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## The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

OFFICIAL ORGAN

*"A Magazine Aiming to Preserve and Strengthen the Bond of Interest  
and Reverence of the Wisconsin Graduate for His Alma Mater."*

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### CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1914

	PAGE.
The Peace Movement and the College Man—Edward Alsworth Ross.....	53
News and Comment.....	57
Marking Historical Sites at Madison—Charles E. Brown.....	61
Reservation Indians Need Opportunity—W. J. Kershaw.....	66
The Society of American Indians—Rev. Sherman Coolidge.....	68
Song Contest.....	72
Report of the Board of Visitors.....	73
Action Taken by the Regents.....	78
Is Self-Government Worth While?—G. O. Gullickson, '15.....	82
The Realm of the Student Court—Henry R. Murphy, '15.....	87
Student Publications and the University—Professor Willard G. Bleyer, '96.....	91
The Evolution of the Daily Cardinal—John B. Sanborn, '96.....	94
Wisconsin All-Fiction Magazine—Wm. T. Walsh, '06.....	99
The Wisconsin Engineer—Professor John G. D. Mack.....	101
The Wisconsin Country Magazine—W. A. Freehoff.....	102
Department of Athletics.....	107
Alumni News.....	112
From the Campus.....	118
Daily Calendar for October.....	120

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THE DEMOCRATIC ROAD TO LEARNING



# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

I, a wandering student, seeking knowledge, came knocking at the gates of the great University of Wisconsin, and it took me in, filled me with inspiration, and when I left its doors the kindly people of the state stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do.—An Alumnus.

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Volume XVI

Madison, Wis., November, 1914

Number 2

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## THE PEACE MOVEMENT AND THE COLLEGE MAN

By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

*The "alarmist" has proven to be the one true prophet. Hereafter sneer at no one as a "Cassandra." The most sensational thing that could have happened on this globe has occurred. The daily dispatches read like a novel by H. G. Wells. The nations are at grapple. Perhaps one-third of a million men are already dead or wrecked. Belgium and Northwestern France are a waste. The physically best of the warring peoples are destroying one another, leaving the race to be continued by the rejects of the army doctors. And yet, we are quite powerless to arrest the peoples in their headlong rush for the pit of destruction.*

*There is no use crying over spilt milk. What of the Beyond of this war? Every college man and woman ought to think day and night on the means of preventing the recurrence of such a catastrophe. We are faced by the same problem—on a vaster scale—that confronted our fore-fathers in the years just after the War of the Revolution, the "critical period of American history." We need waste no time in creating peace sentiment. The horrors of the dispatches will do that. Our task now is to build machinery.*

*We must invent some political frame work for the civilized peoples which, without costing them too much in the way of sovereignty, without alarming too much their self-love, shall make war between them impossible and therewith armament and the dread of war. We must plan a structure so inviting that the nations big and little will be glad to come in. For the division of powers between this new federal union and its constituent states we must find a formula that shall leave the central government strong enough to make its decisions respected while at the same time guaranteeing to the constituent states full liberty of action respecting their internal concerns. We have to absorb the war powers of the national governments, while leaving peoples of different speech, race and historical individuality free to advance along their natural lines.*

*The United States of Western Europe is not so much an irrealizable dream as the United States of America might have appeared to our fore-fathers in 1785. Then there was little to point to in the way of encouraging example save certain ancient Greek leagues and amphictyonies. Now there are eleven federal states in the world in fine working order and the number continually grows. The brilliant success of our Federal Government in holding together in peace forty-nine states of great diversity of people, climate and economic interests confounds the pessimists. Who can doubt that by 1920 between two and three hundred millions of the white race will be federated into the vastest political unity the world has ever seen which will be but the forerunner of the federation of mankind due to arrive in the TWENTY-FIRST or TWENTY-SECOND CENTURY?*

## NEWS AND COMMENT

### SOME CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

Mr. H. K. Bassett, M.A. '10, assistant professor of English, has resigned his place in the University of Wisconsin to accept the position of Executive Secretary of the Bureau of Congresses in connection with the Panama Pacific

**Professor** International  
**H. K. Bassett** Exposition.  
**Resigns** This bureau  
has direction

of all the congresses and conventions which are to meet in conjunction with the exposition. This bureau, also, co-operating with the Bureau of Education, is planning for definite aid to the city and county institutes of California. Practically all of these institutes for 1915 will be held on the Panama Pacific Exposition grounds.

Mr. Bassett is to give courses in the teaching of English and in education in the summer session of the University of California.

In Wisconsin, Mr. Bassett had charge of the teachers' courses in English, took an active interest in the development of the Wisconsin High School, and inspected for the University as many high schools of the state as time permitted. A man of high ideals, a strong personality, and marked ability as a teacher, he made to the

cause of secondary education in Wisconsin a very positive contribution. There is a general feeling of loss among the superintendents, principals and teachers



PROFESSOR H. K. BASSETT



who have been fortunate enough to know Mr. Bassett and to feel his strength. Mrs. Bassett is a member of the class of 1900. The best of wishes from hosts of friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Bassett.

For fourteen years Mr. Tressler made it his especial business to study the high school situation in Wisconsin and to help school officials in every way possible in improving the schools. He severed his connection with the

**Professor  
Tressler  
Resigns**

University September 1st, in order that he could devote his time to business. Mr. Tressler rendered Wisconsin great service by carrying to the schools helpful suggestions in connection with his work as inspector of high schools and by his good judgment in connection with the appointment of teachers.

The high schools of Wisconsin and the University lose the services of a conscientious and capable man. The hundreds of Wisconsin men and women whom he has helped forward will wish for him continued success.

Professor Charles Henry Mills began his work as director of the School of Music, September the first. The alumni extend to him their welcome. The field is large and important. Professor Mills comes to Wisconsin from the University of Illinois. Of degrees and diplomas

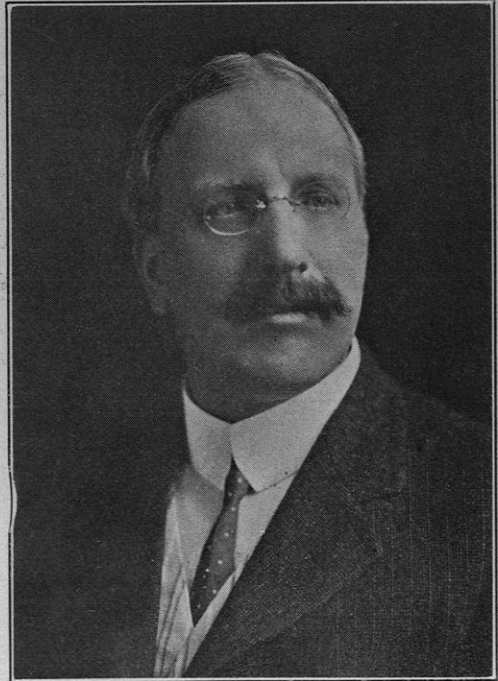
**New Director  
of the School  
of Music**

he has many, having received the degrees Bachelor of Music at Edinburgh, and Doctor of Music at McGill. His experience has been wide and unusually successful. We hope for the School of Music growth and increased strength, and for Professor and Mrs. Mills great satisfaction.

Changes have taken place in the law faculty owing to the resignation of Professors

**College  
of Law**

Moore and Lorenzen. Professor Moore had been a member of the law faculty since 1910, coming here as assistant professor from the University of Kansas Law Faculty. Professor Moore is a graduate of Columbia University both in arts and law. He has been appointed professor



PROFESSOR CHARLES HENRY MILLS

of law in the University of Chicago Law School. Professor Lorenzen joined the law faculty in 1911. Prior to that time he was Dean of the Law School of the George Washington University. He has been appointed professor of

law in the University of Minnesota. It is to be regretted that the university has not been able to retain these men in the law faculty, both because of their unusual talents as teachers and their activity in promoting scholarship and student activities along legal lines.

Mr. Oliver Rundell has been appointed assistant professor in law. Mr. Rundell is a graduate of the law school of the class of 1910. From 1910 to 1912 he has held the position of instructor in law, resigning in 1912 to enter upon the practice at Monroe, Wisconsin. He has been city attorney at Monroe since 1912 and is now secretary of the committee appointed by the legislature in 1912 to investigate a report on the question of the reorganization of the courts in this state.

Mr. Harold Wilke has been appointed instructor in law. Mr. Wilke graduated from the law school in 1913, and at present he is a member of the law firm of Daul, Balhorn and Wilke of Milwaukee. Both Mr. Rundell and Mr. Wilke are honor graduates of the law school; both were commencement speakers; both members of the Honorary Legal Society Order of the Coif; and both are members of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

Two new courses have been added to the law school curriculum dealing with matters of practice, a course in brief making designed to familiarize the student with the literature of the law, and affording the beginning student practice in running down legal questions and preparing briefs on the same; and a course in office practice open to the students of the third year class, designed to afford training in the drafting of legal documents in the examination of abstracts, etc.

Five hundred and seventeen students have registered with the Student Employment Bureau maintained by the University under the direction of the general secretary of the Alumni Association. They are distributed among the various classes as follows: Freshmen 274; sophomores 110; juniors 79; seniors 39, and graduates 13. It will be seen from these figures that the freshmen outnumber all the other classes by 43; but this is generally the case, since, because of their unfamiliarity with working conditions in Madison, they are forced to depend entirely upon the Bureau for assistance.

Forty-seven permanent positions and one hundred and sixty-five "odd jobs" have been filled up to the present time. There is seldom any trouble in finding work for an experienced stenographer or a skilled mechanic, but the big problem before the Bureau is to find permanent positions for those who have not been trained along a definite line. But this is a problem that will always confront the Bureau, since a city of the size of Madison can not easily provide a large enough number of "odd jobs" to support several hundred students.

**Student  
Employment  
Bureau**



The Fourth Annual Conference of the Society of American Indians was held in Madison, October 6-11. The Wisconsin Archeological Society and the University of Wisconsin united in their efforts to make this meeting a success. Mr. Charles E. Brown, chief of the State Historical Museum, was the guiding spirit and in his plans he was generously supported by the Madison Board of Commerce, and a large committee of citizens. There were present at the meeting one hundred Indian delegates representing fifteen American Tribes.

The leading spirits of the conference were:

Rev. Sherman Coolidge (Arapahoe), President, Faribault, Minnesota.

Hiram Chase (Omaha), Pender, Nebraska.

W. J. Kershaw (Menomonie), Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Oliver LeMere (Winnebago), Winnebago, Nebraska.

Denison Wheelock (Oneida), West Depere, Wisconsin.

John C. Yellow Robe (Sioux), Rapid City, South Dakota.

Mrs. Marie L. Baldwin (Chippewa), Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Angel De Cora Dietz (Winnebago), Carlyle, Pennsylvania.

Carlos Montezuma, M. D., (Apache), Chicago, Illinois.

The University of Wisconsin has always been interested in the education of all peoples and it is a pleasure for us to give space to those who are spending money, time and energy in the uplifting of our American Indians. People may differ as to the method but all agree that the Indian is entitled to stimulation and encouragement.



The members of the Class of Nineteen Fourteen are being sued by the Randall Company of Minneapolis for \$2,300, the amount remaining unpaid on the contract for publishing the Nineteen Fourteen Badger. Attorneys for the Randall Company offer a compromise settlement for \$1,000, if payment is made by November 15, 1914. A local committee composed of members of the class, but who had no connection with the Badger Board, has succeeded in raising \$525 from remittances sent in by loyal 1914 alumni. Professor S. H. Goodnight is receiving the remittances in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the proper use of money turned in. The committee has already sent out two letters to members of this class asking for remittances of five dollars. In case there is a surplus after settlement, or failure to raise the required amount to affect a settlement, the money will be pro-rated or returned to those remitting.

Several attorneys in Madison advise that judgment can be rendered against any one of the defendants for the full sum, and such defendant could collect by legal process a pro-rata amount from the other members of the class. The local committee, fully realizing the situation, are making a concerted effort to settle out of court, and all Nineteen Fourteen alumni are urged to help by mailing a remittance to Professor S. H. Goodnight, Chairman of Students' Interests Committee, University.

The committee has approximately seventy-five Nineteen Fourteen Badgers on hand which will be forwarded to any person upon request who will send in a dollar or more and the cost of mailing to Professor Goodnight.

It is unfortunate that the Nineteen Fourteen Class did not adjust its difficulties before disbanding, but it is hoped that the alumni of this class will aid the committee in settling the affair for them.

The announcement that the faculty of the University of Wisconsin has voted to discontinue intercollegiate rowing has caused much discussion. The students, members of the faculty, and alumni have enthusiastically supported Wisconsin crews. Keen, indeed, will be the disappointment of many, but when our medical advisers with Dr. Evans at the head, make a report, the true Wisconsin sportsman pays respectful attention and abides by the recommendation.

As a result of investigations covering over four years, Dr. Evans found that of one hundred and twelve boys of the crew, there were three cases of acute dilatation and five cases of subacute dilatation, making a total of eight men, seven plus per cent, definitely and permanently injured. Out of fifty-six freshmen who took the training for the crew, six started with hypertrophy, and twenty-eight had hypertrophy at the end of the freshman year. Out of fifty-six candidates for the varsity, forty had hypertrophy after rowing. The only cases of subacute dilatation

#### **Intercollegiate Rowing at Wisconsin**

among football players were three men who had previously gone out for the crew and who had spent at least two years in crew work.

Doctor Evans and his assistants not only study the heart from the standpoint of size but especially as to its reaction to exercise, and they found in that reaction marked irregularity.

These young men of the crew, the pick of the university physically, become more and more susceptible to acute incurrent diseases because their ability to resist has been lowered. This is a serious matter.

It will not do to charge these injuries to faulty training. At Wisconsin the training period on open water is short and consequently this physical strain of developing form and endurance in so short a time is too severe. "These conditions may not obtain in other Universities," says Dr. Evans, "but they do obtain at Wisconsin."

We are sorry that Wisconsin will not hereafter be represented at Poughkeepsie, but we are proud of our boys who year after year showed the spirit of the true sportsman and earned from the Columbia Alumni News the following tribute:

"There will be many to regret the decision of rowing authorities at the University of Wisconsin not to send a Varsity or Freshman crew to Poughkeepsie next year. At Columbia, after a long, long period of waiting for victory we can be very sincere in our respect and admiration for crews which have come to the river for fifteen years without once carrying to the West first honors—and without once forfeiting the cordial good wishes to the keenly partisan crowd on the river bank."

### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

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Sworn and subscribed before me this eleventh day of November, 1914.

G. L. GILBERT, *Notary Public*. (SEAL)

My commission expires June 3, 1917.

(Signed) THOS. LLOYD JONES.



# MARKING HISTORICAL SITES AT MADISON

By CHARLES E. BROWN

Chief of the State Historical Museum



Up to the year 1908 nothing had been accomplished in the direction of preserving any of the numerous interesting Indian memorials which are located on many of the prominent points about the Madison lakes. These were in a sadly neglected condition and were being destroyed by the cultivation of the lands upon which they were situated, the erection of residences and other buildings and injured in other ways. In that year, with the assistance of local members of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, members of the University faculty and prominent citizens, the foundation for the present widespread interest in the educational value of local aboriginal landmarks was laid. In initiating this work two descriptive wooden tablets were at first placed on the fine bird and turtle-shaped effigy mounds situated on Observatory Hill, on the University grounds. For years but little attention had been paid to them by either the students or visitors to the University grounds. To most of those who strolled over this ridge crest these emblematic mounds were up to this time simply meaningless heaps of earth. The erection of the tablets changed all of this. To-day hundreds of persons climb the ridge for the sole purpose of viewing them.

The marking of other historical sites followed. In 1909 a group of mortuary mounds located on the Lake

Wingra pleasure drive, directly in the rear of the Edgewood academy, was rescued from impending destruction and also marked with a descriptive tablet. In 1910 bronze tablets, generously contributed by the Messrs. James M. Pyott and T. E. Britting-



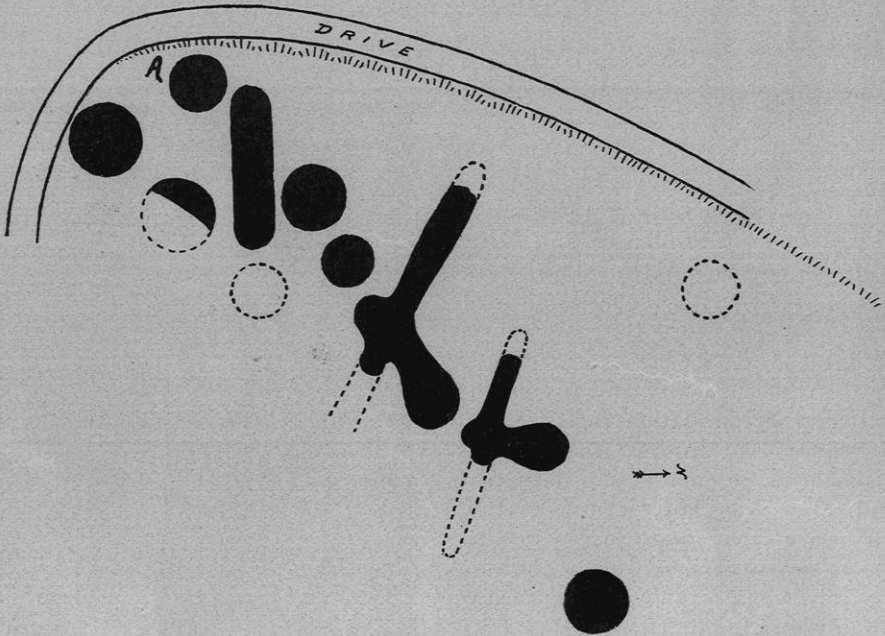
CHARLES E. BROWN

ham, were placed on a bear effigy located on the public oval on West Washington avenue, and on the great eagle effigy on the lawn of the State Hospital at Mendota, during a state meeting of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. This huge bird-shaped earthwork is the largest of its character in the state, having a body length of 121 and a wingspread

of 624 feet. The permanent preservation of other effigy mounds located at Merrill Springs, in Burroughs Park, in Madison, and in Wachetcha Park, on the Lake Waubesa shore, was also secured. In 1912, with the assistance of the University, markers were placed on remnants of four other groups of Indian earthworks situated on the University farm, near the lake

by Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, a member of the editorial staff of the State Historical Society.

On July 15 the wooden markers on the Observatory Hill mounds were replaced with artistic metal tablets furnished by the University regents at the request of the local members of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. The dedication ceremony took place



shore drive, and on the crest of Eagle Heights.

