to be carrying on the investigation in no spirit of un-

of the work at the University and it seems altogether probable that their confidence will be justified by the report of the committee. It is inevitable, in so large a mechanism as the University, involving so many departments and such enormous sums of money, that places will be found where improvement may well be made, and, in this regard the investigation will undoubtedly be productive of much good.

this magazine. Save the game and kill the evils; not impossible, and entirely practicable; let everyone of us who believe in these principles exert every particle of influence which we possess to see them carried out.

value of these contests as unifiers of student spirit and promoters of real loyalty will be lost, although the physical benefit of the sport will not be diminished.

fective speech. Mr. Olbrich is very well qualified as an oratorical and debating coach, and he and Professor Lyman, who joined the University's forces this year will carry on the work in the department of rhetoric and oratory in a manner that would be very pleasing to Professor Frankenburger, were he alive to see it.

friendliness toward the University, but with a sincere desire to ascertain the truth concerning conditions here. The investigation undoubtedly serves a useful purpose and should be continued from year to year.

The constitution of the Athletic Association has been changed so that a large part of the board must hereafter consist of non-W men. Hereafter, if the students forget the claims of the non-athletes, when under the spell of the glory of athletic prowess at these athletic elections, the constitution will

prove an effectual reminder. The necessity for the change in the constitution, however, is rather a sad commentary on the ability of the students to discriminate between athletic ability and mental ability, between strength on the athletic field and strength in the council chamber.

Let the baseball men play summer ball during the summer; why not, if they play during the school year for

love of the game and the glory. But make it certain that the latter reasons are the only ones.

The project of a University club, which is discussed at more length elsewhere, deserves the support of every loyal alumnus. Wisconsin Alumni need only have their attention called

to a pressing need to respond generously—as witness the marked increase in the circulation of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine.

The crew, according to Mr. Downer's report ran behind some \$2,000.00 last year. Furthermore, a large part of the "receipts" were the result of

subscriptions. If a Western regatta were instituted, a large crowd could be attracted who would pay for the privilege of viewing the race.

Edward J. McMahon of Manitowoc, has won the final oratorical contest.

Success to him in the Inter-state contest, now only a few weeks off.

Back to Alma Mater.

Linked by love with the recent past,
Linked by love with our college
days

Memories throng over mind, and cast
Over the present cheerful rays.

As we stand again on the college hill,
Or walk once more by the grand old
lake,

We feel in our souls the subtle thrill,
Of a heart just freed from sorrow
and ache.

We are back to the old familiar halls,
Where letters and science both are
taught,
Back to the rooms, but the seats and
walls—

What a marvelous change the years
have wrought.

A marvelous change, and yet how soon
In the fast descending sands of
time,

Will the change grow old and the
present boon

Be forgot as soon as this paltry
rhyme.

And when in the future, if chance be-
time,

To the City of Lakes our feet should
roam,

May we then, as now, feel a loyal
pride,

In the fact that here is our college
home.

University Press—October, 5, 1877.

News of the Alumni

On March 2, a memorial service for Professor Frankenburger was held in Library Hall. Dean E. A. Birge, P. H. Schram, '06, and Burr W. Jones, '70, delivered addresses.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin adopted the following resolutions at a meeting during the same week:

Resolved, that, We, the faculty of the University of Wisconsin record in the minutes our deep regret at the loss of Professor David Bower Frankenburger, who died in Madison on Tuesday, February 6, 1906, and by this resolution attest our appreciation of his constant and loyal devotion to this University, his alma mater, through twenty-seven years of faithful service; and our recognition of his high sense of personal duty and honor, and the fine simplicity and inspiration of his life.

Information is desired for the Alumni Catalogue concerning the following alumni, about whom we have as yet no definite knowledge.

This is by no mean a complete list of those from whom we have received no personal information, as there are a number who have thus far neglected to send in the data asked for, although we have received information concerning them from other sources. We desire to have the facts concerning every alumnus over his own signature. This is the only way to make the catalogue reliable. So if you have not sent in the information desired, kindly do so at once. If you know the addresses of any of the persons given in the list below, we earnestly request you to communicate it to us without delay. Address the Secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Name.	Heard from last at
John W. Slaughter, '58.	...New York
Philip C. Slaughter, '59.	...New York
Wm. W. Church, '61.	...Salt Lake City
Frank Waterman, '63.	.....
W. H. Spencer, '66.	...Providence, R. I.
Everard Lang Cassels, '69.	.....
A. M. Rice, '70.	...Sturbridge, Mass.
Garrett J. Patton, '73.	...Gonzales, Cal.
Duncan Reid, '73.	...New Hartford, Ia.
George C. Synon, '75.	...Chicago, Ill.
Gerhard Balg, '81.	...Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles Robinson Warren, '81.	.....
C. D. Van Wie, '82.	...Los Angeles, Cal.
F. W. Dustan, '83.	...Clarkston, Wash.
Chas. H. Thomas, '83.	...Galena, Kas.
Henry H. Roser, '86.	...Denver, Colo.
Richard Keller, '87.	...Durango, Colo.
Joseph Rice, '88.	.....Butte, Mont.
James C. Millman, '90.	...Chicago, Ill.
D. Edward Webster, '90.	...Chicago, Ill.
Gottlieb Wehrle, '90.	...El Paso, Texas
George W. Lane, '92.	...Denver, Colo.
James Milton Moore, '92.	.....
John A. Musser, '92.	...Chicago, Ill.
T. E. Powers, '92.	...Alva, Okla. Terr.
Albert Lea Sawyer, '92.	...Minn., Minn.
Wesley M. Thomas, '92.	...Chicago, Ill.
Law	
Byron Elijah Brown, '72.	.....
John Stone Phillipps, '72.	.....
Hamilton S. Wicks, '72.	.....
George U. Leeson, '76.	.....
E. Al. Tucker, '78.	...Humboldt, Neb.
Rinaldo F. Wilbur, '78.	.....
Wm. Windsor, '78.	...Wash., D. C.
Joseph W. Ivey, '79.	...Sitka, Alaska
Thos. O'Meara, '79.	...Spokane, Wash.
Thomas Henry Reynolds, '82.	.....
Albert S. Cronk, '84.	...Chicago, Ill.
Solomon Jones, '86.	.....
Thorwald Hvam, '88.	.....
W. E. Morrarsey, '88.	.....
William Fuerste, '89.	.....
Ludwig Hulsether, '89.	.....
C. E. Rice, '89.	...St. Paul, Minn.
Edward T. Balcom, '90.	...Chicago, Ill.

H. Welsch, '90...Fort Bayard, N. M.
 Joseph Andrews Brown, '90.....
 Edward J. Dierks, '94..Butte, Mont.
 C. A. Engelbracht, '94, Seattle, Wash.
 A. M. Sames, '94..Solomonville, Ari.
 P. W. Walther, '94..Milwaukee, Wis.
 Charles McGee Williams, '94.....
 D. T. Winne, '94.....Appleton, Wis.
 Geo. T. Shimunok, '95...Chicago, Ill.
 David T. Thomas, '95.....
 Amund Belland, '96...Madison, Wis.
 D. W. Wilbur, '96..Sumpter, Oregon
 Frank B. Dorr, '97..Shullsburg, Wis.
 N. Stockett, '98....Phillipsburg, Pa.
 J. A. Hillesheim, '00..Boston, Mass.
 Donald J. McMillan, '00..Chicago, Ill.
 Steph. Stellwagen, '01, Pasadena Cal.
 Pharmacy
 Sigmund Levy, '89.....
 Max A. Cohn, '92.....

'61.

Sharach A. Hall is at Wood Lake, Minn. He is alternately farmer and teacher.

'68.

Morgan J. Smith is a gardner and teacher at East Dubuque, Ill.

'69.

Gustavus A. Forrest (law) is practicing law at Manitowoc, Wis. He has served six terms as city attorney of Manitowoc.

'70.

Patrick O'Meara (law) is one of the most distinguished citizens of West Bend, Wis.; he has had 14 years of service as district attorney, four years as mayor and four years as county judge. He has held the latter office since 1902.

James H. Humphrey (law) is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Holliston, Massachusetts.

'71.

Quincy O. Sutherland is a practicing physician and surgeon at Janes-

ville, Wis. He has been a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Health since 1895.

Nils Michelet (law) is collector in the United States Internal Revenue Department at Minneapolis. He has held that position since 1871. His address is 412 Cedar Ave.

'72.

Daniel Buchanan (law) is practicing law at Chippewa Falls, Wis. He has been the city's prosecuting attorney during three terms.

George Du Mors Cline is engaged in the publishing business at Hudson, Wis. He was postmaster of Hudson, from 1894 to 1898.

Philip Eden is engaged in mercantile business at Platteville, Wis. He has been secretary of the Platteville board of education for the last five years.

'73.

Frederick W. Coon is engaged in the publishing business at Edgerton, Wis.

William D. Turvill has retired from active practice as a physician and now lives in Madison, Wis.

'73

Mr. and Mrs. James Quirk (Lillian DeFrance Park, '74) of 1920 Vine Place, Minneapolis, Minn., sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm, March 6, for an extended visit in England.

'74.

Clark C. McNish (law) is practicing law at Fremont, Nebraska.

Ozro B. Givens (law) is practicing law at St. Louis, Minn. His office is in the Locust Bldg.

Robert R. Williams is a practicing physician at Manning, Iowa.

'75.

I. S. Bradley has given a life service to the State Historical Society of

Wisconsin. After taking his B. S. degree in 1875, he accepted a position as assistant librarian of the State Historical Society. In 1892 he became chief librarian, which position he now holds. He is also assistant secretary of the State Historical Society. The experience of nearly two score years has placed him among the leaders in library work in his state. Mr. Bradley's residence address is 404 N. Henry St., Madison, Wis.

Willoughby G. Clough is superintendent of schools at Portage, Wis.

Clinton H. Lewis is a practicing physician at Milwaukee. His address is 1159 K. K. Ave.

Frédéric S. Luhman is county physician of Manitowoc county. He is also attending physician at the Manitowoc county asylum. His address is 1013 S. Eight St., Manitowoc, Wis.

'76.

Professor William H. Williams, head of the Hebrew and Hellenistic department of the University, is one of the most beloved members of the faculty. Working students find in him a generous friend whose kindly words furnish advice and encouragement. He has been at the University since 1883 when he was assistant professor of Greek. In 1889 he became professor of Hebrew and Sanskrit and professor of Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek in 1892. Although his courses are not crowded, an increasing number find the field of ancient literature highly attractive, when they are lead on by the genial personality of Professor Williams.

Mary M. Henry, until recently teacher and manager of the Children's Home of South Dakota, is now living at 122 E. Dayton St., Madison Wis.

Charles S. Taylor (law) is proprietor of the Barron Woolen Mills, at Barron, Wis.

Louis K. Luse (law), formerly assistant attorney general of Wisconsin,

and member of the state assembly, is practicing law as a member of the firm of Luse, Powell, De Forrest & Luse at Superior, Wis.

Samuel J. Bradford (law) is practicing law at Hudson, Wis.

George C. Stockton is surgeon to the United States pension board. His office is located in Mason City, Iowa.

'77.

Frank Fisher (law) is District Deputy Head Consul of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is practicing law at Alton, Ill.

Anson C. Prescott is practicing law at Sheboygan, Wis.

Brigham Bliss is a bookkeeper for the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul, Minn. His address is 877 Goodrich Ave.

Seymour H. Cook is engaged in the lumber business at Clinton, Iowa.

Benedict Goldenberger is a railroad postal clerk, his run being between Madison and Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 127 N. Hamilton St., Madison, Wis.

Edward M. Lowry is practicing law as a member of the firm of Lowry & Carthew at Lancaster, Wis. Mr. Lowry has had a creditable record in the public service in Grant county. He has served as mayor of Lancaster for three terms, district attorney of Grant county for two terms and chairman of the county board for two years.

Lelon A. Doolittle (law) is practicing law at Eau Claire, Wis. He was formerly county judge and county superintendent of Clark county, Wis. He also served as city attorney of Eau Claire for four years.

'78.

William A. Germain is the official physician for the South Dakota Deaf and Dumb School at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Frank E. Noyes is editor and publisher of the Marinette Eagle, a bright, hustling daily published at Marinette, Wis.

'79.

Lewis Ostenson read a paper on "The Production of Milk for Cheese Making Purposes" at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' association held recently in Milwaukee.

'80.

Henry D. Goodwin, is official reporter for the second judicial circuit court of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

J. T. Morgans is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lancaster, Wis.

'81.

William H. Goodall is superintendent of the printing department of the Boston Store at Milwaukee. His address is 715 Grand Ave.

Frank Cooper is a broker at Kansas City, Mo.

Frank M. Porter (law, '83) is dean of the College of Law of the University of Southern California. His address is American National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Horace A. Tenney (law) of Chicago, attended the funeral of his grandfather, Major H. A. Tenney, in the town of Madison on March 15.

'82.

Philip H. Perkins (law) has been a prominent figure in the bar of Douglas county, Wis., since the early days when that country was actually being opened up by settlers. He was one of the first village attorneys of Superior, serving in 1887. He was city attorney in 1893. He has also served as the president of the Superior Board of Education and president of the Public Library Board. At present he is U. S. Court Commissioner.

Harry J. Chapman is a judge of the municipal court at Bangor, Maine.

Eugene E. Campbell is a manufacturer of cement building stones, blocks and walks, with a plant located at Rice Lake, Wis.

Frances S. Wiggin is instructor in

library economy in Simmons College at Boston, Mass.

Ben E. Wait (law) is a practicing attorney at Stoughton, Wis.

William H. Mantor (law) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Alderman & Mantor at Brainerd, Minn.

'83.

Carlos M. Wilson (law) is practicing law as assistant city attorney of Superior, Wis. Before removing to Superior, Mr. Wilson was deputy register of the U. S. local land office at Eau Claire, Wis.

Leander M. Hoskins is professor of applied mathematics in Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal.

Charles L. Billings (law) is practicing law in Chicago. His office is located in the Title and Trust building, 100 Washington St.

'84.

Olin B. Lewis is serving his tenth year as judge of the second judicial district of Minnesota, holding court at St. Paul. His present term will expire in 1909. Besides his judicial career he has had some legislative experience, having served two terms as a member of the Minnesota assembly.

George B. Parkhill (law) was recently appointed postmaster of Thorp, Wis. Previous to his acceptance of the federal position he had served as district attorney of Clark county for two terms and chairman of the county board for two terms.

J. O. Buckley is president and treasurer of the Eastern Mines and Power Co. at Milwaukee, Wis.

Milton Updegraff is professor of mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Professor Updegraff has attained a national reputation as an astronomer. He began his career as assistant astronomer of the Washburn Observatory. In 1887 he was busy making observations south of the equator as official astronomer with the title of "Astronomo Segundo,"

at the Observatorio Nacional, in the Argentine Republic. In 1890 he left South America and became director of the observatory and professor of astronomy at the University of Missouri. He served nine years in those capacities until called to Washington to act as astronomer for the U. S. Naval Observatory. In 1899 he was made professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy. Professor and Mrs. Updegraff are making their residence at Annapolis.

Lester Paul Utter is cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Westboro, Mo. He was formerly a retail hardware and implement dealer.

'85.

Frederick A. Pike, Jr. is practicing law at St. Paul, Minn.

Lawrence P. Conover is practicing law in Chicago. His office is located in the Tacoma Bldg., No. 804.

Joseph W. Vernon is president of the Vernon Law Book Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

'86.

James Wickham, (law), after seven years of service as city attorney of Eau Claire, Wis., has retired from politics to devote his time exclusively to the practice of law. He is associated in his practice with Frank R. Farr, (law, '88) and the firm is one of the most prosperous in the city.

