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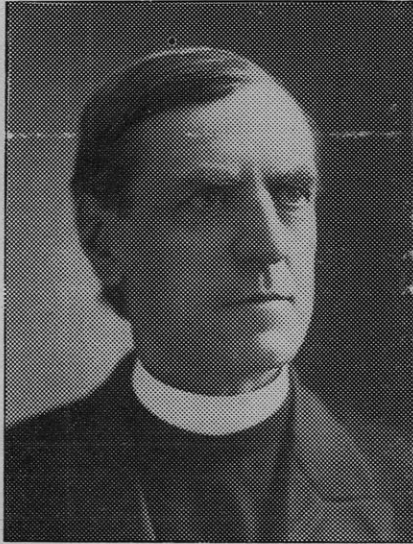
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Bishop Samuel Fallows, '59, who will deliver the Baccalaureate address at Commencement, Sunday, June the 17th.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VII

May, 1906

No. 8

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MAX LOEB, Managing Editor.

STAFF.

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HERMAN BLUM, '08.

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**The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin,
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Editorial

Hazing.

Hazing, as a general thing, is mean, vicious and cowardly; mean, because it is usually caused by feelings of petty jealousy, or personal grievance; vicious, because it fosters disrespect for law, encourages irresponsibility and lets the mob spirit rule, killing independence of action in those students who disapprove of the hazing party, but lack

the courage of their convictions; cowardly, because it is not a fair fight, but one man against a crowd.

Hazers rarely indeed, represent the better element among the students of a college; love of adventure, spring restlessness, the desire to "do something" and the knowledge of a convenient scapegoat do not make such students forget the

cowardliness and meanness of the act, nor the undue and unwholesome notoriety which it brings to the institution and not infrequently, the hazers themselves.

Hazers habitually justify themselves by referring to some past hazing episode which passed off successfully, and saying that "it did the man good." We wonder if such altruistic motives as are here expressed ever actually did have an influence in having a man hazed. Does the crowd deliberately start out with the intention of benefiting the victim. Or is it for their own sport, or the satisfaction of some individual's ill-feeling? The University cannot take too strong a stand against this practice as a practice. Not only does it fail of its object as a disciplinary measure, but it is often the cause of lasting enmity, and sometimes, not very often, let it be said, the cause of serious injury.

However, someone has said "Beware of generalities," and it is particularly well to be careful in this case.

We do not wish to be understood as believing in brawling or rioting. Law and order should be always enforced; but there are certain rare occasions, in which no other remedy for the cure of real abuses seems applicable.

The man who continually volunteers in class and generally "butts in" as the slang phrase has it, can be taught by severer methods than hazing that his classmates disap-

prove; no man feels a coldness manifested toward himself by his classmates sooner than does the student. The shafts of ridicule and contempt will effect a speedy cure; the man who proclaims himself as "too cultured for the University," can be dealt with in similar fashion; but what are you going to do when one student continually and maliciously bullies a weaker fellow-student? Will the shafts of ridicule hinder the bully; it is not likely; the smaller fellow cannot fight the larger one with any hope of success; here is a case when a hazing seems justified.

A college professor once defended betting on the issue of football games and other intercollegiate contests on the ground that it acted as a wholesome check for boasters and braggarts; there is considerable of truth in this, and an argument akin to it can be made in favor of hazing.

Except in very rare cases, such as the one above mentioned, hazing utterly fails of its object, and brings more discredit upon the hazers than the hazed.

We certainly do not wish to oppose anything that is essential to the honor of a red-blooded virile American, with a strong sense of personal dignity, and a proper regard for the things he holds sacred.

But hazing, as a general thing, is not one of these. It is an extreme remedy, justified only in very rare cases, but sometimes justified.

The Right Spirit.

A famous football player once said at a football mass meeting that the saying "There are No Quitters at Wisconsin," without the performance was likely to become a chested boast. E. A. and J. O. Hayes of San Jose, Cal., are not quitters. The terrible disaster at San Francisco completely wrecked the business portion of San Jose, in which was located the office of the San Jose Mercury, owned by the Messrs. Hayes. The day after the disaster, the paper came out with a stirring editorial. After stating that there was little danger of the recurrence of the earthquake, as these phenomena never occurred twice in the same place, the editors plead for

the laying aside of fears and going forward with renewed courage. The editorial ends with this rousing appeal (proof that the old Wisconsin spirit will find the way no matter what the difficulty).

"Let us go forward to the task of rebuilding and restoring our beloved city with resolute hearts and all the cheerfulness we can command. With remarkably few exceptions those near and dear are saved to us. This is reason for great thankfulness. Let us all set our faces to the future with the determination to do all in our power to make a better, more beautiful, and greater San Jose at the earliest possible date.

Professor Knowlton.

The death of Professor Knowlton came after years of suffering; and as he bore the suffering patiently, never losing his geniality and kindness, so his many friends and former students will bear his loss. His death takes from the University another of those strong men

who have helped to make the University what it is. During his ten years of service, he strove, nobly, loyally, effectively and many an alumnus dropped a tear when he first heard of Professor Knowlton's death.

Victory and Defeat.

Wisconsin defeats Nebraska in debate; Michigan wins again the Northern Oratorical League Contest. These contests ended for Wisconsin a very creditable year in the forensic field. The Nebraska debate was won rather easily. The Wisconsin team clearly excelled the Ne-

braskans, both in the preparation of the material and in its presentation. The home team was remarkably well-balanced. There were no stars, but three good men.

In the oratorical contest, Michigan, as usual, won, Wisconsin taking third; Mr. McMahan, Wisconsin's

representative, had a scholarly oration which he delivered in a smooth, finished manner; with a poor place on the program, and a subject rather

out of the modern tendency in college orations, he made a very creditable showing.

The Alumni Catalogue.

The Alumni catalogue will soon go to press; it is not yet entirely complete but is daily becoming more so; if you have made a change of occupation or residence or have acquired new titles or positions since you sent in the information to the secretary, notify him immediately of the corrections and additions, that it may be in time to get into the catalogue. On another page will be found a printed list of those who have not been heard from. It was

hoped to secure information concerning every alumnus, that the catalogue might be altogether complete; but at the present writing, it does not seem probable that this dream will be realized. In the last catalogue there were some 65 who were not heard from; the present catalogue will contain about the same number. Don't forget to send in the additional information about yourself immediately if you wish it to go into the catalogue.

Carl Schurz.

The news of the death of Carl Schurz, a former regent of the University of Wisconsin, comes just as we go to press. The country suffers a national loss in the death of this high-minded independent thinker, whose influence on American attitudes toward politics and political convictions has been so considerable. Mr. Schurz

spoke at the Commencement exercises in 1905, and charmed many, as he had so often done before, with his pleasing eloquence. He had many friends and admirers among Wisconsin men, and his passing is accompanied by many regrets for a brave, generous, clear-thinking statesman.

Personalities in Debate.

Wisconsin excelled Nebraska not only in knowledge of debate but in the manner in which the home debaters observed the proprieties and courtesies of debate. A descent in-

to personalities is usually prejudicial to the man who makes it; it is neither effective nor amusing; and invariably the audience sides with the man attacked.

The Subject and the Man.

Mr. Iuni, who won the oratorical contest for Michigan, seems to have had a clear lead; and rarely indeed have subject and man entered into so happy a combination. Mr. Iuni spoke on "The Mission of the

New Japan," and his speech was full of patriotic fervor. He was frequently interrupted by the applause of his audience. He was so thoroughly in and of his subject that the effect was irresistible.

News of the Alumni

Dean F. E. Turneure was entertained Saturday, April 14th, 1906, by the St. Louis Engineering Alumni of the University of Wisconsin, at an informal dinner held at the Missouri Athletic Club in this city. Covers were laid for twenty-two.

Besides Dean Turneure, the guests of honor were: Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, Dean of the College of Engineering, of Washington university and Mr. Edward Fladd, consulting engineer. Prof. Woodward and Mr. Fladd are old St. Louis friends of Dean Turneure, and while connected with the Washington University he was intimately associated with them.

The other members of the party were:

J. L. Ornum, '89; W. A. Baehr, '94; G. B. Evans, '94; E. M. Kurtz, '94; L. G. Van Ness, '96; O. T. Laudeman, '97; C. Hambuechen, '99; R. G. Krumrey, '03; B. F. Lyons, '03; J. C. Silverthorne, '04; R. E. Hagenah, ex-'04; J. E. Hillemeier, '04; C. S. Peters, '04; G. H. Elvis, '04; A. E. Krippner, '04; D. MacArthur, '04; B. Lachmund, '05; C. E. Brenton, '05; W. L. Smidley, '05.

Prof. J. L. Van Ornum, president of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Society of Missouri acted as toastmaster. After a few words of welcome by the toastmaster, Dean Turneure responded with a lengthy talk on the progress of the University in the past year, and also told about the future plans of extension in all departments of the University.

Prof. C. M. Woodward then spoke on "Wisconsin's Gain and Washington's Loss."

Following Dean Woodward's remarks, Mr. Fladd toasted Dean Turneure with a poem written especially for the occasion, and the

sentiments he expressed were well received.

W. A. Baehr spoke on "The Relation of the Alumni to their Alma Mater."

The toastmaster then called on Carl Hambuechen who urged the continuation of enthusiasm shown in the past by the Missouri Branch of Alumni.

A. E. Krippner closed the program with "In the Enemy's Camp," referring to the experience of a Wisconsin man at Washington University.

This gathering of Wisconsin men was the second in Missouri since 1903, when President Van Hise was entertained, and a repetition of these pleasant affairs is looked forward to this coming winter.

President Van Hise was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the University of Wisconsin Club of New York which was held at the St. Denis Hotel on the evening of May 2. While there were only twenty members present the classes represented stretched from '66 to '05, or thirty-nine years. The president's talk to the New York alumni dealt largely with the developments of the last few years at Madison, especial stress being laid by him on the close relations which have been established between the University and the various other departments of the state's activity. The athletic developments also received attention.

Besides Dr. Van Hise, the speakers were the Rev. William H. Spencer and James H. Hamilton, head worker of the University Settlement. At the business meeting held after the dinner it was voted that hereafter the club will hold an

annual dinner for both alumni and alumnae, with their guests, and two or more informal smokers at approximately regular intervals. This is the plan on which the University of Michigan has conducted its highly successful organization in New York City. The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Gilbert E. Roe, '88, 96 Broadway; secretary, Philip L. Allen, '99, 206 Broadway; treasurer, Walter T. Arndt, '96, Parker Building.

The following is a list of the alumni present:

William H. Spencer, '66; W. G. Anderson, '82; C. E. Earll, '85; Corydon T. Purdy, '85; W. C. Parmly, '87; Gilbert E. Roe, '88; James H. Hamilton, Ph. D., '96; Dr. E. L. Hicks, '95; Hobart S. Bird, '96; Harry G. Noyes, '96; Walter T. Arndt, '96; Bernard G. Heyn, '98; Philip L. Allen, '99; Fred A. Little, '01; A. J. Quigley, '03; O. M. Jorstad, '04; C. E. Heston, '05; William E. Brown, '05, and B. V. Swenson, formerly of the engineering faculty.

Chicago Alumni Banquet.

On Thursday, May 3, 125 alumni of the University of Wisconsin residents in Chicago gathered in the Auditorium of the Great Northern Hotel for the annual alumni banquet. The University Mandolin and Glee club gave a joint concert and Professor George C. Comstock, law '83, delivered the address of the evening on the "Relation of the University to the State." Mr. Andrews Allen, '91, (engineering) was master of ceremonies. The Chicago Alumni Association is in a flourishing condition and the Chicago alumni manifest great interest and

enthusiasm in matters pertaining to the university.

Deaths.

Mrs. Burr W. Jones, wife of Burr W. Jones, '70, died on April 19, at the Jones' home in Madison. Mrs. Jones had been sick but a short time, and her death came as a saddening surprise. Mrs. Jones was a woman of unusual sweetness of disposition. Her unselfishness was marked; many an alumnus throughout the state remembers the gracious little woman who each year received the graduating law class of the University at her home. Mrs. Jones' maiden name was Marion Hoyt, she was married to Mr. Jones in 1873, and their home was blessed with a daughter, a graduate of the University with the class of 1904. Mrs. Jones, while not a graduate of the University, attended it for some years.

Mrs. Richard Williamson, '01, nee (Frances Wilcox), died at her home in Mexico City, Mexico, on April 20, five days after giving birth to twin sons. Mrs. Williamson was a woman of rare charm and loveliness and her death came as a great shock to her many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were located in the capital of Mexico, for the purpose of engaging in Christian association work, Mr. Williamson being secretary of the Mexican branch of the Y. M. C. A.