During graduation week of the year 1913 the returning members of the class of 1888 erected on the University grounds a boulder monument commemorating the retreat on June 21, 1832, of the Sauk Indian chief, "Black Hawk" and his band. On June 20 of the present year another tablet was placed on the site of the Rowan-St. Cyr fur trade post (1832-37) at West Point, on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota. The unveiling address was delivered

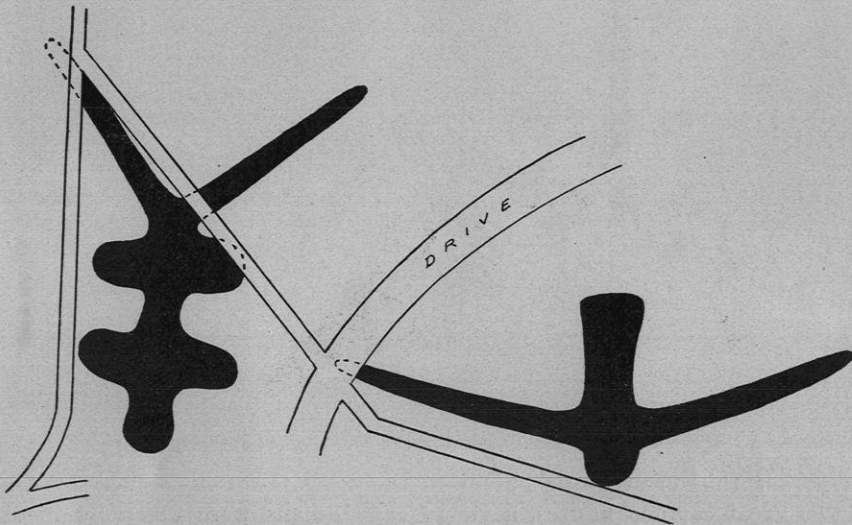
in the late afternoon of that day, in the presence of an audience of over five hundred University summer session students and citizens of Madison.

The exercises began with the slow approach up the hillside from the direction of the site of the early Winnebago village on the Lake Mendota shore, of all of the participants garbed as Winnebago men, women and children. After their arrival at the location of the mounds the children executed an Indian dance and sang several Indian songs. Another song was sung by one of the young



women of the band. The leader of the group, impersonating a Winnebago chief, then advanced to the top of the body of the bird mound and delivered the customary salutatory address. This was couched in Indian terms and was of a most dignified and impressive character. At its close he called forth from the group of children of the forest an Indian maiden who stood upon the top of the mound and told the story of her forefathers, the former inhabitants of the old

the ridge crest of these great earthen animal-shaped figures as symbols of their origin and religion. In the closing words of her tale she consigned to the care and protection of the present white occupants of the region these sacred memorials of her ancestors. At this point in her story, two Indian maidens, stationed behind each of the markers, gracefully removed their buckskin coverings revealing the two bronze tablets to the audience.



village site at the base of the hill. In her story she told of the northward migration to Wisconsin of the Winnebago, of their early separation into clans or groups, and of the adoption of symbolic animal and other emblems by these. She presented an account of the wanderings in the state of these clans, of the final arrival on the Mendota shore of families representing two of these (the eagle and turtle) of the planting of their village, of the industries and customs of its people, and how in the course of time, following a tribal custom, they undertook the construction on

Then at a signal the children marched about and then stationed themselves at intervals along the outlines of the eagle and then of the turtle effigy. The effect of this tableau was very charming. The chief then uttered from the top of each mound in turn the following words:

“The Eagle, spirit of the thunder and of the lightning, chosen by our forefathers in the long ago to be the sacred symbol of a Winnebago clan because of its virtues of great strength and fearless courage,” and “The Turtle, spirit of the waters, chosen

by our forefathers in the long ago to be the sacred symbol of a Winnebago clan because of its great virtues of patience and perseverance."

The ceremony closed with an Indian chant during which the Indian villagers withdrew down the hillside and out of sight of the audience.

The scenic setting for this dedication ceremony was most beautiful

Each tablet has upon it near one edge, a figure of the effigy which it marks.

The dedication ceremony was conducted by members of Prof. P. W. Dykema's class in community festival work, supported by a group of twenty small boys and girls.

On the afternoon of October 7, following a luncheon at Lathrop Hall,



since from this crest, which repose the two great earthen figures, a view in several directions of the three Madison lakes, Mendota, Monona, and Wingra, can be had.

The tablets are set in low concrete monuments and bear the following inscriptions:

Bird Effigy

Common Type of Indian Effigy Mound

Body 52½ Feet

Wingspread Formerly About 133 Feet

Turtle Effigy

Rare Two-tailed Type of Indian Turtle Mound

Length 104 Feet

Constructed by the Winnebago, Probably About 500 Years Ago

the delegates of the Society of American Indians were taken by the University reception committee on an automobile drive over the University grounds and through the city parks. At Henry Vilas park a short halt was made to permit of the unveiling of a descriptive tablet on a group of prehistoric Indian earthworks located on a hill-top overlooking the lake and park.

The permanent preservation of this group of mounds was but recently secured by the gift to the city of the hill and adjoining land. As will be noted from the accompanying diagram there originally were in this group a total of eleven mounds. Eight

of these were burial, one a linear and two effigy mounds. One of the burial mounds was destroyed and several of the other mounds mutilated in past years by the erection of several dwelling houses, the cultivation of garden patches and the cutting of a road across the land. Portions of the wings of both of the bird effigies have been removed.

The conical (burial) mounds which remain have diameters of 24, 27, 28, 30 and 33 feet, respectively. The largest is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high at its middle. The single linear or wall-shaped mound in the group is 72 feet

of cast bronze, 12x18 inches, and is mounted in a concrete block and bears the following inscription,—

#### INDIAN MOUNDS.

One of the Several Groups of Pre-historic Burial, Linear and Effigy Mounds Formerly Located on the Crest of the Monona-Wingra Ridge. Several of these were surveyed by Increase A. Lapham in 1850. Village site was in the Park below.

Marked for the Wisconsin Archaeological Society by W. W. Warner, 1914.

The unveiling address was delivered by the writer of this article. Mrs. Joseph Mallon of Milwaukee, a



in length and 17 feet wide. The body of one of the bird effigies is 70 feet long and that of the other, 58 feet in length. One bird originally had a wingspread of over 200 and the other of over 100 feet.

The restoration of the mutilated portions of these and other mounds of this group is promised by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association.

The tablet which was unveiled on this occasion is placed on the top of one of the burial mounds. It is made

young woman of Wisconsin Menomonee Indian blood, unveiled the marker. Rev. Henry Roe Cloud, a Winnebago Indian from Winnebago, Nebraska, accepted the tablet in the name of his tribe. At the conclusion of this ceremony the guests returned to their automobiles and the drive was continued.

Plans for the erection of additional descriptive tablets on Indian mounds and places of historical interest are being considered.



# RESERVATION INDIANS NEED OPPORTUNITY

By W. J. KERSHAW



THE vital need of the reservation Indian is opportunity and that is denied him, not because of race prejudice, for the Indian presents no race problem; not because of any moral or mental deficiencies; but he is denied opportunity solely by the Government under which he lives. Let me show what opportunity will do for the Indian.

Did it ever occur to you that the Indian head in the penny now typifies the impress of the Indian mind on our whole financial system and illustrates as well the possibilities of Indian development? Feathering the head on the penny represents the senseless reservation system. Our present currency law represents the Indian mind touched by the magic of opportunity. Senator Owen, one of its authors, is an Indian without the feathers. No reservation Indian could ever rise to his eminence; like the chained eagle he may attempt to rise but he can only go to the length of his chain.

At the Madison conference one old pagan Menominee Indian, who spoke no English, told an audience at the Gymnasium that he served in the Civil War as a member of the Third Wisconsin volunteers; that two of his brothers were killed in the Civil War; that if this country should be drawn into the present European conflict he would gladly take his gun and fight again for his country. The Menominees gave more men to the Union cause during the Civil War in proportion to their numbers than any other nationality in Wisconsin. Now,

what has this country, which these men so gallantly served, done for the Menominee Indians? It has never given them the right to vote. Holding their lands and money in trust, it has never given them opportunity for the slightest initiative in doing for themselves. Notwithstanding that the great majority of them are sober and industrious they are deemed incompetent. Possessing great wealth they are kept on the border line of hunger and most of them live in extreme poverty. They have no recourse to the courts of the land for the settlement of inheritances or other property rights. The agent or superintendent of their reservation has the power to imprison them and to sentence them to penal servitude without trial. The crowning wrong against them, however, as with all Indians, is that the system under which they live destroys opportunity, deadens hope and smothers ambition. Indian reservations are examples of absolute despotism maintained in the heart of democracy, and this democracy of ours is not organized to successfully administer despotism. The mission of our Society is in part to bring the fallacy of this situation squarely before the people and the Madison Conference was notably successful in this behalf.

The immediate purposes of our Society are to give the Indian the right to vote; to allot to him his lands; to throw the courts open to him at once for the settlement of his individual and tribal rights. To these ends we are promoting two bills now pending before Congress: one known as the Stevens Bill, which provides

for opening the United States Court of Claims for the settlement of all tribal claims, good, bad and indifferent, as speedily as possible. The other, known as the Carter Code Bill, provides for the revision and codification of all laws now governing the Indians, in short, for the enactment of an Indian Code which shall exactly define the Indians' status under the law.

The best help that can be rendered the Indian is to get him in a position to help himself, and the quickest way to do this is to perfect the legislative reform we have asked for. Our organization forms the means whereby the Whites and Indians may get together. Through it we expect to assist the Indian to take his proper place in society and in a way to prepare society for his coming. Many white men and women have joined our Society as associate members and we can never forget their services to the Indian.

Let it be remembered that the Government holds within its hands the destiny of the Indian; that the people at large could survive delay in the enactment of important national measures, because they are secure in their persons and property under strong and efficient local government. But not so with the Indian. Directly and immediately under the control of the national Government, he is the victim, not the beneficiary, of the most grotesque and malformed code of laws ever imposed upon any people by an enlightened nation. Many of the Indian tribes are quite as capable of taking care of themselves as are certain classes of immigrants to this country, and as a people they are traditionally and temperamentally more suited to democracy than some populations of our indus-

trial centers. The Indian is a natural democrat and his struggle against the white man has been, fundamentally, a fight to maintain his democracy, savage though it was, and his innate spirit of independence easily rebels against the authority of those government appointees who, armed with the power of a Persian satrap, subject him to inconsiderate treatment.

What might have been the career of the Indian had the Anglo-Saxon given to him in full measure his own Christian civilization when he first set foot on American soil! His primary virtues would quickly have responded to its touch. With it the Indians would have reared within our borders a republic for themselves. The wigwams would have vanished and in their stead would have arisen palaces and cities as their abodes. We would have seen wild beasts tamed and domesticated by the once wilder man who had hunted them, and old earth made to yield her goodly tribute to a God-fearing and industrious people. The world would have beheld here a red democracy wherein men scorned to abuse and misuse political power and whose government knew and acted upon its full responsibility to society. It would have heard, too, the Indian teaching with transcendent eloquence the true principles of human liberty. Such is the Indian's inherent sense of justice.

But there is still time to release, awaken and direct these primary virtues and make the Indian a great force in society. Let the wrongs committed against the Indian be set down to the shame of those who wrought them, but let history also record that this generation did what it could to right them and that in our day the Indian found his emancipation.



# THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS

By REV. SHERMAN COOLIDGE, President



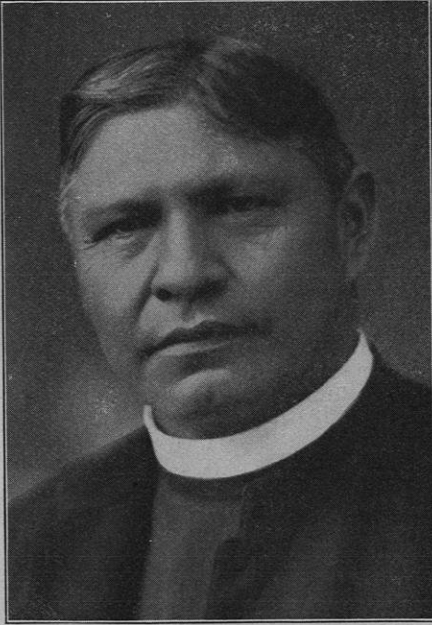
THE aim and scope of the new race movement as embodied in the Society of American Indians is the revival of the pride of origin, the pride of race. If people become dispirited, progress is impossible. It is easily within our memory when public opinion viewed the Indian as lacking in capacity for advancement. To the white man he was a degraded savage, blood-thirsty, treacherous and brutal. The superior white alien accepted as truth the teaching that by Divine Will and manifest destiny the aborigines must be exterminated and driven from the earth; "it is the logic of migration, the law of human movement." So, this imperious white man decreed: "The Indian must go!" The necessity of driving the Indian away from the spot he called his home and of marching him out at the point of the bayonet were both sad and needless blunders in a land where there is room for all. The white man misunderstood the Indian and the Indian misunderstood the white man. A war and extermination policy was started by the whites and the "irrepressible conflict" continued for three centuries. The white invaders introduced a new mode of life and the native type was to be supplanted by civilization. It was thought that the Indian, for his salvation, must be pressed into the white man's preconceived mold. As a matter of fact most Indians do not want to become white men. From the first contact between the two races the Indian was considered inferior, and not at all a fellowman of like passions, infirmities

and aspirations, different only in mental texture, hereditary influences and environment. And therein is the deep-seated disease germ of the whole Indian problem. The reservation system has fostered and accentuated the terrible ills resulting from the misconceptions of the white race concerning the red brother, and consequently the Indian has so deteriorated we can hardly realize him as the same proud monarch of fifty years ago.

To use Dr. Eastman's words: "The North American Indian was the highest type of pagan and uncivilized man. He possessed not only a superb physique but a remarkable mind. But the Indian no longer exists as a natural and free man. Those remnants which now dwell upon the reservations present only a sort of tableau—a fictitious copy of the past."

On the anniversary of the discovery of America in the year 1911 the conference was opened at the Ohio State University to organize the Society of American Indians whose primary function is the revitalizing and cherishing of race pride. Once this task is accomplished the rest will follow. The organization furnishes an annual conference to which delegates of every tribe may come with equal rights. Representatives now do come from the east and the west, from the north and the south. Here, they meet face to face in national council with common language and for a common purpose; here, each Indian can see that he is not alone in the fight against the peril of being utterly crushed; here, the members gather for mutual encouragement, interchange of views and for consultation upon the live is-

sues of the peculiar problem thrust upon them. The best asset the Indians can have is a united body of altruistic men and women of the race, and the Society of American Indians is composed of just such people,



REV. SHERMAN COOLIDGE

anxious to serve and who have lost no time in applying themselves to vital problems and grasping the essential features of the Indian question. The permanent program as outlined by the first organizers is found in the following statement of objects:

First. To promote and co-operate with all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian in enlightenment which leave him free as a man to develop according to the natural laws of social evolution.

Second. To provide through our open conferences the means for a free discussion on all subjects bearing on the welfare of the race.

Third. To present in a just light the true history of the race, to preserve

its records and emulate its distinguishing virtues.

Fourth. To promote citizenship and to obtain the rights thereof.

Fifth. To establish a legal department to investigate Indian problems and to suggest and obtain remedies.

Sixth. To exercise the right to oppose any movement that may be detrimental to the race.

Seventh. To direct its energies exclusively to general principles and universal interests, and not allow itself to be used for any personal or private interest.

The existence of the Society of American Indians means that the hour has struck when the best educated and most cultured of the race should come together to voice the common demands, to interpret correctly the Indian's heart, and to contribute in a more united way their influence and exertion with the rest of the citizens of the United States in all lines of progress and reform, for the welfare of the Indian race in particular, and all humanity in general. Obviously this noble movement is a tremendous undertaking, but it was ushered in amid general good wishes of church and state. It is at once a bold and a most praiseworthy step. The society is managed solely for and by the Indians and no one without Indian blood can be an active member. Yet the white friends of the cause are welcomed most cordially as associate members. The membership at present is about a thousand, five hundred from the best of each race. A hearty co-operation with each other will produce splendid results; and while conscious that he must do his full share in bringing order out of chaos the red brother does not forget to remind his white brother that the nation which created the problem must assist in its solution, and that the motto shall be:

"The honor of the race and the good of the country, shall always be paramount."

We are overjoyed by the fact that we could assemble so many civilized and educated men and women of vision from our scattered tribes who were really in earnest and who were willing to pay the price of hardship and self-sacrifice as pioneers of the movement. We were not without our foe who said: "Don't listen to those blind dreamers! Don't lend yourselves to their false dreams! Their hopes are over-rosy." But some of our dreams have already been realized far beyond our expectations. Our suggestions, proposals and advice have been received with kindly consideration everywhere. We aided in liberating two hundred and sixty Apaches who had been held in bondage as prisoners of war for twenty-six years, and persuaded Congress to appropriate \$300,000 for land and homes for them. We helped the Cayugas in getting \$247,000 due them from the state of New York. The murderer of Desota Tiger is in irons, thanks to some of our active and associate members and to Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian affairs. Desota Tiger of the Everglade Seminoles of Florida was a respected member of his tribe. An Indian woman out West tried to get her money through the Indian agent and was put off time and again by some excuse or another for a year or two, and finally wrote to our society for its service and received her money in three weeks. The fate of a \$50,000 item in the last Indian appropriation bill was uncertain; it was for the education of about two thousand Papago children; but with our assistance the bill including the \$50,000 item for the Papagos was passed. Then, too, the society is advocating the passage

of the Robinson bill and the Stephens amended bill, both of which look to the solution of the Indian problem.

The foregoing statement of things achieved is only a glimpse of what we have done and what we desire to do in co-operating with the government. We must work in harmony in order that we may succeed in performing our mutual supreme duty. The government has charge of \$900,000,000 worth of property for the three hundred thousand Indians under its care; \$100,000 worth of timber land; will this timber be turned into lumber for the use of Indians? Or will it be turned over to some corporation? Again, the government holds \$60,000,000 in cash for our national wards. What shall be done with it? These subjects are of vital interest to the Indian. Besides all this there are millions annually appropriated by Congress for our civilization and education. The Society of American Indians asks: Are we getting a proportionate good out of this vast expenditure? Is it doing justice to the taxpayers?"

