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Wisconsin, Dec. 1906

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AND HIT IT RIGHT.



JOSEPH A. WILLIAMS, '85, LAW '86,

Member-elect of the Nebraska state railroad commission. Prior to his election on November 6, Mr. Williams was a practicing attorney at Pierce, Nebraska.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

December, 1906

No. 3

Editorial

The College Pin-Wearer.

Walking up the hill or across the lower campus the interested observer cannot help but be struck by the fact that about one half of the students whom he meets wear conspicuously displayed upon their vests, shirt waists or sweaters, some jeweled insignia which proclaims to all the world that they are members of this, that or the other secret society.

The secret society most common in the University and in the eyes of some, most noxious, is the college fraternity, which, however, by no means monopolizes the attention of the college pinwearer. Indeed it is no unusual thing to see glistening on the forefront of an individual five or six pins signifying possibly that he belongs to a social fraternity, an honorary fraternity, a quasi honorary fraternity, a class secret society, a dramatic society and a technical or professional society.

With wealth and social prestige, often comes a tendency towards ostentation especially ridiculous in a college community. The pin-wearer whose vest resembles a jeweler's show window is very apt to be laughed at by men of the world who see in

his action only a desire to flaunt some petty college honor in the eyes of admiring fellows.

The subject of the college pinwearer is well worthy of discussion inasmuch as it involves not only the fraternity question, a vital one in itself, but the whole question of organization. That college men have followed the general fever for organization is evident. Last year the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine printed a list of 50 or 60 organizations now extant in the University and many a wondering alumnus questioned the editor as to what the meaning of this or that organization might be.

So far as organization goes we believe with Burke that only by exerting an influence in a small sphere can one hope later to exert it successfully in a more extended sphere. In other words, we believe in organization and association for real and not merely for nominal purposes. For example, if the object of an organization is merely the addition of a jeweled pin to a shining collection which already dazzles the sight of the uninitiated way-farer across the college campus we object to it. On the

other hand if the emblem indicates merely a pride in an organization that has a real purpose and is not so displayed as to be utterly out of proportion with the importance of the organization, we approve of it. Therein lies the fundamental distinction; has the organization a real purpose, justifying the pride which a healthy minded man takes in a work into which he has put heart and brain. It has been well said that sane, healthy, right minded persons like to be mentioned favorably in the newspapers *when they deserve it*. The credit which is their due they gladly accept while they seek no credit which is not their due.

There is indeed this to be considered; belonging to an organization of good purpose is not enough. The student must do continuously his share of the work if he would deserve continuously the right to wear his pin.

Believing that student foibles

should be given greater consideration than the foibles and vanities of men of the world, out on the colder soil of business or professional contact, we say to the alumni:

When you see these students from your towns and cities flocking back wearing the symbol of membership in this, that or the other secret society, consider that these organizations may possess real merit and that it may be a real distinction to belong to them.

By judging of the man you can best judge of the worth of his honors. It is indeed ridiculous for the college man to exhibit his college dignities when he gets outside the college atmosphere. But let us forgive him that, so long as he remembers that the pin which he wears is not alone a sign of honor but a sign of duty, that he is belonging to an organization with a real work, and that he is performing his functions as a member of the organization.

The Fraternity Problem.

The discussion of the college pin wearer leads naturally and almost inevitably to the discussion of the fraternity problem in Universities. Has the college fraternity a place in a democratic college community? Does it develop snobbishness and the setting up of false standards for the things that really count? Do the helpful qualities of fraternities to their members counterbalance the injustice done to those not members. Do fraternities actually help more than they harm their members? Should

they be abolished? If not, what is the practical solution of the problem? How can the tendency toward snobbishness be repressed? All these are questions which naturally suggest themselves when college fraternities are up for discussion.

It is well to lay down at the outset a few fundamental propositions on which both the adherents and the opponents of the fraternity system can agree, before attempting to discuss its pros and cons.

In the first place, it must be frank-

ly admitted, by friend and foe alike, that college fraternities are a pleasant thing to belong to. The average student would like to become a member. Without doubt, deplorably perhaps, but nevertheless truly, they give certain social advantages and a certain prestige which it is pleasant to enjoy. Unfortunately perhaps, but beyond doubt, the fraternity man enjoys the distinction in college of being the pivotal point in University society.

In the second place, the friend of the fraternity must acknowledge that there is a tendency toward snobbishness very intimately connected with the college fraternity. The very fact that "belonging" brings with it certain social advantages tends to create the idea or suggest the opinion in the mind of the fraternity man, that, because of these superior advantages, he is intrinsically a little better than the bar. This is not always the case, when the man is level-headed, and sees clearly. But, at least, we think a fair outside judgment is that there is a tendency toward snobbishness in the fraternity. The fact of their exclusiveness, that only a minority of the students belong, and that there is no tangible, definable standard other than a somewhat vague illusory "fitness for being a fraternity man", which shall determine fitness for membership, all lead the member to the conclusion that there is about himself a mystical something which has set him, socially, apart, above the level of his fellows. We say this, knowing that the opponents of the system very often will say that the basis of membership is money. True enough, as the fraternity is an econ-

omic institution, a certain amount of money is indispensable in order to bear your share of the expenses of maintaining the fraternity. But we do not believe that, in the ordinary fraternity, except in rare cases, money is the real standard. It is, granting that the necessary amount of money is there, (and you will find any number of men who have the means who are not members,) not a definite standard at all. Sometimes, indeed, it is money, sometimes it is relationship, sometimes personal acquaintance with some fraternity man, sometimes, its foundation lies in some more or less petty incident or circumstance.

In the third place, friend and foe alike will admit that the college community is the place where, if anywhere ideal conditions should exist, and that the fact that social distinctions based on wealth and family do exist in the outside world, should not have weight in determining the justice or a rightness of a college institution.

Lastly, we will, friend and foe, I think, agree that an association merely for good fellowship does not need a distinctive form name, which shall place it on a level, with other similar forms of organization. What we mean is this. If the fraternity is merely an association of men of similar tastes and opinions, why become a fraternity. It is not wrong, let us make ourselves clear, to wish to enjoy the advantages of being called a fraternity. That is, to our mind, an excusable human vanity. We merely wish to point out that the basis for the fraternity relation is not merely the chance to associate with fellows like oneself, but also to be "a frater-

nity man" and enjoy the social advantages pertaining thereto.

Having cleared the ground somewhat, so to speak, by endeavoring to get friend and foe on common ground where they can discuss the question fairly, we shall try, in our capacity, as an observer of University conditions to answer some of the questions propounded above.

We do not believe then in the fraternity as an institution. Beginning with an entirely proper object, the tendency is to inject the idea of a personal superiority, founded not on merit, but on an intrinsic advantage which comes from the fact of membership. It does help a great many fraternity members by giving them the proper kind of associations. It hurts others by impairing to some degree, their sense of democracy. It is unjust to those who do not belong, and these are usually those who "need society" most, inasmuch as the fraternities tend to monopolize, so strong is their prestige, the best social life of the University. As a whole, we think they do more good than harm to their members, but that the harm which they do as institutions aristocratic in their tendency and tending to accentuate the differences of social position which exist in the outside world, coupled with the injustice done to the non-fraternity students, (and many have been the heart burnings, especially in the ranks of women students on account of non-membership,) more than counterbalances the good which they do for their members.

We do not believe in the college fraternity as an institution. But it is here, flourishing and gaining in strength year by year with each year

seeing a greater schism, a wider hiatus between the "barb" and the "fraternity-man." We do not believe they should be abolished until other steps which we shall suggest have been tried. Abolish them by law, as has been done in South Carolina, and they will exist sub rosa, and the advantages of joining will, in the mind of the undergraduate be heightened. What then is to be done? The practical way for a University to deal with the problem is, in our belief, the following:

Let the University authorities, and especially the fraternity men among the members of the faculty, presuming that they are the broad minded type of fraternity man described in the foregoing part of this editorial, continually with voice and pen and attitude, fight against the assumption of any intrinsic superiority by the fraternity men. Let the upperclassmen in the fraternities take the same attitude, recognizing the fraternity purely as a social organization, and not an institution for the promulgation of the idea of individual greatness. Let the University authorities encourage, as much as possible, the growth of fraternities in the University. Make it easy to organize a fraternity. Let new national organizations spring up. We realize the difficulties in this plan, but we believe it can be done, to the end that every decent, earnest, honest, self-respecting student can, if he desires join a fraternity.

We would like to see these remedies actively applied. They may seem weak. Possibly they are, and yet, in some of the English universities conditions are such that practically every student is a member of some fraternity. If these failed, after a

thorough trial, we believe we would favor abolition of the fraternity system by law, and by refusal, on the part of the University authorities to recognize the institution as such.

Fraternities, as we have pointed out, are not all evil. Not by any means. Many a man traces the formation of his character to associations made in his college fraternity. On the other hand, fraternities are not all good.

The practical thing is to fight the abuses which are connected with them. Fight them vigorously and much can be effected. In an editorial in our last issue, we criticized President Van Hise because he had never, to our knowledge, in the many times he has addressed the students, taken a vigorous determined, understanding-of-the-situation attitude against the tendency toward snobbishness and away from democracy in the college fraternity. We have been given to

understand that he intends, during the next month to address the students on this very subject. We shall be among the first to congratulate him should he do so; and we would like to see, not only him, but the entire faculty, and the members of fraternities themselves, whenever they speak upon this, one of the most vital problems at the University of Wisconsin, voice frank, fearless, outspoken sentiment against the tendency toward snobbishness and against the assumption of the superior undemocratic attitude which is, we believe, at the bottom of the feeling of antagonism which now exists among "the great unorganized" as someone has rather facetiously dubbed that portion of the student body to whom the glitter of the fraternity pin is unfortunately indeed, too often an aggravation and a challenge.

Banquet, Alumni.

We wish we could be personally present in all those cities where alumni are gathered to personally help along the project of a banquet for the alumni of the University. In many cities in this and the following months alumni banquets will be held where old spirit will be revived, old stories retold, and the fires of loyalty and enthusiasm for alma mater made to burn brightly. Among other things a result of that enthusiasm which is engendered by the banquet is an

increased willingness to subscribe to the WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE. But, disregarding that, there is no better way to keep alive the relation between the alumnus and his university than by meeting with fellow alumni, and feeling again with renewed force the benefits which the University so bounteously bestows upon her sons and daughters.

Banquet, alumni. It means acquaintance, broadness, tolerance, and loyalty to the University.

Athletic Changes Not Accepted.

The action taken by the faculty in refusing to accept the changes made at this year's conference of Western Universities in Chicago held during the early part of the month, was not unexpected. The success of the present system at Wisconsin has been such that it seemed wise not to accept the changes, which tended to re-

store the old order of things. The changes we believe in, we outlined in the last issue. Greater power for the students, as soon as is practicable, is the most important. Abandonment of the annual crew race at Poughkeepsie, is a dream we hope to see realized this year.

The New Crew Coach.

Mr. Ten Eyck, an oarsman of international reputation, has been chosen to take charge of the aquatic department at Wisconsin during the coming year. The new coach brings to his position a high technical skill together with an excellent record as a sportsman. We hope he will greatly stimulate rowing as a sport at

Wisconsin, and find his best field for endeavor, not in training a crew for the race at Poughkeepsie, but in developing strong crews, several of them, here at home, one of whom shall adequately represent the University in aquatic contests with her natural rivals in the West.

The Catalogue.

We are sorrowfully obliged to announce another delay in the issuance of the alumni catalogue. The publishers promised the book surely by Christmas time, but circumstances prevented. Lest some one begin to hold a contrary-opinion, we wish to

say the book will positively appear; and we hope and expect that it will be in the hands of every living alumnus before the issuance of the next number of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine.

News of the Alumni

DEATHS.

Roy Raymond Earle, engineering, '02, died on November 20, at Colorado Springs, Colo. of tuberculosis, after an illness of about a year.

E. B. Simpson, husband of Mrs. E. B. Simpson (Mabel Riley, '99) was killed on August 6 from the effect of a fall. Mrs. Simpson is living in Tacoma, Wash.

Henry H. Beaser, '84, died on November 1, 1906, at Ashland, Wis. He was mayor of Ashland, 1890-91, county treasurer of Douglas county, Wis. from 1891-95. At the time of his death, he was clerk of the La Pointe Indian agency at Ashland, Wis.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. A. B. Carter, engineering, '01, was married on October 9th to Miss Angie B. Kelly at the home of the bride's mother, Grand Avenue, Eau Claire, Wis. After an extended trip through the Northwest, the young people expect to make their home in California, where Mr. Carter has extensive mining and timber interests.

Miss Lucinda M. Gaffke and George A. Olson, agriculture '02, instructor in chemistry in the college of agriculture at the University, were married on November 28, at the home of the bride's parents in Oregon, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have made their home in Madison.

Miss Clara McLane, of Pittsburgh, was married to Robert Falconer, engineering '05, during the latter part of November. Mr. Falconer is now in New York City, where he is engaged

in engineering work. Donald Falconer (engineering '06) acted as best man.

Harriet E. McCulloch, '98, was married on November 14, to W. W. Lindsay of Manawa, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have made their home at New London, Wis.

On November 27 occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Parker, of Chicago, to Henry H. Morgan, '93, of Madison, Wis. The event took place in Chicago. The marriage was a romantic one. Seven years ago Mr. Morgan was seriously ill with typhoid fever, and Miss Parker, a trained nurse of high standing, was summoned from Chicago to take charge of the case. The acquaintance thus begun culminated in the wedding of the 27th. Mr. Morgan is assistant United States district attorney for the Western district of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will be at home at 10 Langdon street, Madison Wis. after December 31.

On September 6, Florence Klahr, '05 of Horicon, Wis., and William C. McNown (engineering '03), were married at the home of the bride's parents in Horicon. Mr. and Mrs. McNown have made their home in Ithaca, N. Y., where Mr. McNown is instructor in engineering in Cornell University.

Miss Margaret Burnham, of Evanston, Ill. and George Kelly, '94, law '96, were married on December 1, at the home of the bride's parents in Evanston. Mr. Kelly is a practising attorney with offices in Chicago, and a residence at Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. William Askew, of Madison, Wis. announce the engage-

ment of their daughter, Miss Amelia Askew, '04, to William Werder, of Ashland, Wis. Mr. Werder is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He is in the mining business at Ashland.