John Gilbert Hayden, '04, traveling salesman for Humming & Downing Co., of Milwaukee, died at Milwaukee April 13, ten hours before the funeral of his sister, Miss Elizabeth Hayden. Mr. Hayden was stricken with pneumonia a week previous and his illness was aggravated by the death of his sister. He is survived by his mother and four brothers.

Marriages.

Capt. Evan E. Young (law, '05) has recently been appointed American Consul at Harput, Turkey. Capt. Young was married in August, 1905, to Miss Dawn Waite, '05, of Belvidere, Ill.

Miss Callista English, '04, of Kenosha, Wis., was married to John Brown of Racine at the home of the bride's parents in Kenosha on April 17. After leaving the university Miss English became teacher in the Kenosha high school. Mr. Brown is manager of Goodrich Transportation Co. of Racine. The couple will make their residence at Racine.

At the home of the bride's parents at Madison, Miss Ruby E. Peck and Mr. John C. Corscot were married, May 9. The bride and groom are former students of the University, Mrs. Corscot being a member of the Tri Delt sorority.

Announcement has been made of the wedding of Thomas J. Berto, '05, to Miss Amanda Wold of Amherst, Wis. Mr. Berto is principal of the Amherst, Wis., high school.

Mr. Nathaniel L. Hurd (engineering, '01) and Miss Ella Johnson, ex-'08, were married on April 18 at the home of the bride in Joliet, Ill. Mr. Hurd is with the American McKenna Process Co., of Joliet.

Robert H. McCullagh, ex-'01, and Miss Nettie Merrill were married at Oak Park, Ill., May 8, 1906.

The marriage of Miss Jeanie Goldie Bleyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Bleyer of Milwaukee, to George Gilbert Post, '05, of Madison, has been announced to take place June 20.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, May 22, of Miss Maude Faller of Baraboo and Mr. Henry H. McPherson of Madison. Miss Faller graduated with the class of 1905 and Mr. McPherson was an instructor in the College of Engineer-

ing last year. He is now in the University of Oklahoma.

Iowa Alumni Banquet.

On May 4, the Wisconsin Alumni of Central Iowa gave a banquet at Ames, Iowa, at the home of Professor Louis H. Pammel, '85, of the Iowa Agricultural College. The secretary of the association reports a well attended and enthusiastic meeting.

A Letter from an Alumna.

South McAlester, Indian Ty.,
May 6th, 1906.

Editor Wisconsin Alumni Magazine,

Dear Sir:—I have all this year intended sending in an item to the Alumni Magazine. If it is too late to use it just let it go.

"Late in June, 1905, the Wisconsin Alumni Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was organized at Oklahoma City. The occasion of the organization was the visit of Robt. M. La Follette, who at that time lectured before the Chautauqua Association at Oklahoma City. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Byron Shear and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hansen (nee Mable Kensler) of Oklahoma City, a very delightful banquet was served at the Marquette club at which Gov. LaFollette was guest of honor and at its close a permanent organization of the alumni was effected. Gov. LaFollette was made an honorary member. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Shear of Oklahoma City, Judge Burwell, Mr. Loy, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson of Oklahoma City, Prof. Van Vleet of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, O. T., Mr. and Mrs. John W. McMillan (Lucretia Hinkley) of South McAlester, Indian Ty.

We are enjoying the Alumni Magazine especially this year and congratulate you on its improved

nature. We manage to see a number of the U. W. alumni at Muskegon, I. T., each year and as the only other Bi Beta Phi in the territory lives here we manage to keep in touch with much college spirit.

Yours Sincerely,
Lucretia Hinkley McMillan,
(U. W. '99.)

Former Regent Judge E. W. Keyes presided at the monthly banquet of the Six O'Clock Club of Madison on April 23. Dr. Clarke Gapen, '87 Law, John A. Aylward, '84 and George W. Levis, '93 Law, were among the speakers.

'61.

William W. Church is comfortably located at the Soldier's Home near Los Angeles, Cal. He retired from active business about a year ago, when he was employed as a bookkeeper by Ferris & Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah. Although of late he has been in ill health, he is bright and cheery and in full possession of his faculties. His children who live in Los Angeles frequently visit him.

'65.

Miss Annie Chamberlain (normal) was the guest of Mrs. L. S. Winterbotham, '65 (normal) during the early part of the month.

'70.

In an address given before the Louisiana State Bar this month, Stephen S. Gregory, president of the Illinois Bar Association, gave some inside history of the Aaron Burr trial. He reviewed the work of each of the lawyers in the case and detailed the reasons why Burr was acquitted and the doctrines that the decision of the judge outlined. Mr. Gregory condemned what are known as construc-

tive murders and expressed his disapproval of the recent attempts to revive the constructive contempt of court, as being a form of tyranny.

'71.

An illustrated history of Nebraska written by Albert Watkins is now in course of publication. From sources far and near, many of them obscure and difficult of access, the author has brought together the story of the founding and building of the commonwealth of Nebraska. Nebraskans express great satisfaction that the history of their state has been prepared by a discriminating scholar, writing in an impartial spirit and using the best historical method. Mr. Watkins has taken pains to examine the unpublished bills in the archives in Washington and as a result a flood of new light is thrown on many phases of the national history, which hitherto have been more or less inaccurately known. Speaking of the work one of the leading Nebraska newspapers says: "Mr. Watkins has contributed a most important chapter to our national history and rendered a conspicuous service to the cause of historical truth."

Harry Helms (law) has retired from business at Los Gatos, Cal. Mr. Helms for years conducted a lucrative real estate business.

Duncan Reid is a practicing physician at New Hartford, Iowa.

'74.

It was announced on May 11 that Representative Webster E. Brown of Rhinelander would not be a candidate for re-election from the tenth Wisconsin Congressional District. Mr. Brown will retire from congress at the end of the present term for purely business reasons. Congressman Brown is now serving his third term in the house. He has been a member of the important commit-

tee on Indian affairs since the 57th congress and in his second term he was promoted to the chairmanship of that on mines and mining, a distinction rarely conferred upon new members. Mr. Brown has extensive lumber interests in northern Wisconsin.

Jerome H. Salisbury has met with marked success as assistant professor of chemistry and medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago. He has held that position since 1898.

'75.

James Melville (engineering) is superintendent of the Wisconsin Home and Farm School at Dousman, Wis.

'76.

Henry M. Needles (law) has had an interesting career in the practice of law at Belleville, Ill. He was for four years Public Administrator of St. Claire Co., and was nine years police magistrate at Belleville. He is practicing under the firm name of Needles and Needles.

Rolla E. Noyes is practicing law at Billings, Montana.

John B. Trowbridge has been local surgeon of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway at Hayward, Wis., since 1883.

'77.

Norman F. Phillips (engineering) is bookkeeper and cashier of the P. W. Collins Publishing Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. His address is 3024 Holmes Ave.

Joseph M. Turner (engineering) is managing agent of Turner's Outing Tours, an organization which conducts numerous excursions each year. Mr. Turner had been a teach-

er for 25 years, but abandoned the pedagogical career in 1896.

James Whelan (engineering) is the Junior Engineer on the River and Harbor Improvements in the Milwaukee district. His home is at Hartford, Wis.

'79.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette made a notable speech of three days' length on the floor of the U. S. Senate, April 19-21. He reviewed the entire question of government regulation of railroads, touching almost every phase of the problem.

Otto Peemiller (law) is practicing law at Yankton, S. Dak.

'80.

Alvirus N. Hitchcock is secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the interior states with a general office at Chicago. His residence address is Oak Park, Ill.

'81.

(Note: The class of 1881 will hold a reunion at Madison on June 19.)

Attorney J. L. O'Connor (law) of Milwaukee, headed a delegation from Milwaukee on April 28, which presented arguments before Governor Davidson, at Madison, asking the pardon of Michael Dunn, of Milwaukee, who was convicted some ten months ago on a charge of having accepted a bribe. Mr. O'Connor urged that Mr. Dunn was the victim of unfortunate circumstances and that his health made pardon a necessity for the continuance of his life.

Solon Perrin (law) representing the Douglas County Bar, spoke before the state supreme court on May 9 and succeeded in making a me-

morial of Judg S. N. Dickinson of Superior a part of the supreme court record.

Alfred E. McCurdy is managing salesman at Monmouth, Ill., for the Monmouth Gas & Electric Co.

'82.

Calvin C. Todd is a minister at Aberdeen, S. D.

Oscar James Frost (engineering) is an independent assayer at Denver, Colo. His address is 1752 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

Alvin F. Rote is engaged in the lumber business at Monroe, Wis. Previous to embarking in the lumber business, Mr. Rote was very much interested in educational work, having been superintendent of the Neenah, Berlin, Beloit and Monroe city schools at different times. At present he is president of the Monroe city school board.

'84.

William F. Duffy (engineering) is a civil engineer in private practice at Montgomery, Louisiana.

Edward F. Wilson (engineering) is a mechanical engineer and patent attorney at Chicago, Ill. His address is 27-161 E. Randolph St.

William H. Flett (law) for years an attorney at Merrill, Wis., is now located at Tacoma, Wash., where he is president of a Coke and Coal Co. While in Wisconsin Mr. Flett represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature and was one of the state commissioners to the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1902.

Eugene L. Williams (law) is engaged in the practice of law at Reno, Nev. He is also interested in mines and sheep raising.

'85.

Timothy E. Ryan (law) of Waukesha has been selected by chairman

Thomas Taggart of the Democratic National committee to represent Wisconsin on the congressional committee during the coming campaign.

'87.

William E. Kramer is a practicing physician at Milwaukee. His address is 533 Broadway.

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

Oscar A. Fechter (law) is president of the Yakima Valley Bank at N. Yakima, Wash. Mr. Fechter was mayor of the city in 1902.

'88.

Hans A. Anderson (law) is practicing at Whitehall, Wis., in partnership with Herman Ekern, '94 (law), under the firm name of Anderson and Ekern.

James Louis Carey (engineering) is engaged as a mechanical engineer for the United Box Board and Paper Co., at Chicago, the American Straw Board Co., section. His address is 5305 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Walter A. Rogers (engineering) is vice president of the Bates-Rogers Construction Co. of Chicago. His address is 237 Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

John Lane Van Ornum (engineering) is professor of civil engineering in the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

'89.

Samuel Shaw Doman (law) is practicing law at Bedford, Ind.

William B. Huff is associate professor in physics at Bryn Mawr College.

E. S. Nethercut (engineering) is chief engineer of the Buda Foundry & Manufacturing Co., 637 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill. His home address is 705 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.

'90.

Arthur P. Silliman is mining engineer at Hibbing, Montana.

William G. Potter (engineering) is city engineer of Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Potter is a member of the American Society for Municipal Improvement.

Otto C. Uehling (engineering) is an architect and engineer, with offices in the Wells bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles F. Bancroft (pharmacy) is manager for the G. M. Williams Pharmacy at Mt. Horeb, Wis.

T. W. Thiesen (pharmacy) of Racine, besides being proprietor of the Red Cross Drug store, is secretary and treasurer of the Reliance Iron and Engine Co. of Racine.

'91.

(Note: The class of 1891 will hold a reunion at Madison on June 19.)

George W. Achard (law) is now in Minneapolis, where he is acting as salesman for a Gents' Furnishing Goods House. Mr. Achard was engaged in manufacturing for a number of years at Mankato, Minn.

Miss Jean H. Cady of Kilbourn, Wis., is traveling in California, Oregon and Washington.

Samuel D. Huntington, for the past few years surgeon and physician at Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands, will visit Wisconsin this summer. He will be the guest of his brother, Sol. P. Huntington at Green Bay.

Edgar J. Patterson is practicing law at Milwaukee. His office is at 47 Loan & Trust bldg.

James A. McKinn is secretary and treasurer of the Westlake Construction Co., Mercantile Bldg., St. Louis.

Harry A. Smith (engineering) is assistant engineer in the chief engineer's office of the D. L. & W. Ry. Co., at Hoboken, N. J.

'92.

James Henry Bruce (engineering) is resident engineer of the P. N. Y. & L. I. Ry. Co.

Dr. Wesley M. Thomas is at 155 Evanston Ave., Chicago. His office is at 100 State St.

'93.

John H. Paul is practicing law at 64 Cawker Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Thuringer (engineering) is assistant engineer for the Penn. N. Y. & L. I. R. R. Tunnel Co., 345 E. 33rd St., New York.

Harry S. McCard is a practicing physician in Baltimore, Md. His address is 2005 Druid Hill Ave.

George E. O'Neil is the southwestern representative of the National Lead Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

Charles C. Townsend (law) is a rising lawyer at Greeley, Col. Mr. Townsend's practice has grown steadily, and he is now counted among the successful young lawyers of the state. Mr. Townsend is at present a member of the lower branch of the Colorado legislature.