The Madison meeting was the Fourth Annual Conference of the organization and it reaffirmed the platform of the Third Annual Conference which took place at Denver, Colorado. The following is the resolution adopted at the University of Wisconsin:

"The Society of American Indians, in Fourth Annual Conference assembled, adopts and reaffirms the principles and purposes set forth in the platform of the Third Annual Conference, and we urge upon our members increased activity in the promotion of those principles and purposes as the highest form of service to the American Indian. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the



day demand, but to serve all mankind. In this behalf our hearts go out in sympathy to our blood brothers, the struggling peons of Mexico, and we express our profound sense of gratitude to the President of the United States for his attitude on the Mexican situation. The cause of the Mexican Indian is our cause. They are attempting by force of arms, we by force of public opinion, to obtain equality before the law.

"We commend much of the good that has been accomplished by the present administration of the Indian Bureau, and we recognize in Commissioner Sells a man of lofty purposes, constructive ability, and sincere devotion to the work committed to his hands. Nevertheless we realize great needs not yet relieved on our reservations, and great fundamental changes necessary in our national legislation, policies and administration. We look to the President, to Congress, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his Bureau for immediate remedial measures.

"Our final appeal is again to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive and constructive factor in the life of the great nation.

"We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost that our people may live in a higher sense than ever before and regain in that sense a normal place in this country of free men.

"We reserve the further and specific demands of our society for presentation in more detail in a petition and memorial in December to the President and Congress of the United States and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs with regard to the need of a careful revision and codification of

Indian law and the definition of Indian status; the just trusteeship and distribution of tribal funds; the efficient allotments of lands; the wise utilization of mineral and water resources; the settlement of tribal claims through the Federal Court of Claims; adequate education, and the just settlement of many specific grievances on the several reservations."

The Madison conference placed the financial situation of the society in a better light. Up to this time the society was kept in motion apparently by a few who supplied more than their share of energy and much of the sinews of war; our treasury was forever in sore needs of funds. We lived a from hand to mouth existence and our financial inability was almost the death of us. We thought of Uncle Sam with our \$60,000,000 in cash, but by our principles we could not ask for one cent of it for the good cause; and by our principles we must not deviate an inch from the trail we are following and must ever look to "the Goddess of Liberty" to play the role of fairy godmother. It is a comfort to know that we are free to go forth and create Indian public opinion among the white people and the Indians. The past is beyond recall. But the present offers opportunities for redeeming the past and for redress. We are writing and making a new history and we can avoid the errors of our forefathers and plan a new day for the Indian American. Let us so shape our policy for his education that it will cease to be decultural, but become constructive; and blame him not if he refuses to become an imitation white man, if he bows not the knee to commercialism, or fails to admit that the white man is the ultimate model of the best citizenship or of noblest manhood.

## SONG CONTEST

To the Students and the Alumni of the University of Wisconsin:

Permit us to call attention again to the following announcement of the Song Contest which has been printed from time to time in university publications:

"The University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago desires to announce that, in order to encourage the production of songs suitable for future editions of the Wisconsin Song-Book, two prizes are offered for new songs, the first prize being fifty dollars (\$50.00) and the second twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). The conditions under which these prizes are to be awarded are as follows:

First: All those who have been or are students at the University of Wisconsin are eligible for these prizes. However, there is no objection to a competitor co-operating with someone who has not attended the university.

Second: Songs, in which the words only are new, may be entered, but in deciding on the merits of the songs offered, greater consideration will be given to those with original music and words.

Third: The right is reserved to publish any or all songs submitted in future editions of the song-book, without compensation to those not awarded prizes.

Fourth: This contest closes December 10, 1914. The contest for the succeeding edition opens on the same day and continues until further notice.

Fifth: All songs shall be sent to J. G. Wray, Secretary and Treas-

urer of the U. W. Club, 212 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. The song should not be marked in any way to show the identity of its author, but this information should be sent by letter accompanying the song."

In the opening pages of the book entitled "Songs of the University of Wisconsin" you will find "The Story of the Song-Book," recounting past developments and outlining the plans for the future. Briefly, this Association hopes to make the Wisconsin Song-Book a permanent record of life at Wisconsin insofar as it is expressed in song, and perhaps in some measure to stimulate the interest in producing and singing Wisconsin songs.

The present contest opened November 1, 1911. *It will close December 10, 1914*, and the prizes will be awarded immediately after the close of the contest. At the present time *only five songs* have been entered.

For your information, when the last contest closed the first prize, fifty dollars, was awarded to Messrs. Purdy and Beck for the song on page 2 of the Song-Book, entitled "Let's Drink to Old Wisconsin"; the second prize, twenty-five dollars, was awarded to A. Z. Runzler for the song on page 21, entitled "Our Dear Old Wisconsin."

Among the Wisconsin students, present and past, there must be some gifted with the power to write songs. May we not hope to hear from these before December 10, 1914?

Very sincerely,

A. E. VAN HAGAN,

Chairman of Song-Book Committee.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

To The Board of Regents of The University of Wisconsin



AS the result of a year's study of the work of the University of Wisconsin, its Board of Visitors is more than ever impressed not only with the high character of the work done by the university but with the wide range of its instruction. European universities already recognize our state university as one of the leading universities of America. We have not reached this enviable reputation by accident. It is the result of years of growth, of wise, broad and far-seeing administration, not only on the part of the president of the university but also the deans, the heads of departments and many of the professors.

In making a report of our study of the university work, we wish to make it apparent that our report would fail to represent our true attitude toward the university were it to be confined only to such recommendations as we have chosen to make along the line of what we regard as needed improvements. To present only our recommendations would be an unbalanced report. We wish to say before making these recommendations that we believe the people of Wisconsin have the greatest reason to feel extreme pride in the high efficiency and the very practical and helpful service of this institution. But this university has grown efficient because of its great desire to always better its work whenever and wherever opportunity for improvement seems apparent. To this end we respectfully submit to the Board of Regents the following subjects for consideration:

The number of students having difficulties in their university work is

## Relation of High Schools to University

such as to attract our attention and merit serious consideration. We are convinced that the principal reason for these difficulties is inefficient preparation, lack of understanding and appreciation of fundamentals and inability to co-ordinate. We are led to question whether the high schools of the state are properly preparing and are not graduating students who have not done a sufficient amount of work, or have not done their work sufficiently well to entitle them to a diploma from an accredited school.

Inasmuch as the high schools are placed on the accredited list of the university by the university itself, we recommend that the university exercise a more searching investigation into their curricula and methods of instruction and decline to accept as an accredited school any preparatory school which cannot graduate students who are capable of and fitted to intelligently and advantageously carry on university work.

We are advised it is the practice of the executive committee of the faculty of the college of letters and science, for instance, to refuse to graduate a student who does not receive a weighted average of about 77% or better, and if it is true that the high schools of the state graduate students who will pass 70% or better in all studies, then the university and the accredited high schools are not properly related. This condition is one which should be corrected. The uni-



versity should not put upon its accredited list schools which do not train their students to the standard of scholarship demanded by the university. The university should not accept a student as a candidate for a degree when it knows that student has not received adequate training and is not prepared to do the grade of work the university demands.

Our public schools as a whole are not in a satisfactory condition—such is the opinion of many leaders among our public school teachers, corroborated by the findings of the Russell Sage Foundation which places the efficiency of the public schools of Wisconsin low.

The Board of Visitors, therefore, recommends that the regents cooperate in every way possible with the State Department of Education and with the school principals and officers in stimulating and aiding the development of our entire public school system.

In considering the relation of faculty and students we recommend that the Board of Regents adopt some system as that in practice at the other universities where there are student advisers and fraternity, sorority and club advisers. Each fraternity, sorority or club elects its own chapter adviser whose business it is to look after the work of the members of the chapter, to see that the work of each member of the chapter is kept up to the proper standard and to assist in adjusting difficulties with professors and department heads when such occasion arises.

The junior class, each year, elects a group of student advisers from the junior class; these advisers counsel with students in their difficulties and

in all cases where they are unable to bring about satisfactory adjustment the appeals are carried to the deans of departments. In the University of Wisconsin we believe these appealed cases should be taken to the dean of women and the dean of men.

We again urge the Board of Regents to create the office of a dean of men. The creation of a faculty committee of student life and interests, in the opinion of this board, is hardly a suitable substitute for the office of dean of men. The office of dean of men, when created, should be given to a man with a thorough understanding and appreciation of the standards of the university and who, at the same time, has a warm heart, a generous and sympathetic nature, and who at all times will seek to encourage rather than discourage students, a man who even though he may feel it wise to advise a student to leave college, will give that student when leaving a cordial and encouraging word.

The state employs all the teaching force of this, the people's university, to help and encourage every young man and woman who comes here as much as it is possible to do so. The dean of men should be selected chiefly because of his capacity to do this thing.

Graduates of this as well as other colleges concur in saying that the greatest benefit from their college courses was not the mere facts which they learned, for these they soon forget, or the methods of research which remain longer, but rather, the personal impress which their instructors made upon them, the force of character and in-

### Need a Dean of Men

### Force of Character in Instruction

spiration which were left with the student for abiding good.

In considering faculty appointments, character and the inspirational force of a teacher should weigh fully as much as scholarship.

This board further respectfully calls the attention of the Board of Regents to the fact that we believe too much emphasis is placed by many instructors in the university and all universities on what grade a student may make in a subject rather than on what the student actually gets out of the subject. Too many instructors turn pages rather than teach principles, drive students through volume rather than fundamentals which tends to force students to cram and skim through to get a grade rather than an understanding.

School work is valueless unless it equip the mind with something more than a mass of facts. It fails unless it trains the mind to think. And that training is infinitely more important than any card catalogs or grades.

All through the 16 grades of state education we pride ourselves on our good school houses, and our material equipment, and we are inclined to boast of our great educational system, but when our work is done and the diplomas are in the students' hands we find we have turned out few thinkers.

The remedy for this is, first, to establish a consistent standard of class room requirements through all the sixteen grades; and, second, to eliminate, as rapidly as possible, the teacher who thinks that education consists either wholly or chiefly in cramming facts and who has himself never learned to think.

The Board of Visitors recommends that the system of fraternity rushing, **Fraternity Rushing** practiced this year, be abolished. And that there be substituted for the old rule this rule:

No student shall be rushed by or pledged to any fraternity or sorority until matriculated.

No student shall be initiated into any fraternity or sorority until enrolled in the second semester without conditions.

It is the opinion of this board that the Department of Physical Education **Athletics** of the university is devoting too much time and money in attempting to build up a school of athletic and play ground directors. While this is a worthy and needed work, it is not as essential at this time as the general field of physical instruction for all students for which the department was created and the buildings erected.

The first duty of this department is not to build up a school for trainers but to give physical and athletic instruction to the students of the university. A comparatively small number of students come in direct or frequent contact with this department. This condition we believe to be wrong and it should be changed. This can be done with a saving of money.

At present there are very few opportunities for the student of this university to engage in games. Tennis is the best out-of-door game for students because any two can play the game and it can be played for a short or a long time. Now that the university has acquired a large tract of land to the west there is no reason why some of it may not be used for pasture purposes and the pastures between Hiram Smith Hall and the

drive given over, temporarily at least, for athletic uses. A large number of tennis courts could be easily set up there at small expense.

This board would like to bring to your attention the advancement which

### Student Discipline

may be seen in the matter of dealing with cases of dishonesty under the new rulings adopted by the faculty at the October 11, 1913, meeting. Under these new rules the short term suspension has been largely done away. Furthermore, students who have been placed on probation under the supervision of those having the power to keep the work under their charge and in many cases extra work has been given. All this shows a greater desire to look toward the welfare of the student. However, the new rules as adopted have not fully covered this phase of university conditions and we would recommend the adoption of the rules proposed by the minority report as given at the October 6th meeting as affording better means of handling these cases.

“(a) That each department be held responsible for the encouragement of honest work on the part of its students.

“(b) That when a case of dishonesty occurs the instructor shall bring it to the attention of the chairman of the department, who shall immediately ascertain from the registrar whether the case is a first or a second offense. If it be a first offense, the student shall be placed on probation for at least one semester to his instructor and the chairman of the department, who may require additional work in the course or take such other measures as seem best adapted to correct the student. The chairman shall transmit to the registrar's office

the name of the student together with a statement of the nature of the offense and the method that was employed in dealing with it. The registrar is to keep such reports in a confidential file.

“(c) If the case is a second offense, the chairman of the department shall bring it to the notice of the dean of the student's college, who may deal with the matter direct, or call an appropriate committee to consider and dispose of the case, or refer it to the Discipline Committee.”

We recommend the establishment of a *Course of Practice* as a substantial

### College of Law

part of the required curriculum. This should consist of an established moot court with the professor in charge of the course as judge. He should assign to students certain situations, actual occurrences where possible, and require him to advise his client either to sue, defend or settle as he would in practice, draw proposed contracts and conveyances, prosecute and defend suits, preparing all pleadings and proceedings, impanel a jury of students in jury cases, conduct trial including calling witnesses and proving facts where such can be done, settle bill of exceptions, and take appeal to be argued before either the professor in charge or himself and others sitting with him, in short do as far as possible just what he will be called upon to do when graduated.

The helplessness of the average graduate to efficiently apply his legal knowledge to situations which come to him is well known. We do not have the requirement, usual in other countries, of substantial apprenticeship in established offices before final admission to the bar, but on certificates from the Law School which,



therefore, should do what it can to furnish practice instruction.

We do not mean to emphasize mere practice over a knowledge of substantive law. But it is especially true in law that nothing is efficiently learned until one has applied it in practice. Such a course will, we confidently believe, teach practice incidentally and also, which is of more importance, methods of learning the law to apply to a given case and will impress and fix in the mind better than in any other way the substantive law being taught.

Such a course would be best conducted by one employed out of actual practice. We believe the board should ascertain whether some active practitioner of proper learning and calibre may not in time be found to head such a course.

We hear quite general complaint that the students do not come in personal touch with the faculty as much as they should. This is said to be especially true of the more highly paid professors, whose influence, if exerted generally upon the student body, would be especially inspiring.

No doubt the idea of a Mark Hopkins-log and student university is an extreme, but we should preserve what we can of personal influence. One place where this can be done is in the

work of class advisers. Yet the complaints are especially made as to that particular work.

It is said, and apparently with reason, that only about thirty per cent, certainly not over forty per cent, of the instructors and professors have more than a mere nominal influence aside from the specific lessons taught, in moulding character and making substantial citizenship. As to class advisers, there is plainly a very wide variance in the character of the work and the spirit, sympathetic, in which it is done.

We believe steps should be taken to make the work of the student advisers more nearly even, so that the benefit a student is to receive from this service will be assured and distinctly greater than heretofore.

In conclusion, we again wish to commend the conspicuously good work done in all branches of this university, to recall the loyalty of the professors to their labors, to endorse the constructive work of the Board of Regents, and most of all to again congratulate the people of the State of Wisconsin on the record, achievements and service of their great University.

RICHARD LLOYD JONES,  
Chairman, Board of Visitors.

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,  
Secretary, Board of Visitors.

# ACTION TAKEN BY REGENTS

Upon the Report of the Board of Visitors



THE Special Committee consisting of Regents Trotman, Jones, Hammond and Buckstaff, appointed to consider the Report of the Board of Visitors for the year 1913-14, respectfully reports:

Your committee has given careful considerations to the several suggestions contained in the Visitors' report. The Visitors' recommendation on relation of high schools to the university, to the effect "that the university exercise a more searching investigation into their curricula and methods of instruction and decline to accept as an accredited school any preparatory school which cannot graduate students who are capable of and fitted to intelligently and advantageously carry on university work," and the further Visitors' recommendation "that the regents co-operate in every way possible with the State Department of Education and with the school principals and officers in stimulating and aiding the development of our entire public school system," are broad recommendations and cover broad questions of policy which have had careful consideration and attention heretofore on the part of the regents. The regents are, at the present time, as they have been heretofore, doing all that can be consistently done in reference to the inspection and assistance of high school curricula and methods of instruction and are also ready and willing to co-operate with the State Department of Education

and with the school principals and officers in stimulating good work on the part of pupils and in developing our public school system.

Your committee, meeting these recommendations of the visitors, recommends that the faculty appoint a suitable faculty committee to investigate and report upon the following:

1. To what extent and how is it feasible to co-operate with the State Department of Education and with school principals and officers, for the purpose of stimulating and aiding the development of our entire public school system?
2. What plan other than, or in addition to, our present system, is likely to prove practicable for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations contained in the Visitors' report of June 16, 1914, under the heading "Relation of High Schools to University?"

In this connection, it is important to bear in mind that the principal object of our high schools is not to prepare students for admittance to the university, but to give our boys and girls such training and education as will best prepare them for the active duties of life.

(Unanimously approved.)

## Student Advisers.

The subject of student advisers has been repeatedly and carefully considered by the regents for a number of years. We recommend that this subject be referred to the deans of the several colleges with instructions to

give the subject further careful investigation and thoughtful consideration.

In the College of Agriculture, the practice obtains for each adviser, at the beginning of the year, to communicate with the parents of the students assigned to his charge. The adviser thus receives information by which he may be guided in directing the student's work. This practice your committee believes meets with good results. Your committee therefore recommends that this practice be extended to all the colleges.

(Unanimously approved)

#### **Dean of Men.**

The Board of Visitors urge the creation of the office of dean of men. The question of the appointment of a dean of men has been before the regents for several years. The regents found no difficulty in deciding that a dean of men, or some officer with similar duties, should be appointed. The difficulty lay in finding the right man for the position.

While the regents have not created the office of the dean of men, the chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Life and Interests has duties very similar to the duties ordinarily required of the dean of men. At the Board of Regents meeting of June 16, 1914, Professor Scott H. Goodnight was appointed chairman of that committee. In order to make the work of the chairman of this committee effective for the purpose of advising, helping, and encouraging young men in their university work, a regular salary was provided for the position in the last regents' budget. For the current year, therefore, our young men in the university will receive direct help and encour-

agement from Professor Goodnight.

Since the office of dean of women has been in existence for some time and since Mrs. Mathews has held this position for some time, the young women of the university have been and are receiving the help and encouragement from her which was held forth as desirable in the Visitors' report.

(Unanimously approved.)

#### **Force of Character in Instruction.**

Under this heading, the Visitors make some general observations with which the several members of your committee are and have been in agreement.

(Unanimously approved)

#### **Students Should be Taught to Think Rather than Memorize.**

Under this heading the Visitors state that "when the work is done and the diplomas are in the students' hands we find we have turned out few thinkers." This statement your committee believes ungenerous and not according to the fact. If there is any one thing in which our university excels, it is in developing independent thinkers and workers. This statement contained in the Visitors' report is general and should not have been made unless facts in support of the statement can be produced. It cannot be expected that every student who receives a diploma here or elsewhere will be a "thinker," that is to say, an able independent, original worker with energy and initiative power. The tendency and ideals rather of what is done here must determine what we are likely to accomplish, and the tendency and ideals of our university are to develop to a



high degree initiative and research power on the part of our students.