Governor and Mrs. James O. Davidson of Wisconsin announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Davidson, '07, to Frederick C. Inbusch, '04, of Milwaukee.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Zeidler, Oregon, Wis., on September 13. Mrs. Zeidler was Ivah Gilbert, '02, and Mr. Zeidler graduated in the class of '06.

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Keenan, Oregon, Wis., on September 27. Dr. Keenan was a member of the class of '02, but did not graduate.

On November 14, Senator Robert M. La Follette, '79, who made a lecture tour of the Western states prior to the opening of Congress in December, was tendered a reception at the home of W. A. Hover, engineering '77, wholesale druggist of Denver, Colo. Among those present were: Alfred Patek, '80, managing editor of the Denver Times; attorney John H. Gabriel, '87; Homer Brigham, law '77, lumber dealer; O. J. Frost, engineering '82, assayer and chemist; Professor E. R. Wolcott, '00, of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden; C. W. Humphrey, engineering '00, commission merchant; R. G. Griswold, engineering, '04; Clifford W. Mills, '05, newspaper man; attorney Hamlet J. Barry, law, '04; attorney H. J. Murrish, law, '02; Kirby Thomas, '91, mining interests. Levi Booth, '54, was unable to attend on account of sickness.

The following alumni were present at the twenty second annual banquet and reunion of the Wisconsin chapter of Delta Upsilon fraternity held in their new chapter house on the shore of Lake Mendota: Dr. B. R. Shurly, '04, Detroit Mich; Allard Smith, '00 Chicago; H. B. Boardman, engineer-

ing, '93, Chicago; Judge E. Ray Stevens, '93, Madison; Dr. Frank C. Drake, '90, Madison; Attorney Ralph W. Jackman, '97, Madison; Dr. George S. Cassels, '00, Milwaukee; Eugene C. Joannes, '98, Green Bay, Wis.; Albert W. Vinson, engineering, '05, Milwaukee; Professor C. E. Allen, '99, Madison; Professor William B. Cairns, '90, Madison Librarian Walter M. Smith, '90, Madison; attorney Charles C. Hunner, law '93, Aurora, Ill.; Professor Edward Kremers, pharmacy '86, Madison, Wis.; Professor Willard G. Bleyer, '96, Madison; Wilfred Parker, engineering '06, Hibbing, Minn.; Paul Kremer, '06, Milwaukee; Professor Paul S. Reinisch, '92, Madison; Dr. Arthur H. Curtis, '02, Chicago. Judge Warren D. Tarrant, '90, acted as toastmaster.

J. A. Williams was elected one of the state railroad commissioners of Nebraska at the election held in that state on November 6. Mr. Williams was graduated from the "hill" in 1885 and the college of law in 1886.

Charles Noble Gregory, '71, LL.B., '72, LL.D., '01, was elected a member of the general committee of the National Civil Service Reform League at the annual meeting on November 20 at New Haven, Conn.

Julius E. Olson '84, spent a week in Minnesota during the month of November on a lecturing tour. He spoke twice at St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn., in English on Henrik Wergeland, the Norwegian poet of liberty and in Norwegian on New Phases of the Voyages of the Northmen. He also spoke at the United Church Lutheran Seminary, St. Anthony Park, on The Origins of Civil and Religious Liberty in the United States. In Minneapolis, he spoke to a Norwegian Ladies Society on the National Significance of the composers Grieg and Sinding; before the Odin Club on Who are the Scandinavians and at a Lief Eriksen Festival on Lief Eriksen and the Norse Discoveries, in Norwegian.

News of the Classes

'56.

James M. Flower, for many years an attorney in Chicago, where he practiced under the firm name of Flower, Musgrave, and Vroman, has retired to Commodo, Cal. Mr. Flower has had a long and eventful career. After leaving the University of Wisconsin, he graduated from the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y. He returned to Madison, Wis., where he became successively police justice, deputy clerk to the Supreme Court, and Chief Clerk of the Commission to revise the Wisconsin Statutes. He then again entered the practise of law, which he continued until 1905.

'59.

The many years which have elapsed since his graduation have not lessened the loyalty to alma mater of Leonard S. Clark, who is practising law in San Francisco. He takes an active interest in the University, and his office is a Mecca for many Wisconsin men on Western trips. Mr. Clark has an office in the Emma Spreckels Bldg.

William P. Powers has been president of The Powers Regulating Co., a manufacturing concern in Chicago, since 1890. Mr. Powers has an honorable military record. He left the army, which he entered as a private in 1861, as a First Lieutenant of the 4th Wisconsin Battery in 1864. For almost 25 years, Mr. Powers was in manufacturing at La Crosse, Wis.

'61.

The class of 1861 was the first to produce a judge. Farlin Q. Ball is justice of the appellate court, for the first district of Illinois. He has been judge of the superior court of Cook county. Upon leaving the army, after the Civil War, Judge Ball devoted himself to the study of law.

Twice he was district attorney of Dane county, Wis. Moving to Chicago, he met with success in his chosen profession there, and his present position was won after many years of earnest effort as a lawyer.

'62.

Isaac Stewart has been an editorial writer for the Milwaukee Journal, of Milwaukee, Wis., for the past 12 years. Mr. Stewart has spent the greater part of his life in educational work. For twenty years he was principal of high schools in Wisconsin; he was president of the state teachers' association in 1881. He has written extensively on educational subjects. Mr. Stewart is living at Appleton, Wis.

'63.

Of the six members of the class of 1863, two are dead, Pitt Cravath and Levi M. Vilas, and one has disappeared. Frank Waterman has not been heard from since his graduation. It is believed he was killed in the Civil War, but no confirmation of this belief has ever been received. Mr. Waterman's home was given in the catalogue of 1863, as Madison, Wis., but none there, nor any of his classmates, have ever been able to tell what has become of him.

'64.

Washington Wallace has been an active member of the legal profession for almost forty years. During the greater part of that time, Mr. Wallace has attended to a lucrative private practise. He was, however, a prosecuting attorney in Missouri for six years, and a circuit judge for eight years. He was a member of the Missouri state senate in the session of 1879. Mr. Wallace is now practising law at Lebanon, Mo.

'65.

George Herbert Pradt is county surveyor of Valencia county, New Mexico. His residence is at Laguna.

Mrs. Thomas H. Gill (Margaret J. Spears) (normal), is principal of the Henry H. Nash Grammar school in Chicago. Mrs. Gill has been principal of this school for nearly fifteen years.

'67.

George Cross, of Fairbury, Neb., has been active, with pronounced success, both in journalism and politics. He is now editor of a newspaper at Fairbury. He was a member of the Nebraska assembly in 1893 and the state senate in the session of 1895.

Anna MacArthur (normal) seems to have disappeared from the ken of her classmates. She was in San Francisco in 1902, and since then has not been heard from. Her home was in Waupun, Wis.

'68.

George W. Holland is president of the first national bank of Brainerd, Minn. He is also engaged in law practise. Mr. Holland was a district judge, 15th judicial district of Minnesota for 12 years.

'69.

James M. Bull (law), is principal of the Hendrix academy and pastor of the M. E. church at Gentry, Arkansas.

Matthew M. Corbett is a practising attorney at Rockford, Ill.

William Murray (law) is farming at Kewaskum, Wis.

'70.

Albert E. Gipson (law) is an active, vigorous and enthusiastic alumnus at Caldwell, Idaho. He is editor and president of the Gem State Publishing Co. Mr. Gipson has published a book on "Horticulture by Irrigation." He was formerly located at Greeley, Colo., where he was postmaster for

eight years: He is a member of the staff of the Farmers' Institutes of the University of Idaho.

Augustus Marcus Rice is a congregational clergyman at Dunstable, Mass. Mr. Rice went into the ministry after being engaged in educational work for a number of years.

'71.

Robert Crane Orr is a judge of the 14th judicial district of Nebraska. His present term expires in 1908. He was previously county attorney of Hayes county, Nebr. Before moving to his present residence, at McCook, Nebr., Mr. Orr practised law in Wisconsin. For three terms, from 1881-87, he was district attorney of Grant county, Wis.

Mrs. J. Sidney Brown has been a teacher in the East Denver High School for 12 years. Her address is 909 Grant Ave., Denver, Colo.

Peter McGovern (law) is practising law at Waseca, Minn. He has been twice a member of the Minnesota state senate, in the sessions of 1899 and 1901, and has been a county attorney in Minnesota for 12 years.

Henry D. Reid is a lawyer at West-
sington, South Dakota.

'72.

Dennis H. Flynn (law) is a farmer at Cresco, Iowa.

Philip Eden is a merchant at Platteville, Wis.

Edwin C. Arnold is well known as a minister and lecturer in California. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. at Stockton for two years; chaplain of the national guard at Oakland, six years; a newspaper editor, two years; and is now in the ministry. Mr. Arnold is located in a University town, Berkeley, Cal.

The Vidette Herald is an enterprising newspaper, published by Goodwin & Wells. Horace Martin Wells has been in public life in Nebraska for many years. His career covers a term in the state senate of Nebraska,

two terms as bank examiner of the state, mayor of Crete, Nebr., and many lesser positions. Mr. Wells has been mayor of Crete, Nebr., his present home, since 1898.

M. C. Salmon (law) is justice of the peace at Rockledge, Florida. His avocation and hobby is that of raising oranges. Mr. Salmon is a successful, scientific orange grower.

Frederick W. Coon is Editor of the Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter, a weekly devoted to the tobacco interests of Wisconsin, at Edgerton, Wis.

Garrett J. Patton is a stock grower at Gonzales, Cal.

George W. Adams (law), is a farmer and lawyer at Medford, Wis.

Frank H. Morrill (law) is an orange grower at Los Angeles, Cal. His address is Rural Route 1, Box 93, Glendale, Los Angeles.

John K. Wetherby (law) is practising law in Minneapolis. His address is 1519 Spruce Place.

'74.

Mrs. W. A. Lyman (Henrietta Crane), is living at Madison, Wis., where her son Rollo L. Lyman is a member of the faculty of the University. Mrs. Lyman was for four years pastor of the Congregational church, at Pierre, S. Dak.

William W. Downs (law) is a successful practising attorney at Bayfield, Wis.

Fred R. Mosse is a physician at Rochester, Minn. Mosse has been U. S. examining surgeon for pensions since 1884.

John R. Fisher (engineering) is a farmer at Beaver Dam, Wis.

75.

Willoughby G. Clough has been engaged in educational work at Portage, Wis., for over 30 years. He is now principal of the high school there and superintendent of the city schools.

Lemuel J. Arthur (law) is practising law in New York. He also is interested in real estate investment. His address is 11 Broadway.

Percy Fred Stone is a wholesale lumber dealer at Rockford, Ill.

Levi E. Haynes (law) is one of the many graduates of the law school who have combined journalism with law. He is manager of The Arlington Heights Review, at Arlington Heights, Ill., and a member of the firm of Haynes & Taylor, attorneys.

'76.

Clinton S. Dietz is a dentist at Cissna Park, Ill.

Graduates of the engineering school have, in most cases, located after leaving college, in many different places, before finally settling down in a permanent location. John J. Fisher (engineering), has been located at Prescott, Arizona, for upwards of 20 years. He has been a member of the Arizona legislature twice. He has been engineer of Prescott for six years, and county surveyor for 12 years. He is now a leading consulting engineer of that city.

David E. McKercher is a farmer at Manly, Iowa.

Mrs. W. G. Clough, (Elsena Wiswall), is librarian of the public library at Portage, Wis.

77.

John Chauncey Rathbun is now devoting his entire time to his mining interests, at Seattle, Wash. He was until a few years ago, mining editor of the Seattle times. Mr. Rathbun moved to Seattle from Olympia, Wash., where he was police justice for four years. Mr. Rathbun was president of the school board at Olympia from 1893-97. He was at one time superintendent of schools of Buffalo county, Wis.

John F. Albers (engineering) is one of a very few graduates of the engineering school who have gone into pharmacy. Mr. Albers is a successful druggist at Antigo, Wis.

Brigham Bliss is in the clerical department of the Northern Pacific Ry.

Co. at St. Paul. His address is 877 Goodrich Ave.

Frank Moore is a farmer at Trout Lake, Wash.

Norman F. Phillips (engineering) is bookkeeper and cashier of the P. V. Colins Publishing Co. in Minneapolis. He is living at 3023 Holmes Ave.

'78.

Louis Edward Walker is president of the Texas Southern Railway company, and one of the leading railroad men of the South. His home is at Marshall, Texas.

William H. Bradley (engineering) is now in Chicago, looking after his mining interests. Mr. Bradley was for many years an engineer of the U. S. Steel corporation in Wheeling, W. Va. His Chicago address is 245 Oakwood Blvd.

Willard J. Fuller is pastor of the Baptist church at Billings, Mont.

William A. Germain, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has selected a difficult field for the practise of medicine. He is physician in the South Dakota penitentiary and South Dakota deaf and dumb school.

Carroll Atwood (law) is second vice president of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Milwaukee. His residence is at 763 Racine St.

'79.

Arthur John Puls is a practising physician in Milwaukee. He has been a member of the board of regents of the University since 1901. Mr. Puls has an unusual education in medicine. After graduating from the University, he spent four years in medical study at Heidelberg, Germany, graduating with an M. D. degree in 1883.

Alonzo G. Dennett is a practising physician at Lowell, Mass.

David Mason is an engineer in New York city. His address is 478 West 145th street.

Jessie M. Meyer has been mistress of Chadbourne Hall, at the University of Wisconsin since 1903.

'80.

Alfred Patek, of the Denver Times, is one of the best known journalists west of the Rocky mountains. His work on The Times and other Denver papers has been distinctive, and has brought him much notice. Mr. Patek is located at 1215 Elizabeth street.

Mrs. George Schumm (Emma Heller), is a translator of foreign languages in New York city. Her address is 552 West 183d street.

Frank Benton Brundage is a farmer at Dawson, N. Dak.

Mrs. H. A. Kemp (Mary Dunwidie) has been active in missionary work for many years. She is now in China, in the province of Swatow.

Henry L. P. Hillyer (law), is special loan agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Topeka, Kans.

'81.

William N. Merriam (engineering) has spent most of the last year abroad. Mr. Merriam is geologist for the Oliver Iron Mining Co., at Duluth, Minn.