'94.

Robert M. McMynn, (law) of Milwaukee was recently appointed by Governor J. O. Davidson as a member of the board of Trustees of the Milwaukee county hospital, the term being for seven years.

Charles W. Austin (law) is Sup't. of the Interstate Elevator Co. at Chicago.

'95.

Professor William A. Schaper of the University of Minnesota recently issued a pamphlet, a reprint from the proceedings of the American Political Science Association, on "What do Students Know About American Government, Before Taking College Courses in Political Science."

Erwin L. Chloupek (law) has been executive officer and prosecuting attorney for the Law and Order League at Sacramento, Cal., since 1905.

W. M. Emmons is engaged in the practice of law at Snohomish, Wash.

'96.

(Note: The class of 1896 will hold a reunion at Madison on June 19.)

Henry F. Dickinson (law) is practicing law in Chicago. His address is Room 1008--100 Washington St.

Nicholas Konrad (law) is manager and solicitor for the Lake Shore Sand Co. in Chicago. His address is 2534 N. 40th Ave.

Arthur A. Temke (law) is city attorney and county superintendent of schools at Deming, N. Mex.

George W. Wilder is professor of telephone engineering at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. He is also editor of the publication known as "Sound Waves."

Hollen H. Scott (engineering) is general superintendent of the Madison Gas & Electric Co.

The announcement of the birth of a son to Professor and Mrs. Max Mason was received by Professor John C. Freeman, the father of Mrs. Mason, on May 5.

'97.

Henry Lockney, remembered at the University as a victorious Athenian joint debater, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for nomination for state senator from the thirty-third district of Wisconsin. It was at first rumored that Mr. Lockney would seek the congressional nomination, but being repeatedly urged to make a run for the state senatorship by friends in Waukesha, he made his announcement on May 7. He has for a number of years practiced law as a member of the firm of Tullar & Lockney at Waukesha. He was sec-

retary of the republican county committee six years ago and during the past two campaigns he has been county chairman. At the municipal election this spring he was elected city attorney for the third time.

T. L. Doyle (law) has been elected mayor of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. At the election he received 2,627 votes and his opponent 1,086. The contest both at the primary and at the election was quite spirited, Mr. Doyle being very strongly opposed by what has generally been looked upon as the ring element in city politics, and the election resulted largely in a breaking of party lines. The result is looked upon as a triumph for good government. Mr. Doyle has been practicing in Fond du Lac since his admission to the bar and has built up a large and desirable practice. He is now associated in business with J. Gilbert Hardgrove, law '01, under the firm name of Doyle & Hardgrove.

Henry F. Cochems, first assistant district attorney for Milwaukee county, is said to be a candidate for congress, to succeed Congressman Stafford, in the Milwaukee district.

'98.

Camille A. H. Fortier is instructor in the West Division High school, Milwaukee. She is also on the editorial staff of the Northwestern Sportsman.

William W. Moore is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Platteville, Wis.

Marshall E. Seymour (engineering) is employed in the engineering department of the General Electric Co., 39 Curtis Ave., Wallingford Court, New York.

'99.

John H. Stauff is supervising principal of the Sharon, Wis., public schools.

Charles A. McGee (law) has announced his candidacy for the nomination of attorney general on the Republican ticket. Mr. McGee is a lawyer, who has had marked success during his years of practice. His office is located in Milwaukee.

'00.

Irvin W. Brandel (pharmacy) was recently made assistant professor of Pharmacy at the University of Washington, Seattle. He was instructor at the University of Wisconsin for three years, before going west. He received his Ph. G. degree in 1899, his B. S. degree in 1901 and his M. S. degree in 1902.

William C. Norton (law) is practicing law at Elkhorn, Wis.

Jonas Thompson is practicing law at La Crosse, Wis.

Edward Freschl is superintendent of the Kalamazoo Knitting Co., 3405 Wells St., Milwaukee.

Lucretia Hinkley McMillan will be a delegate from Indian Territory to the Biennial Convention of Women's Clubs at St. Paul, Minn. On her return journey she will visit Madison and the scenes of the university.

John F. Icke (engineering) was re-elected city surveyor of Madison, last month.

'01.

(Note: The class of 1901 will hold a reunion at Madison on June 19.)

Loyal H. McCarthy (law) has sold his Milwaukee practice, and will move to Winnemucca, Nev., where he will continue in the practice of law.

Stephen Stellwagen (law) is Western Manager of the Baxter Stone Co. at Mansfield, Ohio.

Frederick A. Landeck (law) of Milwaukee has formally announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for state senator in the

fifth district. His nomination papers were put in circulation May 8. He is 26 years old.

'02.

Mr. Clarence J. Du Four, '02, of Milwaukee has returned from Alameda, Cal., accompanied by his bride, who was Miss F. Marcia Taylor of Berkeley, Cal., to whom he was married at her home April 30. The couple will take up their home in Milwaukee.

'03.

Willis E. Brindley has been promoted to the position of City Editor of the Oregon Journal. His address is 209 10th St. Portland Oregon.

Oscar W. Kreutzer (law) has been appointed city attorney of West Allis, near Milwaukee. He is a member of the firm of Bradley and Kreutzer, Wells Bldg., Milwaukee.

Edward J. Filbey of Appleton, has been appointed by Commissioner Beck as statistical clerk in the Wisconsin bureau of Labor and Statistics. Mr. Filbey was the highest on the eligible list of clerks as a result of the civil service examinations. The salary of the position of statistical clerk is \$1,000 a year.

'04.

Frank W. Dunbar, principal of the Union Grove, Wis., high school has accepted the principalship of the Benton Harbor, Mich., high school for the coming year. Benton Harbor is a city of 7,000 and has a high school which enrolls over 200 pupils.

F. A. Chamberlain (engineering) is engineer with Henry L. Doherty, 60 Wall St., New York. His residence address is 77 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. A. Whiting (engineering) is in the testing department of the General Electric Co., 618 Chapel St., Schenectady, N. Y.

J. A. Stewart (engineering) is at Elyria, Ohio.

L. B. Moorehouse (engineering) is with the San Antonio Gas Co., at San Antonio, Texas.

J. G. Staack (engineering) is assistant topographer with the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

R. G. Griswold is an engineering assistant with the Denver Gas & Electric Co., 405 17th St., Denver, Col.

'05.

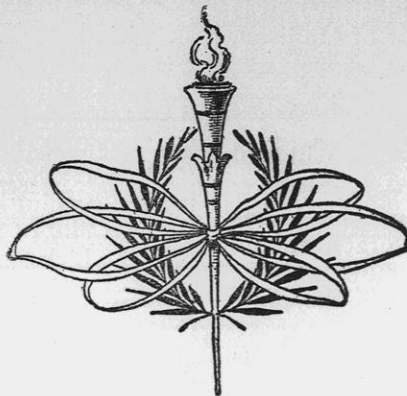
Miss Elizabeth Buehler, of Monroe, has succeeded Miss Theo B. Pickford, in charge of the latter's studio in Madison.

Miss Harriet Pietzsch has been obliged to give up her position as teacher in the Waupaca, Wis., high school on account of illness. She is now at her home in Madison. She will, however, resume her work in Waupaca when school opens in the fall.

In the March number of the magazine the statement was made that in 1873, Laurea, the first girls' society was formed. Castalia should have been given credit as that society antedated Laurea by a considerable portion of time.

The College Book Store, a store familiar to all alumni, has branched

out into the school supply business, having bought out W. D. Parker, of the Parker Educational Co. They are prepared to meet all demands from schools for supplies of all kinds, and their well-known reputation for square dealing insures their success in the new venture. Roy M. Talbot, '07, is the present manager of the store.



The Grand Review at Arlington

By Richard W. Hubbell, '58.

I dreamt, at the midnight's solemn
hour,
When the full moon shone with a
mystic power,
That I stood alone, on the field of the
dead,
Where Night her holiest radiance
shed
On the wintry graves of Arlington.

And, as I gazed on those mounds so
drear,
There came to my heart a shudder of
fear,
For I seemed to see a column of men,
As far as my spirit's eye could ken,
Approaching the hills of Arlington.

They came from near and they came
from far,
From the rank and file of every war
That Columbia's sons have fiercely
fought
For right, or freedom, dearly bought,
To attend this review at Arlington.

'Twas a long, dim line, yet plainly
seen,
With measured tread and bayonet's
sheen,
But never a look of scornful pride,
For the "Blue" and "Grey" marched
side by side,
As they passed in review at Arling-
ton.

No drum was heard nor boom of a
gun,
For '76 or for '61,
But, with banners aloft, all tattered
and torn,
And uniforms faded and battle worn,
The nations dead heroes marched
grimly.

And Grant and Washington led the
van,
And Lee and Sherman and Sheridan,
And John Paul Jones and Farragut
too,
And many more of that gallant crew
Who have sailed to the Unknown
Haven.

And above, in the air, it seemed to
me,
Were faces and forms that I could
see,
In the continental and modern style,
Who shouted a greeting all the while,
To this phantom army marching.

And father and mother and sister
were there,
And many who once were young and
fair,
And they waved the welcome they did
of old,
To the honored ranks of the brave
and bold,
At this Grand Review at Arlington,

To comrades who fought in different
wars,
Beneath the same old "Stripes and
Stars,"
Heroes of ocean and heroes of land,
As they passed this weird reviewing-
stand
Mid the wintry mounds of Arlington.

I saw the forms of the good and
great,
Who stood at the helm of the "Ship
of State,"
The patriot-poet, the seer and sage,
Whose names are writ on History's
page
In characters imperishable,

For statesmen were there and priests
 of the Lord,
 And men of the pen and men of the
 sword,
 But Lincoln was standing aloof and
 alone,
 While a halo of light around him
 shone,
 The aureole of the martyr.

He raised his hand and the line stood
 still,
 Then faced to the front on Arlington
 hill,
 And over the graves, as a fitting
 close,
 They sounded "Taps" for the dead's
 repose
 And fired a funeral volley.

But never a sound could mortal hear,
 Save a reveillé call that came to my
 ear,
 Or seemed to come, in my waking
 dream,
 With the first faint dawn of the morn-
 ing's beam,
 On that desolate field of Arlington.

Then softly, as fades the dying day,
 That shadowy army melted away,
 And I thought of the pomp of this
 earthly life,
 Of glory and death and the futile
 strife
 Of man to resist the inevitable.

Spring Sunshine.

By Katharine Hall, '04.

Sunshine gilding the tips of the
 trees,
 Sunshine in ripples upon the floor,
 Wavelets of sunshine that move
 with each breeze,
 Beating gently against the heart's
 door:—

Come out and gaze on these rivers
 of light,
 Surging until far beyond us they
 roll,
 Drink in the glory, the freshness, the
 might:—
 Open thy windows wide, O my
 soul.

Written on Palgrave's "Golden Treasury."

Raymond B. Pease, '00.

Ye noblest Bards of England's tongue
 For twice two-hundred years,
 Here, with the fire that first ye sung
 In the glow of new-created song,
 Inspire our hopes, our tears.

Let the ecstatic lyre

Flash the celestial fire!

Waken again the voice

That makes the world rejoice;

And blend the notes from all thy
 wondrous lays,

Into harmonious chorus, that will
 raise

And tune our lives to hope and love
 and praise.

In the Commencement issue, Mr.

Hubble's interesting chronicles will be
 continued.

The China of Today

By Thomas W. Mitchell, '99.

Missionary at Chenchow, Hunan, China.

There are two empires that we generally think of when we mention the Orient and those are China and Japan. It was not until very recently that the world knew very much about either of these empires. Japan had imposed upon it the language and classics and the civilization of ancient China. It was not, however, until the early forties that the west, the Occident, came and seemingly with rude hands broke the spell of the old civilization of the Orient. Canton was opened and in 1860 Peking was occupied, all of which were object lessons to Japan. Japan was transformed by her response to the overtures of occidental civilization, but China, slow, conservative, proud, secretly despised the Japanese as fickle people who could lightly throw off the old institutions and adopt foreign dress, manners and ideas.

The Japanese-Chinese war of eleven years ago opened the eyes of all the world to see the real weakness of China, and, what was of more importance, opened the eyes of China, too, so that she saw the real strength of Japan. Then followed the reforms of 1898, when the Empress Dowager again took the reins of government and said, by so doing, "these things cannot be." This was soon followed by the Boxer uprising when poor, old China came so near losing her national existence as to seem for a time as merely the ghost of an Empire.

Gradually China arose from the corruption and remorse of those awful days and another object lesson was enacted before her very eyes and on her own territory by that same despised people whom she had

so recently derided as being fickle,—the Japanese. On the other hand, Japan had won her way to the very forefront in both war and diplomacy and now, in the eyes of the whole world, is reckoned as one of the great nations of the world,—a world power.