Edward Lees (law) is a practicing attorney at Winona, Minn. He is a member of the firm of Webster and Lees.

Edwin H. Park (law) is practicing law at Denver, Colo. He occupies a suite of rooms in the Ernest & Cramer block and is known to be one of the busiest lawyers in the city.

Lynn S. Pease (law, '91) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Turner, Hunter, Pease & Turner at Milwaukee with offices in the Wells Bldg. From 1886 to 1888 he was principal of the Montello high school;

during the following two years he was secretary to the supreme court justices. From 1891 until 1895 he was superintendent of the school for the blind at Janesville, Wis. When he severed his connections with the latter institution he accepted a position as instructor in the University law school which he held for one year.

Frederick R. Weber is a consulting physician at Milwaukee. He is also attending physician to the Trinity, County and Johnson Emergency hospitals. His address is 221 Grand Ave.

Carroll A. Nye (law) is a practicing attorney at Moorehead, Minn. Since his graduation he has taken an active part in the politics of his county. He has served eight years as district attorney of Clay county, five years as city attorney of Moorehead, four years as a member of the state normal school board and four years as mayor of the city of Moorhead.

Frank L. Perrin (law) is assistant night editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

George W. Brown (engineering) having completed and placed in operation the naval coaling station at Dry Tortugas, Florida, has been sent to California where he has charge of the construction of a large coal depot for the United States navy at California City. His address is Tiburon, Marin county, Cal.

'87.

Charles E. Nichols (law) is practicing law at Marinette, Wis., as a member of the firm of Nichols & Davis.

Ambrose P. Winston is assistant Professor of Economics at the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo.

'88.

Charles L. Fifield (law) has been judge of the municipal court of Janesville, Wis., since 1898.

Matthew A. Hall (law) has been British vice consul at Omaha, Nebraska since 1895. He has also served Nebraska in the state senate, session of 1903. He is practicing law as a member of the firm of Montgomery & Hall, with offices in the New York Life Bldg.

Condé Hamlin (law) is general manager of the Pioneer Press Co. of St. Paul, Minn.

John T. Kelly is practicing law in Milwaukee with an office at 1515 Wells Bldg. He is also president and treasurer of the First National Accident Co. of that city.

Alfred E. Diment is a hardware merchant at Mazomanie, Wis.

John A. Murphy (law) is attorney for the Great Northern Railway Co., with headquarters at Superior, Wis.

John M. Bach is priest of the St. Lawrence Catholic Church at Jefferson, Wis.

William W. Cutler is in charge of the Chicago Railway Employment Agency at 275 West Adams Street.

Frederick W. Kelly (law, '91) is with the Western Dry Goods Co. at Seattle, Wash. His residence address is 584 Sixteenth Ave.

'89.

Charles H. Crownhart (law) was recently appointed a member of the state board of normal school regents. After graduating from the University he practiced law at Ellsworth, Wis., for two years, moving to Superior in 1891. He has been a prominent attorney of that city and has been one of the leading political factors of Douglas county for several years. He was district attorney from 1900 to 1904 and assistant district attorney until last year.

A. L. Ruggles (law) is practicing law at Hurley, Wis.

'90.

Samuel Bloom (law) is clerk of the circuit court for Green county, Wis.

His present term expires in January, 1907.

Bryan J. Castle (law) is chief clerk of the Wisconsin State Land Department at Madison.

Olaf I. Rove (law) is practicing law at Milwaukee. He is vice consul for Norway for the state of Wisconsin. His office is at 144 New Insurance Bldg.

Ben C. Parkinson (law '94) is secretary and treasurer of the Light & Power Co. of Kewaunee, Wis.

Mary A. Smith is meeting with marked success as librarian of the city library of Eau Claire, Wis. This is her seventh year in that capacity.

Walter M. Smith is entering upon his sixteenth year of service as librarian of the University of Wisconsin. Under his supervision the library has grown from a comparatively insignificant collection of the most needed books to one of the most complete and serviceable of libraries in the educational centres of the west.

Sidney D. Townley is astronomer at the International Latitude Observatory at Ukiah, Cal. He is also president of the Astronomical society of the Pacific coast. In 1904 he was lecturer in astronomy at the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. William W. Churchill (nee Lettie E. Wood) is in Upper Montclair, New Jersey. Her address is 359 Upper Montclair Ave.

John M. Becker (law) is one of the candidates for the district judgeship of Green county, Wis. He has an extensive practice as an attorney at Monroe.

Bernard C. Goggins, (law) enjoys a large practice as an attorney at Grand Rapids, Wis., and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the state.

Lyman G. Wheeler (law) is practicing attorney at Milwaukee, a member of the firm of Erwin & Wheeler.

The firm makes a specialty of patent work.

John L. Shepard recently arrived in Manila, P. I. and assumed charge of the eye and ear work in the Division Hospital.

Richard W. Nuzum (law) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Sullivan, Nuzum & Nuzum at Spokane, Washington.

Gilbert E. Roe (law) acted as chairman of the committee on arrangements at the dinner of the Wisconsin Society of New York on February 26.

'91.

Andrew R. Oleson (law) is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of Nebraska. He has an extensive independent practice at Wisner. In 1901 he represented the seventh district of Nebraska in the state senate.

Robert B. McCoy (law) has been county judge of Monroe county since 1898.

Arthur M. McCoy is proprietor and manager of the Waitsburg Lumber Co., at Waitsburg, Wash. He has in connection with the enterprise a planing and chop mill. Writing from the far west Mr. McCoy refers reminiscently to his Varsity days. "Although '91 appears a long ways off" he says, "it is not such a long time. In fact it seems only a short time since I climbed the hill with the rest of the boys."

Elsbeth Veerhusen is instructor in German at the University of Wisconsin.

Charles G. Woolcock (law) is practicing law at Milwaukee.

J. Crawford Harper, (law), member of the law firm, La Follette, Harper & Winterbotham, is president of the Dane County Telephone Co., one of the most lively independent telephone companies in the state. Mr. Harper is one of the leaders in the litigation now pending before the Wisconsin supreme court to test the con-

stitutionality of the telephone discrimination act passed by the last Wisconsin legislature. He was largely instrumental in placing the measure upon the statute books of the state.

Morse Ives (law '92) takes a very loyal interest in Wisconsin's debating and oratorical contests. He and William S. Kies ('99, law '01) are frequently called upon by Wisconsin debating teams to act as a committee for choosing judges, and their response is invariably ready and willing.

'92.

Louis Kahlenberg, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, is steadily cleaving his way to the front of the world's scientists. He is recognized both in the United States and Europe as a leader in scientific thought. Professor Kahlenberg is president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters; president of the Science Club of the University of Wisconsin; vice-president of the 'American Electro-Chemistry society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences. Professor Kahlenberg received his early training at the University of Wisconsin, taking his B. S. and M. S. degrees in 1892 and 1893 respectively. In 1895 he earned his Ph. D. degree at the University of Leipzig.

Charles H. Maxson, superintendent of the public schools of Tomah, Wis., was recently elected president of the West Wisconsin Teachers' association.

Albert N. Ten Eyck is professor of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

William W. Young is editor of the Chicago Daily Journal. He is also vice president and secretary of the Crane-Tred-Well Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, Ill.

Esther F. Butt is teaching at Virgo, Wis.

Charles F. Dillet (law) is city attorney of Shawano, Wis. He has held that position since 1903. He has also been United States court commissioner since 1898. He is associated in his practice of law with Messrs. Wallrich and Larson under the firm name of Wallrich, Dillet & Larson.

George C. Mors (engineering) has recently removed from Phoenix, Arizona to Boulder, Colo.

'93.

George W. Levis (law) is secretary and treasurer of the Starks, Levis Land Co., a real estate firm of Madison. Mr. Levis is one of the leading democrats of the state and is being mentioned for secretary of state. He is at present secretary of the Democratic State central committee.

Arthur Babbit (law) is proprietor of the "Park Hotel" at Livingston, Montana.

Max A. Blumenfeld (law) is cash auditor for the Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

Julius Breuss (law) is a practicing physician and surgeon at Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 721 Third street.

Casimir Gonski (law) is practicing law in Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 468 Mitchell St.

Thomas McBean (law) is a pension attorney at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Clyde H. Sedgwick (law) is practicing law at Manitowoc, Wis. Last year he was a member of the county board and previous to that, deputy collector of customs for four years.

Nissen P. Stenjen (law) is serving his fourth year as clerk of the circuit court of Dane county, Wis.

William H. Tasker (law) is cashier of the Bank of Marshall, at Marshall, Wis.

Edward S. Hardy is principal of the high school at Riverside, Ill.

Charles C. Parlin is meeting with

gratifying success as principal of the Wausau high school. He has held that position since 1896 and is now a strong force in educational circles in this state. Mr. Parlin takes a very active part in the promotion and management of Wisconsin interscholastic athletic meets, and the development of these contests is largely due to his efforts.

Mary P. Richardson is assistant in the south division high school at Milwaukee.

F. F. Showers is city superintendent of the Stevens Point, Wis., public schools.

Malcolm Douglas, managing editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, gave a very interesting address before the University class in newspaper writing on February 26.

Charles C. Hunner (law) is a lumber broker at Aurora, Ill.

Charles N. Doyon is becoming known in North Dakota as one of the rising young business men of that state. He is vice president of the Doyon bank located at Doyon, is a successful stock farmer, and is interested in numerous other business enterprises.

Hubert E. Page is practicing law in Chicago, his office being in the Marquette building on Dearborn and Adams street. His residence is at 827 Hinman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

John H. Moss (law) is vice president and treasurer of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee. His residence address is 572 Park St.

Ralph J. Ricker (law) is in the law department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., with headquarters at Jersey City, N. J. His residence address is 10 Emmet St., Newark, New Jersey.

George C. Flett (law) is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Gladstone, Mich. Previous to his present position he was pastor of the Farmindale, Ill., congregation.

'94.

Alan Bogue, Jr., (law) has been city attorney of Centerville, South Dakota, since May, 1904.

Dr. Paul A. Biefeld (engineering), who has filled the chair of electro technique at the Polytechnique school in Hilgerdhausen, Saxony, since 1900, has resigned his position there and will return to this country in April. Dr. Biefeld received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Zie-vich, Switzerland, in 1900.

Lars H. Johnson (law) is member of the editorial staff of the Western Publishing Co. at St. Paul, Minn. His address is 523 Capital boulevard.

Arthur W. McLeod (law) is practicing law at Washburn, Wis. His legal career in Bayfield county has been marked with success. A year after graduation he was elected city attorney of Washburn, in which capacity he served until 1897. He served as district attorney of Bayfield county from 1896 to 1898, the following year being elected to the state assembly. On giving up his legislative duties he was re-elected district attorney and served for five years. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention.

Alexander E. Matheson (law) is practicing law at Janesville, Wis., as a member of the firm of Whitehead & Matheson.

Balthazar H. Meyer, member of the state railroad commission, addressed the members of the Commercial Club of the University at its annual banquet, March 15, on "Working for an Opportunity." Stanley C. Hanks, advertising manager of the Gisholt Machine Co., spoke on certain phases of advertising.

'95.

In the Christmas number of the Outlook Miss Zona B. Gale, has a story entitled "Their Golden Wedding." It is a story of New York

high life, full of motor cars and money. Miss Gale has been doing literary work in New York for some years past. She also had a story, "The Box on the Grand Tier," a Russian tale in the Sunday Magazine of the Chicago Record-Herald, January 7.

Oscar Rohn is with the Pittsburgh and Montana Copper Co., at Butte, Montana.

Dr. John G. Coulter, ex-'95, formerly editor of the Philippine Teacher, recently assumed direction of the Manila Times, the leading daily in Manila.

Dr. Edwin B. Copeland, ex-'95, occupies the chair of botany in the Philippine Normal school at Manila; he has in charge the government botanical and agricultural work in the islands.

Charles F. Hille (law) is practicing law at Black River Falls, Wis. He was recently appointed circuit court commissioner.

James O'Leary (law) is serving his sixth term as city attorney of Tomahawk, Wis.

Clyde M. Campbell (law) is engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Seari, Campbell & Kraker, at Sparta, Wis.

'96.

Earnest J. Bjorkman (law) is a masseur at La Crosse, Wis.

William D. Tallman is professor of mathematics at the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at South Bozeman, Mont.

Ralph P. Daniells is a practicing physician in Toledo, O. Dr. Daniells has had a very thorough preparation. After obtaining his B. S. degree at Wisconsin he graduated from the Rush Medical college. From 1899 to 1901 he was interne at St. Luke's hospital at Chicago. During the following year he held a similar position in St. Mary's hospital. During 1903 he was superintendent of the West Side

hospital, while in 1904 he spent the year as a student at Vienna. He has met with gratifying success in his first year of practice. His address is 228 Michigan St.

F. W. Dicke (law) has been city attorney of Two Rivers, Wis., since 1896. He has built up an extensive law practice.

Joseph H. Liesenfeld (law) is practicing law in Milwaukee. His address is 287 Howell Ave.

Albert H. Schmidt (law, '98,) is judge of the municipal court of Manitowoc county, Wis.

John R. Richards is principal of the Colorado Springs, Colo., High School.

Nelson H. Falk (law) had the misfortune to lose practically all of his law library in a fire at Lake Mills, Wis., during the early part of the month. The blaze started in the lower part of the building and the flames worked their way to the upper stories, where Attorney Falk had his office. Mr. Falk has an extensive practice in Lake Mills.

John C. Hart (law) is city attorney of Waupaca, Wis. He was elected to his present position in 1898, and although he served as superintendent of city schools from 1899 to 1900, he has held his position with the municipality since 1898.

George J. Carroll (law) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Carroll & Carroll. The office of the firm is located on the fourth floor of the Free Press building, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Price, Jr., (law) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Barney & Price at Mauston, Wis.

T. M. Bowler (law) and Edward R. Bowler are practicing law under the firm name of Bowler & Bowler at Sheboygan, Wis.

Edward L. Kelly (law) is associated in his practice of law with Emil Baensch under the firm name of Baensch & Kelly. Mr. Kelly has

served Manitowoc as alderman for one term and was city attorney from 1900 to 1903.

'97.

Leo Torbe (law) is with the Rich Shoe Co., Milwaukee. His address is 173 21st St.

William E. Cavanaugh (law) has been municipal judge of the city and town of Berlin, Wis., since 1898.

B. A. Monaghan is with the Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Co. at Birmingham, Ala. He was formerly in the employ of Filer & Stowel at Milwaukee.

Albert R. Hager is a member of the wholesale optical firm of Clark & Co., which is doing an extensive business in Manila, Philippine Islands. The office of the company is located in the heart of the island metropolis at 76 Escolta building. The firm is the only one of its kind that does wholesale importing of optical and scientific goods. Previous to his entering business Mr. Hager was instructor in physics in the Philippine Normal School. In 1904 he was chief of the educational department of the Philippine Exposition Board at the St. Louis exposition. September 25, 1905, a baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hager.

Herman J. Severson (law) is practicing law at Iola, Wis. Besides his legal work he is interested in the local bank. He has been chairman of the Republican county committee of Waupaca county since 1905.

Mr. W. G. Kirchoffer (engineering), Madison, Wis., is making an extended trip through the southern and western part of the country. He will visit at New Orleans, Houston, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Denver. Mr. Kirchoffer goes to investigate the municipal improvements in these cities, to make a study of the water supply, sewer system, irrigation, power plants and pavements.

'98.

Harry G. Forrest, remembered at the University as an athlete who played tackle on the varsity team, who has been following a dramatic career for five years, has just written and copyrighted a new play, "Markham Mead, a Captain of '76." The selection is to be produced at New York the coming season with Mr. Forrest in the title role.