Julius A. Barnes (law) is a wholesale jeweler at Waupun, Wis.

Harris D. Booge, Jr., (law) is a member of the firm of Booge & Co., Brokers, Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis.

Gerhard Balg is in Berlin, Germany, studying and giving instruction as a private teacher. Mr. Balg was formerly a private tutor in Milwaukee.

Charles S. Miller (law) is vice-president of The Washington National Bank, of Seattle. His address is 1211 Summitt Ave.

Louis A. Pradt (law) is now a lawyer in private practise at Wausau, Wis. Mr. Pradt was for 10 years, 1897-1906, assistant attorney general in the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington.

Charles Albert Foster is a druggist at Trenton, Mo.

Joshua N. Sanborn (engineering),

is located at Marshall, Texas. He is master mechanic for the Texas Southern Railway.

Lynn Boyd Squier is editor and publisher of the Tomah Journal at Tomah, Wis.

Horace K. Tenney (law) is one of the leading members of the Chicago bar. He is president of the Chicago bar association and a member of the firm of Tenney, Coffeen, Harding & Wilkerson, one of the oldest and best established firms in the city.

Horace K. Tenney's uncle, D. K. Tenney, who attended the University for some years, but did not graduate is a resident of Madison, Wis., where he has retired from the active practise of law. D. K. Tenney was formerly a member of the same firm in Chicago.

D. K. Tenney would have graduated with the class of 1854.

'82.

Charles W. Cabeen has been professor of Romance Languages at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, since 1895. He was professor of German at Oberlin university, Oberlin, Ohio, from 1893 to 1895.

John F. Collins is a practising attorney at Maple Lake, Minn.

Granville D. Jones is a member of the firm of Hurley & Jones, attorneys, at Wausau, Wis. Mr. Jones is president of the Wausau school board.

John J. McAnaw is a lawyer at Cameron, Mo.

Charles Bamford (law) is a journalist with the New York World in New York city.

Louis Phelps Munroe is in the manufacturing business at Racine, Wis. The Belle City Wagon Co. is the name of the firm. It has grown steadily since its organization, and is now a concern of considerable size.

Katharine A. Rood is an instructor of vocal and piano music at Stevens Point, Wis.

Currie N. Lukes (law) is cashier of the Security National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa.

Benson E. Wait (law) is an attorney at Stoughton, Wis.

Alvin F. Rote (engineering) is a lumber dealer at Monroe, Wis. Mr. Rote is president of the Monroe school board. He has never been active in engineering work. Upon leaving college, he taught school at Neenah, Wis., for four years, at Berlin, Wis., for five years, at Beloit, Wis., for four years, and at Monroe, for seven years. Mr. Rote's success as a teacher lead him to continue in the work after the first experience.

'83.

It has been repeatedly rumored that the national government would call one of the members of the Wisconsin Railroad Rate Commission to the National Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. John Barnes (law), the chairman of the Wisconsin commission has a statewide reputation as an efficient public officer. Mr. Barnes was a lawyer at Rhinelander, Wis. when called to his present position in 1905 by Senator Robert M. La Follette, '79, then governor of the state. He is now living on Gilman street, Madison, Wis.

August Mayer (engineering) has forsaken engineering work for the life of a planter at Shreveport, La. Mr. Mayer was for many years active in engineering work on the Pacific coast. He was city engineer at Los Angeles, in 1885, and at Pasadena, from 1887-90.

James C. Wilson is a farmer at Burlington, Wis.

Henry P. Stoddard has been a reporter of the Supreme court of Nebraska, since 1905.

Orrin B. Moon (law) is editor of the Cour D'Alene Journal at Cour D'Alene, Idaho.

Carlos M. Wilson (law) is practising law at Superior, Wis.

Frank M. Haight is now a clergyman of the M. E. Church at Chetek, Wis. From 1902-05, Rev. Haight was located at Eau Claire, where he

was presiding elder of the Eau Claire District, West Wisconsin M. E. Church.

'84.

Charles A. Williams (law) is assistant county attorney of Cook county, Ill. He has an office in the Ashland Blk., Chicago.

Theron W. Bean is cashier in the Chicago Post office.

Eugene L. Williams (law) is practising law, raising sheep, and attending to his extensive mining interests at Reno, Nev. Mr. Williams has been city attorney of Reno, district attorney of Washoe county and district attorney and deputy of Humboldt county, all in Nevada, since leaving the University.

Adeline Keifer is teacher in the high school at Tomah, Wis.

Clyde Harvey Ward is a member of the firm of Neil & Ward, retail lumber dealers, at Greeley, Colo.

Thomas J. Walsh (law) is one of the few alumni in the state of Montana. He is practicing law at Helena.

James O. Buckley is associated with his brother W. S. Buckley as a mining broker in Milwaukee. Mr. Buckley is president and treasurer of the Arizona and Eastern Mines and Power Co. His office is in the Plankinton Bldg.

'85.

Charles I. Brigham is a farmer at Blue Mounds, Wis.

George L. Bunn is one of the leading jurists of the state of Minnesota. He has been judge of the second judicial circuit of Minnesota, since 1897, and dean of the St. Paul College of Law, since 1904. His present term as judge expires in 1911.

Charles D. Fenelon is a practicing physician at Phillips, Wis.

William H. Wasweyler (engineering), is president of the Milwaukee Brass Mfg. Co., in Milwaukee, Wis.

Louis H. Towne (law) is practicing law at Edgerton, Wis.

'86.

Edward O. Zwietusch (engineering) is an electrical engineer, firm of E. Zwietusch & Co., at Charlottenburg, Germany. Telephone engineering is a specialty of the Zwietusch Co.

James Wickham (law) is practicing law at Eau Claire, Wis. under the firm name of Wickham & Farr, attorneys.

Julius Hortvet has made an excellent record for efficiency in office as state chemist for the Minnesota State Dairy and Food Commission. He has held this office since 1900, leaving a position as teacher of chemistry in the Minneapolis high school to enter the service of the state. His residence is in Minneapolis, 313 16th Ave., S. E.

Clarence E. Ward is a farmer at Mazomanie, Wis.

Millie C. Forsythe has been head of the Latin department in the high school at San Diego, Cal., since 1899.

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

'87.

Henry Weimar (pharmacy) is a druggist at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Oscar Henry Ecke is a practicing attorney at Fond du Lac, Wis. He has been city attorney there, and now has one of the best practices in the city. Mr. Ecke was formerly in teaching work. He taught at West Bend, Wis., Appleton, Wis., where he preceded Francis E. McGovern, district attorney of Milwaukee county, as principal, and in the University of Wisconsin. He was at one time assistant state librarian.

Willis H. Miner is purchasing agent of the Menasha Woodenware Company, at Menasha, Wis.

Charles G. Wade (engineering) is

a structural engineer at Wauwatosa, Wis. Mr. Wade took an M. E. degree in 1889.

Mrs. James A. McIntosh (Kate Pier) (law), with her mother, Kate Pier, '87 law, are two of the few women who have taken degrees from the University of Wisconsin law school. Mrs. McIntosh gave up the practice of law at her marriage. Kate Pier is still practicing. Both are located in Milwaukee.

Hosea S. Beers (law) is a farmer at Lyle, Wash.

Samuel Frank Grubb does a general merchandise business at Stanley, Wis.

Albert David Rundle has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. in Los Angeles, where he carries on a mining brokerage business. Mr. Rundle is manager for the Pacific Mines Co.

Many alumni have gone into mining in Western States. Richard Keller, of Montrose, Colo. is manager of the Emma Gold Mining Co's. mines at Linton, Colo. He has an office in the Equitable Bldg., at Denver.

Laurel E. Youmans is a practicing physician at Mukwonago, Wis. He is president of the Citizens Bank of Mukwonago.

Theodore Magnus Thorson (law) is a farmer at Dewey, Wis.

William A. Peterson (law) is pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church in Milwaukee, Wis.

'88.

George Bollinger is a clergyman at Burt, Iowa.

Alfred E. Diment is in the hardware business at Mazomanie, Wis. He was formerly deputy register of deeds of Dane County. Mr. Diment has been two years in the hardware business, and has now a prosperous establishment.

William F. Jones is pastor of the

Presbyterian church at Tecumseh, Nebr.

Norman E. Van Dyke is a practicing attorney at Kilbourn City, Wis.

George E. Tarbox (law) is a practicing attorney at Jennings, La.

Charles P. Bossert (engineering) is now completing his tenth year as mechanical engineer, with the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.

Ferdinand A. Geiger is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. His office is in the Wells Bldg.

Mrs. Harry E. Briggs (Sophie M. Lewis) is librarian of the law library of the University of Wisconsin.

Anthony Graff (law), is a clerk in the post office at Seattle, Wash.

'89.

Winfield E. Tripp (law) is secretary and treasurer of the Kalama River Lumber Co., at Portland, Oregon. He is also practicing law. Mr. Tripp left Wisconsin in 1904. He was municipal judge in Bayfield county from 1900-04. He has been an alternate delegate to a democratic national convention, and has always taken an active part in Democratic party politics.

Chester A. Fowler has been a judge of the 18th judicial district of Wisconsin since May, 1905. Prior to that he was for many years an attorney in private practice. He lives at Portage, Wis.

Vernon Albertie (law) has been in the government service at Washington for the last half dozen years. He was for a term clerk in the United States treasury department. He is now a postal inspector in the office of the postmaster-general.

John Stevens, Jr. (engineering), has a loan and insurance office at Appleton, Wis.

Anna A. Nunns is private secretary to the superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

George B. O'Reilly (law) is a

practicing attorney in Chicago. His address is 155 Washington street.

William E. Persons is manager of the Larkin Soap company at Peoria, Ill.

'90.

George E. Gray is the prosecuting attorney of Bannock county, Idaho. He is practicing law at Pocatello, Idaho, under the firm name of Gray & Boyd, attorneys.

Miriam I. Jewett is a member of the firm of Z. K. Jewett & Co., at Sparta, Wis. Miss Jewett is a member of the board of directors of the Sparta public library.

Charles F. Joyce is superintendent of mines at Pinos Altos, New Mexico, for the Comanche Mining & Smelting Co.

Edward G. Troan (law) is practicing law at San Diego, Cal.

William E. Bradley is a practicing physician at Estherville, Iowa.

William C. Brumder is manager of the Germania Publishing company, a large publishing concern, of Milwaukee, Wis. The Germania, the leading German paper of the state is published by this company.

Thies W. Thiesen (pharmacy), for years a successful druggist at Racine, Wis., has gone into the manufacturing business. He is secretary and treasurer of The Reliance Iron & Engine Co. He is also proprietor of The Red Cross Drug Co.

'91.

No more earnest and enthusiastic alumna is there in the Western states than Mrs. James A. Hays, of Tacoma, Wash. Mrs. Hays was Florence Elizabeth Baker when in the University. After her graduation for 12 years she was library assistant in the Wisconsin state historical library at Madison, Wis. During much of that time, she was on the staff of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. Her address is 315 North R. street, Tacoma.

Julius T. Dithmar is a practicing attorney at Elroy, Wis. He has been city attorney, since 1902.

George W. Achard (law) is traveling salesman for a gents' furnishing goods house, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Frederick H. Smith (engineering) is treasurer of the firm of H. Eilenberger & Co., general contractors, at Glencoe, Ill.

William C. F. Wallschlaeger (pharmacy) is a mail carrier in Milwaukee.

Arthur Frederick Oakey is principal of schools at De Soto, Wis.

Walter D. Sheldon is a practicing physician in Minneapolis and instructor in medicine at the University of Minnesota. He has an office in the Andrus Bldg.

Joseph A. Brown (law) is living at Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Brown has retired from the active practice of law on account of ill health.

Guy P. Cobb (law) is a dealer in timber lands at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Edward O. Rice is a farmer at Portage, Wis.

Austin A. Skolas is engaged in the real estate business at Eau Claire, Wis.

Harvey F. Hamilton (engineering) is resident engineer, with The Great Northern Ry., at Minot, N. Dak.

Walter A. Marling (law) is in the lumber business at Madison, Wis. The Parkinson-Marling Lumber Co. is the name of the firm.

'93.

Arthur Babbitt (law) has been in the hotel business for a number of years. He was formerly connected with The St. Charles Hotel in Milwaukee. He is now proprietor of The Park Hotel, at Livingston, Mont.

George C. Flett (law) is a minister of the Presbyterian Church at Gladstone, Mich.

Harry B. Alverson (engineering) is superintendent of the Cataract Power & Conduit Co., at Buffalo,

New York. He has an office in The Fidelity Bldg., at Buffalo.

Edward Williams (pharmacy), is a member of The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy. He is proprietor of The Williams Pharmacy at Madison, Wis. This is Mr. Williams' second year of service on the state board.

Harvey Clark (law '95), has reversed the usual course of procedure for graduates of the law school. Instead of teaching school, and then practising law, Mr. Clark left the practise of law for work in education. His success in the latter field has been such that it is probable he will remain in it. Mr. Clark was district attorney of Green county, Wis., from 1897-1901, two terms. He was vice-president of the Wisconsin State Board of Control from 1903-1905. In 1905 he was appointed Superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, at Janesville, which position he now holds.

Charles Herrick Doyon is a successful banker and lumber dealer at Doyon, N. Dak.

Mrs. William Davis (Margaretta B. Lewis) is living at Sparta, Wis. She was formerly clerk and emergency agent in the state public school at Sparta.

George Douglas Pease is practising law at Bozeman, Mont.

Robert B. Dunlevy is professor of Physical Sciences in Kansas College, at Winfield, Kansas. He has held this position since 1895.

Fred Roche Estes is a ranchman at Ridgellawn, Mont.

William Henry Tasker (law) is cashier in the Bank of Marshall, Wis.

.94.

William Francis Collins (law), is cashier of the Wisconsin State Bank, at Stevens Point. Mr. Collins has held a number of offices of trust and influence since his graduation. He was a member of the Wisconsin As-

sembly, session of 1901; he was a member of the Stevens Point school board in 1905; he has been a member of the Wood county tax commission.

Samuel Pedrick (law), is practising law in Ripon, Wis., under the firm name of Carter & Pedrick. He is also acting as instructor in Ripon College. Mr. Pedrick has been a member of the faculty of Ripon College since 1899.

George Wilson Mead is one of the substantial business men of Grand Rapids, Wis. He is president of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, and one of the owners of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. of that city.