The effect upon China has been immediate and, in some respects, pitiable. Like an electric shock the desire for reform and change has come over the whole empire. Unfortunately, however, the Chinese government does not want advice and the old system of obstruction and concealed policy still reigns, and there passes under the name of reform a lot of supposed changes which are little more than child's play and which will lead her into a mass of fresh difficulties.

On every hand is heard the cry: "China for the Chinese." In effect, this is: "China for the Mandarins." The Mandarins, under the old régime, hold the ruling power and will do much to protect themselves from its loss. It is well known that China wishes to imitate Japan, but is she able to do this? Not until there is a spirit of union in its true sense. I recently wrote a letter in which I described the boycott of American goods, and instanced that as an indication of that unity, but there must be a closer union of spirit and a desire on the part of all classes, from the court down, to give up, or, at least, to be willing to give up or to sacrifice self and put the welfare of their country first. Is this so now even in the midst of many changes? I fear not; all want as much and more than they now have and are unwilling to concede any-

thing so long as they can avoid it. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to just what is needed to make China strong and there is no well defined unity in the matter. Some say: "There must be foreign education;" and we see the old system of examinations that was her pride taken away with no substitute for them offered. Some will reply: "Yes, we have; there are schools and colleges erected everywhere." That is true; we have them here in Chen Chow but not a single competent teacher to instruct those who may seek instruction. There are some teachers but, for example, a man was hired not long ago to teach English and all he could say to us when he came was "Good morning," and it was nearer evening than morning. Another is now employed to teach mathematics who has never attended a school where arithmetic has been taught. China is now to learn arithmetic, geography, history and chemistry, but there are no teachers to teach any of these branches on any considerable scale. It is little less than pitiable to hear some of the men who have taken degrees in the old system. They ask: "What are we to do? We can not go to school and there is no hope of our being able to go any farther in our studies." The hope of becoming officials toward which every student looked has, at one stroke, been taken away. That trouble will come; that trouble has already come, is not surprising; it is only surprising that it has not been more serious. There are still other changes which are the sign of an awakened and a renewed empire. The old manner of torture for criminals is abolished, but prisoners are still beaten to a jelly as before and there is little doubt they will continue to be in the future as they have been in the past.

There are other changes: they come quick and fast but there seems to be no union of spirit, no public

opinion to put them into execution and the result is a most unstable condition of affairs.

These are some of the sad facts. What are some of the remedies? First, as I have said above, a mutual placing of confidence in the leaders where now there seems to be nothing but suspicion. A unity of spirit and a love of country before self and selfish motives that as yet seems to be so entirely lacking. It is a time of crises and every nation at such a time must be willing to sacrifice some things to obtain others. The illustration of Japan is vivid here. The abolishing of the old feudalism is a matter of history and has resulted in a great good to the Japanese. Without the abolition of Feudalism, Japan could have made no headway. China must be prepared to make such sacrifices and not until then will the mere veneer that has been and is taking place in the government be changed to a per-good for China.

Finally, and more important than all, there must be a moral and a spiritual change in the Chinese. There is today a little lump of leaven in the great mass of meal and until the lump is leavened here is little hope of much permanent good. I refer to the Christian leaven that has been started here. There are 150,000 Christians mostly on the coast, in the coast provinces, but the Christian schools are the only real hope at present for competent teachers and they cannot exert their influence until some of the heathen rites are taken away. Worship of Confucius and sacrificing to his tablet are some of the things that keep the only really educated classes from doing what they could. However, there is room for hope in that there are many Christian schools and many Christian men and women, who love their country and who are the real hope of the new China.

The Northern Oratorical League Contest

By Byron C. Kuhlman, '06.

Secretary of the Northern Oratorical League.

The 16th annual Northern Oratorical League contest was held at Oberlin, May fourth. Michigan represented by Mr. Kyugoro Sui Iuni, won first place, Mr. Reed of Northwestern, second and Wisconsin's representative, Mr. McMahon, third. We had hoped for another victory for Wisconsin but perhaps two in succession was too much to expect. Certainly Wisconsin could not have been represented more worthily than by Mr. McMahon.

For the victor we have nothing but praise. Laboring under the tremendous disadvantage of speaking in a foreign language, which he has acquired since coming to Michigan, he won the hearts of his audience by the way in which he presented the aims and ideals of his country. Mr. Iuni clearly won the audience as none of the other speakers succeeded in doing.

The first speaker, Mr. Goodenough of Oberlin, spoke of Ruskin's Message to Our Age. Mr. Goodenough's subject was treated in an essayistic rather than oratorical form. He spoke in slow even tones with little attempt at rhetorical effect.

Mr. McMahon, like the first speaker, labored under the disadvantage of a poor place on the program but he spoke in an easy confident manner and as he pictured the stirring Lincoln-Douglas debates, he drew the sympathy of the old abolitionist town.

Mr. Cunningham of Iowa, speaking on Hamilton and the New Individualism, really deserved a better place than he got. Mr. Cunningham had rather a deep study of Hamilton's character—too deep it

would seem for the average person to appreciate, or to be expressed in a fifteen minute oration.

Mr. Driggs of Chicago, spoke on the Inner Light of Americanism. It was an indictment of the prevalent disregard of law and lack of interest in public affairs.

"The Passing of the Home" was the subject of Miss Way of Minnesota, and was perhaps the most scholarly of all the orations. It was a plea for the preservation of the home which the increasing employment of women in factories and other industries is tending to break up.

The next speaker was the diminutive Mr. Iuni. He presented in a clever and striking manner "The Mission of New Japan," to open China, the bee-hive nation, to the world. His words came straight from the heart and they went straight to the hearts of his audience. In short staccato sentences, he told of the aims, ambitions and ideals of his native country. Frequently he was interrupted by the applause of the audience.

The last speaker, Mr. Frank N. Reed of Northwestern, spoke on War and Public Opinion. The whole thought of his oration is summed up in the single sentence: "Hasten the time when patriotism will not mean the mutilation of human beings."

	Judges			Totals
	Carpenter	Price	Gillette	
Goodeonugh (Oberlin)	5	4	2	11
McMahon (Wisconsin)	4	2	4	10
Cunningham (Iowa)...	2	7	7	16
Driggs (Chicago).....	6	5	5	16
Miss Way (Minnesota)	7	6	3	16
Iuni (Michigan).....	3	1	1	5
Reed (Northwestern)..	1	2	6	9

Michigan—first; Northwestern—second; Wisconsin—third.

The contest as a whole was re-

markably strong and, as the marks indicate, very close. We wish that Wisconsin would give such support to oratory as does Oberlin. The attendance of 1,500 was remarkable for a

town of only 5,000 or 6,000 population. The contest was well managed by the Oberlin men; their guests received most courteous treatment.

The Message of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates

Oration Delivered by Edward M. McMahon, '07, at the Northern Oratorical League Contest at Oberlin, May 4.

Two principles have ever been in conflict. The one involves the common right of the many; the other, the special privilege of the few. In the effort to harmonize these antagonistic principles, men have died and nations have been torn asunder. Throughout our own history many phases of this conflict have appeared; but by far the most important was the issue of negro slavery. For nearly one hundred years our statesmen sought to harmonize the foes of slavery who believed in the right of the many and the friends of slavery who contended for the privilege of the few. The event which finally brought to an end this fruitless effort to harmonize right and wrong was the debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. Of these debates and of their message, I shall speak tonight.

When the federal constitution, recognizing slavery, was adopted the South as well as the North regarded slavery with disfavor; both sections then believed that this iniquity was in the course of gradual extinction. But when cotton through slave labor became king, the opinions of the South changed. No longer did she regard slavery as a necessary evil. Through John C. Calhoun she declared slavery to be "the most safe and stable basis for free institutions." Slavery gradually attained monstrous

proportions. It perverted courts, dictated legislation, dominated presidents, demoralized the people. Finally it reigned supreme in the South; and as new states were admitted into the Union it sought to extend its power. Political prophets declared that the equilibrium of the free and the slave states must be preserved; each section must have an equal voice in the senate. For one hundred years the only feasible solution seemed to be some form of compromise.

This policy was championed by Stephen A. Douglas. No sooner had the Compromise of 1850 restored tranquility than he renewed the agitation. With the Kansas-Nebraska Bill he repealed the Missouri Compromise—a compact which he himself had formerly declared to have had "an origin akin to the constitution"—thus opening to slavery territory beyond the Mississippi which had been especially dedicated to freedom. The operations of the Fugitive Slave Law, the guerilla warfare on the plains of Kansas; the Dred Scott Decision which legalized slavery in any state—even these events failed to arouse the slumbering North to the full significance of the concerted action of southern statesmen. Some one must make that significance known. It was in this gloomiest hour of all that a voice like the voice of old

crying in the wilderness spoke these prophetic words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." This man was Abraham Lincoln.

Such was the status of slavery in 1858 when Douglas, a candidate for re-election to the national senate, stood for harmony between the friends of freedom and slavery. Opposed to him was Lincoln; who, seeing the real weakness of his compromising opponent and feeling that the right or the wrong, freedom or slavery, must ultimately prevail, challenged Douglas to a series of debates before the tribunal of the people.

The contest seemed indeed one-sided. The matchless triumvirate—Webster, Clay and Calhoun—had passed away. Davis, Seward and Chase had not yet come into prominence. Douglas was the leading statesman of the day. High-spirited, aggressive, brilliant; a tireless fighter and a master of men and measures, for nearly a decade he had dictated the compromising slavery legislation. Possessing the magnetic eloquence of Clay, the unyielding logic of Calhoun, and something of the godlike presence of Webster, he was the most trenchant debater of the time. His Popular Sovereignty theory had a bewitching effect—it was believed that he had found the final solution of the perplexing problem. His profound sincerity, unswerving devotion and winning personality, together with his magical doctrine of popular sovereignty, combined to make Douglas the most conspicuous and powerful man in public life.

His antagonist was of an altogether different type. Lincoln was scarcely known beyond the confines of Illinois, while Douglas possessed an international reputation. Douglas enjoyed the prestige gained

from three terms of service in the national senate; Lincoln had served but two years in the lower house of Congress. Douglas was unrivalled in forensic skill; Lincoln's power as a debater had not been tested. The political doctrine of Douglas was based upon the precedents of a century; conservative people were apt to class Lincoln with the unpopular abolitionists. Douglas was blessed with every form of manly beauty; Lincoln was tall, gaunt, muscular, ungainly. His rugged features bore the furrows of hardship. "The sadness of Stephen stoned, of Christ crucified" suffused his countenance. Douglas had all the attributes of success; Lincoln apparently had but few.

But behind this outward lack of equipment, behind this mysterious personality, was latent the source of matchless power. Lincoln was the incarnation of truth. When shortsighted advisors warned him that to voice his prophetic message would mean political death, he exclaimed: "Friends, this thing has been retarded long enough. If it is decreed that I should go down, let me go down linked with the truth; let me die in the advocacy of what is right." Armed with the moral conviction of a righteous cause, this uncouth western attorney encountered the Little Giant.

This contest became more than a senatorial campaign. The eyes of the nation centered upon Illinois. The people gathered in jubilant excitement at the appointed places. They came an unthinking multitude; they departed pondering in silence. The friends of slavery throughout the nation recognized the cause of Douglas as theirs; and as the battle proceeded the friends of freedom gained confidence in this heretofore unknown leader. Thoughtful citizens saw that the exponents of two conflicting schools of thought—compromise and justice—were in deadly

struggle. Who could witness such a contest unmoved?

Douglas at once threw Lincoln upon the defensive. Seizing upon his opponent's "house-divided-against-itself" prediction, Douglas artfully declared that Lincoln was for a sectional warfare until one or the other should be subdued. Such misrepresentation Lincoln denied. He said that he was merely making a prophecy; not stating a policy. Douglas further charged Lincoln with being an abolitionist, which then meant extreme radicalism, violence, ultimately a civil war. Lincoln, believing that slavery would gradually be extinguished if confined to the slave states, replied that he had no desire to interfere with the institution where it was already established; he maintained merely that slavery should extend no farther. Douglas denounced Lincoln as an advocate of negro equality. Lincoln replied that he contended for equality of races in one respect only. He said: "In the right to eat the bread which his own hands earn, the negro is my equal, the equal of Judge Douglas and the equal of every man."