Joseph E. Davies (law, '01,) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Davies & Mulberger at Watertown, Wis. Mr. Davies is also district attorney of Jefferson county.

Charles M. Mason is professor of mathematics at Yale University, at New Haven, Conn.

'99.

William O. Rickfort is a practicing physician in Chicago. His office is at the corner of Fifty-first and Halsted streets.

Archibald C. McPhail (law) on March 1st accepted a position as house attorney for Mandel Bros. of Chicago.

Charles A. Cryderman (law) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Cryderman & Kaney at Milwaukee, Wis.

Walton H. Pyre is to open a school of elocution and dramatic art at Madison, Wis. Mr. Pyre was an instructor at the University after graduation, leaving this position to spend several years on the stage. He was with Otis Skinner for four years and with Ada Rehan two, appearing in her production, *The Taming of the Shrew*. Mr. Pyre conducted his own company last summer and appeared in *The Fool and His Money*. Mr. Pyre's career as an actor well fits him for the task of instruction, and indications are that the school will be well attended.

Frank L. Gilbert (law) has been elected treasurer of the Wisconsin Association of District Attorneys.

'00.

Charles B. Bolender is with the F. J. Bolender Dry Goods Co. of Monroe, Wis.

Earl E. Hunner (engineering) is chief engineer of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., at Hibbing, Minn.

Elizabeth Arnold has recently removed from Oshkosh, Wis., to 509 N. Illinois St., Flat 6, Indianapolis, Ind. She is engaged in teaching.

Patrick J. O'Dea (law) is practicing law in San Francisco. His address is P. O. Box 504.

William A. Morrow (law) is practicing law as a member of the firm of Morrow & Popham, with offices at 456 The Rookery Bldg., in Chicago, Ill.

John B. Crabtree (law) is secretary and treasurer of the Dixon Water Company. He is also practicing law. His address is 322 Depot Ave., Dixon, Ill.

Theodore M. Ave'-Lallemand is at Leadville, Colorado. His address is 214 West Seventh St.

Loyal H. McCarthy (law) is practicing law at Milwaukee. His office is in the Loan & Trust Building. He is one of the few registered solicitors of patents located in the cream city.

'01.

Robert O. Bowman (law) who is practicing law in Milwaukee occasionally changes the scene of his forensic efforts from the court room to the lecture platform. Mr. Bowman recently gave a series of readings at Deerfield, Wis.

Eugene B. Mumford has been transferred to the Gouverneur Hospital at New York, where he will act as house officer for two years.

William A. Walker is one of the many young Wisconsin graduates who is successfully practicing law independently in Milwaukee. His office is in 913 Pabst building.

Rachel M. Kelsey's address is 172 Twenty-first St., Milwaukee.

Louis M. Pearson, ex-'01, and Miss Frankie May Church of Owatonna, Minn., were married in Chicago on February 24th. Mr. Pearson is a practicing physician and was recently appointed examining surgeon for one of the principal life insurance companies.

'02.

Henry E. Murphy is secretary and treasurer of the Schuette Cement Construction Co. of Manitowoc, Wis.

The engagement of Miss Ida Johnson to Mr. Isaac Milo Kittleson (law, '02) was announced during the early part of the month. Mr. Kittleson has been since his graduation connected with the Savings, Loan & Trust Co. of Madison, Wis.

E. Sephus Driver, formerly captain of the University football team, was recently appointed sergeant major in the first regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard, with headquarters at Madison.

The marriage is announced of Miss Henrietta Jewell of Oshkosh to Mr. Rufus Brown, also of that city, and a member of the class of 1902 at the University. Miss Jewell is a granddaughter of the late United States Senator Philetus Sawyer.

Victor D. Cronk is practicing law at Eau Claire, Wis.

Waldemar C. Wehe (law, '05) has become associated with O. H. Leister in the practice of law under the firm name of Leister & Seber, with offices in the Pereles Bldg., City Hall square, Milwaukee, Wis.

James G. McFarland is practicing law as a member of the firm of Seward & McFarland at Watertown, S. D.

Susan Swarthout is secretary of the Neshock Light Co., at La Crosse, Wis.

William H. Parker is minister of the Unitarian church at Reading, Mass.

'03.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. George Wehe, at Wehesville, Wash., during the early part of the month.

Guinevieve Mihills is engaged in newspaper work on the Waupaca Record, at Waupaca, Wis.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Callista A. English, '03, daughter of E. J. English of Kenosha to Mr. John A. Brown of Racine. Miss English was until recently a teacher in the Kenosha high school. The marriage will take place April 17.

C. W. McNown is now teaching geometry in the East Side High School, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wm. J. Hagenah (law '05) has been appointed deputy commissioner of labor of Wisconsin. He succeeds Walter Drew, resigned.

The marriage of Miss Lucile Ford of Chicago to Charles H. Abercrombie (law, '03) of Astoria, Oregon, took place February 27. Mr. Abercrombie is practicing law at Astoria.

'04.

Arne C. Lerum was elected National Secretary of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Greek letter society at its annual meeting on March 11.

Erwin J. Beule is connected with the consulate of the United States at Campeche, Mexico.

Paul A. Schedler is editor of the Wilbur Sentinel, a daily published at Wilbur, Washington.

Harry J. Hayes (law) is practicing law at Milwaukee. His office is at 612 Pabst building.

Sophia H. Olmsted is teaching English, German, and history in the High School at Galva, Ia.

M. G. Hall (engineering) has been in charge of the sewer and paving construction at Centerville, Ia., since

April, 1905. The estimated cost of the work done during the last eleven months is \$150,000, including the unfinished contracts.

'05.

H. B. Hawkins, a graduate scholar in political science, has been appointed to a position in the Chinese Imperial custom service under Sir Robert Hart, at Shanghai. This custom service, while nominally under the Chinese government, includes a number of English and French officials, together with a few from the United States. Hawkins has specialized in the department of political science and economics at the University of Wisconsin, and was recommended for the position by professors of these departments.

Percy C. Ranney is treasurer of the Grove Creamery Co., manufacturers of Elgin butter, at Elkhorn, Wis.

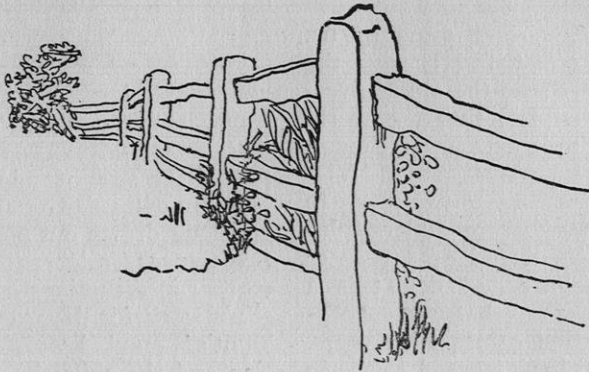
William H. Breuning has recently accepted a position with the People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago. He was with the Chippewa Falls Beet Sugar Co. until the close of the sugar season. His address is 297 E. 55th St.

Miss Grace Sanderson, who was graduated from the school of music last June, died at Seattle, Wash., on February 23. Miss Sanderson was twenty-two years of age at the time of her death. She was very popular while at the University and her death leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends. Miss Sanderson was buried at Lodi, Wis., on March 3.

Mr. Reuben S. Peotter (engineering), instructor in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin, was married to Miss Elmira Jane Gray of Montreal, Canada, February 24. The ceremony was performed in Madison by Rev. George E. Hunt of the Presbyterian church. They are at home at 127 North Franklin street, Madison.

Copies of the April, May and June numbers of 1905 are desired and will be paid for at the rate of ten cents a copy.

Gardner Lathrop of Chicago, general solicitor of the Santa Fe railroad, is a son of John H. Lathrop, first chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.



Wisconsin's Athletic Chaos

I suppose every one who has been a football player and who once achieved "renown" upon the gridiron is expected to fly to the defense of the proscribed game. Many are willing, probably, to defend the game as one of our American sports; few of us, however, can condone or excuse the conditions existing in the ranks of our amateur athletes. It seems to be the thing to attribute all our athletic ills to the game of football. A few strong characters struck at some phases of the game's development, and immediately all of that part of our population which knows little of sport, began to beat the tom-tom and shriek "à bas football." Wisconsin is carrying the banner for this athletic W. C. T. U. Football is the cause of all her misery, her humiliation, her crime and her Mississippi of Intemperance. The idol has been ruthlessly knocked from its pedestal and the erst-while worshippers are brutes, bloody gladiators and travesties upon the word student. Why? Because the game is brutal, maims and kills its victims and calls for beef, blood and bravado.

Now, I believe that some of us, who like the game and cherish the memory and keep up the old University associations, feel that the world will continue to rotate even though Wisconsin never plays again. Victory in athletics was tantamount to progress when we were undergraduates, but the small end of the score has lost its rancor and defeat is a calamity no more. A truer conception of proportion comes with years. Wisconsin men have learned solace in this philosophy. Nothing else is left them.

Who killed the goose that laid the golden egg? Was it the mother who nurtured the bird? Has the Rules Committee failed to do its duty? Has the game been getting more brutal and rougher each year? Lest we forget we had better hark back to the days twelve or fourteen years ago, when Purdue "killed off" five of our men in one game, when the C. A. A. lured us into a slugging match at the old Thirty-fifth street grounds. Those were the halcyon days of steel pads, knife cleats and bum officials. Wisconsin had four broken arms, two broken collar-bones and a broken leg in ninety-two. The Indians perforated our arms with their teeth in ninety-six, evidence of which some of us still carry, and yet they tell us the game is more brutal than ever. Stuff! The game is rough, but with sane training and with half-competent officials, it is just a little more strenuous than checkers.

The rules, regulations and by-laws of the reformation would lead the unsophisticated to think the game an anomaly. The Conference Colleges know better, Wisconsin knows better and Wisconsin's representative knows better. There has grown up with this game—the last in which man is in contact with man—a lot of asininity that wearies any one, after having passed the age of adolescence—antebellum enthusiasm and speculation and long drawn out post-mortems and repentance; celebrations and after-maths; interruptions of a big university's work for days; eulogies to some "mut's" good leg; sickening adulation and the childish worship of "our great and only coach." Proselyting, hiring, getting material in any way

has come with the mania to win. Entrance requirements are easy for the athlete; popularity is easy for the athlete; getting grub and a baggy suit is easy for the athlete,—and all because football is a brutal game.

Let us emulate the acumen of Don Quixote. When windmills are to be fought, let us not paw the air because it feeds the mill. Because one of our sons developed subsidizing to a finish; because the riff-raff were allowed to rule for a time; because our besmeared Apollo didn't show Parian marble with one use of the hose; because the "system's" athlete is a nuisance,—should the game be legislated out of existence?

Bill Dobbs once had a bad colt. He broke down fences and tore up grain fields. He led the stock all over Christendom. Bill got mad one day and taking down his gun, threatened to go out and kill the critter. Bill's wife advised him to break and work the colt. Accordingly he got out his breaking-cart and broke him. Eventually the colt proved to be the best horse in that section.

Moral: Should the Faculty kill the colt? No, they should not kill the coltie, but they should hire a breaker who is not of that species averse to "getting next."

J. R. RICHARDS,
Schoolmaster.

One Point of View.

Denver, Col.
Editor Wisconsin Alumni Magazine.
Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir: I have been greatly surprised at the apparent lack of interest of our alumni in the athletic situation and other college matters. Can it be that Wisconsin alumni are not as loyal and true to their Alma Mater as Michigan, Minnesota and other Western college men. I am forced to admit that it would appear so, and it is to the shame of all of us if such an opinion has become common among college men. I feel that we think as much of Madison as others do of Ann Arbor and Urbana, but we do not preach it as others do. The present day is one of great commercial activity, "boosters" are everywhere and it is up to Wisconsin alumni to get together and "boost" until the old slogan "There are no quitters in Wisconsin" becomes a living reality. Get the habit of saying a good word for your college when you see a young fellow trying to pick a college. Get the habit of boosting Wisconsin first, last and all the time and then "Watch Wisconsin Grow."

Having talked to dozens of western alumni on the football situation I want to say that we of the West are

a unit for the good old game that gave us our "Ikey" Kare's, "Jack" Richards, "Art" Curtis, "Pa" Abbots and others dear to the heart of every true alumnus. Football with all its evils of professionalism and athletic graft which no doubt are much exaggerated in the present hysterical move against it, has done more to promote college spirit of the true variety, loyalty to Alma Mater and a spirit of "do or die" in the hearts of students and alumni than all convocations, lectures and other methods combined. For my part I would not trade the benefits and profit to me of football for any semester's training I received and I was never a candidate for the team. It's a rough and ready game for rough and ready men and all the legislation and rules in the world cannot make it otherwise. In support of this statement I would say that at the University of Colorado where association football has been taken up experimentally but with American enthusiasm there have been more accidents, broken bones, etc., in two months than in two years of the American game.

The good old game is good enough for me.

M. R. BUMP, '02.

Military Drill

By John Bascom.

In '74 military drill was under the direction of Colonel Nicodemus, a professor in the course of engineering. No department called for more push and personal enthusiasm than this of drill. A large body of students in the open air, capricious and sportive, with no strong sense of the importance of the exercises which occupied them, could only be kept in order and awakened to interest by the confidence and enthusiasm of the drill-master. The least relaxation in the right to command dissolved at once all ties and turned into a farce a parade whose excellence lay in promptitude, precision, and rhythmic obedience.

Military drill, regarded as a form of physical training, is one of the best. Attitude, bearing, ease of movement, reciprocal interaction are present in perfection. The activity called for while not excessive is constant and invigorating. The students showed at once the effects of drill in their appearance and carriage.

As a rule, however, military training was irksome to them,—something to be gotten over as easily as possible. This distaste arose in part from an indolent habit, and in part from the fact that it was imposed upon them aside from their primary purpose. Required gymnastic exercises are almost always unpopular notwithstanding their obvious utility. To prescribe physical training, in direction and degree suited to the wants of those engaged in literary labor, is certainly a most obvious and needful exercise of guidance. Yet those who most require this discipline are those who most avoid it.

College athletics, as now practiced, are of recent institution, and give new

expression to the evil of evasion and indolence. There are comparatively few young men who, either by bodily endowment or by taste, are prepared to excel in sports, especially in the exacting form that now belongs to them. College athletics tend, therefore, more than ever to specialized effort, and call for corresponding time and effort. The mass of students necessarily lapse into idle spectators. Military drill showed none of this evil; all partook in it, all could play a respectable part in it, and all found their blood quickened by out door activity.

The difficulty of securing one who could successfully direct the drill was always considerable. The General Government, in the period referred to, detailed an officer from the public service to each state, on application, to guide this training. An ambitious and successful school, I think at Neillsville, had the assignment. By application to Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, the appointment was transferred to the University. It is not often that two such conflicting and incongruous tendencies as the freedom of University life, on the one hand, and the rigid authority of military command, on the other, call for reconciliation. The officer detailed to this service soon found that he was expected to make bricks without straw. He issued commands, but if they were not heedfully obeyed, he had no immediate remedy. An appeal to the general authority did not much aid him. The only punishment was beheading, and this was not often applicable. For the most part its government lay in personal influence, and could not be used second hand. To be called on to persuade men in the ranks

to obey, seems to a soldier, in actual service, an absurd position, and its difficulty and absurdity are only enhanced when the peace of a loosely organized university is involved. In German drill the peasant is kicked into shape, not licked into shape, by the master of recruits. The maxim of war is do or die, a principle that has very little vogue in a university. Moral suasion is its chief resource, and, at times, it is a very feeble one.