(Unanimously approved.)

### **Fraternity Rushing.**

With the remarks of the Visitors on this subject, your committee and this Board of Regents are in accord and suitable changes in the rushing rules have already been adopted. This subject, however, is under constant consideration and no doubt further modifications will be made from time to time in these rules until our system of fraternity rushing and initiating shall be reasonably satisfactory.

The question of changing the rushing rules came up at the June 16, 1914, meeting of this board and action was deferred until the following meeting. Accordingly, at the August meeting of the Board of Regents the question was again considered and the following action taken:

"That in accordance with the recommendation of the faculty, for Section 28, Chapter III, Faculty Rules for the Government and Discipline of Students, for the year 1914-15, there be substituted the following rule: "That freshmen shall not be rushed or pledged until regularly enrolled in the university." (The question of general policy was not acted upon, but was referred to the Committee on Student Life and Interests for report.)

(Unanimously approved.)

### **Athletics.**

The regents wish to encourage general participation in athletics and much progress has been made in this direction in the last two or three years. As illustrating this, eleven (11) new tennis courts have been constructed during the present year, making twenty-five (25) in all. Sta-

tistics on file in the department show an increasing number of students taking part in out-door sports.

The course in physical training is a part of the general work of the university in training teachers. The great importance of the proper conduct of games and sports by pupils in the public schools is generally recognized. This requires adequately trained teachers in physical education. This course, however, is receiving special consideration.

(Unanimously approved. Regent Trotman, however, states that he is in substantial accord with the views of the Board of Visitors as expressed in their report on this subject.)

### **Student Discipline.**

Your committee is in accord with the remarks of the Board of Visitors on the question of student discipline, especially on the subject of placing a student on probation for a first offense, provided such offense be a minor offense. In making this statement, your committee does not intend to endorse the several specific recommendations contained in the Board of Visitors' report on the question of student discipline, but desires to express its approval of the general tone of the remarks of the Board of Visitors on this subject. The regents have long been of the same opinion and steps have been taken for further improving our system of student discipline. Your committee recommends that the remarks of the Board of Visitors on this subject be referred for special attention to the Faculty Committee on Discipline.

(Unanimously approved.)

### **College of Law.**

The question of establishing a "course of practice" as a substan-

tial part of the required law curricula has been under consideration by the regents and by the law faculty, from time to time, and action has already been taken. Your committee calls attention to the new rule requiring of each candidate for the degree of LL.B., after July 1, 1916, in addition to all existing requirements, a clerkship of not less than six months in an accredited law office. This plan, however, is tentative and subject to modification. The remarks of the Board of Visitors are timely and your committee recommends that the subject be specially considered by a joint committee of the regents and visitors, namely, by the Regent Committee on Law School and a special committee to be appointed by the Board of Visitors.

(Unanimously approved.)

#### **Students and Faculty.**

The Board of Visitors' report treats generally of the subject of the relation of the students and members of the faculty. With the general tenor of these remarks, your committee is in accord. There is on statement, however, in the Visitors' report to this effect: "We hear quite general complaint that the students do not come in personal touch with the faculty as much as they should." This criticism, your committee believes, is too general. The Board of Visitors have power to make special investigations on a subject like that of the relation of students to faculty. The facts upon which criticism is founded should be set forth and should not be left to a general statement. One of the essential objects of education, according to the Visitors' report under the subject "students should be taught to

think rather than to memorize" is that our educational system should turn out "thinkers." A "thinker" is a man or woman of vigorous mental independence. This quality is, in the opinion of many able men and women, best developed by throwing the student, under guidance, on his own resources and by making the student to understand that he cannot expect the faculty, or other persons connected with the university, to carry him over every rough point.

A relation like that of a student to his professor, instructor, or adviser, is a personal, natural relation, one that is brought about, not by a forced system, but by natural, free and agreeable intercourse. There are many members of our faculty who devote much time to looking after the interests of students, both men and women, while there are no doubt many other members of our faculty who are not by nature suited to do this. While this is the case so far as members of our faculty, or of any faculty, are concerned, there are many students who prefer to do their work independently, in their own way. It is undoubtedly true that students generally gladly accept the sympathetic assistance of their teachers, and the giving of this assistance it is the policy of our university to encourage and promote.

(Unanimously approved.)

#### **Conclusion.**

Your committee congratulates the Visitors upon their diligent work and upon the earnestness of the report presented and upon the faithfulness of their service.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JAMES F. TROTTMAN,  
Chairman.

# IS SELF-GOVERNMENT WORTH WHILE

By G. O. GULLICKSON '15

Secretary of the Student Conference



DISCONTENT," said Emerson, "is want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will." Whether or not this quotation can be applied to the discontent that has been manifest toward the self-government idea at Wisconsin is a matter of extreme doubt. Just what is contemplated in this idea is not clearly understood, and as many different notions may be expressed as there are students at the university. It can hardly be said that this discontent is due to the "want of self-reliance" on the part of the student body as a whole; but rather it might be said that whatever "discontent" has been expressed has come from those who fear that the students are too self-reliant and display too much "will."

For the past three years the University of Wisconsin has developed a system of controlling student activities in a way that has thrust the greater part of this responsibility from the faculty to the students. The practicability of such a procedure at an institution of learning can best be determined by a brief review of the organization and what it has been able to accomplish.

The self-government organization itself is somewhat unique. There is the main legislative body, the Student Conference, which is composed of fifty-one students elected at a general election each fall. These representations are chosen by the

members of the several colleges and classes and retain their seats for one year, unless being *ipso facto* dismissed by three consecutive absences from Conference sessions. The largest representation is accorded the senior class, the junior class ranks second, and so on to the freshman class, which has but one representative, who is the president of that class. It must be noted that at this fall election the freshmen do not select any representatives to sit for them in the Conference. The reason for this is obvious when one realizes that practically all first-year men are strangers and hardly capable of taking an active part in the conduct of student affairs.

Undoubtedly the most important committee elected by the Conference itself is the Wisconsin Union Board. It directs mainly the welfare of all the male students of the university, this being the primary purpose of the Wisconsin Union itself. For the past few years it has successfully carried through a scheme of dances at cost price, fall "smokers" for the new men, the University Circus and the University Vaudeville, which occur in alternate years, and the University Exposition. Such enterprises require exceptional ability in the way of planning and execution, and up to the present time no venture has been undertaken that has resulted in a failure. The proceeds realized are used to better the Union rooms, purchase magazines, and provide pictures of

## The Student Conference



prominent alumni for the "Hall of Fame." In all fairness to the past and present members of the Union Board it can be stated that it has been and continues to be a very efficient body run on a business-like basis, and that in the selection of men to act on its sub-committees the chief criterion is the individual's capacity and worth.

In the fall of 1911 indignation was directed toward student reporters writing for metropolitan newspapers on account of the misrepresentations being circulated concerning the university and student affairs. This matter was brought to the attention of the Conference, and an investigation made by it. Some sort of action seemed imperative, so on January 11, 1912, a resolution was passed publicly reprimanding a student reporter for "misstating and deliberately betraying the university." Provision was also made for all reporters to register with the secretary of the Student Court, such registration to include the name of the paper represented by the student. In the event of any further misrepresentations by student reporters being brought to the attention of the Conference or Court, it would be comparatively easy to locate the party or parties at fault.

During the state legislative session of 1913 the question of prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the university (the five-mile zone bill) was considered. Although the Conference could do nothing directly in this matter, it nevertheless passed a resolution on March 6, 1913, as going on record that it was in hearty sympathy with the proposed bill and urged its adoption.

On three different occasions a bill was introduced in the Conference to investigate and prohibit such student organizations which were believed to be a moral detriment to members of the university. Those who presented such bills had in mind such organizations as make drinking and carousing their main order of business. The right of the Conference to legislate to such an extent was questioned, and the bills tabled indefinitely. But it seems that if proper evidence could have been secured and presented to the Conference and the student body that the question of *right* would not have been raised.

The purpose of presenting the action of the Conference regarding the five-mile zone bill and unworthy organizations in the university is to give the reader a slight idea of what the Conference has stood for in the past. "By their acts ye shall know them" is an appropriate phrase, but let it be revised for the "discontented" to read "By their *acts* let us judge them."

A matter which has been before the Conference for the past three years, and unfortunately has stood in the way of real progress, is the Junior Promenade. This social function is heralded as the greatest social event of the year, and perhaps it is right that it should be so recognized. But many abuses had crept in which tended to diminish its value and respect, and throughout the state caustic criticism was being expressed with regard to the costliness and lavishness displayed and the undemocratic nature of the affair. Such criticisms certainly reflected on the university. After a Conference committee had investigated the situation at Wisconsin

and secured information regarding Proms held at other universities, it was decided in the spring of 1913 that the price of admission be reduced to three dollars, that the wearing of dress suits be made optional, and that the date of holding said Prom be made February 21, or the evening preceding Washington's birthday. Nothing was stated as to abolishing the house parties, but in the committee's report the social excesses and unreasonable expenses involved received a great deal of attention and comment. The change in date, it was hoped, would cure these evils. The following fall, however, the Promenade was made a live issue in the campaign of those seeking seats in the Conference, and at the first session the entire action of the previous spring was rescinded. The matter was finally presented to the students for a referendum vote in the form of four propositions:

1. Do you want the house party?
2. Shall price of ticket be \$5.00 or \$3.00?
3. Dress suits to be required or optional?
4. Shall Junior Prom be held between semesters, or on Washington's birthday, February 22?

In this referendum the students decided for the continuation of the Prom at the five-dollar rate; that dress suits were to be required; and that it was to be held between the first and second semesters, the customary time. But on the house-party there was a decided negative vote. There can be no doubt but that the students supported the Conference in its action of the spring of 1913. The main issue on the Prom question really has been on the house party, and the able investigation of over three months by

the Conference committee brought out facts which could not very readily have been obtained.

In the autumn of 1913 an agitation was commenced by a group of students looking toward the preservation of the campus and the woods surrounding the university. Upon motion made November 5, 1913, a Campus Keepers Committee was appointed to ascertain what action might be taken and what recommendations could be submitted. In this committee's report of December 11, 1913, it was suggested that a larger committee which would include representatives from Conference, the girls' Self Government Association, the faculty, and the business staff of the university be arranged which should look after the preservation and beauty of the campus. The improvements that have been made are no doubt noticeable to those who are not at Wisconsin for the first time. It is also another instance where the pulling together of the several factors in the university has brought about that wholesome feeling of co-operation, mutual consultation, and mutual respect for the wishes of other factors.

In student elections the Conference has perfected a scheme which, it is safe to say, brings results that are not duplicated in any other university or college. The *Independent* magazine in its issue of February 23, 1914, contains an article on "Cleaning College Politics," and in it the students of the University of Wisconsin are praised for their reform in this field.

The elections are conducted under the following rules and regulations: At the last regular session of the second semester the Conference elects

a sub-committee of five members to have charge of elections for the ensuing year. The duties of this committee as stated in the statute passed on February 17, 1912, and amended on February 15, 1912, are:

1. To superintend all elections;
2. To receive protests and have the power to call new elections;
3. To make public the date of all nominations, meetings, and elections at least two weeks previous to that date;
4. To announce time and place of filing all nominating petitions;
5. To handle all advertising for candidates; and
6. To provide ballots and tellers.

The statute also provides for the classification of voters; the time of nominations and elections; the form of ballot to be used; how and where the voting shall be done; time of opening and closing of the polls; and the amount of space to be allotted candidates in the elections hand-book and the amount to be deposited to cover such advertising. A list of corrupt practices is given, and provision made that in case of any infraction on the election rules the court shall have jurisdiction to punish the offenders.

This code of election rules has produced a wholesome result. Candidates can enter a race upon an equal footing; and in case of victory or defeat they can at least say that they won or lost honorably.

An act which created a great deal of comment in the press and more or less "discontent" amongst a certain class of students was the so-called "saloon bill" passed on November 28, 1913. This act provides that "no freshman in the University

of Wisconsin" is permitted to enter a saloon in the city of Madison." Violations of this act, if the offender is found guilty, will result in a minimum of two days and a maximum of two weeks suspension from university work.

Upon first thought it would appear that this is an undue infringement upon the personal liberty of the first-year men, and that it imposes a restriction upon a certain class of students which will not apply to the others. But when one considers the circumstances surrounding first-year men, and especially the seductive influence which a saloon has upon new men seeking companionship, such legislation can be based upon the "police power" of the Conference if not on any other basis.

A piece of legislation which should not be passed without mention is the

#### **The Dormitory Committee**

work of the Dormitory Committee. On October 31, 1912 a committee was appointed by the Conference to look into the dormitory situation, and especially to investigate rooming conditions as they exist in the Latin quarter. The committee went over the ground quite thoroughly and submitted in the following spring a comprehensive report of thirty typewritten pages in which was given the amount of floor space and window space in each room visited, the number of occupants in each room, and the prices charged. It was put up in mimeograph form and placed in the hands of members of the state legislature and others in order that they might be aware of the dire need for dormitories. Such a report of course entailed a great amount of effort and time which the students put in without receiving compensa-



tion, yet it is indicative of the enthusiasm which has been evidenced by "college spirited" men since the establishment of self-government.

Undoubtedly the greatest problem confronting the present Conference is

**Class  
Constitutions  
and the  
Handling  
of Funds**

the organization of class and campus organizations so that officers may know to whom and to what extent they are respon-

sible. It is now a matter of general opinion that student finances are permitted to run wild, that there is more or less petty graft, and that abuses are practised by officers which at present cannot be checked. An attempt was made to check these abuses by an act passed on April 15, 1913, which provided for an Auditing Board to audit the books and accounts of the treasurers. But an audit is of no consequence unless the treasurers present checkable evidence of all receipts and vouchers for expenditures. This the act did not provide for, and neither did it give the Auditing Board power to provide for it.

On April 16, 1914, a resolution was passed which arranged for a committee to draw up a constitution for classes, such constitution to define the duties and limitations of class officers. It is hoped that this committee will embody in its report a system for the handling and recording of class receipts and expenditures, and delegate such authority to the Auditing Board as will enable it to carry on its work effectively.

It has been the purpose of the writer to give you some idea of the character of the work undertaken by the Student Conference in the past few years. As time goes on we see the scheme of adjustment developed and perfected more and more. If there is any "discontent" with the self-government idea, the discontented should keep in mind the words of E. B. Browning which read:

"Let us be content to do the things we can, and fret not because it's little."

(Note: Copies of booklet "Student Self Government at the University of Wisconsin" will be mailed to persons interested.)

# THE REALM OF THE STUDENT COURT

By HENRY R. MURPHY, '15

Secretary of the Student Court



BACK in the school year 1909-10 when years of indiscriminate hazing gave way before an almost universal demand for better conditions, there came into being, partly by faculty creation, partly by student demand and organization for the better administration of government among students by their own kind, namely the Student Court. Like all institutions of paramount importance it immediately came in for its round share of criticism and this criticism has again broken forth at later periods of its career; but it has survived the test and through five years of existence has slowly expanded and grown from small beginnings until now, while still there are many things faulty and imperfect in its domain and its organization, it bids fair to come into a position in the life of the university as a court would with original and exclusive jurisdiction over the actions of men in any state of the land.

When the usual orderly conditions among the students became strained in the early days of the present school year as was so widely heralded throughout the state, there were many who wondered within whose domain the jurisdiction over such offenses fell. Most certainly within the realm of the Student Court, for from the charter of that court granted a few years back by the Board of Regents it has original and exclusive jurisdiction over all cases of discipline among

male undergraduates except cases arising in the summer session and cases involving dishonesty in university school work.

## The Status of the Court.

There are many who wonder at the status of such a court in law. The Student Court can go for its authority directly to no statute of the State of Wisconsin. In and by itself it has no legal or corporate rights. By virtue of itself and the power directly inherent within it, its decisions if appealed to the regular judiciary could not be recognized in law. In this regard it is without doubt an extra legal institution and at best under this interpretation the court could but exercise delegated powers. By statute the authority for the maintenance of order and discipline in the University is vested in the Board of Regents and the faculty of the school. Thus stands the case in theory but not in fact. The authority of the court is recognized by the faculty of the University and the Board of Regents. Both of these superior bodies concede to it original and exclusive jurisdiction.

After any case has been tried before the court and that body has agreed upon the guilt of the defendant and upon a penalty commensurate with the offense, the recommendations of the court as to the disposition of the case are transmitted to the University faculty through the faculty committee on appeals. If no appeal is made from the decision of the court by the

defendant in question the matter simply goes through the form of faculty approval and becomes an order as legal as any law of the land. If an appeal is made and the faculty committee finds that the court acted unjustly or discovers new evidence the case is then remanded to the court for retrial. Thus the faculty gives the legal finishing touches to the action of the court and by common consent lends to that body the weight, authority and legality which is not of itself inherent in the court. Then a judicial body which has no status in the eyes of the laws of the state by the good graces of the faculty and the Board of Regents is endowed with all the authority of a strictly legal institution.

### The Why of the Court.

The advantages of such a system over original faculty jurisdiction are plainly evident. No body of men as mature as the student body of the University of Wisconsin would rest content under any system coming from above and over which they had no control. This is evidenced by the fact that previous to 1910 the faculty attempted by every means within its power to secure the abolition of hazing but to no avail. This institution still persisted as in the days of old until the students by themselves at one blow discarded the practice and for the last five years the court has maintained a remarkable order and discipline among students that has only been interrupted now and then by an occasional outburst. For years the faculty vainly attempted to straighten out student organization finances but it remained for the court to put these funds on an honest basis.

The natural reticence of students to "peach on a fellow" before a committee of deans is replaced by the feeling that the whole truth must be known when one is on the witness stand under oath before a judicial authority. The advantages that a student judiciary gives along the line of training men in civic science and the arts of administration and government as to the men who compose the court, the men who take interest in its actions and the student body generally is in itself beyond all questions of discipline warrant sufficient for its existence in a utilitarian university that aims to train men for life.

### Organization.

Now as to the organization of this student court which has grown up at our university. At present it is made up of nine members, six students from the law school and three students chosen at large from the members of the senior class of other colleges of the University. Three of the six members from the law school must be members of the senior class and three must be members of the middle law class. Time was when the justices of the court were chosen at random from the upper classes of the University, regardless of whether or not their course of training fitted them especially for the duties of judicial office. In 1913, however, the student conference, which is the legislative body of the male students, recognized the necessity for trained men on the court and rectified the former error by providing the present scheme.