Lincoln in turn made the attack. When he spoke, he was transformed; his tragic face brightened, his gray eyes grew anxious, his untrained voice rang out with conviction. In following to its irresistible conclusion his rival's Popular Sovereignty idea, he declared: "It means if one man chooses to enslave another, no third man has a right to object." He forced the issue from that of compromise to that of the right or wrong of slavery. He maintained that if slavery were right, he himself and all who opposed its extension were wrong; but if slavery were not right, Douglas and all who championed its extension were wrong. Clearly seeing the inconsistency between Popular Sovereignty which gave to the peo-

ple of a territory the right to decide for themselves whether or not a territory should become a free state, and the Dred Scott Decision which legalized slavery in any state or territory, Lincoln demanded of Douglas: "Can the people of a United States territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?" Douglas, confronted by a fatal dilemma, faced the crisis of his career. To answer "No" would repudiate Popular Sovereignty. To answer "Yes" would repudiate the Dred Scott Decision. "No" would offend the North; "Yes" would offend the South. Douglas artfully replied that slavery, though constructively present, could be excluded by unfriendly legislation. Lincoln's remorseless logic exposed this Freeport heresy by showing that Douglas meant no less than that "slavery can lawfully be driven out under the local law from a place where it can lawfully go under the supreme law." This was the blow from which Douglas never recovered. By antagonizing the South, he divided his party in 1860 and made possible the election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States.

The effects of these debates were far-reaching. Their echoes resounded from ocean to ocean. At home and in public, in village tavern and in metropolitan hotel, in country town house and in city hall, men discussed this all-absorbing problem. Discarding the radicalism of the abolitionist, Lincoln had proclaimed a truth far beyond the senatorship, beyond the presidency, beyond a possible civil war: No man shall eat in idleness the bread which others earn.

But, you say, the truth thus proclaimed was not final. Did it not take four years of civil strife to purge this nation of slavery? It

did. But men must know for what they give "their last full measure of devotion." And when the "house divided against itself" threatened to fall, the spirit of liberty and union aroused by these debates brought forth the nations defenders. They "Came as the winds come when forests are rended,

Came as the waves come when navies are stranded."

And after a war which lasted until more than the equal of "every drop of blood drawn by the lash" was spilled upon the battle-field, the sun of emancipation lighted up the faces of an unfettered people and shone in benediction upon four million of men made free.

For present-day problems these debates have real significance. Although the few no longer hold the many in physical bondage, there are other aspects of this struggle. The negro enfranchised, but still a problem; the treatment of subject races in the Orient; the economic oppression when enormous power is centered in great monopolies; the antagonism of labor and capital—these are modern phases of this eternal conflict between the common right of the many and the special privilege of the few. Upon the correct solution of these problems depends the future of this nation, upon it rests the prosperity of our people. The message of these debates rings out: compromise with injustice is always a temporary expedient; justice will prevail when

uncompromising righteousness is the watchword of our nation. The people will follow again in the leadership of men like Lincoln whose statesmanship was based upon the bedrock of morality; who placed righteousness above personal and party considerations; and in the face of probable defeat bravely voiced the truth. Following such consecrate leadership we as a people shall be lifted to the plane of uncompromising justice. Such is the message of these debates.

There are other men and other events in our anti-slavery struggle worthy of our memory. Garrison, Phillips and Lovejoy, the agitators who helped prepare the way; Gettysburg, the decisive battle, where thousands performed their splendid service—these a re-united people will ever remember. But when the dimmer outlines of this fateful period have disappeared, no incident will stand out with greater clearness than these debates which touched the public conscience, dispelled the doubts of tens of thousands and forced the issue of slavery from that of compromise to that of righteousness. This memory will give inspiration to a people determined that right must prevail. Then shall our people, freed at last from all forms of human bondage, repeat the sentiment of Garrison when, standing beside the tomb of Calhoun, he exclaimed: "Down into a grave deeper than this, the institution of slavery is gone."

University Hall--Past and Present

By Lou's Bridgman, '06.

After a lapse of nearly half a century, historic University Hall, the center from which thousands of alumni have gone forth to every part of the globe, is today taking on proportions which will render it one of

the most imposing buildings on the upper campus. The completion of the new north wing, a duplicate of the south wing, the work on which is now actively in progress, will add a charm which even alumni of early

days who have become attached to the picturesque old building will not be slow to recognize. By the opening of the next academic year University Hall will stand a perfectly proportioned whole, combining the elements of harmony and beauty in a rare degree.

The contract for the construction of the new wing is held by T. C. McCarthy, of Madison, who built the gymnasium, Science Hall, the recently completed Chemical building and Association Hall, and other University buildings. The contract calls for the completion of the wing by October 1, 1906.

The addition will cost \$75,000. The material to be used is local sandstone. In common with the other parts of the building it will be three stories in height, above the basement. The intention originally was to provide quarters on the first floor for the administrative offices of the University, but these plans were changed when the arrangements were made for an Administration building at the foot of the campus. The new wing will therefore be devoted entirely to classrooms. These accommodations are sorely needed, the addition of the south wing a few years ago being but a temporary relief to the overcrowded conditions prevailing during the last decade.

University Hall, although known as the main building, was not the first structure to rise on the campus. North Hall was erected in 1850-'51, at a cost of \$20,000, and was first occupied in September, 1851. South Hall was built in 1855 and cost \$21,000. At that period the University had a commons, for both these buildings contained dormitories besides the class-rooms.

In their ninth annual report (1855), the regents said: "To provide suitable accommodations for the extended means of instruction and for the increasing demand for board and rooms, it has become a matter of strict ne-

cessity to proceed to the erection of the main edifice of the University." The natural site for the building, in the minds of the regents, was the top of the hill, and from an aesthetic point of view no other location could with reason have been contemplated. Indeed, one might travel all over America and find nowhere an eminence more appropriate for the central building of a seat of learning or grander in its surroundings and in the view presented than the crest of University hill.

Apparently in the minds of the regents the purposes to which the new building was to be devoted were to be all-inclusive. It was expected to contain rooms for recitations and lectures, a library, a cabinet and apparatus, an astronomical observatory, and a working laboratory. There were also to be a chapel, the principal dining-hall for the use of the students, and suitable apartments for the residence of the families of two members of the faculty. The regents evidently had little conception of the future growth of the institution, for they modestly add: "All the departments in science, literature, and arts, and in the professional schools of medicine and law will find ample accommodations in the proposed edifice." "Its completion and occupation," it is added in conclusion, "will constitute the true beginning of the University era—the point towards which our past action has been strictly and properly preparatory."

The admission of women to the University was another consideration to which the erection of the main building called attention. In 1857 the regents declared that "the completion of the central edifice will open the way to the admission of female pupils of the normal and other departments of the University. It is alleged that public sentiment in Wisconsin is not yet ripe for dispensing with separate female schools; still the board deems it right to prepare to

meet the wishes of those parents who desire University culture for their daughters, by extending to all the privileges of the institution. The residence of the families of the faculty in the buildings, and the admirable conduct of the commons hall, will render the membership of female students pleasant, economical, and safe."

In conformity with the recommendations of the regents, the legislature passed an act, approved February 28, 1857, to the effect that "the commissioners of the school and University lands" were "authorized and directed to loan to the University fund a sum not exceeding \$40,000, for the construction of the main edifice of the State University." This building, the board reported, was "to contain all the public rooms required in an institution of learning of the first class."

In its annual report for 1857 the board states that it "adopted a plan for the edifice, of the Roman Doric style of architecture, combining beauty of outline with convenience of internal arrangement. The drawings were provided by William Tinsley, Esq., of Indianapolis, an architect of experience and distinction. The edifice will contain a chapel; a lecture room for each department, with study annexed for the use of the professor; apartments for library, apparatus, cabinet, and for collections in natural science and in art." To James Campbell of Madison was given the contract for the construction of the building, at a cost of \$36,500. This amount covered the entire work except the necessary grading, the finishing of the attic story, the finishing and equipment of the public rooms and the cost of furnaces. Its entire cost, however, including the necessary work for its surroundings, was over \$60,000. It was hoped to complete the building by the opening of the school year in 1858. For various reasons its construction was greatly retarded. The excavation and the laying of the substructure and the basement story were all

that could be accomplished in 1857. In 1858 the building was closed in. In 1859, "after a delay or more than one year beyond the time originally contemplated, and passing through and surmounting perpetual embarrassments," say the building committee, "we are enabled to announce, with a feeling of relief and satisfaction, that the central edifice is finally completed and ready for the use for which it was intended." To the structure was given the name of University Hall.

Other interests than the instructional were given consideration in the construction of the building. The literary societies, only two of which existed in those days, were recognized by the finishing off of two rooms on the top floor; the one at the north end was occupied by Athenae, that at the south end was assigned to Hesperia. The library, also, which up to 1860 had been provided for in South Hall, was moved to the room prepared for it in the new University Hall. For twenty years the library was housed in this building, its removal to the newly-completed Library Hall being accomplished in 1880.

The present group of buildings on the campus, all of them devoted to class and laboratory work, emphasizes in a striking degree the marvelous growth of the University. Only about thirty-five years ago, all the instruction offered was given in University Hall, and this was the condition that prevailed until the completion of the old Science Hall in 1877. Not only was the engineering instruction given in the "main edifice," but the chemical laboratory was established in the cellar. The erection of Science Hall provided adequate quarters for the scientific departments. This structure, however, was burned in 1884, and in its place rose the present mammoth Science Hall at the foot of the campus. Into this building some of the literary departments were removed from University Hall, the German and Scandinavian language de-

partments being assigned quarters in the remodelled North Hall. This was the first time that literary departments were assigned rooms outside of University Hall.

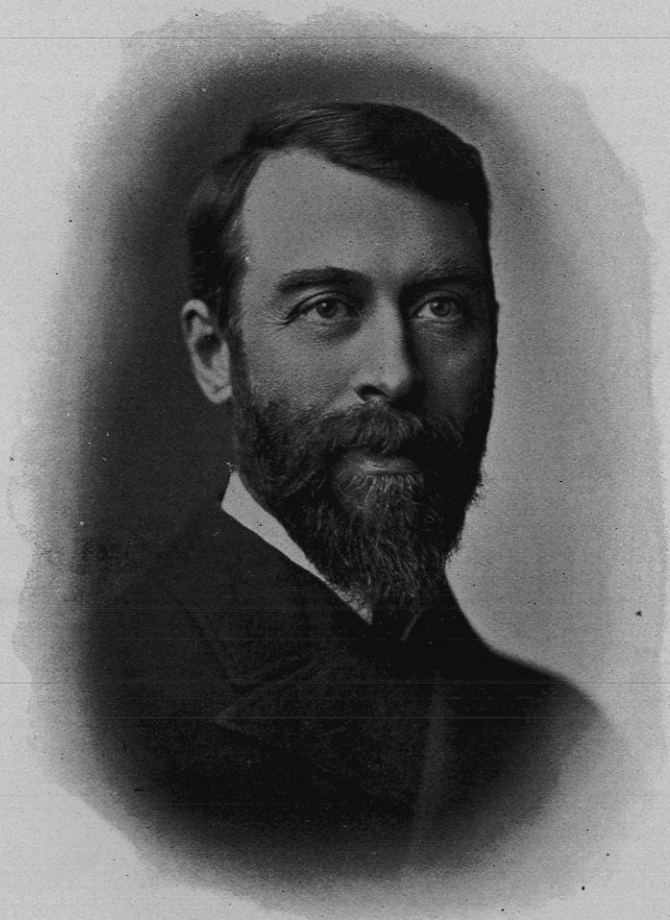
For several years after the close of the decade 1860-1870, University Hall took on the character of an armory. There was no other suitable place where military drill could be held. At last the regents appropriated \$4,000 for the erection of the building known as the old "gym," on the brow of the hill north-west of the main hall. Here the military department had its home until, one memorable night in June, 1891, it went up in smoke. For many years, therefore, the only building available for the general purposes of instruction was University Hall, for North Hall and South Hall were used entirely for dormitories for the men, and Ladies Hall, erected in 1871, for the women. In their report for 1881 the regents referred to University Hall as "wholly unfit for the purpose of recitation rooms, to which it is necessarily appropriated; the health of the students and of the faculty is constantly imperiled by ill-heated, badly ventilated and overcrowded rooms." The legislature of 1881 was appealed to for an appropriation for the remodelling of the building, but a measure to that end was defeated. In 1882, a similar bill was introduced and passed. Accordingly \$10,000 was allowed for the reconstruction of the hall, which was to include the installation of a system of ventilation and steam-heating.

These improvements were satisfactory for only a decade. The enlargement of the University was going on in every direction, and University Hall was being overworked to provide suitable quarters for the constantly increasing branches of instruction. In 1893, when the building was again badly in need of renovation, President Adams said in his report: "It is questionable whether any city or village in Wisconsin would toler-

ate for a single year a school building in the condition that is now presented by University Hall. The accommodations afforded by the building, moreover, were provided when the University had not more than a fifth part of the number of students that are now in constant attendance. Nor has the erection of subsequent buildings much relieved the pressure." From 1895 to 1898 improvements were made on the building costing nearly \$13,000. The means of heating and ventilating were made more adequate and the lecture rooms more accessible, the system of drainage was put in excellent condition and the exterior appearance of the building greatly improved.