Such an officer as Colonel Lomia, who wished to do good work, but brought to it an irritable temper and an Italian sense of military rightfulness, was enough to fill the entire atmosphere with an intolerable irritant. It required much patience to talk such an officer, once aroused, into a quiet state when you knew that you had no real relief to give him. Military drill was a rapid stream beset with rocks. When for the moment you were running clear you would not be sure of the next turn.

Any prolonged bad temper usually found vent in stealing the guns. After these had been in hiding for a sufficient length of time, the atmosphere grew cool again and the heated time was over. The old gymnasium where the guns were stored lent itself to the sport. It was remote from observation and had enough bars and locks to provoke industry. On one occasion, the Regents, thinking the search on the whole was not as eager as it should be, took it into their own

hands. That time the guns had a long rest of it.

Occasionally good military material was developed by the drill, and some young man as officer flashed up into unexpected fitness. A student of this sort, in love with authority, on one occasion brought it to bear on a student of the opposite temper, eager in his intellectual work but to whom drill was an offense. The steel had hit the flint, and the explosive spark followed. The case had to come into court. The student in the ranks complained of a needless and insulting tyranny. I sympathized with the feeling and soothed it with all the emollient the case allowed. I then presented the side of the officer, and the cross purposes under which we all were working. The man's good sense at once prevailed and he became hence forward a stanch friend. The honor of young men must be appealed to where it is and as it is, not as you think it ought to be. It is the only seed you have.

Military drill in the University has never been conspicuous as begetting a military temper; yet a man must have some fight in him or he cannot show the momentum, or even the inertia, the world calls for. To unite the ability to fight with the disposition to maintain peace is the reconciliation of the highest opposites. Nothing much can come of cowardice, be it physical or be it moral.



The University Press--A Decade of University Journalism

The following article is the second in the series of articles on University publications. The first one on "The Student's Miscellany—Wisconsin's First Magazine," appeared in the November number:

Long and honored is the list of men whom the University of Wisconsin has given to the profession of journalism. Editors and publishers, magazine contributors and short story writers, there are not a few; and it has needed no course in journalism, excellent and serviceable as such courses are, to develop the latent literary spirit within them. Modern universities have within their borders most excellent and practical schools of journalism, newspapers and magazines, whose management and conduct gives no little of training and experience to the students wise enough to avail themselves of it.

As the University grew the need for a journal to record the daily events of the University as well to allow a vent for the literary spirit became apparent. The Student's Miscellany, the first attempt, meritorious and praiseworthy as it was, died after a short but useful and interesting life. And after its death, for more than ten years, there was no University student publication of any kind.

Again, the Miscellany contained very little news; it was a sort of University Atlantic Monthly, in which the scholarly and philosophical disquisitions of thoughtful wanderers upon the path of life might be soberly put down. It was very serious business.

In the years following the death of the Miscellany, it cannot be said that the literary and journalistic spirit of the University was at all decadent; for

these years were the stirring times of the Civil War. Before that struggle commenced, while the grave constitutional questions were being discussed, the halls of the literary societies rang with fiery invective and inspired oratory. During the actual days of the war the University of Wisconsin was at the front, one-third of it bearing arms and doing its soldierly duty, the rest marching with soldierly precision in military maneuver up and down the campus or watching the military bustle and preparation on Camp Randall. Those were stirring days. And it is little to be wondered at if the spoken word was in that day more in evidence than the pen, the inspired voice and impassioned utterance more than the cold type of the printed page. The University was sadly decimated in numbers by the Civil War. And it was a matter of great doubt if a publication could live when there were so few from whom it must draw its support.

In June, 1871 two brave young men, by name G. W. Raymer and Jas. W. Bashford, cast their fortunes, or a goodly part of them upon the treacherous and uncertain waves of the publishing ocean, upon which so many literary ships gaily rigged out and seemingly well equipped have unhappily foundered. This particular ship bore the name of the University Press, the aforesaid young men were both editors and publishers. It was of small newspaper size, eight pages, five columns, and issued monthly, when the printers were not on strike, as happened once or twice in the history of the publication.

At first, the Press seemed to run to zoological subjects; articles on the

Narwhal, Tortoises, and American Birds were in early numbers. Geography came in for its share of attention. The Gulf Stream received a column or more. Other geographical features of the United States, Europe and Asia received due consideration.

The general tone of the paper was high and dignified, the editorials betokened a manly spirit and a careful consideration of current problems; occasionally, even as in later days, student sentiment would not coincide with that which actuated faculty action, and then the note of protest would be fearlessly voiced. The introduction of compulsory military drill seemed to the editors of the *Badger* and Press an infringement upon the dignity of American student manhood. Witness the following editorial:

"Rome fell by the hands of her own soldiery. A tyrannical soldiery caused our sires to cast their lives and hopes upon the foaming Atlantic and before the winds which filled the sails unchained by a ruthless army, they sought a land where freedom was wafted in every breeze and even to this day, altho' the military exercises of the University be ever so useful, it is like crushing out part of the very nature of the man to demand our acquiescence in a thing contrary to the whole former training as well as antagonistic to the very nature of the man himself."

The doings of the literary societies, with much editorial comment upon their fights, squabbles and policies made interesting as well as spicy reading. Many orations found their way into the pages of the paper and the 15th amendment and woman's suffrage languished not in obscurity for want of discussion. An occasional poem lent variety; humorous quips and some breezy locals, and occasionally a short story or incident usually with a University setting, brightened the pages. Professor Frankenger was a frequent contributor, and his graceful verse and delicate lines alone

make the Press valuable from a literary standpoint. The problem of judges and the accuracy of their judgment in debates and oratorical contests was much discussed, and the University's activities in these then most-important fields was prolific of many columns of animated controversial literature. Often poems were quoted from standard authors. And it seems that once the Press was severely criticized by an eastern contemporary for running these contributions of the great lights of literature in its columns. To which, the Press in its editorial column, responded most effectively, justifying the good taste and judgment of this procedure and at the same pointing out to its critic, a similar assimilation of the great poets in its own columns. Side by side with this demolition of the envious critic were articles on such subjects as the Territorial Development of Prussia, How to Prosper, and Our Public Lands.

Mr. Raymer severed his connection with the Press in 1871, H. M. Wells, taking his place.

In the second year of publication the success of the venture had been such that it was decided to change the Press from a monthly to a semi-monthly. The Press remained very catholic in its choice of subjects. One issue included an article on The Evidence of Christianity, Minority Representation, Tyndall, Artificial Clouds, Discoveries in the Extreme North and Spread Eagle Oratory.

The Press was never an expensive paper. The terms \$1.75 a year, for twenty-four copies, strike one as particularly reasonable. In June, 1873, the department of Our Alumni was begun, greatly enhancing the value of the paper.

Changes in the editors and publishers were numerous after the departure of Mr. Raymer. J. C. Fuller, L. M. Fay, J. E. Wildish were for a time publishers, then Fay and Wildish, then Wildish and Richard B.

Dudgeon. The editors now developed distinct identities separately from the publishers and the board of editors were given as follows, October 16, 1876:

J. W. Hiner, editor-in-chief; R. B. Dudgeon, Helen D. Street, Florence M. Delaplaine, Carrie B. Carpenter, Cora L. Field, Howard Morris, Benedict Goldenberger, editors.

Frank W. Hall succeeded Wildish as one of the publishers early in '76 and in July, '76, Robert M. La Follette succeeded Hall. Dudgeon stayed in, to be succeeded by L. E. Walker a few months later. H. J. Taylor, A. N. Hitchcock, A. Berger and C. L. Dudley became members of the editorial staff.

Articles continued of the same nature. One on Genius and another on Ingersoll, both unsigned were particularly good. In June, 1877, the Press appeared in a new dress with larger type and better paper, and the announcement made that an effort would be made for improvement in all lines. La Follette stayed in until September 30, 1879, when his name no longer appeared as one of the publishers, although he continued on the board of editors. Alex. Berger and Clara Dennis were on the editorial staff in '77.

In '78 Miss Dennis became one of the publishers, succeeding L. E. Walker, A. N. Dunning became business manager. In 1878 the staff was as follows: R. M. La Follette, H. J. Desmond, H. C. Martin, Lulu C. Daniells, Belle Case, John Anderson.

In '79 an entirely new set of editors took charge, the only one of the former year remaining being H. J. Desmond. W. J. Moroney, Fred S. White, Emma J. Heller, Lenora M. Northrop and A. H. Wohlford were the new members.

In September of 1881, L. L. Ketchum and J. M. Clifford became general managers. A rival publication, the Badger, had begun publication, and the two fought merrily in their editorial columns.

In June, 1882, the Press became a weekly. It contained more pages, but was smaller in size. In the number of June 30 appeared a class prophecy by J. J. Esch. J. M. Clifford, A. H. Briggs, Wilbur Tupper, T. E. Lyons, G. W. Brown and H. S. Shedd were at various times at the helm of the magazine from 1882-1885 when the Press consolidated with its rival, the Badger, and the journal became known as the University Press and Badger.

Tainted Money

By J. M. Jones, '65.

Can money be tainted? If it can by passing through hands of bad people, and through the hands of those who have attained it unjustly, a good deal that has been in circulation some time is certainly tainted. If one has forfeited his life by committing the highest crime and has money, it descends to his heirs, if he has any; if not, to the state and then into circulation the same as if it came from other sources. Vassar college was

built of beer money; other methods have been devised to erect educational institutions, and the graduates of these are as worthy and helpful as if they had received their diplomas of colleges built by means from unquestionable resources. By accepting the money and building Vassar college invaluable good has been accomplished, but if it had been refused and kept in former channels, more drunkenness would have occurred. Is

it not better to take money offered, not honorably acquired, and apply it for good purposes than refuse it and increase the means of doing evil? If possible get all the money out of questionable concerns and use it for the betterment of the people.

All gifts offered for the advancement of Christianity or any other good cause should be accepted and attribute no evil motive to the donor, always maintaining a decided aversion to any business not commendable. By rejecting them gives offense, deters others from giving and millions will be lost invaluable for good. Church organizations and other good undertakings are supported by all kinds and classes of folk. Even the money received by Judas for betraying the Savior was used for an essential purpose. Taxes are levied alike on the just and unjust for the good of the community, and needy individuals or corporations do not refuse appropriations from a county or state. Offerings taken at churches or other gatherings, and donations from unknown sources are accepted and used in common for good endeavors. Churches assist the poor, and if offering cannot conscientiously be used for any other purpose, they can be added to the poor

fund to help those who have come to want, mostly through drunkenness. Objections are not raised to a wife's obtaining judgment against a saloonist for ruining her husband with liquor and using it for support.

Money received from fines, a penalty for doing wrong, is used for the benefit of society. It is said that atonements cannot be made for property unjustly acquired by giving it to charities, missionary purposes, etc. Why not, if it has been gradually accumulated for years in business not strictly justifiable in all respects, and it is not known to whom to return the excess, and the donor wishes to make restitution by giving part of his property where he thinks it is most needed and will do the most good. The crying need of the day is more available money to combat wrong, strongly supported by wealthy corporations that threaten to overcome all efforts for the betterment of humanity. Gifts should not be accepted with a tacit understanding that the beneficiary will tolerate in the least any business harmful to community. In a tactful and judicious way much good has been done, but a want of these attributes has been and will be the cause of immense injury.

The Demand for Pharmacists with Academic Training

By Edward Kremers, '86.

Pharmacy may be defined briefly as the science and art of preparing medicaments. Not only is the general practitioner of the art of pharmacy a pharmacist, but all those who, in one capacity or another, are connected with this collective science or art are today designated pharmacists. The modern household of pharmacy, therefore, includes besides the phar-

macist in a restricted sense, commonly designated retail druggist, the wholesaler or jobber, the manufacturer, the traveling salesman and detail man, the journalist, the investigator and the teacher.

Whereas the drug stores have not undergone radical changes that might attract the public eye, unless it be the elegance with which many of

them are nowadays equipped, the manufacturing branch has been revolutionized within the past two decades. Where rule of thumb reigned supreme less than a generation ago, the scientific expert is now regarded as indispensable. A large firm which twenty years ago employed a single analyst in order that it might not be defrauded in its purchases, now maintains a large Science Building and employs a small army of scientific experts in chemistry, physiology, pharmacology, bacteriology, botany, medicine and even in veterinary science.

Pharmacy, formerly the convenient "handmaid" of medicine, now calls upon her more dignified sister for her assistants and collaborators.

Pharmaceutical education has been undergoing similar changes. The former teacher at the older colleges, which gave only night courses, was a retail druggist who had the gift of speech and who for other reasons of a similar nature was called upon to educate the younger aspiring members of the profession.

If in addition attention be called to the fact that up to last year none of the older and larger colleges of pharmacy of the east demanded any entrance requirement whatever, and that, without endowment, they depended almost entirely upon the students' fees for their support, the conditions of pharmaceutical education a quarter of a century ago will be sufficiently understood.

That those state universities, which at that time entered the pharmaceutical field, had an important duty to perform no one will question. Backed by state support and a university spirit, their duty consisted in raising the standard of pharmacy as rapidly as was possible without committing educational suicide.

Of the state universities to enter this field the University of Michigan was the first and well has she performed her duty under the deanship of the late Professor Prescott. The University of Wisconsin came next

and a firm foundation was laid by Professor Power, now Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratory in London, where the research work done by him and his numerous assistants is causing the conservative British pharmacist to open his eyes with amazement.

Though second to Michigan in number of students and in entrance requirements to the two years' course, Wisconsin has been the first to offer a four years' course in pharmacy on an equal footing with the other academic courses leading to a bachelor's degree. The number of students in this course, though of necessity very small, has been larger than was anticipated when the course was established. Its greatest significance, however, lies in the fact that it has paved the way to a broader and more liberal education.

The question that now agitates the mind of the American pharmaceutical educator is whether the old college course with no or but very meagre entrance requirements shall be made more popular by giving its graduates a doctor's degree, or whether the university ideal with its more modest honors shall prevail. There can be no question in the minds of those who are familiar with the situation and who look at it broadly that the universities have as important a duty to perform at the present time as they had a quarter of a century ago when they first entered the field of pharmaceutical education.

The situation being such as it is, the alumnus of the University of Wisconsin may well inquire what the graduates of the four years' course in pharmacy of their alma mater are doing. What have they accomplished that justifies the state in spending the taxes of its citizens upon those who enter the higher profession of pharmacy?

That those who have graduated from the two years' course are doing all that can be expected of them is clearly shown in many ways. They

have materially raised the status of the retail druggist. In the councils of the state pharmaceutical association their words are listened to with the greatest respect. For some years, four of the five members of the State Board of Pharmacy have been graduates of the University. In order to receive the appointment at the hands of the Governor of our State they had to be nominated by their fellow pharmacists assembled in annual convention. Others are to be found in responsible positions in manufacturing establishments, in colleges, and even in government bureaus at Washington. With less than twenty-five years of pharmaceutical experience and working for advancement under the most adverse and trying conditions, the University has a most enviable roll of pharmaceutical graduates to look upon.

But to return to the graduates of the four years' course established in 1892 and from which the first student graduated in 1895. Whereas the writer did not have the courage to hope for one graduate each year for the first ten years, twenty-three students have graduated from this course since 1895. What is of more importance, however, is that all of them are doing good work and that no mean percentage of them are occupying positions of considerable responsibility.