The members of the court are nominated by the executive committee of the student conference and elected by the conference as a whole. Two men are nominated by the committee for



each one to be elected and the name of any eligible student submitted by petition of ten other students must be given consideration by the executive committee. Six men are elected annually, three seniors to serve for a term of one year and three juniors to serve for a term of two years. To provide against members of the court having an undue interest in other student activities, which might impair their efficiency as judges, members of the Union Board, which conducts the social affairs of the university; the editor and business manager of the *Badger*; Class presidents, Prom chairmen, and members of the Athletic Board and the Student Conference are excluded from membership.

One of the members of the court, invariably a representative from the senior class is chosen as chief justice and another member is elected secretary. All summons to witnesses, defendants and complainants are issued through the secretary of the court. Failure on the part of a witness to attend a trial when summoned is an offense punishable by contempt of court proceedings and suspension from the University. All evidence submitted before the court is taken by an official court reporter and a copy of this evidence is placed in the Wisconsin Historical Library for the use of all students.

Each year the court selects from among the prominent students of the law school an attorney who prosecutes all cases in the name of the student body before the court. Any male student who has a case which he wishes tried before the court must file complaint in writing with the secretary of the court or the prosecuting attorney. In every case the defendant

is permitted and advised to retain as his attorney some older student better versed in argument and the technicalities of evidence to present his defense, handle his case and cross examine the witnesses of the prosecution. In case of gross and pressing misconduct which is so contrary to the welfare of the university as to require immediate consideration the court may recommend to the faculty appeals committee temporary suspension pending regular trial. Only in extreme cases where the court fails to act in forty-eight hours may the faculty interfere.

#### Records of Accomplishments.

Now let us pass from this brief summary of the powers and organization of the court to its record of accomplishments. Since its inception this student tribunal has grown from a mere group of students sitting in judgement over violations of freshman green cap traditions to a court with recognized authority over all cases of student discipline except dishonesty in classes. The real and vital career of the court, however, began in 1913 when the court took upon its shoulders the investigation of class and organization finances. Previous to this time class and organization functions had been conducted in a notoriously loose and unbusinesslike fashion. Chairmen of committees made no report as to the financial outcome of their functions. Some of the bills incurred by these classes and organizations were paid; some were not. Men signed notes attempting to bind a class when they held no office within the gift of that class other than the office of class boss. The idea of keeping books and vouchers was un-

heard of. The profits of class functions were held to be the legitimate spoils of the men into whose hands they came.

But now this entire system has been changed. Last year the court under the able leadership of Chief Justice Francis L. Brewer, now a practicing attorney at Richland Center, began its memorable crusade upon the rotten conditions existant in class and organization finances and plowed its way through the muck and mire of inefficiency, irregularity and attempted graft among the officers of classes and organizations until it had made public examples of the men who had been engaged in this sort of business and until it finally impressed upon the students the necessity of putting classes on a sounder financial basis and of electing men to responsible office whose personal integrity was unquestioned. As a result of all this, student finances are today being placed upon a sound accounting basis and men are no longer elected to office because of their personal popularity or their prowess on the athletic field, but rather on the grounds of their personal efficiency.

### **Anent Hazing.**

The present school year had barely started before the court found another field for its endeavors. The old hazing fever suppressed for nearly five years broke forth and for a time there appeared to be imminent danger of a return to conditions as they existed prior October 21, 1909, when the students in massmeeting assembled officially abolished hazing. Prompt and effective action on the part of the court checked proceedings and the danger point was bridged over without the restoration of hazing. As an effective deterrent the court tried a student proved to be one of the boldest leaders and suspended him from university classes for one semester. The faculty committee on appeals upheld the court, the spell of reaction was broken and conditions reverted to normal.

However there remains much for the court to accomplish and there will be no cessation of effort until the cleaning up process shall have made the university a better and a safer place to live in, and until Wisconsin stands out unique among her sister institutions in businesslike management of student finances and politics.

# STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AND THE UNIVERSITY

By PROFESSOR WILLARD G. BLEYER, '96

Chairman of the Course in Journalism



THE policy of the faculty of the University with reference to the regulation of student publications has been one of *laissez faire*, largely because of an unwillingness on the part of the faculty to interfere with the undergraduates' freedom of utterance in these publications and to assume any responsibility for their financial success. Except in cases of evident violations of good taste and decency practically no censorship has been exercised by faculty or regents. Since the time of the late Professor Frank- enburger whose kindly advice and aid every editor of the earlier days of student journalism recalls with feeling of gratitude, the so-called "faculty censor" has been the adviser of undergraduate editors rather than the suppressor of their efforts. Little or no opposition to this censorship has ever been expressed by the student editors.

The only restrictions on the advertisements in student papers have been those imposed by the rules of the regents which forbid all advertisements of tobacco and of intoxicating liquors. Student managers have been inclined to take exception to that part of the rule which prohibits tobacco advertising, because, as they have pointed out, the university authorities do not prevent undergraduates from smoking or from holding class and club "smokers." The rule, nevertheless, has been carefully obeyed by all the papers.

The business affairs of the publications have generally been supervised

only to the extent that members of the faculty have been on the advisory boards of most of the publications and have given advice and assistance whenever such seemed necessary. The students who undertake the management of the papers, the faculty has felt, should assume the financial responsibility for the publication. Although this policy may be correct in theory, it has had practical difficulties particularly in recent years. The increase in the size of the publications necessitated by the growth of the university, and the advancing cost of printing have made the responsibility of the business managers so great that some of them have not been equal to the task of making the papers financially successful and at the same time of carrying on their academic work. The burdens of business management of the publications were further increased two years ago by the establishment of a second student daily paper which naturally cut into the advertising and subscription revenues of all the other publications. As a result of this competition and of the increasing cost of printing, practically all of the student publications lost money. Two of them became bankrupt and a third, apparently insolvent, is being sued for several thousand dollars by a firm of printers. The two daily papers combined last December under the name of the *Daily Cardinal*, and the *Wisconsin Magazine* this fall absorbed the *Sphinx*. The *Badger*, the junior annual, is the only other surviving undergraduate publication if the two



technical periodicals the *Wisconsin Engineer* and the *Wisconsin Country Magazine* are excluded as publications



PROFESSOR WILLARD G. BLEYER

of a different type. Although consolidation has reduced competition and to that extent has somewhat de-

creased the dangers of financial failure, it has not eliminated all the other troubles of the business managers.

The amount of work and money involved in the publication of the *Daily Cardinal*, the *Badger*, and the *Wisconsin Magazine*, and especially the burden placed on the undergraduate business managers, still remains one of the serious problems connected with the regulation of student papers. The business of the *Daily Cardinal* exceeds \$12,000 a year, and that of the *Badger* is over \$8,000 annually. It seems very doubtful whether or not a student can carry the responsibility of managing successfully as large enterprises as these and at the same time pursue his regular university work. One attempt to find a solution is being made by the *Daily Cardinal* this year in the form of a graduate business manager at a fixed salary, but even if this proves a success on the *Cardinal*, it cannot be extended to the junior annual without changing the whole scheme of that publication.

The first steps toward insuring better methods of business management of the publications were taken by the faculty last spring when several important regulations were adopted. These new rules provide that the organization under the auspices of which the publication is issued must make a written contract with the business manager specifying clearly the terms upon which he undertakes the responsibility and the amount of remuneration that he is to receive for his work. Furthermore, he is required to give bond to the organization for the faithful performance of his duties. Other provisions require that an annual audit shall be made of the books and accounts,

and that a copy of the financial report of the publication, as well as copies of the contract and bonds, be filed with the chairman of the faculty committee on student life and interests. Business managers are forbidden to accept advertisements except on written authorization from the advertisers, and are not permitted to take trade or merchandise in payment for advertising. The enforcement of these regulations this year, it is believed, will do away with most of the evils that have arisen in connection with the business affairs of the publications.

With the reorganization this year, of the method of faculty control of all undergraduate activities the direction of the affairs of the publications falls to one of the sub-committees of the general committee on student life and interests, known as the sub-committee on journalism and oratory. This sub-committee consists of faculty representatives of the departments of journalism, business administration, public speaking, and English, the faculty member from the English department being the faculty censor of publications. The chairman of the sub-committee, who is the representative of the department of journalism, is a member of the general committee on student life and interests. The sub-committee is planning to make a careful study of the whole problem of undergraduate journalism with a view to developing each publication in a way that will be most helpful both to the students engaged on it and to the students as a whole.

Although it is impossible to forecast the recommendations of this sub-committee on journalism and oratory, with reference to improving the conditions under which students edit and

manage their publications, it is not improbable that two important proposals will receive consideration. One of these, which has been advocated by those who have long been connected with undergraduate journalism, is that the publications be put on the same strictly amateur basis that has been established for athletics. Under this plan neither editors nor business managers would receive any salaries or any part of the profits, and hence would have no temptation to exploit the publication for personal gain. All the profits would be used to improve the publication and to establish a sinking fund for use in emergencies. Experience and training rather than financial gain undoubtedly should be made the incentives to students to engage in all of their activities.

The other proposal, which is also based on the practice that prevails in the direction of student activities in fields other than journalism, is that members of the faculty be appointed to coach student editors and managers in their journalistic and business efforts as faculty coaches are appointed for students' athletic, musical, dramatic, oratorical, and debating activities. It is argued that if students are permitted by the faculty to devote as much time and effort as they are doing now to work on the publications, they should be given careful direction in this work so that they may derive the greatest amount of benefit from it. Student journalism doubtless has as great educational value as any other form of student activity. That the value of this training and experience could be vastly increased if students did the work under the direct supervision of members of the faculty appointed for this

task because of their journalistic and business ability and experience, no one can question. The plan would require that one of the members of the department of journalism and one of that of business administration be assigned to give part of their time to showing student editors and managers how to do the work most effectively.

Whatever plans are finally adopted by the university authorities to increase the value of work on the publications, it is safe to say that in the future faculty regulation of the business affairs of the publications will be much stricter than it has been in the past, and that laxity and irregularity in management will hereafter be impossible.

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE DAILY CARDINAL

By JOHN B. SANBORN, '96

Formerly Director of the Wisconsin Cardinal Association

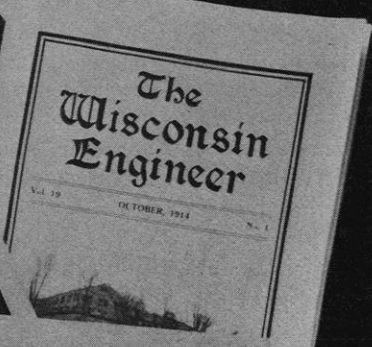
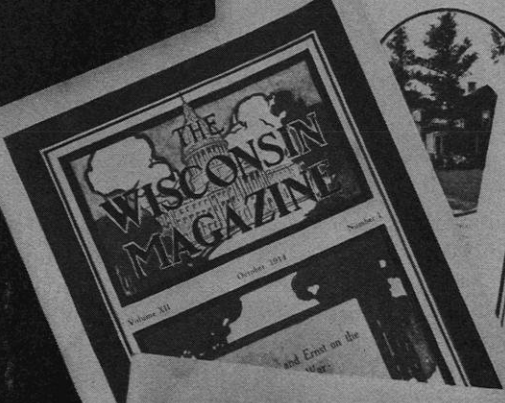
THE *Daily Cardinal* began publication in April, 1892. At that time there was only one other college daily in the West and only five other dailies in the country. The first editor-in-chief was W. W. Young, '92, who was afterwards prominent both in newspaper and magazine work. The first university editor was Malcolm C. Douglas, '93, for many years managing editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. During the first four years the work was carried on under considerable difficulty due to defects in the organization of the editorial and news staffs, the business management and the Cardinal Association. Under the original plan the entire responsibility for the paper was placed upon the editor-in-chief, with the result that he was compelled to not only write the editorials but also most of the news articles. The burden placed upon this position caused frequent changes in the office of editor-in-chief. After a couple of years the office of managing editor was created and the general supervision of the news placed in his charge; the work of the editor-in-chief being confined to the editorial

columns. The editors and the reporters were chosen annually by meetings of the Cardinal Association, which consisted of all the subscribers to the paper. As a result there was no way in which men interested in newspaper work could be assured of a place on the paper. The entire staff was made up for the year by the votes of those who happened to attend the annual meeting of the association and vacancies could only be filled and new members of the staff added by calling special meetings. The first reform in this matter was in providing for the election of the staff generally at the annual meeting and giving the staff the right to organize itself by selecting the editor-in-chief, managing editor, etc., and to fill any vacancies which might occur during the year. After this change the editorial work upon the paper ran much better.

The *Cardinal* was, however, beset with financial difficulties during the first four years of its existence. The annual meeting of the association also elected a business manager who was compensated by a certain percentage of the money which he received, irre-



# THE WISCONSIN COUNTRY MAGAZINE



# The Daily Cardinal

PHONE 250 OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. 8 PAGES  
MADISON WIS. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1914

### DADGER PROSPECT FOR CONFERENCE TITLE LOOKS BIG

In Result Of Battle With Marquette Pals Wisconsin in Front Rank

THREE REMAIN IN RACE

Team and Coach Deserve Much Credit For Overcoming Discouragements

By ARNOLD CALKINS

### CHAIRMEN DISCUSS EXPOSITION PLANS

State Officers and Faculty Members Approve Sub-committee Plans For Exhibit

### STUDENT OPINION RESENTS PLAN TO KILL UNION SHOW

Leaders Declare United They Will Oppose University Work

### BANTAMS WANT ATHLETIC CHANCE

Students Say Do Not Ask For Duration of Sports So They Can Participate

### FACULTY DECIDES TODAY

Dean Biron Believes That College Activities Are Claiming Too Much Attention

Small text at the bottom of the newspaper clipping, likely containing publication information or a notice.

spective of the result of his management. The *Cardinal* faced a constantly increasing deficit and by the spring of 1896 it became evident if the paper was to continue that a radical change must be made in the methods of its management. The matter was submitted to a meeting of the association and a committee appointed to prepare a plan of reorganization. This committee reported in favor of the organization of a stock company with capital sufficient to pay the indebtedness and to form a working basis for the future, and the turning over of the *Cardinal* to the management of that association. This plan was adopted and the corporation formed and all of the assets of the Cardinal Association were turned over to the new company. Some of the students feared the change because the stock was largely held by the faculty and alumni but it was recognized that if the paper was to continue its management must be under the supervision of a body having more responsibility and more continuity than an association of undergraduates.

The first board of directors consisted of David B. Frankenburger, '69, then professor of rhetoric and oratory, Charles R. Van Hise, '79, then professor of geology, Charles S. Slichter, professor of mathematics, and John B. Sanborn, '96. The only change in this board was made after Professor Frankenburger's death, when Willard G. Bleyer, '96, succeeded him. The editors, reporters and the business manager were chosen by the board of directors. The plan was adopted, however, of giving every one interested in newspaper work an opportunity to begin as a reporter and promotion to the position of edi-

tor determined upon the quality of the work done as reporter. Where one had done satisfactory work during the year as an editor, he was invariably given the opportunity of continuing in the next higher grade, and his chances for promotion depended entirely upon his own efforts. The editors of the paper including the editor-in-chief were given entire freedom as to the expression of their views and in many cases the editorial columns contained severe criticisms of the faculty.

A radical change was made in the business management. The association entered into a contract with the business manager each year under which he was to assume the entire financial responsibility of the publication of the paper, bearing the losses if there were any, and receiving the profits up to a certain amount if the year was successful. When this plan was proposed many doubts were expressed as to its feasibility because of the poor financial showing which the paper had made in previous years. It was found, however, that there were several students who were willing to enter into this management and the plan proved a success from the first. Nearly every year showed a fair profit to the business manager and in many cases a surplus to be used by the association. Much of the credit for this should be given to Professor Slichter, who as treasurer of the company spent a great deal of time in assisting the business manager and in planning out ways in which the management could be made more profitable.

It was also made a settled policy to elect a business manager for only one term, and this policy was only departed from when there was no new

candidate who appeared capable of handling the work without a loss. One reason for this policy was that the work of the business manager required considerable time and it was felt that one year was all that a student could properly devote to it. Another reason was that the position of business manager was open to any member of the editorial staff who showed the requisite ability and it was felt that a wider opportunity should be given to the students to work on the *Cardinal* if the management was changed nearly every year. This of course involved some financial sacrifice as a manager continuing for two or three years would probably have shown a greater profit both to himself and the company.

All surplus funds which went to the association during a successful year were used very largely in the improvement of the paper. Prizes were offered to the editors and reporters for the work done during the year. Salaries were paid the principal editors; in some cases as part of the expense chargeable to the business manager, and in some cases paid directly by the association. The remainder of the surplus was held in the treasury as a fund which could be used for the further improvement of the paper and to provide for emergencies in case of a bad year. Nothing was ever paid to the officers of the association for their work on the board of directors, or to the stockholders as dividends.

The growth of the University saw also a growth in the *Cardinal*. Beginning as a four-page paper and continuing at that size for several years, it was gradually enlarged and finally ran as an eight or sometimes a twelve-page paper. In some ways

this increase in size was met by a growing interest in the work among the students and the increase in the number of editors and reporters. At the same time the responsibilities of the managing editor increased as he had final charge of the news columns and must see that the paper was gotten out in proper shape every day. It involved, however, a much greater increase in the responsibilities of the business manager. The larger paper was much more expensive to publish not only on account of its increase in size but because of the increase in cost of composition and paper. An increase in the subscription list also increased the work of supervising the circulation. This necessitated a reorganization of the business management by the creation of a separate business staff with a business manager and one or more assistants.

One of the factors in the appearance of a rival paper, the *Wisconsin Daily News*, owned by student stockholders, in the fall of 1912, was the feeling that the *Cardinal* was too largely under the management of the faculty, as the board of directors, although in no way subject to faculty control, had been for some time made up of faculty members. The members of the Cardinal Association were not desirous of maintaining control over the paper and the ownership of its stock was no financial benefit as no dividends had ever been declared, so that they were entirely willing to meet the suggestion of the students for a change of organization, provided the plan to be devised afforded sufficient continuity of management to avoid the troubles which had resulted in the organization of the Cardinal Association. The present plan was finally hit upon as reasonably



satisfactory and the *Cardinal* was then turned over to the new organization.

#### ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE DAILY CARDINAL COMPANY.

*Know All Men by These Presents*, that the undersigned, adult residents of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby make, sign, and agree to the following

##### ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE FIRST.—The undersigned have associated, and do hereby associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under chapter 86 of the Wisconsin statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, the business and purpose of which corporation shall be the publication of the *Daily Cardinal*, a newspaper at the University of Wisconsin, which paper shall be conducted as an all-university, non-partisan, non-factional paper, for the purpose of presenting all the news of the university in a fair and unbiased manner, of expressing in the editorial columns the best sentiment of the representative student leaders, and of affording an open forum in which all students may express their views within reasonable bounds, which said business is to be carried on within the State of Wisconsin, and especially within the County of Dane in said state.

ARTICLE SECOND.—The name of said corporation shall be the *Daily Cardinal Company*, and its location shall be in the City of Madison, County of Dane, State of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE THIRD.—The corporation shall be non-stock and no dividends or pecuniary profits shall be declared to the members thereof.

ARTICLE FOURTH.—The general officers of said corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, elected from the Board of Control, which shall consist of five members. No person shall be eligible for the Board of Control who is not a regularly enrolled student and who has not been in residence as an undergraduate student at the University for at least one year, and membership on said Board of

Control shall cease upon any member leaving the University. The Board of Control shall be elected by the members of the corporation, three members to be chosen each year, two of them shall serve for two years and one of whom shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE FIFTH.—There shall also be an Advisory Board, consisting of three members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, appointed by the President of the University, which board shall include representatives from the Department of Journalism and the Department of Business Administration.

ARTICLE SIXTH.—The said corporation shall hold its first meeting for the election of officers on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1914, at the *Cardinal* office, in the City of Madison, County of Dane, State of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.—The officers shall be elected by the Board of Control, which board shall first be elected by the members of said corporation.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.—The principal duty of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the Board of Control and to have a general supervision of the affairs of the corporation.

The principal duties of the vice-president shall be to discharge the duties of the president in the event of the absence or disability for any cause whatever of the latter.

The principal duties of the secretary shall be to countersign all contracts, deeds, leases, and conveyances executed by the corporation, affix the seal thereto, and to such papers as shall be required or directed to be sealed, and to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board of Control, and safely and systematically to keep all books, papers, records, and documents belonging to the corporation, or in any wise pertaining to the business thereof, which are not otherwise provided for.

The principal duties of the treasurer shall be to keep and account for all moneys, credits, and property of any kind, of the corporation, which shall come into his hands, and to keep an accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed, and proper vouchers for money disbursed, and to ren-

der such accounts, statements, and inventories of money received and disbursed, and of money and property on hand, and generally of all matters pertaining to this office not otherwise provided for, as shall be required by the Board of Control or the Advisory Board.

The said officers shall perform such additional or different duties as shall from time to time be imposed or required by the Board of Control or as may from time to time be prescribed by the by-laws.

The Board of Control shall have general management of the affairs of the corporation. The staff members of the paper shall be elected by the Board of Control, and they shall be chosen upon a competitive basis. Recommendations for all staff positions based upon competition shall be made to the Board of Control by the editor-in-chief, the managing editor, and the business manager. The Board of Control shall not be restricted in its choice of editor-in-chief and editorial staff to those who have competed for such positions.

All disputes arising shall be referred to the Advisory Board for final settlement, but this shall not be so construed as to take from the Board of Control the supervision of the news and the editorial columns.

The Advisory Board shall have general control and management of the finances and business management of the paper.

ARTICLE NINTH.—The corporation shall be composed of each student of the University of Wisconsin. Each student shall be admitted to membership upon registering as a student at the University of Wisconsin, with the registrar of the University.

The members shall be discharged upon leaving the University so as to be no longer enrolled as a student.

ARTICLE TENTH.—These articles may be amended by resolution setting forth such amendment or amendments adopted at any meeting of the members by a vote of at least one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of all the members of the said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands this 28th day of February, A. D. 1914.

CHAS. T. ANDERSON.  
IRVIN A. WHITE.  
FRANCIS L. BREWER.  
ARTHUR BRAYTON.  
GILBERT L. LACHER.  
ALFRED P. HAAKE.

Signed in the presence of  
LILLIAN BREITENSTEIN.  
MARGARET BARRY.

## WISCONSIN ALL-FICTION MAGAZINE

By WILLIAM T. WALSH, '06

Managing Editor of the Technical World

THE nerviest man Wisconsin ever had was Michael Olbrich, of oratorical fame, and the first editor—presumably the founder—of the *Wisconsin Literary Magazine*, then made up solely of fiction, now the *Wisconsin Magazine*.

This is the reason for my statement: Last spring I walked into the editorial office of a New York magazine running chiefly to fiction. The mail-racks bulged with fat contributions. "Hopeless proposition submit-

ting anything here, too much competition," I would have said a few years ago, before I was better acquainted with this mass of dead weight Uncle Sam's carriers drop before the unwilling eyes of mock-patient editors.

"I hardly buy one fiction manuscript a month that's a voluntary contribution," said the editor. "I've got to go out after my writers. There's a million writers who don't know what I want."

And with the whole country to comb over, good manuscripts were scarce, very scarce in this big New York magazine office.

Imagine the task Michael Olbrich had set himself!

He drafted into service Edward Jordan, Horatio Winslow, Berton Braley, with some others, as a board of contributing editors. (Lyman Abbott didn't have a new idea there when Roosevelt broke into *The Outlook*.) Three professors sat as censors. They nailed interest in a story like Major Funkhouser of Chicago, the official "movie" censor, can. Only where he "cuts out," they slew. Take the case of "The Fifth Victim." This was a story that would give you a better idea of Edgar Allen Poe than would all the works of that author himself; also, it bore some striking resemblances to the character of the stories then popular in the *Black Cat Magazine*; also, it was later compared to De Maupassant, which was something of a compliment to the author, because it was written (so I was told) before its author had ever read anything by the great Frenchman,—even the innocuous and thoroughly misrepresentative volume, "The Odd Number," so popular with English instructors in my day.

The censors killed the story—over the protests of a board of mourning editors and the unhappy author.

Then with the standard properly set in a dignified and grave fashion, the censors withdrew forever, leaving the editors to write as much as they

had leisure for, and the remainder of the time to scour frantically through the heaps of class exercises that accumulated in Main Hall for a passable piece of fiction.

Two years later, under non-censored editorial management, the story was printed in *The Lit*.

That's when the startling resemblance to De Maupassant was discovered by a certain astute instructor in English. The descriptions smacked of eroticism, the editor was told. It was news to him. He had himself contributed "Leaves from Eve's Diary."

Evidently there were real difficulties in those days in getting out a publication at Wisconsin,—a lack of story writers, a want of interest in the creation of literature—or pseudo-literature—(mental energy ran into debating or oratorical channels) and a not altogether decent skepticism on the part of those who might have helped.

So in desperation the editors of the *Wisconsin Literary Magazine* were none too discriminating. They published any story that was interesting. The writers did not have to harmonize their ideas with a set editorial policy.

Few magazines today have a policy so broad as that—a policy created by necessity, indeed. But so are a hundred other virtuous or original acts. So why should anyone withhold due credit to the sincere founders of a creditable institution—*The Wisconsin Magazine*?

Stanley R. Catshan, '05, the first business manager of the Wisconsin Magazine, is now associate advertising manager of the Curtis Publishing Company.—Editor.



## THE WISCONSIN ENGINEER

By PROFESSOR JOHN G. D. MACK,

Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin

THE first number of the *Wisconsin Engineer* was issued in June, 1896. It has been published continuously since that time, the recent number, that for October, 1914, being No. 1 of Volume XIX. Since the first number was issued in June and four numbers were issued during the following year, Volume I had five numbers. The number per volume was then changed to three in Volume II, and to two in Volumes III, IV and V. This was not satisfactory, and so four numbers per volume were issued in Volumes VI to XIV, inclusive. In order to take advantage of lower postage rates and to obtain continuity of interest, the number was changed to eight in Volume XV, and this number has been continued to the present time. From every point of view eight is a more satisfactory number than any other; hence this number will probably be retained.

While the *Engineer*, like other publications, has had many difficulties to overcome, it is now on a satisfactory basis. It fills a place in the educational machinery of the college; it has the enthusiastic support of the students and faculty, and it is well managed and supervised. The three principal features of our present policy are:

- (1) Close faculty supervision of both the financial and editorial work,
- (2) training of students in subordinate positions in order that no time shall be lost in finding experienced officers, and
- (3) the formulation of careful plans at the end of each year for the work of the following year.

It thus becomes possible to maintain continuity of policy and method from one college year to the next, and to issue the first number on time.

The *Engineer* is published by a corporation, known as the Wisconsin Engineer Journal Association, which was incorporated in 1910. The corporation consists of five faculty members and two student members. One of these student members is manager, the other is editor for the current year. The seven members constitute the board of directors of the association. The board of directors has full power and authority in all matters; it elects a staff of assistants on recommendation of the manager and editor; it receives a financial report from the manager as soon after each issue as the manager can arrange his accounts, and hears a report of the editor on the material on hand for the next issue. By this means the directors can keep in close touch with the affairs of the paper.

But past experience has shown that mere organization is not enough. It has been found that at least one member of the faculty must devote a large amount of time to the various phases of the work. The close supervision that results from this gives the student members of the staff a very valuable kind of training. At the present time this work is being done by Professor R. C. Disque, president of the association and supervisory editor.

The present student officers of the *Engineer* are Harry Hersh, '15, manager; Edwin L. Andrew, '16, editor; and J. Fletcher Harper, '16, assist-

ant manager. In addition to these principal officers, a staff of students has been chosen, who have taken an enthusiastic interest in the work. Thus, when the present officers graduate their successors can be chosen from an experienced staff. The staff is determined to put into effect the following maxims: (1) publish a first

class technical magazine, (2) put the issue out on time, and (3) pay cash.

The *Wisconsin Engineer* is an excellent and frequent means of communication between the College of Engineering and the alumni; it is therefore the earnest desire of the faculty that every alumnus become a permanent subscriber to the magazine.

## THE WISCONSIN COUNTRY MAGAZINE

By W. A. FREEHOFF

IN common with most student publications, the Wisconsin Country Magazine has had a career not un-mixed with tribulations of various sorts. Beginning life as the Student Farmer, it has been reorganized several times, changed its name once, changed its dress two years ago, and is even now sprouting out in a brand new garment.

The old Student Farmer, as near as I can remember, was the answer to the desire of the agricultural students to have an official paper of their own. It was a hodge-podge of student news and agricultural articles, well printed and well illustrated.

From the first it was found easier to edit such a paper than to finance it, and very soon the Student Farmer was practically faculty owned, faculty men having advanced the money to keep it afloat. After a while, however, the stock reverted back to the students; reverted back so effectually that a single student obtained a majority control of the stock and ran the paper to suit himself. His reign was followed by a complete reorganization which had

its aftermath in a lawsuit. The name was changed to the Wisconsin Country Magazine, and the stock was once more put into the hands of the students, the old time partnership being dissolved. The Wisconsin Country Magazine was incorporated under the laws of the state, and was put upon a business and efficiency, rather than political, basis.

There had been charges that a clique controlled the magazine and that it was impossible for contestants for the various staff positions to secure recognition. Clique control was eliminated as far as it is ever practicable to do so.

Those days of the reorganization, about five years ago, were the good old days. It generally takes a fight to arouse the interest of the student body, and there were sure some "scraps" connected with the magazine. But gradually order rose out of the chaos and the Wisconsin Country Magazine entered upon a prosperous career.

It was prosperous at least as far as financial matters were concerned. Limited as was its circulation, it managed to make considerable money

for several years, probably several times as much as any of the other student publications at Madison. The reasons for this prosperity I have always attributed to a fundamental change in policy. The magazine was no longer a student paper published for students, but it was a general farm paper published for farmers by students who were interested in learning the technique of agricultural journalism. Every alumnus of the College of Agriculture, and particularly of the Short Course, was a potential subscriber, and among them it had its share of readers and influence.

Very little local advertising was run; in fact, its was scarcely solicited. The real money came from the large national advertisers of farm machinery and utensils. And how poignant was the grief of the business manager the year the writer edited the paper when he was obliged to refuse a \$1,200 cigaret advertising contract! That little sum would have paid the university expenses of several of us for several months. We have never quite forgiven the cigaret company for tempting us.

At first the magazine was printed as a monthly, about six by nine inches in size. We felt that its scope was too limited in this form so we changed it to a semi-monthly, and

enlarged the size of the page. This change had several obvious advantages for the editorial department and several drawbacks for the business department. It was more expensive to produce without a corresponding increase in revenue. This fall the size of the page has been reduced again.

At the present time, the Country Magazine is the laboratory for a class in agricultural journalism. The editorial staff is enrolled as a class and meets at regular hours with an instructor to discuss the principles of editing, and incidently, to practice them.

The constitution of the corporation provides for a very strict faculty supervision. As a matter of fact, during the two years I was on the editorial staff, the faculty never in the slightest degree attempted to influence the editorial columns. We were told to be careful not to print anything that might compromise the University, and to use our best judgment. And there the matter ended.

The financial supervision was a little stricter. Student business affairs are notoriously lax and it was necessary to remind business managers occasionally that books must be balanced and an accounting made. Even here the faculty supervision had no other effect than to enforce honesty.



## THE COMMERCE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A most enthusiastic annual meeting of the Commerce Alumni Association was held in room 52, North Hall, Saturday morning, October 31. Speeches were made by the faculty and alumni and the many services which the association is rendering the university, as well as its own membership, were surprises to most of those in attendance. Due to the late arrival of the Milwaukee and Chicago trains many alumni were unable to attend, and to

prevent repetition of such occurrences future homecoming meetings may be held at a down-town hotel during the lunch hour. Each commerce alumnus is urged to send his annual dues to the secretary at once. The following officers were re-elected:

President, R. H. Hollen, '03, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, C. L. McMullen, '11, Madison, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Elwell, '08, Madison, Wis.

### COMMERCE ALUMNI NEWS

Allyn, S. C., National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Berger, W. J., Graduate Student University of Wisconsin.

Borgeson, E. M., Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.

Bradish, R. P., Employed in bank. La Crosse, Wis.

Bruce, M. C., Instructor,, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana.

Brumm, L. F., Asst. in Business Administration, Course in Commerce, U. of W.

Butts, G. H., Instructor, Rock Island High School, Rock Island, Ill.

Conley, Charles LeRoy, Alexander Hamilton Institute, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

Dahm, E. F., In charge of the business courses of the extension division, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Dettman, E. A., Connected with the Extension Division of the University.

Dohr, J. L., Accountant, Tax Commission, Madison, Wis.

Duerr, H. J., Toepfer & Sons, 193 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Evans, J. C., Evansville, Wis.

Fehlandt, J. C., Jr. R. H. Ingersoll & Bros., New York City.

Goble, Clyde Orin, Lancaster, Wis.

Habermann, L. C., Salesman, Robt. H. Ingersoll Bros., 37 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hammond, R. P., Business Office, University of Wis., Madison, Wis.

Hatch, Robt. L., '11. Returned early in October from a two and a half year stay in Argentine. He has delivered several lectures before clubs and classes of the University on "Trade Possibilities in South America."

Heymann, W. M., With the Merrill Cox & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Hickox, S. S., Wells Estate, Wells Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Jencks, M. A., In charge of the business courses at the State Normal School at Gurmison, Calif.

Jirgal, J. J., Accountant, Railroad Commission, Madison, Wis.

John, H. W., Grad. Student, University of Wisconsin.

Jones, C. W., Accountant, Haskins & Sells, Chicago, Ill.

Kress, J. W., A. M. Byers Co., 225 E. Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Koch, O. C., Plymouth, Wis.

Lane, J. A., With the Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.

Lilly, L., Instructor in Accounting, University of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

Lister, H. R., Salesman, Robt. H. Ingersoll Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Livingston, C. B., Business Manager, Madison General Hospital, Madison, Wis.

Logan, A. W., Sales Manager of the G. Somers Co., St. Paul, Minn., is conducting an evening class in the Twin Cities in Commercial Correspondence for the University of Minn.

McCarthy, G. E., Salesman, Ft. Wayne Corrugated Paper Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Nelson, B. L., In charge of Manual Training, U. of W., Madison, Wis.

O'Neil, E. H., Lumber business, Everett, Wash.

Ovrom, F. E., Savings & Deposit Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Peterson, F. A., Assistant Cashier, State Bank, Bowman, N. Dak.

Pomeroy, H. S., 709-33rd Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.

Ray, M. T., Accountant, Board of Public Affairs, Madison, Wis.

Reichert, E. E., Accountant, Tax Commission, Madison, Wis.

Rohn, F. A., A. W. Weinbrenner Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Salisbury, P. S., Alexander Hamilton Institute, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

Sands, A. T., Laursen Automatic Pump Co., Eau Claire, Wis.

Tanberg, Al., Teaching Commercial subjects, Wausau, Wis.

Vincent, J. A., Grace Steamship Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Vits, E. O., The Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Weinberger, J. F., Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind.

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

## PITTSBURG ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

IN response to a summons sent out by President John H. Griffiths, '93, twenty-two loyal members of the Pittsburg branch of the Pittsburg Alumni Association met at the Fort Pitt Hotel on Saturday evening, Oct. 17, 1914. In addition to the "old regulars" there were a number of new faces, those who have come to Pittsburg since their graduation in June. Judging from the way they joined in the singing about the piano, they really felt pretty much at home.

In the election of officers which was held there was an evident demonstration of the reason for the success of the Ferris Construction Company, for Mr. Ferris was chosen president while his assistant, Archie Nance, was elected vice-president; had Mr. Jacobson, who is also with this firm, been in the city, he doubtless could have been elected to the office of secretary. As it was we induced our efficient secretary, Rowland Anthony, '05, to continue his capable administration, although

against his strenuous objection. He has had further honors thrust upon him, for he has been made secretary of the Western Conference Alumni Committee in Pittsburg.

This committee had its inception in a big smoker which was given at the University Club last year, and which proved to be a popular success. This smoker was started and engineered by the Wisconsin alumni, over which feat they are justly proud. A conference smoker is announced at the same place for November 21 next, and any visiting Western college men should make it a point to attend.

The annual engineers' trip to the East will occur during the second week of November, and we expect to have a large evening on the occasion of their visit to Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Association sends its regards to its sister associations, and hopes in common with them for another championship football team.