Arthur R. Seymour is professor of romance languages in the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill. Professor Seymour was an instructor in romance languages at the University of Wisconsin, from 1903 up to this year.

Alonzo R. Smith (law '95), is a lawyer at Baraboo, Wis.

Robert T. Williams (pharmacy) is in the insurance business in Racine, Wis. He is agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee.

'95.

Alan Bogue, Jr. (law), is a successful practising attorney at Centerville, S. Dak. He has been city attorney of Centerville since 1904. He is a member of the school board. Mr. Bogue has been joined by his brother, Andrew Bogue (law, '06), who is now his law partner.

Belle Abbott is a bookkeeper in San Antonio, Texas. Her address is 309 Adams Plaza.

Regina R. Bold (Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh), is state lecturer and organizer for the W. C. T. U. Her home is at Viroqua, Wis.

Edward P. Carlton is a physician at Keyeser, Wis. He was formerly as-

sistant in histology in the University of Wisconsin and assistant demonstrator in histology in Northwestern University, at Evanston.

John Marshall Bunn (law) has had an interesting and successful career in the West. Soon after graduation, he secured a position with the Northern Pacific railroad. He has been division counsel for the Northern Pacific since 1896.

William W. Pretts is a practising physician at Platteville, Wis. Dr. Pretts is also health commissioner of Platteville.

Henry Menke is a minister of the Douglas Park Congregational Church in Chicago. His address is 929 S. Kedzie Ave.

Charles H. Nugent (law) is practising law at Grangeville, Idaho. He is a member of the Idaho State Senate. Mr. Nugent has one of the best law practices in the southern part of Idaho. The firm name is Fogg, Nugent, and Cassaday.

George T. Shimunok (law) is a clerk in the Chicago post office.

Levi Pollard (law) is living at Linden, Wis. Mr. Pollard has made an enviable reputation as a writer and public reader from his own works.

John D. Wolcott is a cataloger in the library of Congress at Washington. He has held his present position since 1905. Prior to that he was librarian of the classical departments, University of Chicago, from 1900-05.

Peter H. Urness is practising law at Mondovi, Wis.

William C. Ferris is a clergyman at Petaluma, Cal.

Frances B. Welles is teaching in a high school in Milwaukee, Wis. Her address is 421 Sycamore St.

Mrs. Louis A. Goddard (Fannie R. Walbridge) is in Baraboo, Wis., where her husband, Louis Goddard, is minister of the M. E. Church.

'96.

Charles G. Riley (law) was elected a member of the executive committee of the Dane county republican committee on September 27th.

Edward C. Bebb (engineering) is in the employe of the U. S. reclamation service. His last address was Glendive, Mont.

Henry Lebeis, Jr. (law) has removed from Bloomer, Wis. to Chippewa Falls. Mr. Lebeis is county judge of Chippewa county. His address is 246 Coleman street.

Ezra R. Burgess is a member of the firm of Gittins & Burgess, attorneys, at Racine, Wis.

Victoria James is teaching in the high school at Cloquet, Minn.

Arthur Temke (law), is city attorney of Deming, N. Mex., county superintendent of schools, and has a lucrative private law practice. Mr. Temke has only been in Deming a few years, but has met with marked success in that city. He was formerly a clerk in the office of the attorney-general at Madison, Wis.

Gilbert E. Vandercook (law) is one of the best known journalists in the state of Wisconsin. He has been associated with the Sentinel, of Milwaukee, Wis., for a number of years. Mr. Vandercook is an able writer on political subjects. He did special correspondence work at Washington during the last session of the national congress.

Elizabeth Church Smith is librarian of the Agricultural College library at Logan, Utah.

Charles D. Shuart is a physician at Brandon, Wis.

'97.

Alexander Metz (pharmacy) is a chemist in Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 209 Greenbush St.

Elizabeth King is a clerk in The State Bank of Spring Green, Wis.

Barney A. Monahan is with the Tynes-Hardie Mfg. Co., at Birmingham.

ham, Alabama. For five years, he was a salesman with The Filer & Stowell Co., in Milwaukee. He took his present position this year.

Gullick Nelson Risjord is a lawyer, at Ashland, Wis.

Roy C. Smelker is a candidate for clerk of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature.

Earle C. Tillotson is in the sales department of the J. I. Case Plow Works, at Racine.

Ossian T. Waite is secretary and general manager of the Grass Matting Co., at Oshkosh, Wis.

Herman J. Severson (law) is a lawyer and banker at Iola, Wis. He is chairman of the Republican committee of Waupaca county.

Albert Guy Chase is a practising attorney in Seattle, Wash. His address is 2029 24th Ave., S.

Mary A. Cramer is a proofreader, with the Brown-Cooper type-setting Co. of Chicago.

Frank B. Dorr (law) is manager of the Douglas Daily Dispatch, at Douglas, Arizona.

Robert Bruce Dickie is a farmer at North Freedom, Wis. He is president of the Bank of North Freedom.

Spencer S. Rumsey (engineering) is a mechanical engineer with the Oliver Iron Mining Co., at Duluth, Minn.

'98.

Ada B. Rockwell is assistant librarian in the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

James H. Van Vorhis is a physician at Latimer, Iowa.

Clarence W. Boynton (engineering) is at Sedro-Woolley, Wash. He is connected with The Sedro-Woolley Skagit Co.

Ray Bowers is traveling collector for The International Harvester Co. of America. His residence is at Delavan, Wis.

William Washburn Moore is

pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Platteville.

Ernest Otto Eckelmann is pursuing his classical studies at the University of Heidelberg, in Germany. Mr. Eckelmann held the chair of Greek and Latin in Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., from 1898-1900; in 1902 he had a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin.

John H. Young is with The Madison-Kipp Lubricator Co., at Madison, Wis.

Max W. Zabel (engineering) is sales-manager for the American Electric & Telephone Company at the corner of State and 69th streets, Chicago.

Mrs. George S. Love (Anna Norsman) is living at 223 Wisconsin Avenue, Waukesha, Wis. Her husband is a successful practising physician of that city.

Charles M. Secker is with Swift & Co., at Norfolk, Va. The company office is on Fayette and Water streets.

Mary B. Hayden (music) is a teacher of music at Buffalo Lake, Minn.

Robert W. Hindley (pharmacy) is connected with The Horlick's Malted Milk Co., at Racine, Wis.

'99.

Adolph F. Beerbaum is traveling salesman for the Dallman & Cooper Supply Co., at Fond du Lac.

Harry O. Seymour (law) is practising law in Milwaukee. He is attorney for the Wisconsin Telephone Co. His address is 627 Prospect Ave.

Harlem R. Chamberlain is with The National Gas Co., at Janesville, Wis.

Jennie E. Goddard is assistant postmaster of Chippewa Falls, Wis.

George A. Hopkins is in charge of a slate mine at Middle Granville, N. Y. He took this position after leaving the employe of the Erie Ry.

for whom he was special agent in the transportation department.

Lloy Galpin has had an interesting career since leaving college as teacher and lecturer. She was for a time teacher in the Normal School at Cebu, Phillipine Islands. She was a lecturer on Southern California, at the Lewis & Clark exposition, at Portland, in 1905. She is now teaching in a high school in Los Angeles. Her address is 537 S. Fremont street.

William S. Robertson is instructor in history in Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio.

George C. Martin (law) is practising law in Los Angeles, Cal. His address is 345 Bradbury building.

George I. Haight, attorney-at-law, has changed his office address from 605 Atwood Bldg. to 135 Adams street, Chicago.

Joseph L. Shaw is practicing law at Geneseo, Ill. under the firm name of Shaw & Shaw.

Richard T. Logemann (engineering) is living at 311 Mackubin St., St. Paul, Minn. He is chief draftsman for the Great Northern Railway Company at St. Paul.

Margaret Isabell Deans is head of the grammar department of the Moorehead Normal School at Moorehead, Minn. Her address is 104 S. 8th street.

Charles W. Gorr (pharmacy) is a practising physician in Chicago. His address is 1755 Belmont Ave.

Alice Walden (music) is giving piano lessons at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Miss Walden continued her musical education after leaving the University. She spent two years in Germany in the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, from 1902-04.

'00.

Winchel F. Barber is assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank, at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Clark B. Devine is a physician at Marshall, Wis.

Joseph Loeb is practising law in Chicago under the firm name of

McGoorty, Pollock & Loeb, with offices in the Reaper Bldg. His address is 684 E. 48th Place, Chicago.

Kenelm J. Lee is a practising physician at Fergus Falls, Minn.

John A. Moldstad is pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, on the corner of Tripp street and Wabansia Ave., in Chicago.

Edwin A. Snow has been successful in the practise of law in Idaho. He state. Mr. Snow was formerly professor of rhetoric and oratory in the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash. He is now living at Boise, Idaho.

Roderick J. Steuber is a teacher in the modern languages department of The Yeatman High School, at St. Louis.

Charles G. Yankey is practising law at Wichita, Kansas, under the firm name of Hohnes & Yankey, attorneys.

A. R. Anderson is assistant professor of Greek at Princeton University. This is his second year of work at the New Jersey institution. Mr. Anderson was a prominent member of the crew at the University.

Eugene Leffler Gilmore (law), is practising medicine in Chicago. Mr. Gilmore had a medical degree when he graduated from the University law school. He practised law immediately after graduation from Wisconsin, and in 1902 was attorney for the Butchers and Grocers Ass'n. of Chicago.

Olie L. Johnson (law) is practising law at Muskogee, Oklahoma. He has taken three law degrees, an LL. B. from the University of Wisconsin, an LL. M., in 1901 at George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., and a Doctor of Civil Law Degree at the same institution in 1902. Mr. Johnson, like the numerous other alumni at Muskogee, has prospered in the practise of his profession.

Sebastian Albrecht is astronomer for the Lick Observatory of the Uni-

versity of California at Mount Hamilton, Cal.

Mrs. Matthew Gay (Helen A. Pierce) is living in Denver, Colo. where her husband is engaged in business. Their residence address is 1430 Tremont street.

H. H. Seaman (engineering) is in Cleveland, Ohio with the Electric Storage Battery Company. The firm office is in the Citizens Building.

Florence E. Allen is living at 1212 W. Johnson street, Madison, Wis. She is instructor in mathematics in the University of Wisconsin.

Otto F. Wasmandorf (engineering) is a civil engineer at Lewistown, Mont.

Lewis E. Moore (engineering) is instructor in theoretical mechanics and applied mechanics in the University of Illinois. He is living at 605 W. California street, Urbana.

Charles L. Thompson is at 256 Ontario street, Chicago, Ill. He is traffic correspondent for Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Mary C. Mathias is a student at the University of Chicago. Her address is 440 E. 57th street, Chicago.

Eugene J. Wehmhoff (law '03) is lawyer and city attorney at Burlington, Wis.

Dr. George Wharry is practising medicine in Wausau, Wis.

Thomas Gannon (law) is practising law in San Francisco, Cal. His address is 1745 Laguna St.

Martha Thompson (music) is at Pasadena, Cal., where she is a teacher of music.

Grace S. Dixon (music) is teaching at New Bedford, Mass. Her address is 303 First Ave., W.

Albert H. Woltersdorf (pharmacy) has been in the drug business in Milwaukee since his graduation. The Woltersdorf pharmacy is one of the best known in Milwaukee. Mr. Woltersdorf's residence address is 1490 Green Bay Ave.

'01.

Eugene T. Hancock is instructor in the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton, Mich.

Cynthia E. Adams is living at 729-10th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn. She is teaching in the North Side High School of that city.

James C. Morgan (law '03) is practising law at Wausaukee, Wis.

Rachel M. Kelsey is living at 172 21st street, Milwaukee, Wis. She is instructor in literature and rhetoric in the state normal school at Milwaukee.

John C. Taylor (engineering) is with the Mine & Smelter Company at Salt Lake City, Utah. His address is 374 Second street.

George A. Rogers is instructor in the state normal school at River Falls, Wis.

Agnes M. Bross is acting as the representative of John L. Stoddard, the lecturer on travel and historical subjects, at Madison, Wis.

Henry A. Buehler is assistant state geologist of Missouri, at Rolla, Mo.

Antoinette Victoria Jackowska-Peterson (law) is practising in partnership with her husband in Milwaukee.

George A. Senn is practising medicine at St. Joseph, Mo.

William H. Walker (pharmacy) and Mrs. William H. Walker (Cora B. Eastman) (pharmacy) are in the drug business in Denver, Colo. Their address is 173 S. Grant St.

'02.

Bertram F. Adams (engineering) is vice-president of the American Tube company, of Chicago. F. W. Adams, Mr. Adams' father is president. The firm has its offices and works at the corner of 37th and Rockwell streets, Chicago.

J. Q. Lyman is with the Mexican International Railway at Durango, Mexico. His address is Box 12, Durango.

I. R. Stockman (engineering) is at Bebb, Mont. in the government reclamation service.

Dr. H. D. Murdock is practising at Brodhead, Wis.

Percy E. Schroeder is buyer for the Schroeder Dry Goods Company of Racine, Wis. The store is located at 402 & 404 Main street.

Nicholas E. Kirch is with Peabody, Houghteling & Co., investment bond & mortgage brokers in Chicago. The firm office is in the First National Bank building. Mr. Kirch's address is 410 La Salle Ave.

Otto Lemke (law) is with R. Reukema, attorney, in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Reukema's office is 1206 Walnut street. Mr. Lemke's residence address is 300 12th street.

D. E. Beebe is resident at 412 Irving Place, Milwaukee, Wis. He is a technical writer for the Allis-Chalmers Company.

John V. Brennan is principal of the high school at Ironwood, Mich.

Henry F. Helmholz is a student of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. His address is The Walpert, Charles & Lafayette streets, Baltimore.

William Campbell is a clerk in the office of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in Chicago. His residence is at 823 Sunnyside Ave.

Homer R. Dopp is a farmer at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Alfred Grotophorst is a clerk with the Steinmeyer Grocery Co., of Milwaukee. His address is 574 Jackson St.

Walter S. Hopkins is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Sherbrook, Canada.

George F. Markham is agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Milwaukee. He also does a real estate and loan business. Mr. Markham is living at 1827 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

James G. McFarland (law '04), is meeting with gratifying success in the practise of law at Watertown, South

Dakota. Mr. McFarland is practising under the firm name of Stewart & McFarland.