The following list will tell its own story:

- 1895—George P. Barth, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1898, practicing physician, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1896—E. R. Ladwig, Superintendent of Tannery of Pfister-Vogel Leather Co., Cheboygan, Mich.
L. D. Sumner, Pharmacist, Madison, Wis.
- 1897—C. G. Hunkel, Chemist Milwaukee Vinegar Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
- W. O. Richtmann, Pharmacognosist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.
- O. Schreiner, M. S., '99, Ph. D. '02. Chemist in charge of laboratory Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C.
- 1898—C. L. Bobb, Pharmacist, Madison, Wis.
W. S. Ferris, Chemist.
Florence M. Gage, M. S., '00. Last year teacher of Science in Marshfield High School, Marshfield.
Martha M. James.
H. E. Stephens, traveling salesman.
- 1899—R. H. Denniston, M. S., Ph. D., '04. Instructor in Pharmacognosy, University of Wisconsin.
C. S. Nolte, Pharmacist, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1900—F. W. Alden, Chemist Pfister Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1901—I. W. Brandel, M. S., '02. Assistant Professor of Pharmacy, University of Washington.
F. G. Ehlert, Chemist.
E. S. Wigdale, Farmer and Horticulturist, Artesia, New Mexico.
Helen Sherman, M. A., '05. Holder of Alumnae Fellowship at Naples, Italy.
Susan Swarthout, La Crosse, Wis.
- 1903—A. E. Kundert, M. S., '04. Assistant Chemist Wisconsin Food and Dairy Commission, Madison, Wis.
- 1904—H. B. North, Instructor in Chemistry, University of Wisconsin.
- 1905—F. Rabak, Instructor in Chemistry, University of Wisconsin.
Isabelle Holden, (?) Mass.

Attention may be called to the fact that the demand for graduates of this

kind is greater than the supply. Within a single month, the writer has had calls for three men of this class: one was wanted by a large pharmaceutical firm in New York City, another in one of the government bureaus at Washington for the examination of drugs and medicinal chemicals, and a third as teacher in a western state. Not one of these positions could be filled by a Wisconsin graduate because there were not enough to supply even our own demand as laboratory assistants.

While attending the Atlantic City meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Associations last September, the writer was approached by the heads of two government bureaus at Washington for assistants. Inasmuch as the older eastern colleges of pharmacy do not give courses of this kind, the bureaus at Washington are compelled to look to the universities of Michigan and Wisconsin and like institutions for their pharmaceutical assistants.

In closing this brief account of what the University of Wisconsin is doing for advanced pharmaceutical education, it may not be amiss to point out that at least one university president has appreciated the importance of the kind of pharmaceutical education inaugurated at the University of Wisconsin, and a few years later taken up by the University of Michigan with like success, viz: President James,

now of the University of Illinois. While President of Northwestern University he addressed the pharmacy students of that institution and in his address made the following statement:

"Young men who are looking forward to a life of activity, of influence and of enjoyment cannot afford to neglect the opportunities which the community now provides so liberally for higher education. No young man should take up the study of pharmacy, who has not completed, at least, the first two years of a liberal course in college.

"In other words, the student should aim to obtain not merely the title of Pharmaceutical Chemist or Graduate in Chemistry, but the title of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, a title which at the better universities indicates today that the man has not only a technical training in pharmacy but has the foundation of the liberal education of a gentleman—such an education as every American citizen who aspires to leadership ought to have, such an education as is open today on easy terms to every boy in the community. I look forward confidently to the time when no university will give any other degree than that of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy and will insist that the holder of this degree shall be, as the degree indicates, an educated gentleman as well as a trained pharmacist."

The Law or Business?

By Frank H. Kurtz, '99.

The student enrolled in the College of Law is no doubt there for one of two purposes—to prepare himself for the practice of law or to gain a knowledge of the principles of law as an adjunct to his business training, with no idea of ever practicing as a means of earning a living.

Probably most of the law students

are there with the first purpose in mind—to prepare themselves for a professional career. Take these men as a class. What idea have they of the profession they have chosen? Do they enter it because of an innate love for the profession? Or, with the idea that the law is a royal road to wealth? Or, because their tastes undeveloped,

they have drifted into this path upon the suggestion of parents and friends? The writer marked these different purposes and lack of purposes when himself a student in the College of Law.

But graduated and out in the world, what is the experience? The percentage of a graduating class that stick to the practice of law diminishes with each year. And why? Not entirely because the profession is overcrowded. He who thought the practice of law to be a royal road to affluence is soon disappointed. He who entered it without taste for the work, upon other's suggestion, finds himself unfit and the practice distasteful. Many who have taste for legal work become impatient from the years of plodding usually necessary to build up a practice and find opportunities for faster material progress in various business pursuits.

The law is a great, a noble profession. Its prescribed ethics and its ideals are of the highest. Its theory of the object and administration of laws in a state is grand. The profession has attracted and developed some of the greatest and brightest minds in history. No vocation is more honorable or commands more respect. For the studious, industrious and persevering, the law has its peculiar rewards—and the real lawyer is a constant and hard student. To the politically ambitious the law is an aid which is amply manifest from the large number of lawyers in public office and political councils.

But as a means of attaining wealth, the law is not the right pursuit. Wealthy lawyers who made their

money by the practice of law are few indeed. It is usually the lawyer anxious to get rich by the practice who lowers the ideals of the profession. And too often are these ideals ignored today in the commercializing of the profession. When money is the master motive, the lawyer will stop at no deception, trickery or sharp and unfair practice to gain his point or win his case. He will blow hot or blow cold, whichever pays the best. The theories of laws and their just administration go to the winds and the lust of gain holds sway.

For the same expenditure of energy, the same ability and industry, there are greater financial returns in business than in the practice of law. Therefore let the student in the law school consider his purpose. If the gaining of wealth is the object, if lacking sympathy with the ethics and high ideals of the legal profession or not conscious of a deep-seated love for the law, better to enter some business pursuit with the avowed purpose of making money as fast as possible. The business field is wider, it is honorable, its greatest rewards require ability of the highest order.

But if the student is drawn to the legal profession by a love for the study of law and its evolution, ambitious for the peculiar rewards and honors of the profession aside from the possible money to be made from it, by all means let him plan to hang out a shingle. The real lawyers, those who love and honor the ideals of the profession, will gladly welcome him and do all in their power to aid him. But lacking these qualities, in justice to himself and to the law, better to choose another vocation.

Chronicles of the University

By Richard W. Hubbell, '58.

In the '50S.

(4th Chronicle.)

Professor John W. Sterling was a kind but a quick tempered, excitable, husky gentleman, whose muscles had been trained, I was told, in the lumber region.

Strong and courageous, no students (to use a modern expression) ever tried to "monkey" with him; yet once I wonder he did not floor me. It was in the same old MacIndoe room but I was not rooming there. I walked in and the professor sat with a student facing the window, trying to show him how to do some algebraic problem. He was talking rapidly and earnestly and I took him for a student and stepped up behind him and exclaimed: "See here, that's all damn nonsense,—you fellows haven't the slightest idea what you're talking about." The professor wheeled around and I saw who it was. Ye Gods! How I apologized! what I said I don't remember, but the professor turned about without a word of rebuke (God bless him) and I shrunk away—the fool that I was. I never forgot it. I was always a favorite with Mr. and Mrs. Sterling. They never would believe one word ill of me.

(5th Chronicle.)

Madison in the '50s was a paradise for game. In the spring and fall you could see myriads of wild fowl out on the lake. In fact there were acres just black with ducks, geese and some white swan and pelicans thrown in. When the bald-headed eagle—and they were quite numerous too—sailed over them they arose en masse and the noise of their wings was like the roar of Niagara. From the University around westerly to "Cary's bay," every few rods, the wood duck would fly out whistling from the shore, while the oak openings, with hazel brush, were full of quail. In fact quail were so

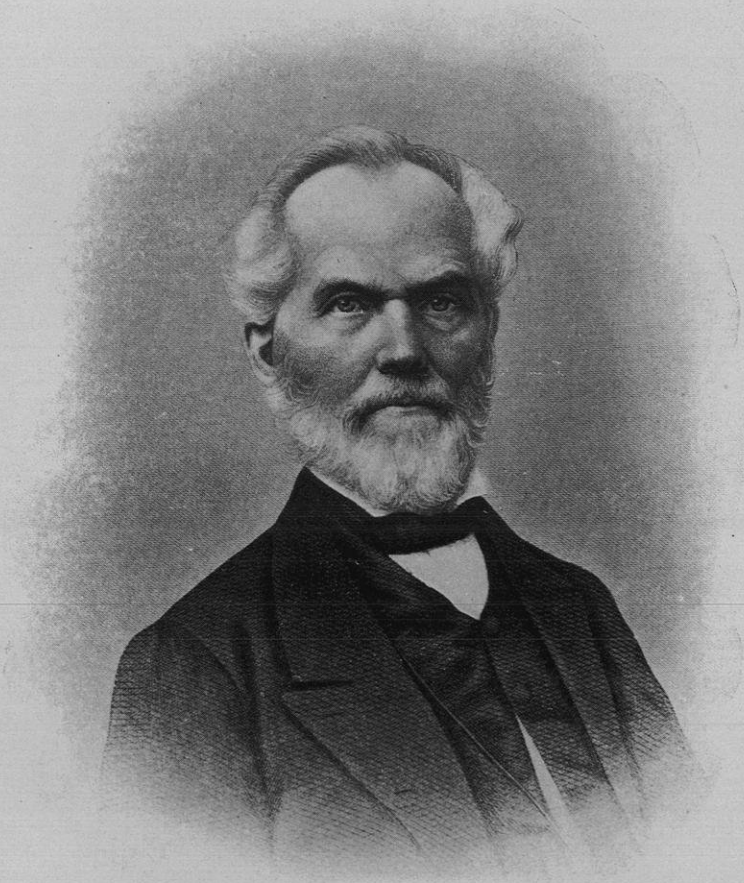
thick at one time that they used to fly into the open windows. I got driven away from the capitol once for shooting a charge of shot against the governor's window. An old board fence then partially enclosed the park long before Gurnee and I induced the legislature to build an iron one in 1871. I have stood where your main building now stands and shot wild pigeons flying by all the afternoon.

I used to come up with my gun and dog before the fall term began just to hunt. I occupied the room to the right of the North entrance on the West and afterwards the room on the left of the South entrance on the East. My rooms were literally covered with pigeon feathers. One night on the west side a hurricane came up and the dog and I "went to bed" in the dark bedroom. The wind blew the whole window, sash and all, in with a crash and the feathers flew and the dog howled—and if I hadn't been like Governor Dodge—"as brave as Julius Caesar" some body would have been scared. "Old John" (a character, don't forget him), the janitor, came and had the window put in—and, a matter of sincere congratulation, I didn't have to sweep my room for a month.

In the other room, one day, a nice flock of quail came near the bedroom window in study hours and the temptation being too great I fired out of the window at them—and didn't kill any. The chancellor came down and gave me a long lecture. I have always believed it was because I didn't kill anything as he was extravagantly fond of wild game and I bountifully supplied his table. One day starting out to hunt from his house along the lakeside—near some one's place—a bird flew out of a brush-heap, which I took to be a partridge. I fired and

Two Early Wis

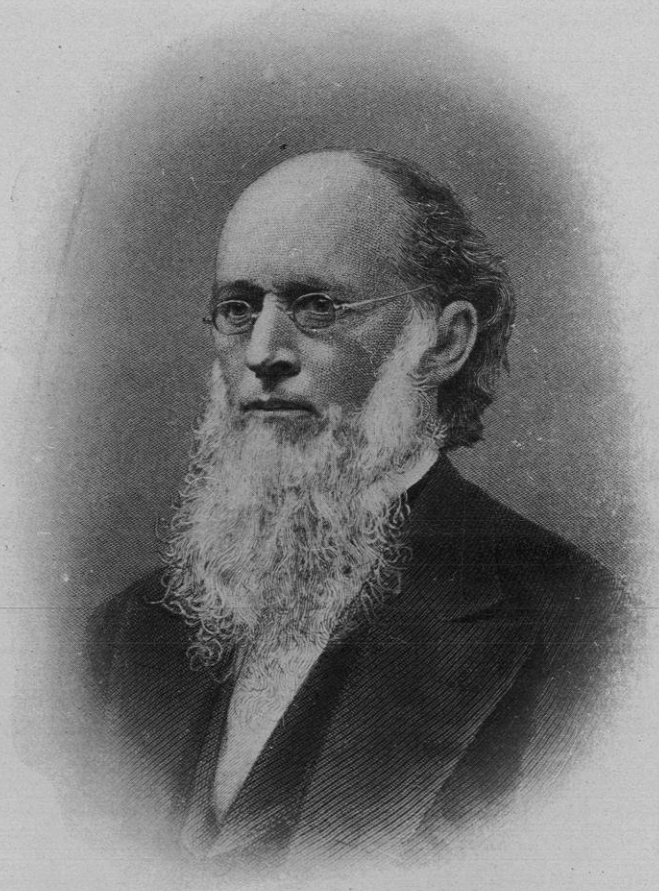
Under whose wise guidance the University passed



JOHN H. LATHROP
President of the University of Wisconsin (1848-1851)

consin Presidents

successfully through the first period of its existence



PAUL A. CHADBOURNE
President of the University of Wisconsin (1867--1870)

killed it only to discover it was a tame hen.

I was anxious and took it back to the chancellor's to get his advice about it. "Well, Richard," said he, "boo-hoo—ho-hoom! if the tame hen was so unwise as to try and imitate the peculiar attributes of the wild bird I think boohoop—it justly deserves its fate. Boohoop—you may take it to the kitchen."

(6th Chronicle.)

Professor Conover's recitation room was one in the 3rd story of the S. E. corner of the old building. Here Wakely, Booth and Hayden Smith came to recite their Greek lesson. The Prof. occupied a seat, in an arm chair, behind a desk, on a raised platform.—He would give out a portion for one to read in Greek and then say "render" (translate), at the same time tipping his chair back. Before he sat down each day he would carefully brush off his chair in case any crooked pin might be there as had been the case for three or four days. A more solemn proceeding than this on the part of the professor and his three pupils one can hardly imagine. No three boiled owls could look more sublimely solemn and innocent than Wakely, Booth and Smith. This state of affairs could not last. The Professor was altogether too cute;—so they devised a contrivance by making a tiny hole through the chair and adjusting a fine needle therein and fastening a fine thread to the floor, which, when the chair was tipped back, sent the needle up through the bottom of the chair. This contrivance was not visible when the chair stood on its four legs.

The Professor came in next day—brushed off the chair carefully, sat down and told Wakely to begin and

then "render." It is hardly necessary to say the class themselves were "on pins" so to speak. When he got to Booth and said "You may render"—he tipped his chair back and, Great Scott, I never measured the distance, but I have Hayden's veracious word for it—that the Professor bounded up two feet. He then examined the chair and discovered the contrivance—and sarcastically remarked "Ahem! very ingenious!"

I don't believe there were three men on earth could have looked as grave and innocent as that inimitable trio of W. B. and S.

(7th Chronicle.)

One Saturday Professor Conover met me and asked me if I knew of any one who had been taking his hens. I assured him I did not—which was true for I seldom took part in any of those practical jokes. I heard him shortly after accuse one Breese of it—but he, using his favorite expression, said he "would swear on a stack of Bibles" he had nothing to do with it.

Monday morning the Professor found three hens tied by their feet to the backs of three chairs in his recitation room—in such a way in fact that the "flour barrel" couldn't be "turned around"—don't you know. His books were put in such a position that the hens could only "render" by looking over the backs of their necks. The poor Professor gathered up his fowls as Rachel did her brood and carried them home. Next morning, a pen-sketch, credited to the "Smith-sonian Institute" was stuck to the chapel post—representing the good Professor with his hens under his arms, marching home with the Greek words: "Eis, mei, hen" &c., duly declined with some variations, not necessary to repeat, immediately under the sketch.

American Rhodes scholars at Oxford are showing up well in the athletic meets held there. At a recent meet, P. M. Young, of South Dakota won first in the broad and high

jumps, Warren E. Schutt of Cornell won first in the mile run, and Albert M. Stevens, of Williamantice, Conn., took second place in the hammer throw.