D. E. DAVIS, M. S. '12  
Alumni Correspondent.



## DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

### RIGHT AND WRONG VIEWS OF ATHLETIC SPORT

Issued by the National Collegiate Athletic Association

**A**THLETIC sport, if honorably and wisely conducted, can hold its own in any institution of learning; but to gain a position of dignity, it must be saved from many of its friends and maintained on so high a level that no reasonable man can question its value. Rightly administered it strengthens the weak, improves the weak places in the strong, clears the brain, teaches boys and young men to respect their bodies and to know the relation of a clean, vigorous body to an active mind and honorable life. Rightly conducted it is a school of manly skill, courage, honesty, self-control, and even of courtesy; wrongly conducted it is a school of bad manners, vulgarity, tricky evasion, brutality,—the ideals not of a sportsman but of a sporting man.

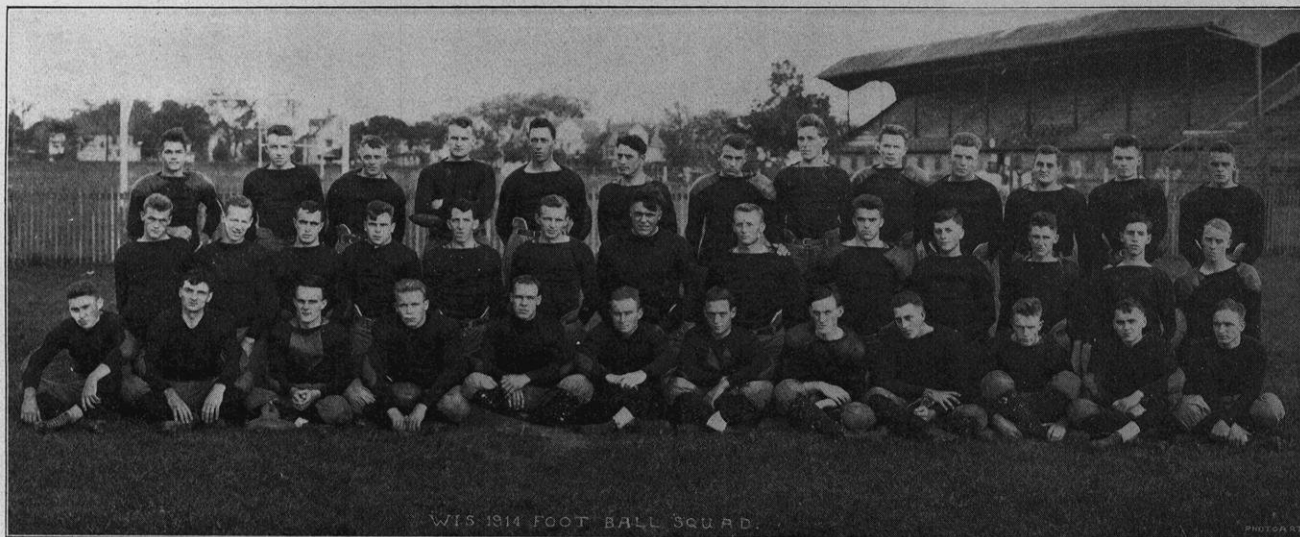
We are constantly told that in England men play for the sake of playing, whereas in America men play for the sake of winning. The more serious the question of winning, the more serious the need of winning honorably. Sport in America is not mere fun; it is a test of character, and nothing that makes the player less a gentleman belongs to it. The football player who wantonly injures his rivals, the baseball player who persists in shouting to rattle his opponents, the schoolboy or student who takes money for summer baseball and conceals the fact, should be put out of

the team. Nor should any school or any college have secrets as to the legitimacy of its athletic representatives.

To maintain high ideals in athletic sport is the chief purpose of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This association brings together representatives of more than one hundred universities and colleges in three meetings held on one day every year. Sometimes a group of colleges sends a joint representative; oftener a college sends a man of its own, or two or three men, of whom only one represents it officially. A number of schools and academies have associate membership. Committees working throughout the year prepare business for the meetings, when the delegates listen to addresses from men who know much about athletic sports, and reports from committees on the various athletic sports cultivated at college. The evening meeting is devoted to the discussion of vitally important questions in college athletics.

Though strictly the association has no power over the colleges it represents, it has unlimited opportunity of influence. Its discussions of athletics are the most important in America; and its opinions find expression in "Rules Committees" and in standards of athletic games throughout the country.

The association encourages "Fac-



WIS 1914 FOOT BALL SQUAD.

PHOTO BY

ulty control of athletics," believing that the man in charge of physical education should be a member of the faculty and as good a man as any in it; that he should have a thorough acquaintance with athletic sport and a strong sympathy with youth, knowing, and able to teach, the difference between cleverness and trickery, between manliness and brutality, between the amateur spirit and the professional, between the sportsman and the sporting man.

#### THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

Oct. 3—Lawrence vs. Wisconsin at Madison—0-21.

Oct. 10—Marquette vs. Wisconsin at Madison—0-48.

Oct. 17—Purdue vs. Wisconsin at Madison—7-14.

Oct. 24—Ohio State vs. Wisconsin at Columbus—6-7.

Oct. 31—Chicago vs. Wisconsin at Madison—0-0.

Nov. 7—Open date.

Nov. 14—Minnesota vs. Wisconsin at Minneapolis.

Nov. 21—Illinois vs. Wisconsin at Madison.

After sixty minutes of some of the finest defensive football that has been seen in the West in many a day, Wisconsin and Chicago battled to a tie at Camp Randall on Saturday, October 31, the final score being 0 to 0. The game was witnessed by what is estimated as being the largest crowd that ever saw a game between the two rivals, the contest being the occasion of the annual home-coming which attracted a large number of "old grads" back for the game.

It was a battle that was well-worth seeing because no two teams were more evenly matched on that day than were the Badgers and Maroons. On the defensive the visitors were not as strong as Wisconsin but they evened this up by their offensive ability as represented largely by "Pete" Russell.

The field presented a wonderful sight before the two teams appeared. The day was

perfect so far as the spectators were concerned although a strong wind from the west aided the team defending that goal. The new bleachers, lower than the old stands, and formed into an oval shape were hardly adequate to take care of the crowd that came from far and near to attend. It made a wonderful picture, however. Over in the north stands, the rooters, decked in cardinal, shouted defiance back across the field to the maroon-clad backers in the south stands. The two bands, representing the two institutions, played their alma maters and college songs.

Shortly before two o'clock, the two rival captains—Keeler of Wisconsin and Des Jardien of Chicago—met in the center of the field and flipped a coin. Captain Keeler guessed heads. It was tails and Chicago elected to receive the kick-off with the wind in their favor. At two o'clock the referee's whistle blew and a moment later the impact of Arlie Mucks' toe poked the oval far into Chicago territory. The battle was on.

Chicago, led to believe that it was simply a question of the size of the score by the newspaper reports that had been sent out, started to march down the field. Straight down they went with the ball, getting their distances by little pecks through the line here and there and dashes around the ends by the agile Mr. Russell and also by Dolly Gray. The Badger stands were visibly dismayed but they kept pleading "hold 'em, Wisconsin! hold 'em!" And Wisconsin did hold 'em—in the very shadow of the goal line. Just at the time when it seemed as though a score was inevitable, the Badger forwards rushed through and downed the Chicago runners for losses. Russell, expecting that the Badgers would expect a line play, elected to try a forward pass. It was just what they wanted. The ball was intercepted and went to Wisconsin and Bellows kicked it out of danger.

That was the only time that the Badgers were in danger during the game although when Huntington missed a long forward pass from Des Jardien he did so with practically a clear field ahead of him.

From then on the entire complexion of the game changed. Defenders became at-



tackers and Chicago was almost continually fighting in the trenches. The Badgers rushed the ball down the field and it looked like a certain score. Bellows tried several forward passes successfully and Smith, Taylor and Cummings carried the ball closer and closer to the maroon goal line. The maroons braced and held and Des Jardien kicked out of danger. Again the attack started down the field with the same results.

Neither side was able to score, the defense on both sides always stiffening when the goal line was threatened. Both Bellows and Russell had chances to score by way of the air-route but without success, both their attempts going wide of the goal posts.

The Badger line played a wonderful game of football, Captain Keeler and Buck being towers of strength on the defense. Kennedy, Mucks and McMaster were also playing games that will go down in Badger history. The ends, Stavrum and Kelley either nailed all plays directed at their positions or drove them in where one of the defensive backs could get them.

Not to be outdone by the forwards, the backfield also played almost marvelous football. Bellows ran the team well and used good judgment in the selection of plays. His kicking was the best that has been seen on a Wisconsin field in years. Smith, who played his first game at right half, did good work, gaining more ground than any other member of the backfield. Cummings and Taylor at left half also did excellent work while Kreuz played well until he was forced to retire, Galvin taking his place.

The tie is generally regarded as a victory for Wisconsin and it has given the Badgers just the confidence needed for the two games to come—Minnesota and Illinois. With two weeks in which to polish up the machine that worked only a week together before the Chicago game, Coaches Juneau, Driver and Wilson ought to send a much better aggregation into the field against the gophers than that which faced the maroons, and Badger rooters are confident of victory.

The Illinois game on Nov. 21st will, in case Minnesota is defeated, prove almost as big an attraction as Chicago was. Many

who witnessed the game against the maroons are expecting to return for the Illinois battle and the athletic department is again planning on handling a record crowd.

On October 24th, the Badgers narrowly escaped a beating at the hands of Ohio State University, coached by a former cardinal athletic star, Jack Wilce. As it was, a difficult goal kick, following a touch-down, settled the argument in favor of Wisconsin, 7 to 6. The Badger team, playing its first game away from home and holding Ohio too cheaply, had an off-day at Columbus and played miserable football. Even the old veterans on the team were off-color, with the single exception of Buck, and it took strenuous work to pull the game out of the fire. The Buckeyes scored first in the third quarter and Graf, directly in front of the goal, missed his trial. Wisconsin, driven to desperation by its own bad playing and by the "breaks" against them, came back and scored, and Bellows kicked goal from a difficult angle. It was a narrow escape. The Buckeyes, however, were prepared for the Wisconsin game. It was their home-coming attraction and it was a far different team from that which faced the Illinois a week previous. In the greater portion of the game Wisconsin forced the play continually but were unable to count another marker. Taylor once crossed the Buckeye goal line after a long sprint but was knocked unconscious by a hard tackle and lost the ball.

Purdue and Wisconsin, playing in Madison on October 17, gave one of the best football exhibitions of the season. The final score was 14 to 7 and the battle was the turning point of the year. Purdue, after holding Wisconsin to a tie last year, came here full of confidence. They had practically all of last year's team in the game and were picked by the critics to win. It looked like a Purdue victory for at the very outset they scored a touchdown. At the end of the half the score was 7 to 0 in their favor. Wisconsin came back in the second half, however, and tied up the score when Kreuz plunged through the line for a

touchdown. Bellows kicked goal. A short time after, Captain Keeler raced through the line and blocked one of O'Briens punts, the ball rolling back into the Purdue territory where Buck picked it up on the run and crossed the line for the second touchdown. It was a beautiful game, from the stand-point of the spectators. Wisconsin was most successful at the forward pass game, five out of eight tries being recovered by Wisconsin players.

The Marquette-Wisconsin game was a disappointment from every stand-point. The Milwaukeeans had a weak team and were poorly-drilled. Their playing was slow and they were unable to gain ground with any consistency. The Badgers lost many opportunities to score but succeeded in running up 48 points against their opponents. The big red line played good football and Marquettes's light backfield could do nothing with it.



BAGS PLACED FOR ANNUAL RUSH

# ALUMNI NEWS

The success of this personal news department is dependent upon the interest every alumnus takes in his Magazine. News items should come direct from graduates if this department is to be valuable and reliable. Contributors to these columns will greatly aid the editor if they designate the class and college of the subject of their sketch in the news items.

Following is the list of class secretaries who have been requested to send in news of their respective classes: 1884, Milton Orelup Nelson; 1886, Mrs. Emma Nunns Pease; 1887, Mrs. Ida E. Johnson Fisk; 1888, Florence Porter Robinson; 1889, Byron Delos Shear; 1890, Willard Nathan Parker; 1892, Mrs. Linnie M. Flesh Lietze; 1893, Mary Smith Swenson; 1896, George Farnsworth Thompson; 1897, Louise P. Kellogg; 1898, Jeremiah P. Riordan; 1899, Mrs. Lucretia H. McMillan; 1900, Joseph Koffend, Jr.; 1901, Paul Stover; 1902, Mrs. Merle S. Stevens; 1903, Willard Hein; 1904, Mrs. Florence S. Moffat Bennett; 1905, Louis H. Turner; 1906, Marguerite Eleanor Burnham; 1907, Ralph G. Gugler; 1908, Fayette H. Elwell; 1909, Charles A. Mann; 1910, Kemper Slidel; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

## BIRTHS

1893. Born—To Dr. and Mrs. Louis Henry Fales of Stevensville, Montana, a son. Dr. Fales graduated from the University in 1893 and received his medical degree from the Rush Medical College in 1897.
1901. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson of New York City, a son, Everett, on September 18. Mr. Tomlinson, '01, is an attorney of New York City.
1909. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ivan F. Waterman of De Sand, Florida a son on August 26. Mr. Waterman is a member of the class of 1912. Mrs. Waterman (Hazel Higbee) is a member of the class of 1909.
1912. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Coerper of Milwaukee, a son. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coerper (Alice Ringling) are members of the class of 1912.

## ENGAGEMENTS

1906. Announcement is made of the engagement of Lili Muench '15 to Robert A. Manegold '06. Mr. Manegold is the secretary of Dings Electro-Magnetic Separator Company of Milwaukee.
1911. Announcement is made of the engagement of Gertrude Amy Rosencranz,

'11 to Dr. Wilbur Randolph Hurst of Evansville, Ind.

## MARRIAGES

1889. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Alma Green to Solomon P. Huntington, '89, at Green Bay on September 8. Mr. Huntington is an attorney of Green Bay.
1898. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Lily Gritzmacher to Theodore Berg, '98. Mr. and Mrs. Berg are at home at 962 Oneida Street, Appleton, Wis. Mr. Berg is a practicing attorney of that city.
1902. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Marjorie Best to Victor J. O'Keillier, '02. Mr. and Mrs. O'Keillier will make their home in Oconto where the former is engaged in law practice.
1904. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mabel Hocker of Phoenix, Ariz., to Walter C. Hintze, '04. Mr. and Mrs. Hintze will make their home at Phoenix, where the former is associated with the law firm of Hampton, Arnold and Bradley.
1904. Announcement is made of the marriage of Mabel J. Bradley, '04, to Oscar F. Brewer on September 10. Mr. Brewer is the manager of the Madison Motor Car Company.



1908. Announcement is made of the marriage of Fanny Charleton, '08, to Frank R. Nanscawen of New Orleans, at Madison, on September 10. Mr. Nanscawen is the manager of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company of New Orleans.
1908. Announcement is made of the marriage of Marion Grace Peabody, '08, to Dr. Allen Brown West, '10. Dr. West graduated from Milton College in 1907 and received his master's degree from Wisconsin in 1910, after which he was awarded a Rhodes scholarship. He is at present in the classical department of Swathmore College at Swathmore, Pa., where the couple will make their home.
1909. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Flora Herfort of Baraboo, Wis., to Henry Zantow, '09, on September 9. The couple are at home in Madison where Mr. Zantow is in the state railroad commission.
1909. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mabel Maud Gratz to John Glaettli, Jr., '09, at Madison on September 14. Mr. and Mrs. Glaettli will be at home after October 1, at 221 South Mills St., Madison.
1910. Announcement is made of the marriage of Clara Ellsworth, '10, to John Manion at Madison on October 4. After November 1, Mr. and Mrs. Manion will be at home at Oregon, Wis., where the former is engaged in farming.
1910. Announcement is made of the marriage of Louise Todd, '12, to Kenneth F. Burgess, '10, at Dixon, Ill., on October 11. The couple will live at Lancaster, Wis., where Mr. Burgess is a member of the law firm of Burgess and Meyer.
1910. Announcement is made of the marriage of Anna Amelia Dobler to Lewis Merrick Hammond, '10, at East Auburn, Cal., on September 19. The couple will be at home after November 1, at 525 E. First South St., Porvidence, Utah.
1911. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Carolyn Bancroft to Roman A. Heilmann, '11. They will be at home after November 10, at 832 East Gorham St., Madison. Mr. Heilmann is associated with the law firm of Gilbert and Ela of Madison.
1911. Announcement is made of the marriage of Charlotte R. Charlton, Ex '11, to William Ellery Leonard, professor of English in the University.
1911. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mae L. Browning of Beloit, Wis., to Alvin L. Stengel, '11. Mr. and Mrs. Stengel will make their home at Fort Atkinson, Wis., where the former is city attorney.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Florence Myrta Jenson of Stevens Point, Wis., to Chester Rohn, '12. Mr. and Mrs. Rohn will be at home after January 1 at 588 Twenty-first St., Milwaukee.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Jessie Bonar, Ex, '13, to Judson Earl Fuller, '12, at Streator, Ill., on September 5. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are at home at 347 Forest Avenue, River Forest, Ill.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Gertrude Lutz, '12, to Walter T. Schutt of Columbus, Ohio.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Jennie McMullen, '12, to Glenn Turner, '14, at Madison on September 10. The couple are at home at 529 West Washington Ave., Madison.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Muriel Purvis, '15, to Paul Butler Best, '12, on September 22 at the home of the bride in Chicago.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Edna Luchsinger, '13, to Benno E. Kuechle, '12, on September 20. The couple will be at home after November 1, at Wausau where Mr. Kuechle is in the employ of the Employer's Liability Insurance Company.
1913. Announcement is made of the marriage of Margaret Brittingham to Bryan Seaborne Read, '13, at Madi-

- son on October the 5th. The couple will be at home after December 1, at 700 Ninth St., W., Ashland, Wis.
1913. Announcement is made of the marriage of Ruth Andrus, '14, to Winfred Haddow, '13, on September 24. Mr. and Mrs. Haddow will live in Ellsworth, Wis., where the former is engaged in law practice.
1913. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Effie Parmelee Wells to William McGlashan Duffus on October 1, at Burlington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Duffus will be at home after December 1, at 418 South Mills St., Madison. Mr. Duffus is connected with the state railroad commission.
1914. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Rena Olson to Lloyd V. France, '14, at Madison on September 14. Mr. France is an instructor in the University and the couple will make their home at 435 West Washington Ave., Madison.
1914. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Eloise Samson to Richard Vaughan at Indianola, Iowa, on September 15. Mr. Vaughan received his master's degree from Wisconsin in 1914, after having graduated from the University of Vermont. He holds an instructorship at Wisconsin at present.