William Arthur Lee was ordained as a Baptist clergyman at Madison, in July. He is now a minister of the Baptist church, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Chauncey G. Austin, Jr., (law) is practising law at St. Albans, Vt. under the firm name of C. G. Austin & Sons, Attorneys.

Bunn Thatcher Willson (law) is practising law at Rochester, Minn. under the firm name of Willson & Willson, attorneys.

Miss Kathryn Blackburn, has returned from her home at Madison, Wis., to Madison, S. D., where she is teaching Latin in the high school. This is Miss Blackburn's second year in that city.

Henry L. James is now secretary of the American Legation at Valparaiso.

William H. Hammersley (law '05) is practising law in Milwaukee. He has an office in the Wells Bldg.

Harry Faber (A. M.), has returned to his home at Madison, Wis. from a visit of several months in Arizona. Mrs. Faber accompanied her husband on the trip. Mr. Faber is chemist at the plant of The United States Sugar Co. in Madison.

Anna E. Ackerman (music) is supervisor of music in the public schools of Eureka, Kansas.

Berton E. Ketcham (pharmacy) is at Madison, S. Dak., with the firm of Schulz & Ketcham. This firm does a drug and jewelry business.

'03.

George W. Briggs is resident at 406 Murray street, Madison, Wis. He is doing graduate work in the University.

Roland W. Zinns is resident at 2418 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis. He is a teacher in the West Division High School of Milwaukee.

C. I. Zimmerman (engineering) is resident at 525 Jefferson Ave., Niagara Falls, New York. He is in the experimental department of the Carborundum Company.

Herbert F. John is connected with The American Monthly Review of Reviews, at 13 Astor Place, New York city, N. Y.

Edwin S. Bishop is teacher in the south division high school of Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 668 Jefferson street.

C. C. Lehman (pharmacy) is with the Gold Eagle Mining company at Los Angeles, Cal. The firm office is 416 Granger Block. Mr. Lehman's address is 1707 Roosevelt Ave.

Miss Mary G. H. Stoner is at Berkeley, Cal., at 2424 Virginia street. She is doing graduate work in the University of California. Miss Stoner took an M. A. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1904.

Harriet L. Hughes, teacher in the high school at Oshkosh, Wis., has three degrees, B. L. from Wisconsin in 1903, M. A. from the University of Chicago in 1905 and Ed. B. from the same institution in 1906. Her address is 746 Algoma street Oshkosh.

Lulu Shaw is teaching in the high school at Platteville, Wis. Her address is 500 Pine street, Platteville.

William C. McNown (engineering) is instructor in civil engineering in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. His address is 113 Stewart avenue.

George L. Winegar (law) is local editor and business manager of the Sentinel-Leader Printing Company at Warren, Ill.

Samuel Edward Andrews (law) is registrar and secretary of the board of directors of the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas.

Charles Darwin Rosa (law) is practising at Beloit under the firm name of Rosa & Adams, attorneys.

Arne C. Larum (law '06) is chief clerk in the office of the Wisconsin State Board of Control at Madison, Wis.

Grace E. Munroe (music) is a teacher of music at Baraboo, Wis.

Frank Rabak (pharmacy) has resigned his position as instructor in pharmaceutical technique in the University.

'04.

Edwin A. Hanson (pharmacy) is living at 438 Lake street, Madison, Wis.

Carl F. Huth is a graduate student at Columbia University, New York City. His address is 557 West 124th street. Mr. Huth had a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin during 1904-05.

Mabel Goddard is teaching in the high school at Lanark, Ill.

Cecil Godwin (law) is a lawyer at Freewater, Oregon.

Ora B. Cahoon (engineering) is superintendent of the Wisconsin Light & Power Company at La Crosse, Wis.

Frederick A. Chamberlain (engineering) is located at 60 Wall street, New York City. He is associated with Henry L. Doherty, consulting engineer.

Willis R. Whitby (engineering) is with the Great Northern Railway, on its Dakota Division, with headquarters at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

A. O. Fisher is studying medicine at the John Hopkins University.

Benton Byers (pharmacy) is a druggist at Duluth, Minn. His address is 523 W. 2d St.

'05.

Harold K. Weld (engineering) is with the Chicago Telephone Company in Chicago. His address is 203 Washington street.

James Kennedy is in the mining brokerage business at Platteville, Wis.

J. A. Playter is a clerk in the Eau Claire National Bank at Eau Claire, Wis. His address is 316 Hudson street.

Arthur O. Fisher is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins University. His address is 1025 N. Broadway, Baltimore.

Philip S. Biegler (engineering) is instructor in electrical engineering at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City.

George W. Neilson is studying medicine in the Milwaukee Medical College. His address is 1415 Garfield Ave., Milwaukee.

L. E. Rice (engineering) is employed in the engineering department of the Lackawanna Light Company of Scranton, Pa. The company offices are at 231 Wyoming Avenue.

C. D. Willison (engineering) is with the Chicago Telephone Company in Chicago. His address is 207 S. Leavitt street.

George W. Peckham, Jr. is doing graduate work at Harvard University.

Henry Feige (engineering) is with the Western Electric Company in Chicago. His address is 5255 Princeton Ave.

Guy F. Risley is with the Hartford Insurance company in Chicago. His address is 2732 Paulina avenue.

Max J. Kelling's address is 910 North avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ernest B. Miller (engineering) is with the General Electric company at 4 Eagle street, Schenectady, New York.

G. M. Simons (engineering) is with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company on the Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad. His address is 300 Fulton street, Jamaica, New York.

Mrs. E. C. Lowry (Winnie V. Schmoyer) is living at 1021 Summit Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.

Stephen J. Leahy (law) is practising at Ontonagon, Mich.

Harriet Pietzsch has recovered from the illness brought on from overwork last year and expects to resume work as a teacher. Miss Pietzsch spent two weeks at a sanitarium at Palmyra, Wis.

Don E. Mowry is circulation manager of the Wisconsin State Journal, at Madison, Wis.

'06.

A. Earl James is acting as the special agent of the Wisconsin State Tax Commission.

Miono Yamamoto, M. A., is now assistant professor in the Yamamaguchi Commercial College, one of the government higher educational institutions of Japan. Yamamoto, who is a graduate of the Kyoto Imperial University, was recommended by the faculty of that institution as a government student last year, and after visiting a number of the important American universities, selected the University of Wisconsin as the institution at which to enjoy the privilege of his government scholarship.

Miss Mildred Gapen is teaching at Ironwood, Mich.

Adelbert J. Hedding (law) is practising law in Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles H. Hemingway (law) is a practising lawyer at Janesville, Wis.

Vincent Henry Huck (law) is practising law at Racine, Wis. in partnership with Martin G. Gillen, an attorney of that city.

Gad Jones (law) is employed as law clerk in the office of Jones & Schubring, at Madison, Wis.

Thomas H. Jones (law) is in charge of the collection department for Grace & Hudnall, attorneys, at Superior, Wis.

Mark A. Kline (law) is practising law in Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles H. Larish (law), is a practising attorney at Oshkosh, Wis.

Arnold Lau (law) and Glenn R. Snider (law) have formed a partner-

ship for the practise of law at Seattle, Wash.

Lawrence W. Ledvina (law) is practising law at Manitowoc, Wis.

Morris W. Locke (law) is practising law at Waterloo, Wis.

Frank C. Morgan (law) has gone to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he has opened a law office.

Clifford E. Randall (law) is practising law at Kenosha, Wis.

William T. Reynolds (law) is a traveling representative of The West Publishing Co. of St. Paul. His present territory is in Missouri.

William T. Rhodes (law) is practising law at Waupun, Wis.

Herbert Segnitz (law) is practising law in Milwaukee, Wis.

ALMA MATER.

BY ALBERT O. BARTON, '96.

Serene upon her green-sloped throne,
Queen of the sheening lakes and
streams,
She sits whose name we proudly own,
The mother of our dreams.

Steeped in the unsunken aftershine,
Down reddening miles from sunset
sent,
Aspires each glowing line on line
To the glad firmament.

Blest symbol of our larger hope
As faith reveals the vision new,
When truth shall walk her broadening
scope
The perfect day unto.

Shall doubt then chide that faith's
clear eyes,
In the gold-gifted age to be,
Behold a statelier Oxford rise
And later Ruskins see.

When these calm walks by lake and
mead
Have sacred grown by deed and
dream,
And the proud grove around it spread,
Another Academe.

Then shall the deep-browed youth and
pure

Breathe the large wisdom of the
wood,
Leal but to ideals that endure,
True, beautiful and good.

Here neath her shrouding aisles of
green,
Shall learning pore her classic page,
While gray time from his store shall
glean
And point the worthier age.

And here the immortal maids of song,
Long frightened from their ancient
clime,
By screeching steam and paynim
thong
Shall yet renew their prime.

And science arrogant no more,
Subdued by beauty's deathless art
Shall ope to warmth her cloistral door
And own a new-found heart.
Dear haunt where turns each fonder
thought
Of days when all the world was
young,
Green be thy every storied spot,
Thy praise on every tongue.

Now sunk the sunset light and slow
Recedes each fading line from view,
Yet shall thy glories though we go
Brighter each morn renew.

Back to the High Places.

BY A. BERTON BRALEY, '05.

With a gladdened mind I leave behind
the mark of the lowland town,

The muggy air and the burning glare
of the hot sun beating down,

And my heart keeps time to the clicking
rhyme of the wheels on the mountain rail,

And my cheek's aflush with the train's
swift rush as it makes for the upland trail.

Up! Up! we win and the air grows thin
and the sky is a brighter blue

And the gorge-gashed land is trestle-
spanned and the mountains come to view.

Away from the plain with its dreary rain;
its frequent moor and fen,
I'm mounting high where the air is dry;
I'm back to the hills again.

With a glorious thrill my lungs I fill
with the air that is pure and sweet

That stirs my blood to a glowing flood
and my heart to a swifter beat,

As we rise and rise, there greet my eyes
the buttes and the open range,

And they seem to be old friends to me,
old friends that never change;

And one and all they seem to call
"Hello, hello! old man."

Oh, it's good to roam, but to get back
home is the best of all the plan:

And home is near as the peaks show clear
to dazzle the eyes of men.

And I'm going back on the old-time track,
back to the hills again.

In the lowlands, say on a good clear day,
you can see full thirty mile
To some dumpy bumps which those lowland
chumps call mountains—how we smile

In the towering place where a man can trace
full ninety miles afar
The outlines clean of a peak serene
that seems to scrape a star.

Oh, bare no doubt are the heights without
a trace of the vivid green

That clothes the knolls where the farm land
rolls in the lowland's peaceful scene

But with a pang it may all go hang!
meadow and dewy glen,

For I'm being whirled to the roof of the world,
I'm back to the hills again.

NOTE.—Mr. Braley is on the staff of the Butte Inter-Mountain, Butte, Mont., in which he has a poem every day. The above was selected as one of the best which Mr. Braley has published in this paper.

Author or Critic.

BY LEWIS OSTENSON, '79.

The authors live and the critics die,
And the brethren heave not a single sigh,

But freely breathe life's purer air
Because the critics are more rare.

The authors live and the critics die
And we coldly pass the critics by;

If they would build and beautify
They, like the authors, would not die.

They try to find some flaw or fault
And make the world recede or halt;
They do not try to help along,
They don't indite a single song.

Therefore the critics we would shun
And with the author's mind be one;
We'd rather praise the good and true

Than to tear down, the wrecks to view.

This is a World of Spells.

BY ZONA GALE, '95.

(By permission of Everybodys' Magazine.)

The bed which stood on the second-floor piazza was covered with a great comforter of down, bedight with pink roses, cunningly stitched about its edges with rose-pink wool, and tied with knots of rose ribbon. Near by was a white table set with a bowl of lilies, doing their utmost for the sake of the summer. And from among my pillows I could look away over smooth green to a vast bed of ferns, laid like a rug on the little lake's border. Being ill in such a spot was, as I told Pelleas every day, a pastime which one must be perfectly well thoroughly to enjoy.

Avis, with a rose in her hand, came out on the piazza. To walk in perfect harmony with her own appearance Avis should always have gone about carrying one rose, though indeed she was too simple to have supported the affectations of the window-saints, inseparable from their lilies. Avis was in a blue-print frock, and she moved with a beautiful dignity—the girlish dignity of the woman who is past her first youth and is delicately fulfilling its alluring promise. She was still slender, flowerlike, conformable; but the buoyancy and questioning restlessness of her youth had been drawn finely out, as one hears a single strain of music persist toward meanings; and now she was simple and grave and—oh, so tender to every one. I had never seen her until, the week before, Pelleas and I had come down to Little Rosemont to be the guests of the Chiswicks, whose niece she was; and yet already she called me Aunt Ettarre—though I dare say that was partly because, being now past seventy, I seem more an aunt than a human being.

"Aunt Ettarre," said Avis, laying

the rose against my cheek, "a man wants to come here today to see you."

"Ah!" said I with feigned interest. "And is he bringing seed catalogues, or felt slippers, or pills? When one is past seventy a strange man always means one or another."

Avis shook her head.

"Not at all," she said, and patted my lips with the rose in divine reprimand. "This is quite another kind of man. He has heard about you from Madame Sally and Miss Willie Lillieblade and Hobart Eddy and every one. He—he would be making a pilgrimage here to see you."

"Ah, well now," I admitted sadly, "I suppose I am a kind of relic and they always do look up relics, and go miles to mediate on what they may have been. What is his name—this man?"

"Lawrence Knight," answered Avis, and suddenly held the rose to her own face and I thought—for a second, for a breath—averted her eyes from mine.

I was ill, and the physician had ordered perfect quiet, and I was on the second-floor piazza to avoid all excitement; but I protest that the moment I noted these signs in Avis my pulse quickened to normal—or subsided to normal; or did whatever aged, unruly pulses do.

"Lawrence Knight," I repeated, to prolong the moment, "and who is Lawrence Knight?"

"He is a musician—a tenor," explained Avis—rose in place, eyes anywhere but on mine.

"Young?" I demanded, like a savage.

"Not—not so very," admitted Avis. "Older—older than I am."

"I should like to thank him for his years," I murmured. For I find

that at my age I have no longer the courage to listen to certain divine nonsense about life that once amused me; though all these young Blissfuls have, I do believe, a kind of hold upon the truth about living, it terrifies me to see Truth toyed with instead of worshipped; called divinity instead of deity.