Comparative Legislation

By Thomas Mahon, '05.

The standing of a large university cannot better be judged than by the efforts which it makes to meet the practical demands of the people. Wisconsin has endeavored at all times to keep in touch with the different interests of her supporters and to aid, if possible, in the industrial and educational advancement of the state. She has been a pioneer in many ways, but never more so than when she took it upon herself to educate men in a practical way to know and understand their government and its problems. In a recently established course, Comparative Legislation, under the direction of Dr. Charles McCarthy, an effort is made to apply, in a practical way, the theories of political science.

In the class room one question after another is discussed in a systematic manner, after a thorough investigation has been made of the laws which have been passed relative to it in all the states of the Union. The decisions of the courts upon the subject receive considerable attention, on the theory, so often neglected by our law makers, that the attitude of the courts is a vital consideration, which if overlooked may vitiate the labor of years. The laws themselves are considered both as to their technique and as to the legal principles involved.

The lectures given by Dr. McCarthy are upon legislative procedure and the technique of legislation in all the civilized countries of the world. Subjects like "The Quorum," "Committee Systems and Regulation of the Lobby," are treated historically and comparatively.

Thus a combination of practice and theory makes the course of immense value to the student.

The work of the students in this course is also of practical value in an-

other way. In connection with the Legislative Reference Library, of which Dr. McCarthy is the chief, the latter is now having prepared a series of bulletins on legislation. This is done in conjunction with the political science department of the University. The material for these bulletins is collected by the students in the class, under Dr. McCarthy's direction. The topics, when thoroughly investigated and finished in a systematic way, are printed in pamphlet form, and present comprehensive reviews of the subjects treated. The bulletins are distributed to all of the learned societies in the world and are designated as practical aids to all legislative bodies. The importance of this feature of the course to the latter cannot be overestimated. The demands of a Wisconsin legislator's constituents for dam privileges, for credit taxation, or for a less cumbersome ballot, cannot be lightly cast aside. The framing of a law to meet these demands cannot be accomplished by a half hour spent in dictating to a stenographer. Some investigation, some inquiry must be made into the laws passed by other states upon this subject, which investigation entails endless research. But if the legislator were to stop here, only half of his work would be completed. Indeed, many legislators make the mistake of proceeding no further. The Minnesota ballot law may sound good, the size and shape of the ballot itself may be pleasing to the eye; the California credit taxation law may read well; superficially considered, it may fix the tax absolutely upon the creditor; but such facts will not warrant our lawmaker's copying the phraseology into the Wisconsin statutes. And yet, how often is this done? Educational, industrial, and political conditions in

Minnesota and California differ from conditions in Wisconsin and many of the laws adopted in those states can no more meet the conditions here, than can their respective areas be made to cover exactly the areas of our state.

The legislator then, if he is to perform his duty to the voters, must make an extended study of his subject. In order to accomplish this he must know how to proceed. The problems are too intricate to be mastered in a few days, even by experts. It is quite advantageous, then for these men to have collected for them, comprehensive treatises upon the subjects which they are investigating, treatises which have the added advantage of being prepared for this special purpose. It is not contended that this work at the present time will effectually eradicate the mistakes continually being made in legislation, but when we consider that the idea is a new one and stop to think how every university in the country will eventually co-operate in this work, our conclusion must be that a great good will come of it.

Even conceding that the work of college students along this line can have no marvelous effect upon the legislators of today, we have yet to consider its effect upon the legislator of the future. Much has been said about the university man in politics and certain it is that he can do much to improve conditions; but university training today is a training in some specialty. The man who desires to become a teacher in history, in science, in languages, must specialize if he is to become proficient. The man whose ambitions are along the line of journalism must specialize in those subjects which will best fit him for his vocation. So in politics. If a man is to serve the public as its representative, his education must be such as will fit him for his vocation. It is true that the universities have long since adopted theoretical courses in political economy, but their practical application has been entirely neglected. As time goes on our universities are becoming

more and more practical in their work. The change which relegated the ancient classics to the background and brought our modern system to the fore, was accomplished through the demands of the people. The people today require college men in politics. Not college men with nothing but the wonderful theory of the "division of powers" in their heads; but sound-thinking, level-headed, practical men; men who are content to accept this government, which the Adamses, the Washingtons, and the Hamiltons gave us, who know its necessities, and whose ambition to do good is not fired by the torch which burns brilliant for the nonce and expires in a flicker ere we can catch its gleam.

That the press today exercises a strong influence upon the political complexion of the community, cannot be denied. There is a strong presumption in the minds of the people that facts alleged in a newspaper are true. So long as there are editors who are unacquainted with the phases of the questions uppermost in the public mind, just so long will the people be deceived. Here is an important field for the college man in politics. Here is the opportunity for the educated man to put the theories of political economy to the test. But this must be done in a practical way. The editor must know his subject, his readers, and his time. If he is ignorant of the first he can never succeed. If he loses sight of the second, as many editors of our daily papers do, his efforts at "steering public opinion in the right direction" will be unavailing. If the time is ill chosen his biographers will probably say that he was born ahead of his time, and that his shots were fired before the game appeared. All this does not apply to the large metropolitan dailies and periodicals alone, but to the small weeklies in our country towns as well. The college man here has his opportunity, and if his training is well balanced his success will be assured.

The work which Dr. McCarthy is

now doing in training men for this work is but a beginning. Other universities are about to follow our example. The matter was taken up at the convention of the American Political Science Association, which convened some months ago in Washington and fully discussed. The idea found much favor among the political scientists and Dr. McCarthy's work was highly praised.

The pioneer in this work, Dr. McCarthy, has a remarkable record as a student and instructor. A bachelor of arts from Brown and a doctor of philosophy from Wisconsin, winner of the Justin Winsor prize given by the American Historical Association in 1903, and inventor of the legislative reference bureau, he is well fitted to lead in this work.

The University Chronicle

By David W. Bogue, '05.

Two series of years are included in the following, owing to the omission of the University Chronicle (on account of lack of space) in the last number.

1852.

O. M. Conover took the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature.

The Athenaeum literary society filed articles of incorporation.

1853.

A "mess" hall was established in North Hall and the cost of board fixed at 80 cents per week.

The Hesperian Literary Society was organized.

1862.

The University received 240,000 acres of land from the state by virtue of the Morrill or Agricultural College Act, passed by the legislature of '62.

1863.

119 young women registered in Professor Allen's Normal Course, marking the reappearance of the co-ed.

1872.

A bill providing for a tax levy of \$10,000 (the first tax ever levied for the University) was passed by the legislature of 1872.

Free tuition was provided for high school graduates.

1873.

Laurea, the first girls' society, was formed. Co-education now became an assured fact.

1882.

The legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the reconstruction of Main Hall.

1883.

The Legislature increased the University tax levy from 1-10 to 1-8 of a mill, and provided for the establishment of pharmaceutical and agricultural departments. The former was begun under the headship of Frederick B. Powers and the latter under that of W. A. Henry.

1892.

The Daily Cardinal began publication in April.

Hiram Smith Hall, the new dairy building, was completed and the course opened with 100 students in attendance.

Geo. L. Mitchell donated fund establishing 20 fellowships of \$100.00 each for needy agricultural students.

University boat house was erected.

The School of Economics was formally opened under the leadership of Professor Richard T. Ely.

President Chamberlain resigned at the end of the year.

1893.

The College of Law Building, begun in 1891, was completed.

On January 17, President Adams was formally inaugurated.

The Legislature provided funds for the erection of a horticultural building and the purchase of Camp Randall.

1902.

President Adams died at Redlands,

Cal., on July 26. His wife, Mary W. Adams, died on December 10 following. The bulk of the Adams estate was left to the University, including the private collection of curios and books. Ten fellowships were established by the estate.

1903.

Charles R. Van Hise, '79, was elected on April 21 to the presidency of the University.

The Legislature appropriated \$478,500 for the use of the University for two years. A new chemistry building was provided for.

The course in Domestic Science was introduced.

Bishop Messmer, in his address on University Day, said the following on *the mission of the lawyer*:

"Unfortunately there are people who seem to believe in the well-known alliteration of lawyer and liar. But it is a calumny on a most honorable profession. Unfortunately there are people ignorant enough to think that the study of law is simply to furnish the student with knowledge of all possible legal tricks to catch the unwary, to save the criminal, to twist the law into a snare or to escape from its sanction. This also is slander. To my mind the study of law is the pursuit of truth upon one of the noblest fields of intellectual investigation and activity; for it implies the knowledge of the true relations between the different members of the commonwealth as de-

termined by law, the true nature and bearing of the public actions of man as viewed by the law. In the pursuit of truth in the defense of the innocent and in the prosecution of the criminal, in the suit for damages and in the award of just wages, in the maintenance of lawful possession as well as in the condemnation of property. When we see over the judge's bench the picture of Justice, her eyes blindfolded and the evenly balanced scales in her hand, we know that the meaning is not of a blind judgment, irrespective of law, but that in rendering judgment she must not look to the persons surrounding her court, but must read within her own mind the verdict of truth. The pursuit of law, unless it is guided by the pursuit of truth, becomes the pursuit of crime."



If You Had It To Do Over Again

The writer, finding, that in spite of his efforts, there is something of a paucity of opinions on this subject, felt himself constrained to ask a few of his alumni acquaintances just what they would do if they had their student days to live over again. One of them told me he would have stayed away. Another told me he didn't know how he could have had a more enjoyable, and at the same time, profitable season, although he might have made more money if he had put in his four years somewhere else. Another, who had gone into the law, said he thought the time and energy he put into the law, would be better repaid in some other line, but that nevertheless, he would go through the law school if the choice were again to be his. Only one of the four whom I approached, and the four included an optimist, a cynic, a philosopher, and a faculty-member, expressed himself as greatly dissatisfied with his mode of procedure while in the University. He was a man who had gone through the University and through the law school in another college. He stated that he thought the academic course should be shortened to three years, for all students not in the engineering or scientific departments. The

four year course on the Hill, he said, was too long. It atrophied initiative, and stifled imagination, and was likely to get a man entirely out of the habit of doing work of the bread-winning kind, and make him more or less of a dreamer. His argument seemed to us very reasonable.

The three year course involves no such enormousness of work or lavish expenditure of energy or health-wasting confinement as to be impracticable. We think alumni will agree that the average student on the "Hill" has far too much time, which he fully utilizes, for loafing. The requirement that the course be finished in three years, would not cut off participation in any of the many outside student activities, which can and should engross much of the attention of the under-graduate. Four years is a long time to take out of an ambitious young man's life, who is anxious to battle with the world and try his mettle. It is long enough to get in the habit of going over-slowly. This is a rapid age in which things must be done both well and quickly. The four year college course is entirely out of harmony with this idea of excellence and rapidity. It may be excellent, but it takes too long.



Athletics

By Herman Blum, '08.

Resignations During the Month.

February 1. Alvin C. Kraenzlein track coach and football trainer.

March 11.—Andrew M. O'Dea, coach of the Varsity crews.

March 15.—George M. Downer, graduate manager of athletics.

The University of Wisconsin is without an athletic head and its entire staff of coaches has departed. The resignations were not unexpected and caused but little discussion. Mr. Kraenzlein resigned, so he stated, to go into business in the east. Mr. O'Dea, for eight years coach of the Varsity crews, found himself unable to secure the necessary supplies for his department, and did not desire to continue with inadequate equipment. Manager Downer's resignation, to take effect, April 15, has been accepted by President Van Hise. He gave no reasons for his resignation.

On March 10, Professor T. S. Adams, faculty supervisor of athletics and Wisconsin's representative on the conference board of directors, voted to adopt the recommendations regarding intercollegiate football, made by the conference which met at Chicago for the second time. These recommendations must be ratified by the faculties of the nine universities of the conference, before they go into effect. Chicago's faculty has already placed its stamp of approval on these recommendations.

Wisconsin's attitude toward the reforms as modified at the second conference is a matter of conjecture. It is known that strong men on the faculty stand firmly for the suspension of intercollegiate football for two years, but the faculty will take no action until the return of President Van Hise April 1. The refusal to ratify the

recommendations will mean the withdrawal of the University of Wisconsin from the "big nine conference." With intercollegiate football, will be removed the financial support of the other department of athletics, and it will not be possible to maintain professional coaches.

According to the rules adopted by the conference the football coach must be recommended by the president of the University and must be a member of the faculty. Under these conditions it is not thought that Phil King will return.

Thus athletics are in a very unsettled condition. It is not known whether there will be a baseball team this spring or not. Little is being done with the track team. Coach O'Dea promises to stay until the close of the season, but it is not known what will be done with the crew.

On March 10, the representatives of the nine universities of the Middle West, meeting in a second conference at Chicago, adopted the following additions and modifications of the rules adopted at the previous conference.

1. That not only no training table shall exist, but also no training quarters. Rule to go into effect Sept. 1.

2. That a competent university officer shall state in the certificate of eligibility that the student has passed all the entrance requirements; that he is taking full work in the university and that he has passed all intervening work as required.

3. No football coach shall be maintained excepting he be appointed by the university governing body and upon the recommendation of the faculty and the president. All existing contracts with football coaches are to be fulfilled.

4. Rule providing that athletes may

not compete for more than three years shall be changed in its meaning so that it shall not affect those who have competed in athletics three years. It shall, however, affect all others.

The governing board of the conference adopted the rules unanimously, and, unless the universities refuse to stand by their representatives, the entire body of rules will go into effect September 1.

Professor F. J. Turner was Wisconsin's representative at the conference. Professor T. S. Adams endeavored to bring about the passage of a measure which would allow summer playing of baseball, provided the players do not sign with organized league teams. No action on this matter, however, was taken.

New Directors and Constitution.

At the annual meeting of the Athletic Association at Library Hall, March 9, after the various amendments to the constitution had been adopted, the following officers were elected:

President—Wilson A. Bertke.

Vice-President—George Hine.

Members of the Board of Directors:

Non-"W" Men—Peter H. Schram, William Wagner, C. A. Taylor, H. A. Parker, Ralph D. Hetzel, and H. C. Stark.

"W" Men—I. J. Bush, football; A. Cummings, baseball; Frank Waller, track; T. A. Burke, crew.

Amendments to the constitution were adopted, so that the amended sections read as follows:

Article III, Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision and control over all athletic affairs of the University; shall have control of raising and expending money for athletic purposes subject to the *absolute veto of the graduate manager*; shall make by-laws for the government of itself, and also by-laws for the government of standing com-

mittees, and shall have the right to delegate such of its power, as it may deem wise to standing committees, except the power to incur indebtedness. During intervals between meetings of the Association it shall have and exercise all powers of the Association. The Board shall appoint a standing committee of three (3) students to be known as the Committee on Elections.

Article IV, Section 1. The president and vice-president and the additional ten student members of the Board of Directors, six of whom shall be non-"W" men, and four "W" men representing the four recognized branches of athletics shall be elected annually by the Association.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Elections to provide three ballots for each member of the Association; one shall provide for the election of president and vice-president, one for the election of the six "non-W" men, and one for the four "W" men. The football candidate, the baseball candidate, the crew candidate, and the track candidate receiving the plurality of votes in their respective branch shall be declared elected. A plurality shall also determine the election of president, vice-president and "non-W" men.

Section 5. The annual election of the Association shall be held on the fifth Friday of the first semester, and the semi-annual election on the third Friday of the second semester.

Article VI, Section 1. A graduate manager, an alumnus of the institution, shall act as general manager of the entire Athletic Association. He shall be nominated to the Board of Regents by the president of the University after consultation with the Board of Directors. His salary shall be fixed by agreement between the Board of Directors and the Board of Regents. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to make such arrangements with the Board of Re-

gents as to insure the payment of this salary through the secretary of the Board of Regents. The graduate manager shall have supervision and control over all department managers, commodore and vice-commodore, shall arrange all schedules, shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and executive committee, shall keep all records of all departments, correspondence, an accurate set of books, showing receipts and disbursements of the Association and of each athletic department, and he shall at all times be under the control of the Board of Directors, except as regards an absolute veto in all matters of finance.