In the president's report for 1896 President Adams cites the fact that despite the increased facilities in the remodelled University Hall, and the removal of overflow classes to the Law, Agricultural, and Science buildings, additional class-rooms were still sorely needed. Another enlargement of University Hall was therefore suggested. He also urged that the legislature make an appropriation for a water-tower, the tank in the dome of University Hall—placed there in 1876—being inadequate to the demands made upon it by the Capitol and the University. These recommendations were heeded by the legislature. In 1898 the regents were enabled to build a new portico, a new dome, and a south wing as large as the original building, thus more than doubling the former accommodations. These changes and the new addition were made at a cost of \$55,000.

With the north wing at present being constructed, old University Hall will stand massive and imposing. Perfect symmetry will mark its outlines. To this general appearance the beholder will instinctively add the charm of the commanding position which it occupies, and will pronounce it unsurpassed among college halls in America.



EVERIS A. HAYES, '82

California Congressman and Newspaper Publisher. The plant of one of Mr. Hayes' papers, the San Jose Mercury, was wrecked in the recent earthquake

Commencement

All alumni should, if possible, be present at the Commencement exercises, June 17-21, inclusive. Four classes will have reunions, and many more will be represented among the returning alumni. The program follows:

Sunday, June the 17th—

4:00 p. m. Armory Hall—Baccalaureate Address, Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago.

Monday, June the 18th—Class Day.

10:00 a. m. Upper Campus—Ivy Exercises of the Graduating Class.

2:30 p. m. Library Hall—Class Day Exercises.

8:00 p. m. Fuller Opera House—Class Play, by members of the Graduating Class.

11:00 p. m. Lower Campus—Pipe of Peace Ceremony.

Tuesday, June the 19th—Alumni Day.

10:00 a. m. University Hall—Annual Business Meeting of the Alumni Association.

1:00 p. m. Armory Hall—Alumni Dinner.

Wednesday, June the 20th.

9:00 a. m. Upper Campus—University Procession.

9:30 a. m. Armory Hall—Commencement Exercises.

3:00 p. m. Orchestral Concert, by Bach's Milwaukee Orchestra.

4:00-6:00 p. m. The President's House—Reception to the alumni and other friends of the University, by President and Mrs. Van Hise.

8:30 p. m. Armory Hall—Promenade Concert.

10:30 p. m. Armory Hall—Alumni Reception and Ball.

The Commencement committee consists of Professor Julius E. Olson, chairman; Professor John G. D. Mack, Professor R. L. V. Lyman, Professor Howard L. Smith, Librarian Walter M. Smith and Professor Charles F. Burgess.

The program of speakers for Class Day follows:

Upper Campus.

Address of Welcome—Ralph W. Col-
lie.

Ivy Planting—Thaddeus H. Brindley.

Ivy Oration—Albert T. Twesme.

Ivy Ode—Marion E. Ryan.

Farewell to Building—Albert L.
Moser.

Library Hall.

Class History—Walter M. Atwood
and Agnes I. Roberts.

Class Poem—Goldie K. Grant.

Class Day Oration—George W.
Blanchard.

Farewell to Under-classmen—Meta E.
Stark.

Junior Response—Alva Cook.

Presentation of Class Memorial—
Charles B. Kuhlman.

Farewell to Faculty—George W. Han-
nan.

Class Prophecy—Frederick L. Holmes
and Maud E. Watrous.

Class Song—Adelaide Miller.
Farewell Address—Ralph W. Collie.

The Commencement Day orators will be as follows:

Peter H. Schram, Miss Bessie Adams, Frederick W. MacKenzie and Ralph Hetzel, Otto Kowalke of the College of Engineering, and Lawrence W. Ledvina of the College of Law.

The Seniors have selected as their class play "Sheridan's School for Scandal." The cast has been selected by the competitive method. A dramatic contest, open to all Seniors, was held and the parts assigned according to ranking in the contest.

Stephen S. Gregory, '70, of Chicago, will act as toast-master at the alumni banquet. The program of speakers is being arranged at the time of writing. M. S. Dudgeon, Law, '95, is chairman of the committee in charge and he states that a brilliant program is already assured.

John M. Nelson, '92, is chairman of the committee on the Alumni Ball, and Mrs. Wm. F. Allen of the Banquet committee.

Bach's Milwaukee orchestra will furnish the music throughout the Commencement exercises. Miss Josephine Gamble, a violinist, of Chicago, will play at the Orchestral Concert.

The University Chronicle

By David W. Bogue, '05.

1855.

Old South Hall was erected.

On March 19, in compliance with the agitation of the various rival denominational colleges, a bill was introduced to repeal the charter of the University, but was later withdrawn.

1865.

The first women graduates of the University, six in number, took their degree from the normal department.

1875.

The legislature donated the Soldiers' Orphan Home on the shores of Lake Monona, to the University.

1885.

The legislature appropriated \$190,000 for the building, heating and

equipping with apparatus, etc., of Science Hall, the machine and carpenter shops, engine and boiler house and the chemical department.

The legislature at this session also provided for a series of farmers' institutes, under the auspices of the Agricultural College.

The new chemical laboratory was completed and opened for work.

1895.

The legislature provided a 1-10 mill tax for general expense of the University and a special 1-5 mill tax for two years for special expenditures, such as dairy barn, etc. It also passed a measure, providing funds for the erection of the State Historical Library Building.

The School of Music was formally launched.

1905.

This year noted the more complete affiliation and connection of "Lawrence" and "Ripon" with the University and also a more stable basis of connection of the work of the Normal schools and the University.

Directly affecting University work too, is the establishment at Oxford,

by Mr. Rhodes, of the "Cecil Rhodes Scholarship."

The Young Men's Christian Association building and the chemistry building were completed.

Wisconsin won the Intercollegiate Oratorical contest for the first time since 1879.

Athletics

By Herman Blum, '08.

Football.

There will be no football games this fall between the Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago. Accepting Wisconsin's view of the football situation, the senate of the University of Chicago, on May 1, decided to cancel its games with Wisconsin and Michigan. Shortly after this action it was announced that Michigan was willing to release Chicago from existing contracts. Acting President Judson, of Chicago University, gave out the following statement:

"It is the opinion of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin that the difficulties relating to football, which they are trying to remedy, come largely from intense rivalry connected with the so-called 'big games.' Accordingly, Wisconsin requested Chicago that no game be scheduled between these institutions for 1906. To this request the University of Chicago has acceded. There is a contract between Michigan and Chicago for 1906, but the Michigan athletic board intimated its willingness to release Chicago if the latter deemed it best. By the action of the university senate, a request for such a release has been sent to Michigan."

It is understood that, like Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago will content themselves with playing the colleges which up to this time in the gridiron world have been designated as "minor." Temporary Manager of Athletics, E. D. Angell, has already made arrangements for games with the Universities of Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa. According to the rules adopted by the conference committee, the schedule this fall is limited to five games. For a short time there was a project under way for interesting one of the "big" eastern colleges in a contest with Wisconsin, but owing to the great expense which this would incur, this idea was not seriously considered.

Warren A. Gelbach, of Lancaster, a junior civil engineer, who played left guard on the 1905 football team, has been chosen captain in place of A. B. Melzner, quarterback, who is barred from participating in intercollegiate games by the conference action.

Baseball.

The baseball season is now at its height at the university. Owing largely to the absence of intercollegiate games, fully 300 men keenly enjoyed

participation in interclass and interfraternity games during the last two weeks. On the average, some six games are played daily on the lower campus, to be sure, not before many enthusiastic spectators, but nevertheless with perfect satisfaction to the players and the organization represented.

The campus has been occupied so persistently, that a game scheduled recently between two fraternities had to be played at six o'clock in the morning, because no other time was available.

Cups for championships have been offered and competition is spirited. The 15 Greek letter fraternities in the league have divided into groups. Each fraternity contends for the championship of the group, and the two winners will cross bats for the cup. Competition in the classes is arranged upon a somewhat similar basis. The literary societies also have teams.

Track.

The first outdoor track meet of the season was held at Camp Randall, on May 5, and while competition was nominally limited to interclass and interfraternity teams, it proved to be an all-University event. In the absence of a regular course of University athletics, this spring, the meet was of unusual interest. The freshman class won the meet with 81 points; the sophomores were second with 63; the seniors third with 28, and the juniors last with 17. Delta Upsilon won the greatest number of points among the fraternities, securing 27, while Sigma Chi won the relay race.

Fifteen points were counted for each event, the first counting five, the second four, etc. According to the custom established by Director Angell, a wooden shield was placed on the wall of the gymnasium for the winning class, the freshman. In the 100-yard dash, Parson's equaled the con-

ference record. In the broad jump, Carsons, freshman, won with 21 feet, one inch.

The result of the meet was as follows:

120 yard high hurdles—Notwick, '09, first; Byron, '08, second; Quarles, '09, third. Time, :17 1-5.

100 yard dash—Parsons, '09, first; Myers, '08, second; Mueller, '07, third. Time, :09 4-5.

220 yard dash—Parsons, '09, first; Schrank, '07, second; Volkman, '07, third. Time, :23.

One mile run—Blankenagle, '09, first; Cooper, '08, second; Hean, '06, third. Time, 5:12 2-5.

440 yard dash—Stemfort, '08, first; Rideout, '08, second; Imbusch, '08, third. Time, :45 4-5.

220 yard low hurdles—Malden, '07, first; Notwick, '09, second; Quarles, '09, third. Time, :27.

Two mile run—Cooper, '08, first; Hean, '06, second; Stephenson, '08, third. Time, 11:19.

880 yard run—Myers, '08, first; Steinfort, '08, second; Walbur, '08, third. Time, 2:16.

Broad jump—Carson, first; Vanderzee, second; Price, third. Distance, 21 feet 6 inches.

High jump—Hughes, first; Notwick, second; Spellman, Carson and Nelson, tied for third. Height, 5 feet 5 inches.

Pole vault—McMillan, first; Frank, second; Hueffner, third. Height, 10 feet 6 inches.

Hammer throw—Messmer, '09, first; Donovan, '06, second; Lerum, '07, third. Distance, 117 feet 10 inches.

Shot put—Howard, '09, first; Hueffner, '06, Gridley, second; '08, third. Distance, 38 feet 6 inches.

Discus throw—Messmer, '09, first; Howard, '09, second; McMillan, '09, third. Distance, 110 feet 8 inches.

Interfraternity relay—Sigma Chi, first; Delta Upsilon, second. Time not given.

Crew.

Anticipating as usual, the annual intercollegiate race on the Poughkeepsie, the Wisconsin crews, favored by good weather, have been practicing in the shells on Lake Mendota, every afternoon. With occasional setbacks and a slight accident now and then, the crews have been making steady and gratifying progress during the last three weeks. In place of the training table, which has been abolished by the conference action, a co-operative student boarding club has been established by the crew squad. Constant changes in the composition of the various crews are being made by Coach O'Dea. There are altogether some 30 candidates who are taking daily work under Mr. O'Dea's direction. The students who are manning the first varsity are all men of experi-

ence, among them, Tracy Burke, coxswain for the third season, Lea, Davis, Burling and Johnson of last year's crew, Wilder and Hine, who rowed on the four-oar last year, Lecisse, who rowed on the varsity two years ago and Bechlem, a promising new man.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul for a race with either the Varsity or the freshman crews. It is not known whether or not the annual race with the cadets from St. John's Military Academy will be held this year. If arrangements can be made, the race will be held on Lake Mendota. Last year the Wisconsin freshmen were beaten at Delafield.

Commodore Cudworth Beye has been making a campaign for raising crew subscriptions. He reports considerable success thus far.

Progress of the University

Wisconsin Wins Nebraska Debate.

By defeating representatives of the University of Nebraska in debate by the unanimous decision of the judges, University of Wisconsin debaters broke Nebraska's record of nine years of continuous victory April 23. This was the first time that representatives of these two institutions had met in debate, Nebraska having formerly defeated the Universities of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota. The subject discussed, was: "Resolved, That in some instances, at least in railroading and mining, it would be a good policy to require employers to pay compensation to their employees for industrial accident." Wisconsin had the negative. Nebraska's team consisted of C. A. Sunderlin, A. C. Hough and E. H. Marvin; Wisconsin's debaters were

J. Earle Baker, Eagle; Harold L. Geisse, Chilton; and Emil Olbrich, Harvard, Ill. The judges were Prof. J. H. Woodburn of Indiana University, Prof. J. E. Macy of Iowa College, and Prof. I. A. Loos of the University of Iowa.