"He wishes to come this afternoon," said Avis, "and they think he may see you for half an hour, if you are willing. And Aunt Ettarre, —"

"Yes?" said I innocently, knowing well enough that I was now upon the verge of some solution of the whole matter.

"If he should come"—Avis hesitated—"you—you need not say anything to him, if you don't mind, about my being here at Little Rosemont."

I lifted myself somewhat on my pillows, and I saw how her face had glowed a heavenly color; but her eyes were quite serene now, and met my own.

"He doesn't know I am here," she went on evenly. "He telegraphed Aunt Ellen to ask if he might come, on the chance of seeing you. And she means to ask you. And if you should say yes, and should see him—would you not speak of me—please?"

As I looked at Avis, so tranquilly seated, so unwontedly and unwillingly lifting a veil from before the inviolable secret of her unrevealing eyes, so girlishly flushing at what I might be guessing, I felt suddenly as if new life had been poured in my veins, and I protest that at that moment I entered upon my recovery. Sometimes I have remembered how Herder, dying, said: "Oh, if some grand new thought would come and pierce my soul through and through I would be well in a moment;" and I, being a sentimental old woman, have been driven to prophesy that if, when I am dying, they will only

bring to my bedside two lovers, timid or estranged, I shall find myself sitting robustly among my pillows, able to bid them kiss each other and meet life.

"Very well," I said, with my eyes cunningly closed to conceal their eagerness, "Lawrence Knight. Not mention Avis. Half an hour. Pilgrimage to the relic. Now bring a book and read to me, and mind you don't tell me what you bring."

For I love to guess what it is that they read aloud to me; and I love not to know what dessert will come up on my tray. These two mysteries make the pastime of my hours.

Avis tossed the rose upon the roses of the slumber-quilt, and while I waited for her to bring the volume I lay looking toward the little bowing ferns, that were so frankly glad of the kiss of the wind. So frankly glad that one wonders how any living thing can ever fear to greet one whom he loves. To say nothing of avoiding him. To say nothing of not wishing him to know that one is at Little Rosemont. To say nothing—upon which I reminded myself that I was stupidly taking a great deal for granted in the case of Avis, and that I would better pay attention to what she was about to read aloud, looking a picture in the big willow porch chair.

Of what she did read I have but the very faintest notion, so deliciously engaged were my thoughts. But I remember that it must have been about Italy, for I bring back a picture of carved balustrades and sculptured terms set among the ilexes, or routs of Bacchanals and nymphs wreathed with bay, of painted figures "in love with an unearthly quiet." And suddenly, like a kind of enchantment, this sentence caught at my fancy and enthralled me:

"This," read Avis, "is a world of spells; let us repeat some."

"Ah," said I, well knowing that

the pleasure of reading aloud is half in the interrupting, "so it is. A world of spells, indeed. And verily I believe that we have only to learn how to say them in order to bring to pass whatever we will, like the real fairies."

"I wish you were right, Aunt Ettarre," said Avis, letting her book fall.

"Ah," said I airily, "for myself, I have any number of spells in which I believe infinitely."

Avis looked at me curiously. I have an unconfirmed suspicion that she hardly knows whether to believe in me or in my complete madness.

"For example," I pursued, "when I wish to see a rose, I walk in the garden. When I decide to sleep, I shut my eyes. When I feel the need of making some one happy, I contrive a little gift. When I am hungry for dreams, I open a book I know. I have never known these to fail."

"Yes," said Avis, "but——"

"Precisely!" cried I. "But if these are true of the things of every day that we know about, think how many must be true that we never even guess. For myself," I added with some importance, "I am continually stumbling upon them."

"Tell me what they are," said Avis simply. (Oh, I hope that you have friends who accept your most extravagant fancies as simply as certain other friends accept your contented observations anent the wall-paper, the patent screens, the climate, and the like!)

"You must let me think about it a little," said I. "Sometimes it is not permitted one to tell these things. Read on, my dear. I'm not delirious. Though how people can keep their senses with so many delicious things in the world waiting to be discovered, I protest I've no idea."

So she read on about the rout of

nymphs and Basshanals, and I heard not one word; for I lay watching the little bowing ferns, so frankly glad of the kiss of the wind that one wonders how any living thing can ever fear to greet one whom he loves.

"Is he true and splendid like his name—this Lawrence Knight?" I broke out once, without in the least intending it; and my heart smote me when I saw how her face glowed a heavenly color as she forced her eyes to meet my own. "I mean will he amuse me?" I lamely patched it up; and hardly forebore to smile at her eager:

"Oh, yes, he will. I am certain that he will, Aunt Ettarre. I have never known so delightful a companion."

"I'm bound to say that you do not seem overeager for that companionship—" I muttered indistinguishably into the heart of the rose; and then a strange thing happened:

Out of the heart of that rose, just as unmistakably as from beloved lips, I insist that the idea came to me. Else, I put it to the fair-minded, how could it be that there occurred to me the possibility of a certain spell to lay upon this situation which Avis had partly revealed and I had partly guessed? Every one must see that the rose was responsible.

I lay still, turning the matter well in my mind—though I confess that my idea of considering anything is to marshal all the arguments that meet my favor, and to discard the opposing forces. I lay still, turning the matter well in my mind while Avis read on about illex paths and hautboys' voices. And over and over in my delighted thought beat rhythmically the magic sentence which holds something of my creed about life:

"This is a world of spells; let us repeat some."

Presently my luncheon came up, a tray of fragile, painted china and a handful of lilies, and the necessary omelet and figs and toast. And then, when I had pretended to sleep for a little, and had shamelessly used the time to perfect my scheme, I begged Avis to come to me and make me splendid in my lavender dressing-jacket and lavender cap. Do you think that I did not smile to myself, in the happiest satisfaction, when I saw that she was wearing a little gown of tucked muslin with a burnished girdle that brought out all the gold of her hair and the amber of her eyes? I had never seen her so lovely. There was something in her face—a flush, a tenderness—and yet my heart was sad for the sadness of her eyes. Did she think to deceive me? Me, whose chief use in life is to penetrate the faint deceptions of lovers who pretend to have forgotten love?

"Avis," said I, when the awning had slipped cool shadows over the recess where I lay, "is there anything that you wish very much—very much?"

She looked magnificent unconcern and stood rearranging the quilt o' roses.

"Very much indeed?" she repeated musingly—as if we were not all a kind of catch-bag of wishes! Verily, that recollection has drawn me near to many an unpropitious stranger of whom I have thought: But if I could see his heart I should find it wistful of this little blessing, and that little hope, and many an innocent joy.

"Yes," said Avis, "many things."

"Then," said I, "I will tell you the spell I have discovered. Do you promise to have entire faith in it?"

She promised, laughing, and I loved the unconsciousness of her persistent, reticent glances toward the driveway where at any moment Lawrence Knight might appear.

"That is the first step," I said, as

became an oracle. "Confidence is the very prince among spells. You remember, 'I added, drawing from the bowl of ferns the rose that she had brought to me that morning, 'the tree of Blush roses where this grew—the one by the turn of the path beyond the sun-dial?'"

Yes, Avis remembered. And she paid me excellent attention, considering that she saw nothing but the drive. Is it not strange how the serene, grave heart of her flowered before me like that of a girl in the sweet of her shy, first love? I could find it in my own heart to believe that we are all a race of wizards, so potent is the Great Enchantment of which all are the keepers.

"Take this rose in your hand," I directed solemnly, "and make a wish. But mind that it is *the* wish—that which you wish more than anything in this world. Isn't that enough to make all the world at peace," I cried, "to think that each of us carries about some great, secret wish to 'drive along' the days? I suppose the real test of one's worth would be in that wish. Suppose we were to tell our Great Wish," I said musingly, "how much nearer humanity——"

Oh, and her face glowed with so heavenly a color that I protest I felt like a beldame who had wrested away her secret by my black art!

"But I shall not tell mine!" I cried with energy. "And just you wish yours in this rose, and then hurry down and sit for an hour—mind, for an hour, beside the bush where it grew. And when you come away—mind, not until you come away, you must read the motto on the sun-dial."

Avis looked startled.

"The motto on the sun-dial," she said. "There isn't any, Aunt Et-tare."

I regarded her as one who sits above all negatives. Did I not know that Pelleas, having found the dial

mottoless, as no sun-dial has a right to be, had secretly, and all but by night, engraved a motto upon it, since our coming to Little Rosemont?

"There may have been no motto," I observed. "How that was I do not say. But, if you do not look until the hour is up, you will find a motto on the sun-dial now. That will be the spell. And that will be the answer to the wish."

"You dear," said Avis, "what a born fairy godmother you are!"

"Wish!" I impatiently commanded.

So Avis took the rose and buried her face in its petals and wished—ah, and it was the right wish, the wish I suspected, the wish I knew. I could not doubt that. For I have read many signs, but none clearer than her eyes. Then she tossed the rose on the quilt, brushed my hair with her lips, and was gone just as my dull hearing caught from the drive the first thud of the feet of a riding-horse.

"Suppose I do not approve of him?" I thought in a tardy alarm as my hostess stepped with my guest on the piazza—but directly I touched his hand and looked in his face I knew that in the plan I purposed I had practised inspired precipitaton.

Lawrence Knight took my hand and then sat in the willow chair by the bed and told me, so simply that I felt like someone else, that he had always wished to meet me. He added still so simply that I found myself listening with a wholly impersonal air, that when he was in the cemetery at Clusium, he had gone to a tomb about whose inscription (in the days when I was able to write so that a few were deceived) I had made a kind of verse.

"I went there often," he said, "because I was not in America and could not hope to see you. Once, in St. Myon, I barely missed you and

I followed you and your husband to Cherbourg——"

"Why not to America?" I asked gaily. "Were you, then, an exile?"

The shadow in his face deepened a little. Ah, these "minor immortalities" of ours, these thrusts that we give to each other's hearts when we do not know!

"Yes," he said quietly, "I was an exile. Not by political edict or for conscience' sake. There are other——"

He did not finish, and I caught up the rose that lay on the quilt, and turned it in my hand.

"Sometimes these pass," I ventured gently.

He shook his head, smiling kindly at my commonplace of comfort.

"But one never knows," I persisted. "I dare say there are all sorts of things true in the world if only one had the formula to discover them."

"Yes," he assented, "but one must learn the formula by blood and tears. And most of us miss it."

"Formula!" I cried in a fine impatience. "Blood and tears! Yes, true enough. But out upon both where they are unnecessary. Do you know that I chose the word 'formula' because you are a man, and I always begin by talking science to men for fear they will not understand art? Take away your search for formula and take to saying spells instead!"

Lawrence Knight nodded gravely.

"With all my heart," said he, "if I could find the right spell to say."

Was it not simple—I ask you whether ever in the world a great, distinguished man fell so neatly into the trap laid for him by a designing old woman? Yes, when one thinks of it, surely others have done so. How else have women achieved such a mighty reputation for guiding conversation and molding the opinion of salons? Partly by their toilets, no doubt, but largely by precisely such tactics as I, in my laven-

der cap and dressng-sack, had just practised. For here in five minutes' talk, we were within the borders of the Enchanted Subject which lay, I was certain, near the heart of this stranger. And for that matter, since in matters of romance I am a most interfering old woman, near my own heart too.

"This," quoted I gravely, "is a world of spells; let us repeat some."

"With all my heart," said Lawrence Knight again.

"Ah, well," said I airily, "for myself I have any number of spells in which I believe infinitely."

"I have no doubt of that," he said gently, "or of their potency."

"For example," I pursued, "when I wish to see a rose, I walk in the garden. When I decide to sleep, I shut my eyes. When I feel lonely, I send for some one I love——"

"Is that so easy?" asked Lawrence Knight.

Was it not as if the great heart of the world spoke to me in his voice? Is it so easy? Ah, they go asking that in many lands!

"It is easier than people know," I answered simply.

And I was preaching no doctrine to which my heart does not subscribe. I am old, and I have seen much magic; but I might have seen a great deal more if only people believed.

"Besides," I added, "if these spells are true of the every-day things that we know about, think how many must be true that we never even guess! You, as a musician," I cried triumphantly, "are bound to believe in the constant harmonies that are too fine for our ears. Why not go a step further—such a little step!—and believe in spells?"

"I do—I do," he said laughing a little. "I recant. I subscribe. Teach me."

"Have you ever seen such a rose?"

said I—and laid the great Blush rose in his hand.

He looked at it without smelling it—and from that instant I knew him to be a man of genius. The appeal of flowers to the eye is by far the finer, and I like to see a man obedient to it instead of to mere odor—but after all I would see a woman lift a flower to her face.

"Do you really wish me," I asked boldly, "to teach you a certain spell—to bring you your heart's desire?"

"I suppose," said Lawrence Knight, laughing a little, "that no one in the world ever wished it so much."

"It is very simple," I assured him gravely. "I am certain that I know the spell. But you must leave me for a few minutes alone!"

"Ah," he said chivalrously, "that is one trouble with spells: they come so high." But I make no doubt that he was saying to himself: "Alas, this mad old woman! I should have come to visit her ten years earlier, at the least."

"Leave me for a little while," said I, "leave me for as long as you shall decide. The spell will be wrought while you are gone. Suppose," said I, making a splendid effort at unconcern, "suppose you go down to the garden, and find the bush of Blush roses like this one—take this for a sample. And on the way back, after a little, I recommend that you read the motto on the sun-dial at the turn of the path. Have you so much faith in my spells?"

Lawrence Knight stood up—ah, yes, he was true and splendid like his name, as Avis had said. He smiled down into my eyes, and his own were infinitely tender with that tenderness which bodied forth his spirit. He bent to kiss my hand.

"How few beautiful things," he said, "they let us keep. Thank you for being one of them."

You see, already the spell of this

spell was come upon him!

He went away down to the garden, to the bush of Blush roses where Avis would be, for the hour was not yet spent. Presently they would read the motto on the sun-dial, together. Had I not kept troth? I had not so much as mentioned to Lawrence Knight the name of Avis. And when one makes a pilgrimage to a relic does he not expect to find some blessing descended upon him?

I lay there in the cool recess under the awning, with the sun and leaves making faint patterns upon the roses of the quilt. I looked away to the bed of bowing ferns, so frankly glad of the wind's kiss that I wondered again how any living thing can ever fear to greet one whom he loves. Then I heard a step on the piazza, and Pelleas sat down beside my bed.