Graduate Manager's Financial Report.

Those interested in college athletics and the finances which it involves, found much food for thought in the fiscal report of Graduate Manager George F. Downer, which was submitted to the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, February 25. It cost the University just \$45,085.03 to maintain the various departments of athletics during 1905. The receipts of the year amounted to \$47,082.13, leaving a balance of \$1,997.10 in the athletic treasury.

It is observed that there is a marked increase in the expenditure on football over last year, \$15,222.41 being expended in 1905, as against \$8,661.29 in 1904, an increase of \$6,561.12.

Manager Downer accounts for the increase in expenditure, first to a better system of bookkeeping; second to higher coaching salaries, which amounted to \$2,230 more than in 1904; third, expensive trip to and sojourn at Marinette prior to the opening of the football season; fourth, supplies were furnished the Freshman team for the first time.

A reduction in the cost of training table, of maintenance of the house and crew was shown. In 1905 the house cost \$3,240, against \$4,042 in

1904. The cost of the crew department showed no decrease, but in the sum is included the cost of a new shell, \$735.50.

The accounts, examined and approved by the auditing committee, consisting of Professor J. F. A. Pyre and I. J. Bush and Platt Brush, was as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Balance, 1904.	\$2,045.38	.....
Football	33,124.89	\$15,222.41
Baseball	1,518.51	2,225.46
General	6,509.57	10,099.39
Track	601.45	2,070.76
Crew	1,853.54	4,021.16
House	382.90	3,204.32
Basket ball ...	150.00	304.47
Tennis	2.80	56.77
1904 account .	893.09	7,880.20
Exchange .....	.....	.09
Balance .....	.....	1,997.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$47,082.13	\$47,082.13

Graduate Manager Downer submitted this report at the end of the year, for various reasons which he did not make public. The constitution of the Athletic Association provides that he make monthly reports.

Successful in Basket Ball.

With the exception of defeats at Chicago and Minnesota, Wisconsin has been uniformly successful in basket ball this winter. The team has been coached by Gymnasium Director E. D. Angell.

On March 9, in the last few minutes of play, with defeat staring them in the face, the Wisconsin five won a victory over the Chicago team by a score of 22 to 19. The first half ended with a score of 12 to 8 in favor of Chicago and in the second half the score was increased to 18 to 12. Wisconsin, cheered on by the rooters who filled the gymnasium, then took a brace and increased its points to 17. Two fouls on Chicago and the same

number of free throws by Scribner placed Wisconsin in the lead. Summary:

Wisconsin—Goals, Rogers, 3; Bush, 2; Scribner, 5; throws, Scribner, 4; fouls, Rogers, Bush and Scribner one each.

Chicago—Goals, Leuhring, 1; Schommer, 1; Chessman, 1; Capt. McKea, 6; throws, Schommer, 1; fouls, Houghton, 1; Leuhring, 1; Schommer, 2; McKea, 2.

On February 24, after a close contest, Wisconsin defeated Minnesota by a score of 31 to 24. In the first half Wisconsin made seven field goals and two free throws and Minnesota made five field goals and four free throws. In the second half, Wisconsin scored seven field goals and one free throw. Toward the close of the game Minnesota seemed to have the advantage, but consistent team work on the part of the Wisconsin men won the day. Summary:

Wisconsin—Field goals, Rogers, 5; Walvood, 3; Bush, 3; Scribner, 2; free throws, 3 out of 6; fouls, 7.

Wisconsin suffered its first defeat in intercollegiate basket ball at Chicago on March 2, losing the game by a score of 35 to 18. The playing on both sides was rough.

Leaving Chicago, the team seemed to have better fortune for they defeated the Illinois five at Champaign by a score of 35 to 32.

On March 17, the University of Minnesota defeated Wisconsin at Minnesota in a hard-fought game by the score of 16 to 10. Minnesota, by virtue of this victory claims, the Western championship.

The results of the championship games of the season are as follows:

Purdue, 15; Wisconsin, 31.
 Armour Institute, 17; Wisconsin, 38.
 Purdue, 14; Wisconsin, 32.
 Chicago, 35; Wisconsin, 18.

Chicago, 19; Wisconsin, 22.
 Minnesota, 24; Wisconsin, 31.
 Illinois, 32; Wisconsin, 35.
 Minnesota, 16; Wisconsin, 10.
 Illinois, forfeit; Wisconsin, 2.

Track Work Continues.

Notwithstanding the resignation of Coach Kraenzlein, interest in track athletics has revived. Graduate Manager G. F. Downer requested the candidates to come out and train, assuming the responsibility for the squad. Coaching under his supervision has progressed satisfactorily. Arrangements with Chicago for a dual meet are being made, but thus far have not been completed.

Spirited Inter-Class Meet.

The one athletic event since the close of the football season which seems to have interested the University was the inter-class track meet which was held in the gymnasium on March 10. The Sophomore class won the meet, with a total of 36 points; with the Freshman ranking second with 25 points, the Seniors, third, with 18 points, and the Juniors fourth with 8 points. Class spirit was very much in evidence.

The inter-class meet showed that the University has an abundance of track material which only needs consistent training to make one of the most formidable aggregations in the Middle West. There are a number of promising candidates in the freshman class, who show possibilities of developing into conference point winners.

Two Wisconsin athletes, Waller and Parsons, competed in the sprints and hurdles invitation indoor athletic meet at St. Louis on March 17; Waller secured third place in the high hurdle race.

May Row With Chicago.

The proposition of sending the crew east was not discussed at the meeting of the athletic board when Manager Downer's report was submitted and there is still uncertainty as to maintaining that department of athletics. Toward the close of February the University of Chicago challenged Wisconsin for a crew race to be held on the lagoon near the old Midway of the world's Columbian exposition. The course is a short one, covering about seven-eighths of a mile. The Universities of Minnesota and Iowa also have some facilities for rowing and are deeply interested in the project of developing a western intercollegiate aquatic regatta.

If the crew department is maintained at Wisconsin such a contest will undoubtedly be held some time in June.

While the basket ball team was winning victories, the nucleus for the gymnastic team was quietly training for the annual intercollegiate compe-

tion. Although not all of last year's champions are back, prospects are, nevertheless bright for another winning team. Out of four intercollegiate gymnastic meets that have been held, Wisconsin has won three. The score of last year's contest was: Wisconsin 40; Nebraska, 12; Illinois, 6; Chicago, 5. Besides Captain Zeidlhack, Davila, Lautz, Seibel, and Grunert of last year's championship team are practicing, as well as a number of promising candidates with less experience.

Wisconsin students, according to statistics compiled by Dr. J. C. Elsom, director of the university gymnasium, have attained a higher average of physical development, than students in the eastern institutions of learning. A statistical comparison of measurements of freshmen and sophomores in Wisconsin, Yale, Cornell and Amherst, shows that the average Wisconsin student surpasses the others in weight, height, girth of the head, neck, biceps, breadth of shoulder and in lung capacity all except the student of Cornell.

Progress of the University

University Club.

At a meeting of the Madison Alumni and the faculty of the University of Wisconsin early in the month, it was decided to organize a University club, to consist of the members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, University Alumni of Madison, and alumni of other institutions. It is proposed to purchase the property of Professor J. B. Parkinson, whose house on the corner of State and Murray streets was partly destroyed by fire recently, and to erect a club house there. The site is an excellent one, being at a convenient distance both from University

buildings and the residence portion of the city.

A stock organization has been formed, and it is proposed to secure subscriptions to \$40,000.00 worth of stock. Subscriptions have been started, and the response among faculty members and alumni has been ready and enthusiastic. William F. Vilas has subscribed for \$5,000 of stock, Magnus Swenson, \$2,500, J. M. Olin, T. E. Brittingham, Philip L. Spooner, D. K. Tenney, and C. R. Van Hise, \$1,000, and J. B. Parkinson, \$500, while many have subscribed for smaller sums.

The following committees have been agreed upon to take charge of the

subscription of stock and the securing of membership:

For the City University Men—A. L. Sanborn, George W. Bird, B. W. Jones, A. F. Menges.

For Faculty—Charles S. Slichter, C. E. Allen, A. H. Hohlfeld, J. G. D. Mack, E. B. McGilvray, D. C. Munro.

The dues for full membership have been placed at \$25 per annum.

The club has been incorporated with Judge A. L. Sanborn, Hon. Burr W. Jones, Col. George W. Bird, A. F. Menges, and Professors C. S. Slichter and D. C. Munro as directors.

At the monthly meeting of the executive committee of the regents, Lewis B. Shanks was appointed instructor of romance languages in place of Ralph B. MacNish, resigned; Francis G. Krauskopf was appointed instructor in chemistry to succeed H. E. Patten, resigned; R. F. Ewald was promoted to an instructorship in civil engineering; H. C. Hopson was appointed assistant in military science and tactics in place of R. H. Schmidt, resigned. Professor M. Le Braz of Paris has been appointed special lecturer and will speak under the auspices of the department of romance languages of the University. Professor Charles F. Zeublin of the University of Chicago was appointed to deliver a special lecture on William Morris, with an exhibition of Morris' work under the auspices of the department of home economics.

Provision was also made for extending the fire service of the University by the construction of seven cement hose-cart houses, at various points on the University campus.

James L. Jones of Hillside, was appointed a member of the board of regents of the University by Governor Davidson on March 11. He succeeds Dwight T. Parker, of Fennimore, resigned.

By order of the faculty, February 22, Washington's Birthday, was cele-

brated as University Day, thus inaugurating a custom which is likely to become permanent.

Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer of Milwaukee, delivered the address of the day in the University Gymnasium in the morning before a large crowd of students, faculty-members and townspeople. In the evening the members of the faculty gathered for a banquet at Keeley's Hall. Professor Howard L. Smith acted as toast master. Professors M. S. Slaughter, S. J. Holmes, H. B. Lathrop, and President Charles R. Van Hise responded to toasts.

In the college of agriculture, Lester Story, who had taken the place of C. T. Bragg, resigned, in the Dairy School has been succeeded by Lemuel S. Berry. L. Simmons has taken the place of Robert J. Willis. In the college of engineering, Leroy F. Harza has been employed as assistant in hydraulic engineering for the second semester.

The college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin has received a Curtiss steam turbine which has been installed in the mechanical laboratory of the engineering building.

At a meeting at the residence of President Van Hise, on the evening of March 2, the University of Wisconsin Social Settlement League was formed, organized with the purpose of introducing social settlement work in the University. President Van Hise presided and addresses were made by Professor John R. Commons, Miss McDowell, head of the social settlement work in the stockyards' district of Chicago, and Mrs. H. H. Jacobs of Milwaukee. More than 100 persons attended and great interest in the project was shown. Justice J. B. Winslow was elected president, Professor W. A. Scott, first vice president and Mrs. E. Ray Stevens, second vice president, Miss Margaret Schaffer, (99h), secretary.

On March 8, another meeting was

held at which Judge Winslow appointed the following committees:

Membership—Mrs. E. Ray Stevens, Mrs. Leonard S. Smith and Professor J. F. A. Pyre.

University extension—Dr. Charles McCarthy, Mr. H. E. Legler and Professor W. A. Scott.

Publication—Mr. H. E. Legler, Dr. McCarthy and Mrs. L. S. Smith.

To co-operate with students—Mrs. J. R. Commons and Professor Pyre.

Press Committee—Miss Margaret A. Schaffner.

The committee outlined some future plans for the league. A public meeting will be held soon at which some prominent settlement workers will speak.

At the official review of the University corps of cadets at the gymnasium by Governor James O. Davidson and Adjutant General Charles R. Boardman, General Charles King congratulated Colonel C. A. Curtis upon the

work of the student corps, declaring that they showed a remarkable precision in executing orders and compared favorably with the best corps of cadets in the country.

John Barrett, the American Minister to Columbia has notified President Van Hise of his offer of prizes in money for the best papers on Latin American subjects to be written by students in American Universities.

McMahon Wisconsin's Representative.

Edward J. McMahon received first place in the final oratorical contest on March 9 and will represent Wisconsin in the Inter-state oratorical contest held at Oberlin. The winners of the preliminary contests were as follows: Sophomore open, H. H. Brown, Athenae; Junior Exhibition, Horace Secrist, Philomathia; Junior open, Edward McMahon, Philomathia; Senior open, Peter H. Schram, Philomathia.

Faculty Notes

President Van Hise presided at the meeting of the Association of American Universities held at the Universities of Southern California and Leland Stanford March 14-17. President Van Hise was chosen president of this Association at the meeting in Baltimore last year. The presidents of the Universities of California, Harvard, Leland Stanford, Yale, Cornell and Princeton read papers. President Van Hise gave an address on Earth Movements on March 17 at Stanford University.

Professor Grant Showerman has an interesting article in the Educational Review in which he contrasted the differences in college spirit, social relations and character of students in the universities of the East and the West.

Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, is preparing two books on the subject of state government. The books will form a part of a series upon the government of the state. Professor Reinsch in his book deals with the theoretical and practical side of legislation, while Dr. McCarthy will take up the technique.

Forty-four members of the University faculty are given biographical mention in the latest edition of "Who's Who." Of these, 14, almost one-third, are University alumni. The complete list is given below. The names of alumni are marked with a star.

T. S. Adams, S. M. Babcock, C. R. Bardeen, A. E. Birge, Storm Bull, J. R. Commons, Geo. C. Comstock*,

W. W. Daniells*, Jerome Dowd, R. T. Ely, E. H. Farrington, A. S. Flint, Alexander Kerr, F. H. King, Edward Kremers*, C. K. Leith*, E. B. McGilivray, E. R. Maurer*, B. H. Meyer*, D. C. Munro, J. M. Olin*, M. V. O'Shea, J. C. Freeman, W. F. Giese, E. A. Gilmore, R. A. Harper, W. A. Henry, W. R. Hobbs, A. R. Hohlfeld, F. G. Hubbard, D. C. Jackson, Joseph Jastrow, Burr Jones*, Louis Kahlenberg*, Paul S. Reinsch*, H. S. Richards, H. L. Russell*, W. A. Scott, C. S. Slichter, S. E. Sparling, F. E. Turneure, F. J. Turner*, C. R. Van Hise* and F. W. Woll*.

Prof. George C. Comstock has completed a series of lectures on astronomy at the West Division high school, Milwaukee.

Prof. E. C. Roedder of the German department has brought out a new edition of "Wilhelm Tell," designed for schools and colleges. It contains a fifty-page introduction on Schiller's work and the Tell saga, an appendix embracing some lyric poems on Tell and his country, and a complete vocabulary. The book is published by the American Book Company.

Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Daniells gave a dinner during the early part of the month in honor of Prof. C. H. Haskins of the history department of Harvard University, formerly of the University of Wisconsin.

E. H. Pahlow of the history department has been giving a series of lectures in Milwaukee under the auspices of the Milwaukee school board.

Prof. H. L. Russell and Prof. Hastings of the college of agriculture have just published an interesting circular on tuberculosis and its treatment.

James L. Bartlett, director of the Madison station of the U. S. weather bureau, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Madison general hospital in February. He has recovered and is again at his work at the station on the top floor of North hall.

The Wisconsin Society of New York held its annual banquet at the New Astor House February 28. Prof. J. C. Freeman spoke on the subject "The University." This society is composed of former residents of Wisconsin who now reside in New York and vicinity.

Dr. John Louis Kind, instructor in German, has passed an examination for his doctor's degree at Columbia University. His thesis was "Edward Young in Germany; Influence of his Works on German Literature." It will be published in the Columbia Germanic studies by Macmillan & Company.