Elect Fellows and Scholars.

The faculty of the University elected 14 graduate fellows and 11 graduate scholars for the next academic year on April 23. The election of scholars in political science, American history and mathematics was postponed. The students chosen for the fellowships were as follows: Philosophy, William L. Bailey, Queen's College; Political Economy, Alexander E. Cance, Macalester College and E. E. Day, Dartmouth College; American

history, Charles H. Ambler, University of Virginia; European history, Jesse Wrench, Cornell University; Greek, Lawrence W. Burdick, University of Missouri; Latin, G. B. Colburn, Brown University; Romance languages, Gertrude Simons, University of Missouri; German, Friedrich Bruns, University of Wisconsin; English, Anna A. Helmholz, University of Wisconsin; Chemistry, Joseph H. Matthews, University of Wisconsin; Physics, Willibald Weniger, University of Wisconsin; Zoology, Christian B. Hardenberg, University of Wisconsin; Botany, A. H. Christman, University of Wisconsin.

The following were elected to graduate scholarships: Philosophy, Maxwell C. Otto, University of Wisconsin; Political Economy, G. D. Hancock, William Jewell College, and Robert Campbell, University of Wisconsin; European history, Fred Duncalf, Beloit College; Greek, Phillip Knowlton, University of Wisconsin; German, Helen A. Rosenstengel, University of Wisconsin; Chemistry, Edward Wolesensky, University of Nebraska; Zoology, Henry H. P. Severin, University of Wisconsin; Mechanical engineering, O. N. Trooien, University of South Dakota; Electrical engineering, L. L. Smith, George Washington University and University of Wisconsin; Chemical engineering, S. G. Engle, University of Indiana.

University Has 3,571 Students.

The catalogue of the University of Wisconsin now in press shows that the attendance this year is the largest in the history of the institution. The total number of students enrolled in all departments is 3,571, an increase of 229 over that of last year. In the past five years the attendance has increased 37 per cent, and in the decade from 1896 to

1906 the attendance has more than doubled, for in 1896 there were 1,712 students, and in 1906, 3,571, an increase of 1,859, or 108 per cent.

New Editors of Literary Magazine.

The board of editors of the University of Wisconsin Literary Magazine for the coming year elected during the early part of the month, and consists of the following students: Editor in chief, Walter S. Underwood, '07, Milwaukee; Associate editors, Lucian H. Cary, '08, Madison; Cora C. Hinkley, '07, Milwaukee; John V. Mulaney, '08, East Troy; Harry F. Parker, '07, Hudson; Irving P. Schauss, '07, Milwaukee. The elections for the board are made on the basis of merit of the contributions submitted and published in the Literary Magazine during the year.

Dedicate New Student Building.

Association hall, the fine new building recently erected by the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Wisconsin, representing an expenditure of \$100,000, was dedicated April 25. It marked the culmination of fourteen years of hard work by students, alumni and faculty interested in providing a common meeting place for the men of the student body. The large place which the building is to take in the life of the students is indicated by the fact that it is open to all, whether association members or not. The new building provides dormitories for 66 students. As soon as funds are available, a restaurant and lunch room are to be additional features.

The total cost of erection of the building was \$61,000, and a mortgage of \$25,000 was placed on the building and its furnishings. Subscriptions amounting to \$62,000 have been made to the building

fund, and \$50,000 of these have already been paid. The lot on which the building stands was bought for \$8,000 some years ago, but today its value has risen to \$20,000, so the total value of the property is estimated at \$100,000. Liberal gifts for the building fund were received from alumni all over the country, from Omaha, New York, Baltimore, and other large cities. Milwaukee contributed the largest sum, Madison and Chicago following. The largest individual contributions were \$5,000 from Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee, for the building, and \$5,000 from Mrs. S. U. Pinney, Madison, for furnishings. E. P. Bacon, Milwaukee, gave \$2,500, and Lindsay Bros., Milwaukee, gave \$2,100. The contributions of the students amounted to between \$3,000 and \$4,000, many individual gifts being \$100. The board of directors, who were active in the canvass, includes Justice J. B. Winslow, president; Prof. W. A. Scott, secretary; E. F. Riley, treasurer; and Prof. M. S. Slaughter, J. M. Boyd, and W. D. Connor of Marshfield.

Charles H. Gaffin, '03, is the present general secretary of the association, having succeeded Leroy B. Smith in 1903. Other student officers are the following: president, F. E. Johnson, '06; vice-president, Edward Wray, '05; recording secretary, O. K. Peck, '07; treasurer, Frank E. Fisher, '06; assistant treasurer, Charles B. Clark, '07. President Johnson has been a member of the 'Varsity crew for several years, as was also Mr. Gaffin, throughout his entire four-year course. The advisory committee includes Prof. M. V. O'Shea, chairman; Professors F. C. Sharp, E. B. Skinner and W. D. Taylor, and Messrs. Emerson Ela, Charles N. Brown and James Ramsay.

Phi Beta Kappa Elections.

On May 10 the University faculty held its annual elections to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, as follows:

Junior class—Helen M. Fay, Madison; Elsie M. Minn, Milwaukee; Ernest G. Grey, Milwaukee; Ruth Goe, Madison; Emil F. Hacker, Arcadia; Selma L. Schubring, Madison and Sidney J. Williams, Milwaukee.

Seniors—John E. Baker, Eagle; Max E. Becher, Milwaukee; John B. Delacey, Viroqua; Martha M. Fay, Madison; Iola P. Johnson, West Salem; Rudolph A. Karges, Burlington; Philip Knowlton, Madison; Maxwell C. Otto, Waukesha; Alice J. Ried, Oconomowoc; Eck C. Roberts, Madison; Frederick T. Thwaites, Madison; Marion Van Velzer, Madison.

On May 12 Herman Karrow, '08, of Milwaukee, speaking the selection *The Miser's Fate* won the first platform contest given at the University under the auspices of the honorary oratorical fraternity, Phi Alpha Tau. Ten speakers competed. A prize cup was given to the winner. Carl Mornshaw, '08, took second.

Walter S. Underwood, commanding company "B" of the University regiment, was awarded first place in the annual competitive drill on May 11, thereby winning the colonelcy for next year. Company "C," commanded by Captain Paul W. Hammersmith was second in the competition. He will be lieutenant colonel. Lee H. Huntley of Company "A" won the gold medal for individual drill. Major John S. Mallory of the Twelfth U. S. infantry, was in charge of the inspection.

Roland B. Roehr of Milwaukee, has been elected general chairman

of the 1908 Badger Board, with Louis Burgess of Milwaukee, as business manager.

Edward M. McMahon, '07, representing the University in the Northern Oratorical League contest at Oberlin, O., on May 4, was awarded third place, with Michigan first and Northwestern second. The contest will be held in Madison next year.

On May 4, the University Graduate club produced Bernard Shaw's comedy, *You Never Can Tell*, with gratifying success. The proceeds are to be used for the equipment of a University stage. On May 15 the club gave a second production of the comedy under the auspices of the Madison Women's club, for the benefit of a children's playground.

Faculty Notes

Professor Amos A. Knowlton died Saturday, April 14, at his home in Madison, 1717 Adams Ave. He was for ten years connected with the English department of the University, quitting it in 1900, on account of a severe attack of nervous prostration. Since that time he has been unable to do any regular work, neither rest, nor medical care, nor change of climate availing to improve his condition.

During all these years of suffering, he retained unchanged the same lovable qualities which had endeared him to so many. His genial smile and kindly words were present to the last.

The many Wisconsin students who studied under him from 1880-90 will learn with regret of the death of their teacher and friend.

Professor Knowlton was only 47 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Tamworth, N. H., in 1859, was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1882 and from Bowdoin in 1886. He married in the same year, taught in Providence, R. I., for two years, then spent two years in study at Leipsic, and in 1890 joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Knowlton leaves a wife and five children the oldest of whom, a son, is at present a Senior in the University. Professor Knowlton was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Professor F. E. Turneure, dean of the college of engineering, was the representative of the University at the inauguration of the new president of the University of Texas.

J. C. Potter, G. I. Kemmerer, R. D. Hall and R. O. Smith spent the Easter vacation on a canoeing trip down the Rock river.

Professor Richard T. Ely was the representative of the faculty at the Franklin celebration at Philadelphia.

Dean H. S. Richards attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Association of American Law Schools at Richmond, Virginia, in April.

Miss Marion Belle Lamont, instructor in elocution, accompanied the musical clubs on their trip to Milwaukee, and gave several readings in connection with the concerts.

Professor E. H. Farrington, professor of dairy husbandry, has gone to a sanitarium at Kenosha for a few weeks rest and treatment.

Professor and Mrs. M. S. Slaughter gave a dinner April 23 for Professor H. C. Emery of Yale University.

President Van Hise spoke before the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, Milwaukee, April 26, on "Earth Movements." He also spoke at the East, West and South Division high schools. During the same afternoon he addressed the teachers

of Milwaukee on the University and the educational interests of the state.

President Van Hise left on May 1 for Washington and New York. At New York he attended the banquet given by the New York alumni of Wisconsin, and at Washington he visited the department of the United States geological survey.

Professor Julius E. Olson responded to a toast "The Norwegian Crisis," at a banquet given by the Norwegians of Milwaukee on May 17, the date of the independence of the

Norwegians and their adoption of a free constitution.

Professor J. B. Parkinson, whose home was ruined by fire February 15, has purchased the Stewart home at 516 Wisconsin avenue. He will reside there and will sell his property on the corner of State and Murray streets. The University club has this property under consideration as a site for its proposed clubhouse.

Miss B. C. Crowe, matron of Chadbourne hall, spent several weeks at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, for the benefit of her health.

The Daily Calendar

APRIL.

Tuesday, 17.—Henry E. Legler, secretary of Wisconsin Free Library commission, formerly city editor of Milwaukee Sentinel, spoke to class in journalism on "Election Night in a Newspaper Office."—Castalia elected following officers: President, Alma Vater; vice-president, Letta Whelan; secretary, Dorothea Moll; treasurer, Caroline D. Cogswell.—Mass meeting held at Library hall to arouse interest in Nebraska debate.

Wednesday, 18.—Prof. E. C. Roeder gave illustrated lecture before Germanistische Gesellschaft on the subject, "Auf den Pfaden Wilhelm Tells."—Glee clubs gave popular concert at First Congregational church.—Funeral of Prof. A. A. Knowlton held in Madison.—University orchestra gave concert at Evansville under auspices of Evansville high school.—W. G. Bruce, editor of American School Board Journal, Milwaukee, addressed University Press club on "Class and Trade Journalism." Herman Blum, '08, delivered an oration on "The Citizen and the Newspaper."—Long

Fellows' club elected to membership: T. W. Floete, R. Hetzel, C. K. Wright, W. R. Curkeet, J. W. Bradshaw, Prof. R. H. Hess.—Senior class awarded contract for printing commencement programs to E. A. Wright, Philadelphia.—Lynn Smith and Theodore Stempffel were elected to membership in University Press club.—Caduceus, pre-medic society, was granted representation on 1908 Badger board.

Thursday, 19.—Harald Heide, Norwegian violinist, assisted by Miss Genevieve C. Smith, of University school of music, gave concert at Library hall.—Prof. J. A. Woodburn, University of Indiana, Prof. Jesse E. Macy, Iowa college, and Prof. Isaac A. Loos, University of Iowa, were selected as judges for Wisconsin-Nebraska debate.—Glee and mandolin clubs gave concert at Plymouth Congregational church, Milwaukee.—Junior engineers returned from annual inspection trip to Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Niagara.—President Van Hise spoke at meeting of Chemical club on the relation of chemistry to geology.—At annual

banquet of Y. M. C. A., addresses were made by President Van Hise, Prof. F. C. Sharp, Prof. B. H. Meyer, State Secretary F. E. Anderson, and Senator J. M. Whitehead. Relief fund of \$54.79 for San Francisco sufferers was raised.—Professors Storm Bull and Murray C. Beebe, of engineering department, presented papers at meeting of Science club.

Friday, 20.—Musical clubs gave a concert at Milwaukee-Downer college.—Dr. J. L. Kind presented a paper on "Edward Young in Germany," before the Wissenschaftliche Abteilung.—First of inter-class baseball games was played.—Wisconsin was awarded unanimous verdict in first debate with Nebraska, at Library hall, Wisconsin upholding affirmative of question of employers' compensation to employes for industrial accidents.—U. W. Engineers' club elected following officers: President, W. C. Rath, '06; vice-president, A. Delgado, '06; secretary and treasurer, E. F. Rice, '08; censor, R. Biersach, '06; assistant censor, G. J. Jenista, '06.