"Ettare," he said, and I saw that his face was flushed as in some delicate perturbation. I waited in pleasant expectation of some sweet secret of the garden which is always surprising. Since Pelleas and I have grown old together the events of our days lie rather among plants than people, or so we imagine.

"You know," he said with a kind of happy importance, "we wondered who would be the first to read our motto on the sun-dial."

"Yes," I said eagerly.

"Just now," imparted Pelleas, "I

came from the rose-garden. And at the turn of the path by the Blush-rose tree, I surprised—but took care they didn't see me—two lovers reading the motto."

"Lovers!" cried I in fine excitement. "How do you know that they were lovers, Pelleas?"

"Ah, well now," said Pelleas, "I am not so old that I cannot tell two lovers—are you, dear?"

And at that moment we looked down upon the lawn. And there moving across the green toward the bed of bowing ferns went the two, Avis and Lawrence Knight, and the whole picture had about it such an air of Paradise that I turned to Pelleas with happy tears.

"Pelleas," I said, "we are all in a kind of enchantment, aren't we—aren't we? To be happy one has only to find a certain spell, for oneself or for some one else. I am sure of it. Dear heart, what if we had never found it?"

He put his arm about me, and we sat so, watching the two who walked below.

"Say over the motto, Pelleas, please," I asked him presently.

And he answered with the sun-dial words.

No rose is dead

That in this garden blows;

No hour is fled

That my dial shows;

True love is never sped;

So the heart knows.



Civil Service Reform in Wisconsin.

BY ERNEST N. WARNER, '89.

(Author of the Wisconsin Civil Service Law.)

For the past decade there has been going on in Wisconsin, under the leadership of Robert M. La Follette, former governor, now United States senator, a vigorous and determined contest to restore and safeguard to the people of this commonwealth the right of representative government. Barriers found in the way of that movement have been grappled with and removed. The principle has been announced that we live under a republican form of government, and that each individual in the state is entitled to an equal voice in the affairs of that government. The end sought in these contests is a more perfect democracy, bringing with it greater political equality and a fairer distribution of the burdens of government.

At the very outset of this campaign for better things in Wisconsin, an attack upon the political "system" was inaugurated. This "system" had for its main support the political machine, the very organization and method of which could but obscure principles and dwarf individuals. Candidates for elective public offices were placed in nomination by conventions of delegates who were selected either by delegates elected from the various precincts directly to the convention, or by delegates selected by other conventions, made up of delegates sent from precincts to such primary conventions. Principles involved in the campaigns were obscured by the personal contests for the local or precinct endorsement. The man who could be sent from his locality as a delegate to a convention secured some political prestige, and great was the activity and effort for this little personal endorsement of neighbors.

This endorsement secured, his next step was to become a local overlord or boss, not in a large way, but in a small

way; he became the leader of his precinct to whom all matters of patronage in that precinct must be referred, which gave him additional lordship over his neighbors. Then if he were sufficiently influential to be elected a delegate by his neighbors, and if he could determine the persons within his precinct who could hold public office, whether by election or appointment, he could command the respect of special interests. He made his demands for free transportation, and the pass and the frank came for the asking. Boss rule was then complete. Interchange of favors between the machine and special interests, mostly corporate interests, placed the people of the state at the mercy of the combination.

In order to shake off this "system" an attack was first successfully made against the issuance of passes to public officials and party committeemen. That political perquisite was taken away after a bitter, hard, continuous contest. Not only did the legislature pass stringent laws against the practice, but the people wrote the prohibition into the fundamental law of the state.

The next attack upon the "system" was made against the method of nominating candidates for public office. After repeated failure of effort the people finally secured in 1903, the enactment of a most sweeping law abolishing the delegate system of nominating candidates for public office, and substituting in its place direct primaries, so that in the selection of all candidates for elective offices, each voter has an equal voice with every other to determine who shall be his nominee.

In this way another political perquisite was eliminated. Instead of the primary contests being mere scrambles among a few persons to secure a

other hand the democracy of equal opportunity which recognizes in all citizens alike the right of merit by giving the best men the best chance.' "

No demand in the columns of the press, no platform promise, no considerable public discussion had preceded this recommendation. It was the expression of conviction on the part of the leaders in this cause of good government in Wisconsin, that it was a necessary step to be taken in that cause.

There was the opposition of the successful politicians, members of the party in power, who were jealous of the spoils that come with victory. It was not easy voluntarily to surrender these spoils. They asked, "What is there in it for us? Are we not in? What is there in it for us to take away the spoils of office and put the offices upon the merit basis?" There were those, however, even among the politicians of the party in power who said "The vitality of our organization demands that we ourselves shall take this next step. That we purge the pay rolls of the State of the incompetent and the superfluous, leaving only those persons upon the rolls who are meritorious, and provide that after the passage of this act such persons only shall be appointed to office who shall by competitive tests secure their positions upon the merit list." There was a nucleus particularly of the business men in the legislature, who looked upon the measure as a business proposition; they said, "This is right; the business of the state should be transacted on business principles, and the state ought to have the benefit of the service of her best equipped citizens irrespective of politics."

A public hearing upon the bill was had during the session at which those opposed as well as those favorable to it were invited to present their views and criticisms; civil service experts were present who offered valuable suggestions for the improvement of the bill. This public hearing was of great

value. It afforded an opportunity to discuss publicly the benefits of the merit system, it served a large purpose in satisfying the people of the state, that the bill was offered in good faith for the public weal. It brought out some weaknesses in the original bill. Every suggestion made for the improvement of the bill was entertained by those in charge of it. The greatest opposition to the particular measure came from those in charge of the state charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. Wisconsin has for many years ranked high among the states of the union in her treatment and care of her unfortunates and her criminals. Well directed and largely successful efforts have been made for many years to keep politics out of these institutions, and to establish the merit principle within them. Those in charge of these institutions felt that such a law would be unnecessary as applied to them, that in many respects the strictures provided in the bill upon the employment, discipline and discharge of officials would be seriously detrimental to the welfare of these institutions. Holding fast to the contention that all positions in the state service should be brought by law upon the merit basis, certain modifications were made in the bill as applied to the state institutions. They did not vitally affect the application of the merit principle, and the law is a better law and a more workable one in the state institutions as modified.

The Civil Service Bill gained friends as the principles embodied in it became better understood. Every test vote showed increased support. There was no disposition to force the measure. All possible latitude for consideration and discussion was given, and it was well toward the end of an unusually long session of the legislature that the bill finally passed both houses by substantially a two-thirds majority, was signed by the Governor and became law.

The Wisconsin act was modeled

personal endorsement as delegate, the attention of the voter is now centered upon issues.

This was the first public demand for the enactment of a State Civil Service Law. Prior to this time there had been in successful operation for some years Civil Service Acts applicable to the police and fire departments of the cities of the state having a population of ten thousand and over, and to all the departments of the city of Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state. These laws had been initiated and enacted by men in public life, and without the intervention or demand of any Civil Service Reform League or other organization to promote the cause of Civil Service Reform.

Many years ago there was organized in Wisconsin, a Civil Service Reform League, but no legislation along the line of Civil Service Reform in this state can be attributed directly to the influence of that league. It was not active at the time of the passage of the civil service acts relating to the municipalities. When it became noised abroad shortly before the meeting of the legislature of 1905, that the Governor in his message to the legislature might recommend the passage of a State Civil Service Act, new life was suddenly breathed into the almost extinct body of the State Civil Service Reform League. Reorganization was effected, and in the preparation of the bill and the discussion of the measure valuable aid was contributed by the State and National Civil Service Reform Leagues.

The Civil Service Bill was introduced in the assembly early in the legislative session. It sought to apply the merit test to appointments throughout the state service, the excepted positions being confined quite closely to such subordinates as necessarily sustained confidential relations with their superiors.

When the bill was offered it was confidently asserted that not one-seventh of the members of the assembly

would support it. To many of the members the subject was entirely new and their opposition was due to their conservatism and to their feeling that the subject was something on which the people had not passed and that the safe thing to do was to vote against it on general principles as being something new, untried, and unnecessary.

The legislature of 1905 was significantly composed of earnest, sincere, reasonable men, a majority of whom in each house acknowledged their commission to represent solely the people. They were anxious to take any further step necessary to safeguard all the rights of the people. Of the perquisites of the boss there remained but the power to dictate appointments to office.

In his message to the legislature of 1905, Governor La Follette recommended the passage of a Civil Service Act. He said, "This is a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people. The government must be administered by servants selected in some manner. The people themselves cannot discharge all the duties and perform all the service required. The fundamental idea of democracy is that all men are equal before the law. What proposition is plainer than that every citizen should have an equal opportunity to aspire to serve the public, and that when he does so aspire the only test applied should be that of merit. Any other test is undemocratic. To say that the test of party service should be applied is just as undemocratic as it would be to apply the test of birth or wealth or religion. I quote the words of that eminent publicist, Hon. Carl Schurz, as expressive of the views which I believe ought to be embodied in a law pertaining to the public service:

"Is not this—the equality of opportunity—which forms the very life element of true democracy? On the one side the aristocracy of influence which grants or withholds as a favor what merit may claim as a right. On the

after the most approved provisions of civil service acts in force in other states, notably New York and Massachusetts, and in the federal service. It goes much further than these laws in that there are incorporated in the body of the act itself many provisions that are found in the rules and regulations. Thus, the Civil Service Act itself is largely self-operative, and the Wisconsin Commission has found it unnecessary to frame many rules and regulations. The Wisconsin act is unique in that it requires of all employes at present in the state service (except those in the reformatory, charitable and penal institutions) a non-competitive or pass examination as a condition of continuing in the state service for a longer period than six months after the Act went into operation.

This Act took most advanced grounds on the subject of removals. The appointing officer has the absolute power of removal, subject only to the limitation that removals shall "be for just cause, which shall not be religious or political. In all cases of removal appointing officer shall, at the time of such action, furnish to the subordinate his reasons for the same, and allow him a reasonable time within which to make an explanation. The reasons for removal and the answer thereto shall be filed in writing with the commission." The appeal by the person removed, if after his hearing by the appointing officer he still feels that he has a grievance, must be to the courts, and not to the Commission, which has no power to interfere with removals. The function of the Civil Service Commission is to prepare eligible lists and to see that the service is regular and not padded, and that the spirit of the merit system is fully respected.

The Wisconsin Act exempts certain positions in the classified service from the operations of the Act. It then provides that the Commission may only after a public hearing, exempt

other positions, and in certain instances exempt certain persons in case of recognized professional or technical attainments. In each case the reasons for any such exemption shall be stated in the public reports. These provisions safeguard the merit system, and are believed to close successfully the loop-hole that has operated in many instances in defeating the merit principle.

In addition to penalties provided in the act for violation of its provisions a self-enforcing provision was incorporated which requires that pay rolls of all employees under the Act shall be certified by the Civil Service Commission, and that any sums paid without such certification may be recovered from the officer making such appointment or causing such payment to be made.

The purpose of Civil Service legislation being to eliminate the political and personal equation in making appointments, the Wisconsin act defines as bribery the promise by a candidate for office or of a person holding office, of political appointment, or the promise of official authority or influence to obtain such appointment in return for aid in securing political preferment.

The law provides that employees shall not be compelled to engage involuntarily in political work or to submit to political assessments. Suitable penalties are provided for the violation of either of the above provisions.

A feature of the Wisconsin law which tended to win for it many friends is the provision that examinations shall be held simultaneously at a convenient point in each of the assembly districts of the State; and in case of assembly districts embracing more than one county, at each county seat therein. This requires examinations to be held at the same time in one hundred and eleven different places in the state. No provision is made in the law for carrying out this direction. The Commission conceived the plan of selecting local boards to hold these ex-

aminations. They invited each member of the lower house to recommend five leading citizens without regard to politics, one of whom should be a person familiar with examination methods. The members of the legislature cheerfully complied with this request. From these names suggested the commission selected three persons at each examining center who hold the examinations in their locality pursuant to directions of the Commission. These examining boards are made up of leading citizens of the State who serve without compensation. This plan not only provides the machinery for carrying out the provision of the law that at first was thought to be somewhat burdensome, but it has the added advantage of enlisting throughout the State, the co-operation and support of a large number of influential people in the support of the merit principle. It is doubtful if any provision of the Act served so largely to popularize it with the members as this provision that the examinations shall be brought close home to their constituents, where at small expense any person desiring to serve the State can submit to the test with the assurance that the best man will win no matter from what part of the State he hails. The State likewise by this means will doubtless secure the applications of many persons of high merit who would not be willing to make application if required to be at large expense of time and money in traveling to some distant point to take the examination.

In drafting the Wisconsin act, a provision was inserted placing legislative employees in the classified service, but inasmuch as their tenure is only for a short term, once in two years, the main provisions of the act

were scarcely applicable to this particular class, and a separate act was passed applying the merit system to legislative positions, this being the first time in the history of civil service legislation that the merit test had been applied by law to the legislative employees. The law covering this subject was passed subsequent to the passage of the main act, and it only serves to show what a deep hold the merit legislature when once the subject was before them. This bill reduces the number of employees, requires full hours of service, permits employment of men only, and places the preparation of eligible lists for the positions in the hands of the Civil Service Commission. This law will prove a great relief to the members of the legislature whose time in the early part of the session has heretofore been largely engrossed with solicitations for positions by applicants for office.

It will be seen that Wisconsin stands well in the forefront in applying the merit principle to appointments in the public service. Persons high in authority declared the Wisconsin State Civil Service Act to be the most comprehensive and complete statute on the Civil Service Act to be the most comprehensive and complete statute on the subject that has yet been enacted. Its passage was made possible at this time in Wisconsin, because of a contest that has been going on for many years in this State, for better government. It was a natural step in that movement. It was enacted by the dominant party without pressure from the outside, because of the conviction that spoils of office are a weakness rather than a strength to party organization, and because of the conviction that the merit principle is essentially democratic, and in a democracy is right.

Some Observations on the Influence of the United States in South America.

By PAUL S. REINSCH, 94.

Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin.