"Anatomy in America," by Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, and "The Sources of Water Supply in Wisconsin," by William Gray Kirchoffer, C. E., have been published in bulletin form by the University.

Professor S. E. Sparling acted as judge on the Minnesota-Iowa debate, held at Minneapolis February 23.

An article on franchises by Prof. E. A. Gilmore of the college of law appears in the Cyclopedia of Law, volume XIX, recently published. This article is preliminary to a book on the subject.

Mr. Thomas Dickinson of the English department has been giving a series of lectures on the modern drama under the auspices of the English club at Beloit college.

Prof. Joseph Jastrow, professor of psychology, published an article entitled "The Distribution of Distinction in American Colleges," in the February number of the *Educational Review*.

William D. Pence, C. E., dean of the school of engineering at Purdue University, has tendered his resignation, effective June 1, to accept a position with the civil engineering department of the University of Wisconsin. Dean Pence has been connected with Purdue University for

several years and has done much to bring his department to the front. After his removal to Wisconsin he will be connected with the state board of appraisers as railway expert.

The supervisors' class in the department of public school music of the University School of Music has prepared a cantata under the direction of Professor H. E. Owen, to be presented by the pupils of the Fifth ward school, Madison. The work is part of the training offered by the School of Music, in which the pupils are given opportunity for actual contact

with children and experience in directing them.

Prof. Charles Handschin, formerly instructor in German in the University, and now head of the German department in Miami University, and Prof. E. C. Roedder have edited Saar's "Die Steinklopper," with introduction, notes and vocabulary. The book has just been published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Dr. E. A. Birge gave an address on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Academy of Science of St. Louis.

The Daily Calendar.

By Louis Bridgman, '06.

FEBRUARY.

Thursday, 1.—Ex-Senator George F. Merrill, Ashland, was reappointed to board of regents for three-year term.

Friday, 2.—Prizes awarded to reporters and unsalaried editors of Daily Cardinal, as follows: J. O. Roehl, athletic editor, \$7.50; J. T. Brown, society editor, \$7.50; W. J. Goldschmidt, \$15; W. J. Bollenbeck, \$10; K. F. Burgess, \$10; F. Cole, \$7.50; G. B. Hill, \$7.50; J. V. Mulaney, \$5; Flora Gapen, \$5.

Saturday, 3.—Basketball five defeated Purdue at gymnasium, score 32 to 17.

Monday, 5.—Semester examinations begin.

Tuesday, 6.—Professor David B. Frankenburger, '69, (law '71, A. M. '82), head of department of rhetoric and oratory, died after long illness.—Ten-day farmers' course in agriculture opened.—Housekeepers' Conference, under the auspices of department of home economics, began sessions at South hall.

Wednesday, 7.—V. W. Helm, formerly missionary in Japan, addressed Y. M. C. A.

Thursday, 8.—Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association convened at Agricultural hall.—Annual convention of Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters opened.

Monday, 12.—Executive committee of board of regents engaged Miss Bertha Dahl Laws, Appleton, Minn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Hardy, Red Cedar, Wis., and Mrs. Alice Kalliwell, Chicago, as special lecturers for housekeepers' conference. Leroy F. Harza was appointed assistant in hydraulic engineering for second semester.

Thursday, 15.—Home of Prof. J. B. Parkinson, '60, vice-president of university, was partially destroyed by fire.

Friday, 16.—Annual Junior prom was held at gymnasium.—Closing session of housekeepers' conference was given to the inspection of Chadbourne hall, historical library and Y. M. C. A. kitchen.

Saturday, 17.—Post-prom festivities held sway in fraternity circles.—Alvin C. Kraenzlein, track coach, resigned.

Sunday, 18.—Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons gave Y. M. C. A. address on "The Civic Expression of the Christian Spirit."

Monday, 19.—Chapter of the honorary chemical society, Phi Lambda Upsilon, was founded. Present members: F. L. Shinn, C. A. Tibbals, Edward Wray, S. G. Engle, J. L. Sammis.—Political Economy club, composed of members of faculty in departments of political economy and political science, dined at Keeley's.

Tuesday, 20.—Graduate Manager George F. Downer took temporary charge of track team as coach, in place of A. C. Kraenzlein, resigned.—Regents' committee of college of agriculture recommended suspension of G. F. Knapp, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, pending investigation of charges by legislative investigating committee.

Wednesday, 21.—Dolmetsch company gave concert at Library hall giving music of sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries in instruments of the same period.—Harry W. Brawn, Athenae, was unanimously awarded first place in sophomore open oratorical contest. Herman Blum and Frank L. Fawcett tied for second.—University quartet was chosen from glee club, as follows: M. C. Otto, first tenor; F. L. Bewick, second tenor; R. H. Ford, first bass; H. F. Post, second bass.—At Science club meeting, Dr. Edward Kremers read paper on "Some Chemical Theories of Plant Pigmentation."

Thursday, 22.—University Day was formally observed by exercises in gymnasium, closing with address on "The Pursuit of Truth" by Archbishop S. G. Messmer of Milwaukee diocese.—Senior girls of Chadbourne hall entertained remainder of the girls at annual Washington's birthday reception.—Melvin club gave afternoon reception for Archbishop Messmer.—President and Mrs. Van Hise gave a dinner for Madison clergy in honor of Archbishop Messmer.—Faculty dinner at Keeley's in honor of Archbishop Messmer was attended by 150.—Women of university faculty banqueted at Keeley's.

Friday, 23.—Germanistische Gesellschaft commemorated fiftieth anniversary of death of Heine, German poet.—Wisconsin won second place in dairy show contest at Chicago.—Wisconsin won basketball game from Minnesota at gymnasium, score 31 to 24.—Freshman defeated juniors at basketball, score 22 to 13.—Horace Secrist, Philamothia, won the Junior Ex; Alfred R. Bushnell, Athenae, second; Miss Dorathea Moll, Castalia, third.

Saturday, 24.—Y. M. C. A. held first "open house" for men of the university in new club house.—Prof. John R. Commons addressed Graduate club.—John Hickey, "rubber" for athletic teams, was dropped, his position being given to two students.—Financial report for 1905, submitted to board of directors of athletic association by Graduate Manager Downer, shows balance of \$1,997.10 in treasury.—Formal opening of Delta Gamma chapter house attended by 600 guests.

Sunday, 25.—Fraternity Bible classes organized at Association hall.—Miss Susan A. Sterling spoke at Y. W. C. A. meeting on "The New Semester."

Monday, 26.—Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Thwaites entertained Madison Literary club. Prof. F. J. Turner read paper on "The South in the Decade 1820-1830."—Edward McMahon, Philamothia, won Junior open oratorical contest; Miss Dorothea Moll, Castalia, second; Alfred H. Bushnell, Athenae, third.—Y. W. C. A. elected officers for second semester as follows: President, Maude Raymond; vice president, Ruth Ekern; secretary, Mary Moffatt; treasurer, Helen Grove.

Tuesday, 27.—Twenty-five delegates from Young Women's and Young Men's Christian associations left for Nashville, Tenn., to attend International convention of Student Volunteers.—M. C. Douglas, '93, managing editor of Milwaukee Sentinel, lectured on "The Beginner in Newspaper Work."—Long Fellows

club initiated eight new members.—Middle law class elected following officers: President, Alfred L. Drury; vice president, Edward Miller; secretary, James T. Dougherty; treasurer, H. A. Sanderson. Lawrence A. Liljeqvist was elected captain of class baseball team.

Wednesday, 28.—Students of short course in agriculture held annual ball at Kehl's.—Peter H. Schram, Philomathia, won senior open oratorical contest; Max J. Mulcahy, Athenae, second; J. S. Baker, Hesperia, third.—University Press club was organized with 38 charter members and following officers: President, Dewitt C. Poole, '06; vice president, Frederick W. Mac Kenzie, '06; secretary, Jerome H. Coe, '07; treasurer, William H. Walsh, '06; librarian, Julius O. Roehl, '08.—Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, initiated the following juniors: E. E. Parker, Evansville; H. B. Sanford, Madison; S. L. Clark, Milwaukee; C. W. Green, Milwaukee; H. C. Estberg, Waukesha; C. F. Bleyer, Milwaukee; G. F. Klug, Arcadia; G. F. Diehl, Madison.—Miss Anita Koenen, '07, Milwaukee, was elected head of girls' basketball squad.

MARCH.

Thursday, 1.—Miss Mary Angell, pianist of Chicago, and Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond, writer and musical composer, gave recital at Library hall.—Dean Turneure addressed Chemical club on "The Co-operation of Chemist and Engineer."—Senior class elected following officers: President, Ralph W. Collie; first vice president, George W. Blanchard; second vice president, Elizabeth K. Harvey; secretary, Madge E. Burnham; treasurer, Charles B. Kuhlman; historian, Agnes Roberts; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur O. Kuehmsted.—Basketball: Freshmen 38, Sophomores 36; Seniors 27, Juniors 25.—Curtiss steam turbine was installed in mechanical laboratory of engineering building.

Friday, 2.—Prof. H. B. Lathrop read paper on "Emphasis in the English Sentence," and Dr. Edward Prokosch on "The Pronomial Stempa in Germanic," at meeting of Language and Literature club.—Self Government association gave "A Trip Around the World" at Library hall.—President and Mrs. Van Hise entertained the College Settlement club. Addresses by Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago settlements, Mrs. H. H. Jacobs of University settlement, and Prof. John R. Commons.—Memorial services for Prof. David B. Frankenburg were held at Library hall at noon. Addresses by Dean E. A. Birge, Prof. Burr W. Jones and Peter H. Schram, '06.—Chicago defeated Wisconsin basketball five, at Chicago, by score of 35 to 18.—Junior class officers elected as follows: President, Fred H. Esch; vice president, Miss Loretta H. Carey; secretary, Miss Edna T. Seilstad; treasurer, W. H. Lieber; sergeant-at-arms, Reuben F. Arndt.

Saturday, 3.—President and Mrs. Van Hise entertained International club at their residence.—Glee club, assisted by Miss Adela Rankin, reader, gave concert at Spring Green.—Forty men reported for baseball practice.—Varsity basketball team defeated University of Illinois five at Champaign, score 36 to 32.—"Das Deutsche Liederbuch," new song book prepared by Germanistische Gesellschaft, was placed on sale.

Monday, 5.—Fifty-third student music recital given at Library hall by members of Miss Alice Regan's class.

Wednesday, 7.—Governor J. O. Davidson, Adjutant General C. R. Boardman and President Van Hise reviewed university battalion.—B. F. Anderson of Western Electric Co., Chicago, addressed class in manufacturing industries.—Germanistische Gesellschaft presented Elz's one-act comedy "Er ist Nicht Eifersüchtig."

Thursday, 8.—Dr. Richard Fischer,

state chemist, spoke on "Food Adulteration and its Detection," before Chemical club.—H. C. Campbell, managing editor, Milwaukee Journal, talked to students of journalism on "The College Man in Journalism."—Freshman basketball team defeated Company G; score 31 to 14.—Senior girls bowling team defeated junior girls.

Friday, 9.—Final oratorical contest won by Edward M. McMahon, '07, Philomathia; second, Peter H. Schram, '06, Philomathia; third, A. T. Twesme, '06, Athenae. Banner won by Athenae.—Prof. T. S. Adams, faculty supervisor of athletics, and Prof. F. J. Turner, university's representative, attended second athletic conference of western colleges at Chicago.—Wisconsin won basketball game from Chicago at gymnasium; score 22 to 19.—Athletic association election held. President, Wilson A. Bertke; vice president, George Hine; non-W men: W. Wagner, P. H. Schram, C. A. Taylor, H. A. Parker, Ralph Hetzel, H. C. Stark; W. men: J. I. Bush, A. Cummings, Frank Waller, T. A. Burke.—Sophomore basketball team defeated juniors by score of 18 to 11.—Sophomores chose F. A. Dittman, and juniors Hugh A. Harper to class basketball captaincies.—Short course in agriculture closed; total registration was 322.

Saturday, 10.—President Van Hise left for San Francisco to preside at meeting of Association of American Universities, of which he is president.—Madison alumni and faculty met and decided to organize a University club.—Sophomore class won inter-class track meet at gymnasium with 36 points. For third consecutive time Delta Upsilon won inter-fraternity relay race, securing the silver cup.—Senior girls won Gamm cup by defeat-

ing Sophomores in final bowling match of inter-class series.—Music Study club organized by students interested in music. President, Professor H. E. Owen; vice president, Clara E. Ballard; secretary, Frank Waller; treasurer, Frank Wood; chairman of program committee, Louis Lochner.—Freshman basketball team defeated Janesville high school team at Janesville by score of 25 to 18.—James L. Jones, Hillside, was appointed university regent, vice Dwight T. Parker of Fennimore, resigned.—Sophomore class elected officers: President, Julius O. Roehl; vice president, Miss Elsa A. Bitter; secretary, Miss Ruth Jennings; treasurer, L. H. Huntley; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Malone.—Freshman class elected following officers: President, Erwald O. Stiehm; first vice president, Miss Alice Reynolds; second vice president, Jay Davis; secretary, F. C. Henke; treasurer, John Bessey; sergeant-at-arms, John Messmer.

Sunday, 11.—Delegates to Student Volunteer convention at Nashville gave reports at union meeting of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Monday, 12.—Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer, instructor in American archaeology at Harvard, lectured on "The Ancient Remains of Central America."—Dr. Ludwig Fulda, German dramatist, spoke at University hall on "Schiller and the New Generation." Prof. and Mrs. A. R. Hohlfeld gave reception in his honor.

Tuesday, 13.—Dr. Ludwig Fulda attended presentation of his comedy "Die Zwillingsschwester" by Pabst Theater company at Fuller opera house, under auspices of Germanistische Gesellschaft.

Wednesday, 14.—University regimental band, assisted by university glee club, gave concert at gymnasium.

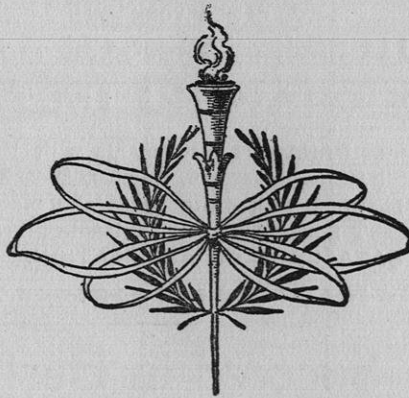
At the Secretary's Desk

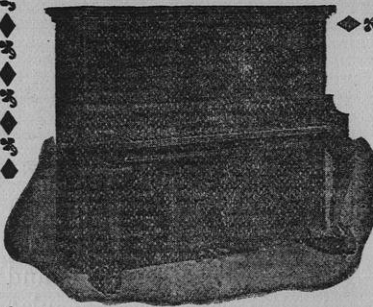
Commencement is approaching with its round of speeches, and graduating ceremonies. Reunions have always been a feature of Wisconsin commencements, but never to a sufficient degree. The theory is that a class should have a reunion every five years. This is the year for 1901, 1896, 1891, 1886, 1881, and the other classes in the five year period. It is now time to begin active preparations for reunions should these classes decide to have them. Lists giving the location of the various members of the class will be gladly furnished.

We desire to express our public appreciation of the kindness of Presi-

dent Bascom, who is now a regular contributor to our columns; Mr. Hubbell, likewise has been kind, and he becomes this month a regular member of the staff.

A few subscriptions have come straggling in this month, and we optimistically expect more belated subscriptions during the coming month. We are anxious to have as many paid subscribers as possible on our list, so if you are receiving the magazine and expect to pay for it at Commencement time, we ask you not to wait but to send in your subscription immediately.





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