Saturday, 21.—Naval ball at gymnasium netted \$175 for the crew.—Woman's society, the Darning club, organized.—Phi Alpha Tau, oratorical fraternity, banquetted Nebraska debating team at Keeley's.—Freshman class awarded numerals to its championship basketball five.—Cosmopolitan club discussed "Present Phases of Immigration."

Sunday, 22.—Miss Julia Winn, national secretary of student volunteer movement, spoke at joint meeting of Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.—Bush and Rogers were credited with places on all-western basketball team.

Monday, 23.—"The School for Scandal" was chosen for senior class play, cast to be selected on the competitive plan.—Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity initiated William A. Co-

well, '06; William L. Kelsey, '06; Arnold Law, '06; Thomas J. Mahon, '07; Charles W. French, '08; Lawrence N. Conlan, '08; Robert P. Ferry, '08; James D. Foley, '08; Ralph D. Hetzel, '08; Edgar G. Cole, '08.

Tuesday, 24.—Prof. H. C. Emery, Yale University, gave first of three lectures on economics.—Sophomore civil engineers elected Badger board representatives as follows: Hilbert C. Wallber, Milwaukee; Walter J. Goodske, Milwaukee; James O. Reed, Madison.

Wednesday, 25.—Graduate club presented Bernard Shaw's comedy "You Never Can Tell" at Y. M. C. A. auditorium, proceeds to provide equipment of auditorium stage.—Nora Samlag program devoted to Norwegian poet Henrik Wergeland.—Pupils of Mrs. Inga Sandberg, school of music, assisted by Miss Lyla Ransom, gave fifty-eighth student recital.—Junior laws defeated agrics in inter-class baseball league by score of 13 to 6.—Senior girls won first of inter-class basketball games by defeating freshman; score 12 to 9.—Dr. E. A. Birge addressed members of Caduceus, pre-medical society, on "Huxley as Seen in His Essays."—Lieutenants Charles A. Mercein, '08, Miles W. Birkett, '08, and E. F. Rice, '08, were initiated into Scabbard and Blade.

Thursday, 26.—Mrs. A. W. Moore addressed the Music Study club.—Senior smoker held at Keeley's, addressed by Professors C. R. Fish, S. H. Goodnight, E. A. Gilmore, D. E. Burchell, A. W. Richter, R. L. V. Lyman, and Coach O'Dea.—Contract was let for construction of a new cinder track at Camp Randall.—At meeting of Chemical club Dr. William F. Koelker presented paper on "Recent Results in the Chemistry of the Albumens."—University of Wisconsin experiment station received appropriation of \$5,000 as

provided by bill recently passed by congress increasing income of all experiment stations.

Friday, 27.—Raymond B. Frost, Stevens Point; Douglas Anderson, North Crandon, and Homer H. Benton, Richland Center, defending the open shop, won Athenae's semi-public debate over Julius O. Roehl, Milwaukee; Obert Sletten, La Crosse, and Thurman L. Hood, La Crosse.—Hesperia's semi-public debaters were elected as follows: W. S. Von Kaltenborn and C. F. Vreeland, closers; C. J. Te Selle, V. T. Thayer, C. W. Lowe.—Hesperian sophomores elected Ray M. Stroud and W. Kelly as representatives on 1908 Badger board.—Association Hall, new building of Young Men's Christian association, was formally opened by a reception for students and townspeople.—John Hickey, formerly janitor of gymnasium and rubber for football team, was elected janitor of city hall by Madison common council.—Miss Leslie Spence will represent Pythia as Junior-Ex orator in 1907.

Sunday, 29.—Co-operative student boarding club was started by members of crew squad.

Monday, 30.—Warren A. Gelbach, left guard, was elected captain of 1906 football team in place of A. B. Melzner, debarred by conference action.—Sophomore girls' basketball team defeated senior girls by score of 22 to 13.

MAY.

Tuesday, 1.—Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, lectured on "The Responsibility of the Schools for Public Health."—Sophomore male "hill" students elected Badger board representatives as follows: Theodore C. Stempffel, Indianapolis, Ind.; William J. Goldschmidt, Milwau-

kee; Lawrence B. Webster, Marshfield; Roy Stephenson, Sturgeon Bay; Roland Roehr, Milwaukee.

Wednesday, 2.—University Press club banquetted at Keeley's. Addresses by Albert O. Barton, '96, editor of Wisconsin State Journal; Robert Knoff, '01, city editor of Madison Democrat; Col. O. G. Munson, private secretary to Gov. Davidson; Col. W. J. Anderson, '96, and Henry E. Legler, secretary of Wisconsin Free Library commission.—Germanistische Gesellschaft presented "Kartoffelspiele" at Library hall.—Walter S. Underwood, '07, Milwaukee, was elected editor-in-chief of Wisconsin Literary Magazine for 1906-'07.—Freshman crew rowed on Lake Monona.—Pi Beta Phi won the cup in girls' bowling league contest.

Thursday, 3.—Geological students made trip to Baraboo district.—Glee and Mandolin clubs gave concert in auditorium of Great Northern, at annual banquet of Chicago alumni of University of Wisconsin.—Sophomore girls elected representatives to 1908 Badger board as follows: Mary L. Spence and Deborah M. Jenkins, Chadbourne hall; Marie A. Kasten, Alpha Phi; Margaret L. Horan, Gamma Phi Beta; Winnifred B. Merrill, Delta Gamma; Helen Johnson, Chi Omega; Edna Brown, Kappa Kappa Gamma.—Chemical club elected officers for next year as follows: President, Dr. William F. Koelker; vice-president, Dr. Ralph O. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Roy Dykes Hall.—Dendrology club visited Wingra Park on a tree-study mission.

Friday, 4.—Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike, Northwestern University, addressed Language and Literature club on "The Beginnings of Elizabethan Tragedy."—Senior class gave second party at Library hall.

—Edward M. McMahon, '07, was awarded third place in Northern Oratorical League contest at Oberlin, O.—Musical clubs gave concert at Elgin, Ill.

Saturday, 5.—First outdoor track meet of the season held at Camp Randall.—Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held a joint social at Association hall.

At the Secretary's Desk

In a well known weekly periodical, a certain fictitious Tracer of Lost Persons has been the leading character in a number of interesting tales, in which, for a remuneration he finds people whom other people cannot find. The Secretary would very much like to have his services. But since this is somewhat impracticable, he asks you to become with him, tracers of lost persons, and to send him any information you may have, about the following graduates of the University of Wisconsin, last heard from at the address given, who have not yet been accurately located:

Philip C. Slaughter, '59, New York.
Frank Waterman, '63, Madison, Wis.

Ella U. Turner, '69, Chicago, Ill. (Mrs. Jud. C. Pierce).

Michael W. Pepper, '71, Escondido, Cal.

Chas. E. Laverty, '72, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John J. Swift, '74, Darlington, Wis.
Mills Van Wagenen, '74, Darlington, Wis.

Carrie A. Barber, '75, Baltimore, Md. (Mrs. W. G. Chandler).

Sarah C. Ames, '76, Ames, Iowa (Mrs. C. C. Smith).

Leonora Northrop, '80, Clinton, Wis.

Albert E. Schaub, '80, Ripon, Wis.
Gerhard H. Balg, '81, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles R. Warren, '81, New York.
Albert T. Gamble, '82, New Orleans, La.

Clarence D. VanWie, '83, Ontario, Cal.

Charles H. Thomas, '83, Joplin, Mo.
Sarah W. Gallett, '86, Minneapolis, Minn. (Mrs. Edw. N. Smith).

Samuel F. Grubb, '87, Stanley, Wis.
Robert S. Kolliner, '87, Minneapolis, Minn.

Joseph Rice, '88, Butte, Mont.
Carlisle R. Clarke, '90, New York, N. Y.

Rudolph H. Mueller, '90, Davenport, Iowa.

Charlotte C. Burgess, '92, Sioux City, Ia.

James Milton Moore, '92, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph T. Lindley, '93, Randolph, Wis.

Charles F. Austin, '84, San Antonio, Tex.

George Burton, '95, Independence, Ia.

Ole Callecod, '95.

Mary Campbell, '95, Milwaukee, Wis.

Janet R. Perkins, '95, Washington, D. C.

Clara G. Jones, '96, Neenah, Wis.
Mary Spence, '96, Fond du Lac, Wis.

John H. Bacon, '97, Chicago, Ill.

Laura M. Guenther, '97, Palmer, Ore.

Clarence J. Luby, '97, Virginia, Minn.

Henry A. Perkins, '97, Searchlight, Nev.

William S. Ferris, '98, Milwaukee, Wis.

D. A. Hanks, '98, Madison, Wis.
Knutd Knudtson, '98, Rice Lake, Wis.

George M. Link, '98, Madison, Wis.

Frank X. Koltes, '99, Madison, Wis.
 Frank W. Lyle, '99, Red Lodge,
 Minn.

Maud Sykes, '99, Green Bay, Wis.
 Adeline O. White, '99, Hamilton,
 Mont.

Clarence W. Eastman, '00, Mari-
 nette, Wis.

Gustav Fernekes, '00, Milwaukee,
 Wis.

Arthur A. Koch, '00, Madison, Wis.

Francis E. McKenna, '00, Kewau-
 nee, Wis.

Patrick Nohelty, '00, Lake Geneva,
 Wis.

Gertrude C. Schmidt, '00, North-
 ampton, Mass.

Enoch W. Underwood, '00, Min-
 neapolis, Minn.

Horace E. Cutler, '01, Decorah, Ia.

Alice E. Gregory, '01, Stevens
 Point, Wis.

Allen S. Neilson, '01, Milwaukee,
 Wis.

Carl E. Nelson, '01, Chicago, Ill.

George A. H. Senn, '01, Chicago,
 Ill.

Normal Graduates.

Anna Macarthur, '67, San Fran-
 cisco, Cal.

Carrie Nelson, '67, Elk River, Minn.
 (Mrs. Amos Houlton).

Law.

Byron E. Brown, '72, Madison, Wis.
 John S. Phillips, '72, Platteville,
 Wis.

Hans Spilde, '74, Seattle, Wash.
 Henry Rosenberg, '75, Rock Island,
 Ill.

O. L. Larson, '76, Minneapolis,
 Minn.

George U. Leeson, '76, Peoria, Ill.
 Frank E. Purple, '77, Carthage, Mo.

Rinaldo F. Wilbur, '78, Madison,
 Wis.

William Windsor, '78, Madison,
 Wis.

Perry E. Baird, '79, Chadron, Neb.
 Joseph W. Ivey, '79, Sitka, Alaska.

George L. Kurtz, '79, Milwaukee,
 Wis.

Solomon Jones, '86, Superior, Wis.

Charles V. White, '80, Minneapolis,
 Minn.

Milo Woodbury, '81, Tomahawk,
 Wis.

Charles W. Tillinghast, '82, Helena,
 Mont.

Elmer E. McDonald, '83, St. Paul,
 Minn.

Albert S. Cronk, '84, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas J. Macmurray, '85, Beaver
 Dam, Wis.

John T. Scanlon, '86, Chicago, Ill.

Wm. A. Peterson, '87, Grand
 Rapids, Wis.

Guy M. McGlashin, '87, Beaver
 Dam, Wis.

Kenneth P. Chumasero, '88, Chi-
 cago, Wis.

Ingebregt Grettum, '88, Duluth,
 Minn.

Orville D. Hubbell, '88, Madison,
 Wis.

Thorwald Hvam, '88, Eau Claire,
 Wis.

Evan O. Jackson, '88, Butte, Mont.

Wm. C. Poorman, '88, Kalispell,
 Mont.

George E. Tarbox, '88, Beaumont,
 Tex.

Ludwig Hulsether, '89, Utica, Wis.

Edward T. Balcom, '90, Chicago,
 Ill.

Thomas Shannon, '90, Milwaukee,
 Wis.

Henry Welsch, '90, Greenfield, Wis.
 Mrs. Alice T. Mather, '90, Ripon,
 Wis.

Charles M. Sanborn, '93, Weyau-
 wega, Wis.

E. J. Dierks, '94, Butte, Mont.

E. E. Grey, '94, Kansas City, Mo.

Paul W. Walther, '94, Milwaukee,
 Wis.

Charles M. Williams, '94, disap-
 peared in Chicago.

D. T. Winne, '94, Appleton, Wis.

Alex K. Sedgwick, '95, Ironwood,
 Mich.

George T. Shimunok, '95, Chicago,
 Ill.

David Thomas, '95, Barneveld, Wis.

Chas. A. Coon, '96, Madison, Wis.

Edward Loew, '96, Milwaukee, Wis.

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