Although there has existed for nearly a century a certain sentimental relation between the United States and the Latin-American republics, based upon a general feeling of a common destiny, which has also been more definitely expressed in the policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, yet the actual amount of direct contact in economic and social matters between these two parts of the American world has thus far been disappointing. On the side of commercial development, it is easy to account for the backwardness of North American commerce in Latin republics. Commerce is less a matter of national affinities than of individual enterprise; and the capitalists, manufacturers, and merchants of the United States have thus far been so busy developing the resources of their own country, that they are only just at present beginning to give serious attention to development of commercial and industrial relations with the outside world. Meanwhile other nations which are obliged to rely more upon a steady export business, have taken advantage of the opportunities and have secured the lion's share in South American trade.

Under the leadership of Blaine, sporadic efforts were made to utilize political friendship for the purpose of making propaganda for American commerce in the southern countries of America. The political hegemony of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, is, of course, doubted by none. It is a natural consequence of our preponderating wealth and population, and of the advantage of our geographical position. But all attempts to deduce from purely political facts direct economic benefits, must

necessarily fail, because economic relations, when left free, follow their own laws. An attempt to force the South American states against their will into an artificial economic relationship with the United States would have made the political leadership of the latter nation extremely distasteful to them, and any attempts in that direction were soon abandoned.

Nevertheless, the economic prospects of our nation in Latin-American states have never been brighter than at present, just because our capitalists and industrial leaders are beginning to interest themselves in this magnificent field for development. They are beginning to realize that the Monroe Doctrine, though in its first statement a purely political policy, has had the very important though negative, economic result of keeping these vast areas open to the enterprise of the United States, by preventing any European nation from establishing in any part of that territory an exclusive economic system. Many symptoms of the changed attitude of American capitalists toward South American investments have recently appeared. The great success of American enterprise in Mexico has encouraged the extension of the sphere of operation farther south. Among the most recent American undertakings may be mentioned, the railway loan of \$35,000,000 to Bolivia, which has been negotiated in New York; the establishment by American capital, of light and power works in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and other important South American cities; the creation of rubber exploitation companies in Brazil and Peru; these are instances which show that American capital is begin-

ning to realize its opportunity. And this capitalistic development of investments is, moreover, the most promising basis for the extension of our commercial relationships, because in the present economic state of the world, commercial activities are closely associated to investment and banking, so that it is not possible to develop the one without the other. The creation of a rapid and frequent service of communication between South and North America is, of course, also a matter of great importance. Yet it is only an instrument which will not of itself create the commerce, but simply serve as a facility for the operations of developing our commercial position in South America. What is even more important than this instrumentality, is that American merchants and capitalists should interest themselves in the South American situation. The merchant marine will then be created, without much legislative effort, when the need for it has become apparent.

The political relationship of the United States to our southern neighbors has often been compared to a protectorate. It admits, however, of no doubt that the Government of the United States has no intention to saddle itself with the responsibility involved in such a relation. Nor do the South American States seem to be apprehensive that the United States desires to extend its political dominion, unless practically forced by circumstances to do so. In fact, while formerly there existed a strong current of opinion in favor of having our country determine the political destiny of the Latin-American republics, the prevailing sentiment at the present time seems to be rather in favor of allowing them to work out their own salvation; our government is simply to see that our concrete interests are duly protected, and that the South American republics are not interfered with by any European power. This attitude was apparent at the Third Inter-

national Conference of the American Republics which was held at Rio last summer. The delegation of the United States urged no policy upon the other nations, but its attitude was consistently one of encouraging each nation to bring forward such projects as it might be interested in, for the benefit of the whole community of American nations, and placing the entire action of the conference upon the basis of mutual consideration. The avowed purpose of the conference was to arrive at a certain common ground of action upon the basis of which the general interests of all the nations of America might be regulated and advanced.

A conservative policy on the part of the United States government in its relation to South American republics is, of course, greatly to be desired. It does not seem advisable that the United States should endeavor to secure any explicit protectorate, nor that it should in detail influence the policy of the South American states. The advantages of our historic and actual position are, indeed, such that leadership is substantially assured to our nation. Starting from these natural advantages, our nation will be able in the near future to exercise a very considerable influence upon all the fields of South America's life. It is through the influence of example, by becoming a model to our sister republics, that the influence of our nation may be given real and lasting strength. Through securing the admission of the South American states to the Hague Conference, the United States government has rendered them a service which they fully appreciate. It has paid a compliment to their importance and permanence as nations, and it has enabled them to play a more dignified part in international affairs. This act cannot be explained as proceeding from the desire of the United States to enter the Hague Conference with a large following of dependent satellites, bound to second its policy.

It rather rests upon the very broad and liberal idea expressed by Mr. Root, that there should be created an effective all-American opinion, favorable to peace and orderly progress, which could find its expression through the participation of a large number of American nations in such an important international conference.

In discussing the influence of American example, in the Latin-American states, political facts claim a great prominence. The independence movement in those countries received its impulse from our own example. The constitutions established by the new republics were modeled principally upon our own, and our own political traditions have in this manner become a living part of South-American public affairs. The many abuses at present rampant in our political system have, of course, not escaped the attention of South Americans, and they are therefore rather impatient of the current criticisms made upon them in American publications. But they have not lost faith in the general excellence of our political institutions and principles, and the latter still constitute the model to which they strive to make their own political development conform. Individual statesmen like Blaine and Mr. Roosevelt are familiar and greatly admired figures throughout South America. In fact while the political life of South America is an absolute blank in the mind of the ordinary citizen of the United States, our own politics are far better known to our southern neighbors.

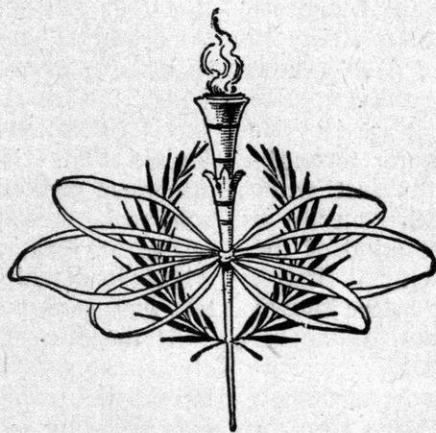
The technical and industrial civilization of the United States is very much admired by the progressive men in South America. They are very anxious to know about our economic organization and the processes of our industries. They desire to visit the United States in order to witness the triumphs of our industrial civilization. This leads me to speak of that field in which the United States is perhaps destined to exercise the most far-

reaching influence in South America, —I refer to education. Quietly, without any official encouragement, a steady stream of students has begun to take its way from the southern republics to our colleges and universities. The education which they seek is largely along technical lines,—in engineering, agriculture, and industrial branches. The literary studies, as well as law and medicine, are still most generally pursued either in South America or in Europe. But even in these branches there is an increasing number of South American students in our institutions of learning. It is evidently of great importance that the educational relations between these countries should be fostered and developed. The Rio Conference constituted the Bureau of American Republics at Washington an agency for the gathering and diffusion of information upon educational opportunities in the various American countries; and the presidents of the American universities have recently in convention passed a resolution favoring the establishment of closer relations between our universities and those of Latin-America. The spontaneous development of a movement such as that of which I have spoken, is perhaps the surest indication of the great part the United States is destined to play in American civilization. Men send their sons to be educated only to countries whose civilization they admire, and whose leadership in intellectual matters they recognize.

At the present time France among all nations still has the greatest intellectual influence in South America. Her literature is read, and her social civilization is considered the model, by South American people in general. Yet France evidently lacks the vigor to make this ascendancy permanent. That South America is turning to the United States is apparent from many indications, among which the most important is that of which I have just spoken. It seems, therefore, that

nothing stands in the way of the United States developing, without any undue emphasis upon political hegemony, a very effective leadership in the social, educational, and economic life of her southern sister republics. If we can only realize the opportunities here presented, and cutting loose from our indifference towards Latin-American people, appreciate the fine sides of their character, we may arrive at a basis of mutual understanding by which both sides will gain. Every traveler in Latin-American countries will be impressed with the artistic qualities of the life in those countries.

Architecture, music, and literature are given greater importance by our neighbors; their ideal of life is one of which includes more aesthetic enjoyment. If to the spirit of enterprise and industry, which characterizes our race, we can add their deep relish and understanding for the beauties of art and poetry, and the life of America will be greatly enriched. At any rate, in order to influence the South American population, we must first learn to understand and to appreciate their good qualities, and to sympathize with their views of life.





JULIUS E. OLSON, '84

Professor of Scandinavian Language and Literature in the University.

NOTE Professor Olson is the editor of the volume entitled *Voyages and Discoveries of the Northmen* recently published in New York City. Professor Olson is a thorough scholar of Norwegian literature, and lectures extensively in Norwegian and English, on the great Norwegian poets.

The Student Club House at the University.

By C. H. GAFFIN, '03, *Managing Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.*

For many years past one of the crying needs at the University of Wisconsin has been for facilities to adequately supply the social and leisure needs of the students. Many an Alumnus will remember distinctly how often he has longed for a room about the University where he could meet with his fellow club members or his closest friends for a meeting or an evening of friendly conversation. Many have been the men who have desired a place where they could go and form new friendships, in order to get acquainted with the different phases of student life. And you may remember too, if you were a member of the Badger board or some other committee or club, how stiff, formal and awkward the group felt in the class-room—the only available place at your disposal.

With the increasing numbers of students and the consequent growth in the number of student organizations, this demand tho not always voiced, has been increasingly felt. As definite as has been this desire for provision for the students and their clubs, nothing has been done by the faculty or by the students to supply the apparent necessities. I say nothing has been done, but there has been one organization which must be excepted in this statement. The Young Men's Christian Association came into existence for the purpose of supplying the religious needs of the students. The emphasis for a time was almost exclusively upon the spiritual lives of men. But it was not long before the leaders in the Association realized that the social and leisure needs were essential in a man's spiritual development. Time passed. Representative and popular University men became affiliated with the organization and the result was a broader and more

practical work among the students.

Five years ago the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association, having studied the problem of the student life and student needs, came to the conclusion that there must be some plan devised to meet these large and growing demands.

The result today after many months of hard work and patient striving, is the fine building, Association Hall, the cut of which you see accompanying this little article. The site upon which the building is erected is "On the shore of Fair Mendota", being on the west side of the gymnasium and diagonally across from the magnificent Historical Library. Association Hall overlooks the lower campus.

The building was planned for the students. Let me tell you what it contains, and allow me to begin at the top. The fifth, fourth and half of the third floors is the dormitory feature of the building, fitted out in a modern and comfortable manner for 65 men. The rental from these rooms provides for the expenses connected with the Hall. On the second floor is a beautiful Auditorium with a capacity of 600. On either side of the platform are dressing rooms making possible, with the gift of a temporary addition to the platform from the Graduate Club, the presentation of class and society dramatic productions. The room may be used for banquet or reception purposes as the chairs, with the exception of those in the balcony, are movable. Adjoining the auditorium, with sliding doors between, is a lecture room seating over 100, thus adding when necessary to the capacity of the auditorium. At the north end of the floor are two club rooms which are for the use, free, of every student club or society in the University.

The first floor contains game and lounging rooms, reception hall, parlors, reading room and offices. This floor at present is not furnished as we are planning to furnish it. We intend to put into the game room pool, billiard and card tables, to increase the attractiveness of the reading room, and furnish more comfortably and club like the reception and lounging rooms. In the basement we have planned for three bowling alleys, a barber shop, a lunch room and restaurant. Lack of funds prevent us from equipping these floors in any way.

We are planning to put these two floors at the disposal of the entire body of men. We want it to be considered the Unions and Commons of Wisconsin. We care not whether a man is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, we care not whether he has any religious affiliations whatsoever, as far as the use of these rooms is concerned. A man may come into these floors and need not fear that he will be greeted by some pious looking fellow who will attempt to draw him into a side room for religious discussion or prayer. These floors are to belong to the students where man may meet man on a common footing, where class may meet class, where fraternity men may meet non-fraternity men, all these on an

equal basis. Will it not mean a better University spirit, better students, better citizens and better men?

You believe the students need just such a place. We believe it and for this reason we have worked and are working to provide it. Justice J. B. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court who is president of the Association's Board of Directors, and his fellow directors have loyally given time and energy toward the building. You have the great opportunity to help give the students of today and the generations of students to come, these things which they need.

A canvass has been started this fall to secure the equipment and the furnishings for the building and to lift the debt which has been incurred in the erection of the building. The total cost of Association Hall at the present time is \$65,000. \$20,000 more is needed to finish it. The students are being solicited for \$6,000, over \$1,000 of which is already pledged. The remaining \$14,000 must be secured from Alumni and other friends. Ought not the Alumni assume the greater part of this sum?

Mr. E. F. Riley of Madison, is treasure of the Building Fund and any subscription sent to him will be duly appreciated and credited. Every Alumnus should respond even tho the amount be small.



University News

Charles Miller, fullback on this year's team, has been elected captain of the 'Varsity eleven for 1907.

Lucian Cary, ex '06, with a play entitled "The Budlong Case" won the play contest instituted by the junior class at the University. "The Budlong Case" will be given as a class play by the Junior class the night after the Junior Prom.

S. G. A. girls took charge of Keelsey's Palace of Sweets on December 7 and, receiving 20 per cent of the gross proceeds, realized sixty dollars for a woman's rest room in Main Hall. The co-eds as waitresses attracted a large crowd of University and townspeople.

The directors of the Catholic chapel have bought the Dean property on State street opposite the lower campus for \$16,000 and a Catholic chapel will be erected thereon. The site is occupied at present by two houses, one of them being the Chi Omega sorority house.

The Varsity basket ball team defeated the Milton College team in the opening game of the season on December 9, by a score of 38 to 14. The

game was played in the University gymnasium.

Edgar E. Robinson, '07 Philomathia, has been awarded a place in the finals of the Hamilton Oratorical Contest to be held January 11 in Chicago. He will compete with representatives of the Universities of Illinois, Chicago, and Indiana.

Two new prizes for oratory have been established—the James F. Lewis prize of \$21.40 given to the winner of the second place in the oratorical contest, and the W. J. Bryan prize of \$13.40 for the best oration.

The prizes already established are as follows:

The Steensland prize of \$100 in debate and essay, \$70 to be divided among the three best debaters in a contest open to all students of the university, and \$30 to the student writing the best essay.

The Cream City prize of \$100 to be given to the winner of the Final Oratorical contest.

The Albert O. Trostel prize of \$100 to be used at the judgment of President Van Hise to the best advantage for the promotion of debating.