## DEATHS

### MRS. FREDERIC W. STEARNS.

Mrs. Stearns entered the University in the fall of 1884 and was graduated with the class of 1887. She not only completed the course in three years, but was awarded second honors for general scholarship, special honors for original work in mathematics, and was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

She was married to Frederic W. Stearns (Law '91) on August 30, 1894. They made their home in San Diego, California, until September, 1909. At that time Mr. Stearns accepted a partnership in H. M. Bylesby &

Co. and they removed to Chicago. Their beautiful home in Highland Park, and the gracious hospitality which they have extended during the past three years have become to many friends a cherished memory.

The ability manifested by Mrs. Stearns during her college course was applied in later years to many and varied activities—civic, intellectual and social. During her residence in San Diego she served as a member of the school board, and took an active interest in the affairs of the public library. She was a guiding spirit in the Wednesday Club and for several years its president. Her work in this club was characterized by marked executive ability, and afforded her a field for the exercise of unusual talent in a literary line.

The loss which San Diego suffered in Mrs. Stearns' removal was a decided gain to her friends in the Middle West, and to the University. She became keenly interested in the work of the Chicago Association of Wisconsin Alumnae and served as its president for the year which ended in May, 1914. Her special interest in connection with the association was a plan for the establishment in Madison of a co-operative home for women students. If this project is ever fulfilled, its accomplishment will be largely due to the preliminary work of Mrs. Stearns—to the fact that "she deeply felt and clearly willed."

In the social conditions of today so many opportunities are found for the display of superficial enthusiasms and the pursuit of petty personal ambitions that the beneficent influence extended by a character like that of Emma Drinker Stearns cannot be overestimated. Her most distinguishing characteristics were clearness of vision, directness of aim, sanity, sincerity, and poise. In all the relations of life she met her obligations and used her opportunities simply and efficiently, with discriminating care and without the slightest ostentation.

She understood the art of living as it is given to few to understand it, and her strong and vital personality will live in the minds and hearts of those who knew her well as a never failing source of inspiration.

## THE CLASSES

1889.

Frederic W. Stearns has resigned the partnership with H. M. Byllesby and Co., which he has held for the past five years, and resumed general practice in San Diego, Cal., with his former partner, Mr. A. H. Sweet. The firm name is Stearns & Sweet.

1891.

At the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Mount Pleasant Academy of Ossining, New York, one of the oldest academies in the United States, on June 10th and 11th, 1914, the University of Wisconsin was represented by Herbert A. Heyn, '91, who was designated by President Van Hise. There were over two hundred representatives of the leading colleges in the United States and Europe present, and eight of them were selected to make addresses, of which the University of Wisconsin was one. The subject of Mr. Heyn's address was "What the University of Wisconsin stood for."

1892.

Albert L. Sawyer is the assistant chief clerk of the railway mail service, 878 Federal Building, Chicago.

1895.

Charles L. Aarons, an attorney of Milwaukee and a former president of the board of school directors of that city, has been elected to the presidency of the sixth district of the B'nai Brith, the national Jewish society. Mr. Aarons formerly served as vice-president of this district which includes the states of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

1896.

C. H. Ramien is in the city engineering department of Cleveland, Ohio.

Everett A. Reynolds is the principal of the Union Free High School at Holmen, Wis.

1900.

Mary L. Strong is doing graduate work at the University of California this year

1901.

Elmer O. Leatherwood has been nominated for Congress on the republican ticket for the second district of Utah.

1902.

Edwin H. Schorer is practicing medicine in the Rialto Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Warren Du Pre Smith, formerly of the Filipino bureau of science, is now professor of geology in the University of Oregon at Eugene.

Solon J. Buck has left the University of Illinois and is now assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

1905.

Ray F. Robinson is the central office foreman of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at Seattle, Wash.

Ira B. Cross has completed his work as secretary of the California Industrial Accident Commission and has accepted the chair of economics at the University of California. Mr. Cross received both his bachelor's and his master's degrees from Wisconsin and his doctor's degree from Leland Stanford. He resigned from the faculty of the latter institution in order to undertake the task of organizing the work of the California commission.

1906.

L. B. Roberts is the superintendent of the coke department of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, Md.

Thomas L. Bewick has been appointed director of the state corn growing clubs by the College of Agriculture. In addition to directing the present work, Mr. Bewick will be expected to greatly enlarge the field of the clubs so as to include pig, potato, and pure bred grain contests. Since the time of the organization of the first corn growing contest there have been fifty-one contests organized and 28,000 young people have become interested in the work.

Clara A. Richards is the librarian of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

1907.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Davis, Nicholas Senn Fellow in Surgery in the Rush Medi-



cal College, is the author of an article on "Paraffin Cancer" which appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for May 30, 1914.

1908.

Ethel E. Sabin is doing graduate work at the University of Illinois this year.

V. K. Reinking is the consulting engineer for the Olympic Power Company of Portland, Ore.

1909.

Bertha M. Rakow is teaching in the Central High School at Akron, O., this year.

Lorraine Recker is the secretary of Mrs. Backus' School for Girls, 590 Holly Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

1910.

Sarah A. Sutherland is teaching in the state normal school at Oshkosh, Wis.

Helen M. Ranson is a student in the library school of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, O.

E. A. Richardson is the chemist for the Niles Glass Works of the General Electric Company, Niles, Ohio.

Maurice L. Richardson is the resident pathologist at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.

Barbara R. Ripley is teaching in the East Division High School at Milwaukee.

1911.

H. G. Abendroth of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company has been awarded the annual medal offered by the Electric Railway Association for his prize essay on "Overhead Charges and Valuation."

Lewis A. Stark is the pastor of the Congregational church at Stoughton, Wis.

Among the Wisconsin people whose travels in Europe were cut short by the war were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Harding. Mr. and Mrs. Harding had extensive plans which were to keep them abroad until Christmas, but they were obliged to return after spending two months in Norway and the British Isles. Mrs. Harding was Helen Swenson, '11.

1912.

Genevieve Harris has accepted a position in the editorial offices of the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Fred B. Sheriff is an examiner for the Banking Corporation of Montana at Helena.

1913.

Arthur L. Steen is a salesman for the Roemer Drug Company, 370 Broadway, Milwaukee.

Robert L. Stiles is engaged in development work in the engineering department of the Union Switch and Signal Company of Swissvale, Penn.

Charles P. Stivers is the associate editor of the *Contractor*, Rand-McNally Building, Chicago.

Bryan S. Reid is the chief engineer of the Ironwood and Bessemer Railway and Light Company of Ashland, Wis.

Alvin C. Reis has resigned his position as lecturer for the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association and has entered the Harvard Law School.

Ralph J. Sheffer is the manager of the Madison branch of the True Vacuum Cleaner Company, 328 West Gorham St., Madison, Wis.

George H. Robbins is a student at the Rush Medical College at Chicago.

1914.

Edward T. Snively is the supervisor of manual arts of the high school at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Harlow Bradley is working for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison.

Herbert T. Johnson is practicing law at Crown Point, Ind.

Alfred C. Kolles is an assistant in pharmacology and toxicology at the University.

Sedley H. Phinney is working as a civil engineer for Sloan, Huddle, Feustel and Freeman, 14 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Clarence S. Greutzmacher is in the city engineer's office at Milwaukee.

Richard G. Soutar is professor of physical education at the University of Oklahoma.

William S. Thompson is with the Western Electric Company at Cleveland, O.

Harry C. Wetzel is with the John Schroeder Lumber Company of Milwaukee.

Albert E. Broker is an assistant in the Milwaukee County Highway Commission at Milwaukee.

Arthur W. Conover is a junior engineer in the Illinois Highway Commission at Springfield.

Harold M. David is in the sales department of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, O.

John C. Fehlandt is a salesman for Robert H. Ingersoll and Brother of New York City.

A. Abner Hendee is an estimator for the Herman Andrae Electric Company of Milwaukee.

Claudius B. Little is in the electrical en-

gineering department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, Md.

John W. Mathys is with the Everett B. Clark Seed Company of Green Bay, Wis.

Albert T. Sands is with the Laursen Automatic Pump Company of Chippewa Falls

John C. Scoles is a mining engineer for the Newport Mining Company of Newport, Mich.

Clark M. Osterheld is the manager of the municipal electric light and power plant at Stoughton, Wis.

Philip Salisbury has accepted a position in the correspondence department of the Alex Hilton Institute of New York City.

Harold Zabel has accepted a position with the Grasselli Chemical Company of East Chicago, Ind.

## FROM THE CAMPUS

The faculty removed all restrictions on the rushing of freshmen by the fraternities and sororities this year, with the one exception that the new students should not be entertained until after they had registered and paid their fees. As a result of this action, the rushing was almost over with by the time that classes began in earnest on the Monday after registration. It is the concensus of opinion among the student body that the present system is the best that has been tried thus far, both for the freshman and other classmen, and many students hope that the faculty will sanction its continuance.

In the first faculty meeting of this year President Van Hise officially requested that all members of the instructional staff of the University refrain from using the university platform, either in classroom or otherwise, for the discussion of questions relating to the war in Europe.

That the student body as a whole is realizing more and more the necessity of careful and systematic training in public speaking, is evidenced by the enrollment in that department this year. The enrollment is double that of last year. One hundred and sixty students are now taking work in practical public speaking and a good many more are taking other courses offered by the department. It is interesting to note that the enrollment represents every college in the University, the College of Engineering standing next to the College of Letters and Science in point of numbers.

Preliminary plans are under way for the biennial university exposition which will be held next spring. W. J. Sporleder, '15, has been appointed general chairman by the Union Board and Crawford Wheeler, '16, has been selected as his assistant. The purpose of the exhibit will be to give a general view of the activities of the University. The exhibits will be so ably arranged that it

will be possible for an observer to learn all there is to know about the work of the departments of the University in a few hours. The present plan of arrangement calls for the representation of ninety separate departments with a total of 125 booths.

The Y. W. C. A., through its social service committee, has undertaken the work of securing contributions from the students for the Christmas Ship which will sail for Europe on November 10.

The Student Interests' Committee has granted permission to the University Band to give two concerts, one at Eau Claire and one at Menominee, on its return trip from the Minnesota game.

The opening of the present school year was marked by a renewal of hazing on the part of the sophomore class. Contrary to tradition the freshmen tried to organize and as a result the sophomores felt justified in resorting to the old practice of throwing the offenders into the lake. The trouble between the two classes was forgotten when it was discovered that several town men and boys, posing as university students were subjecting freshmen to indignities. The old trouble between town and gown was renewed and was only stopped after strenuous efforts upon the part of President Van Hise and the mayor of Madison.

Hugh Macarthur, '16, has been selected to lead the cheering at the football and basketball games this year.

Motor Board, the senior woman's honorary society, announces the following elections: Katherine Faville, Sidney Oehler, Ida Jones, and Ruth Morris.

The work of the military department for the present school year has been planned with a view of putting Wisconsin in the distinguished class of institutions requiring military drill. In order to attain this ranking the cadet corps will have to be proficient



in extended, as well as close, order drill. Heretofore the work of the first year was confined to close order, extended order not being taken up until after the sophomore year. This year the freshmen will take up the extended order the first of April, in order that the whole corps will be prepared to participate in maneuvers at the time of the annual inspection of the War Department.

Owing to the large enrollment in the department this year it was found necessary to change the drill periods from the afternoon to morning. Drill periods are now prescribed for all hours of the morning on every day of the week. Class recitations and lectures are given every Friday afternoon at four-thirty. The present strength of the corps is sixteen freshman companies and nine sophomore companies. Uniforms are now bought through the University at about eleven dollars a piece.

Beta Gamma Sigma, the honorary commercial fraternity, announces the following elections: E. C. Portman, E. H. Neupert, M. S. Cohn, and R. Knobel.

The junior women of the University have organized a society known as the Yellow Tassel. The present junior class is responsible for the organization of Green Button, the freshman society, and Red Gauntlet, the sophomore society, both of which have been continued. These class societies have been important factors in bringing the girls to-

gether and it is hoped that the interest in them will continue.

The Reverend J. Timothy Jones delivered the first convocation address of the year in the university gymnasium on October 8. The subject of his address was "Valuing Life."

The freshmen won the annual freshman-sophomore bag rush that was held on the lower campus on October 9.

The department of political science is offering a course on contemporary international politics that is attracting a good deal of attention among the students. The course is of vital interest at the present time when Europe is at war, since most of the subjects dealt with in the lectures have some bearing on the present crisis. Some idea of the nature of the course can be obtained from the lectures so far given, which have discussed "Alliances and Balance of Power," "The Hague War Rules," and "The Future of Arbitration." The lectures are given by the various members of the department of political science.

Carl Russel Fish, professor of American history, was selected by President Van Hise to represent the University of Wisconsin at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Brown University. Professor Fish is a graduate of Brown.

## DAILY CALENDER OF OCTOBER

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

- 7:00 Meeting of all junior women. Lathrop Hall.
- 8:00 Meeting of Prohibition League Green Room, Y. M. C. A.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3.

- 12:15 Picnic for graduates and seniors majoring in German. Meet at University Pier.
- 1:30 Freshman Rooters' parade to Camp Randall. Assemble on Lower Campus.
- 2:30 Football: Lawrence vs. Wisconsin. Camp Randall.
- 8:30 All-University Mixer. Lathrop Hall.

### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

- 8:30 Exhibit of Indian manuscripts and to other materials connected with the
- 5:00 Indian history of Wisconsin. State Historical Museum.
- 8:00 Addresses of welcome to the Society of American Indians by Governor McGovern and Mayor Kayser. Assembly Chamber.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

#### PROGRAM FOR THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INDIANS.

- 10:00 Conference Sermon. Concert Room, Lathrop Hall.
- 12:30 Luncheon in East Parlor, Lathrop Hall.
- 3:00 Unveiling of mound tablet in Vilas Park by the Wisconsin Archaeological Society.
- 8:00 Reception to delegates by the State Historical Society. State Historical Museum.
- 8:30 Special exhibit of manuscripts and to other materials connected with the
- 5:00 Indian history of Wisconsin. State Historical Museum.
- 7:30 Meeting of the Dixie Club. Room 301, Biology Building.
- 8:00 Smoker for the officers of the Cadet Corps by Scabbard and Blade. Y. M. C. A.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

- 8:30 Special exhibit of Indian manuscripts and other materials connected to
- 5:00 with the Indian history of Wisconsin. State Historical Museum.
- 3:30 Convocation address, "Valuing Life," by Dr. J. T. Stone. Gymnasium.
- 8:00 Meeting of Rocky Mountain Club. S. G. A. Room, Lathrop Hall.
- 8:00 Meeting of Prohibition League, Green Room, Y. M. C. A.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

- 8:30 Special exhibit of manuscripts and to other materials connected with the
- 3:00 Indian history of Wisconsin. State Historical Museum.
- 4:30 Annual freshman-sophomore bag rush. Lower Campus.
- 8:00 Public meeting and entertainment by the Society of American Indians. Gymnasium.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

- 2:30 Football: Marquette vs. Wisconsin. Camp Randall.
- 7:30 Meeting of Chinese students in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Red Room, Y. M. C. A.

### MONDAY, OCTOBER 12.

- 2:30 Concert by the United States Marine Band. Gymnasium.
- 8:00 Second concert by the United States Marine Band. Gymnasium.

### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

- 7:00 Red Domino tryouts. Lathrop Hall.
- 7:00 Rehearsal of Choral Union Music Hall.
- 7:00 Meeting of Prohibition League. Red Room, Y. M. C. A.
- 7:15 Meeting of Kansas Club. Green Room, Y. M. C. A.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

- 3:30 Illustrated lecture: "Early Cretan Civilization," by Prof. C. F. Smith. Room 260, University Hall.
- 5:00 Lecture: "The Hague War Rules," by Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones. Lecture Room, Law Building.
- 7:00 Red Domino tryouts. Lathrop Hall.
- 8:00 Lecture: "The Reactions of both the Lons and the Molecules of Acids, Bases and Salts," by Prof. S. Y. Acree. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin section of the American Chemical Society. Room 102, Chemistry Building.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15.

- 7:00 Lecture: "Social Service," by Prof. R. A. Ross. S. G. A. Room, Lathrop Hall. This is an introductory lecture to an eight weeks' course in social service to be conducted by Prof. Ross.
- 7:15 Meeting of Progressive Club. Green Room, Y. M. C. A.
- 8:00 Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club. S. G. A. Room, Lathrop Hall.
- 8:00 Smoker by Engineers' Club. Union Rooms, Y. M. C. A.

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

- 3:30 Freshman convocation by President Van Hise. Music Hall.
- 4:00 Meeting of the Conversation Section of the German Society. German House, 501 North Henry Street.
- 4:30 Lecture: "Small Arms Firing Regulations," by Lieut. Wrightson. Auditorium, Chemistry Building.
- 7:15 Mass meeting for the Purdue game. Gymnasium.
- 8:30 Mixer and business meeting of graduate Club. Lathrop Hall.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17.

- 2:30 Football: Purdue vs. Wisconsin. Camp Randall.
- 8:30 Union S. G. A. All-University Mixer. Lathrop Hall.

## MONDAY, OCTOBER 19.

- 7:30 Meeting of Non-Partisan Progressive Club. Green Room, Y. M. C. A.

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

- 7:00 Rehearsal of Choral Union. Music Hall.
- 7:30 Smoker of Commercial Club. Woman's Building.
- 7:30 Lecture: "Vocational Guidance in the High School," by Jesse B. Davis. Room 165, University Hall.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

- 3:30 Lecture: "Greek Civilization," by Prof. C. F. Smith. Room 360, University Hall.
- 5:00 Lecture: "The Future of Arbitration," by Prof. A. B. Hall. Lecture Room, Law Building.
- 7:30 Meeting of Germanische Gesellschaft; illustrated lecture by Prof. Haertel. Auditorium, Engineering Building.
- 7:30 to 9:30 Observatory open to the public.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

- 8:30 Exhibit of manuscripts and other material connected with the Indian history of Wisconsin. State Historical Museum.
- 5:00

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23.

- 7:30 Preliminary "Songfest" for Homecoming Jubilee. Music Hall.
- 7:30 Engineers' smoker. Union Rooms, Y. M. C. A.

## MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

- 8:30 Exhibits at State Historical Museum. to Old Wisconsin drug store (1848-1898). Special exhibit of miniatures and cameos by the Madison Art Association.
- 5:00

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

- 4:30 Illustrated lecture: "The Breeding of Disease Resisting Plants," by Dr. Otto Appel of Berlin, Germany. Auditorium, Biology Building.
- 7:00 Meeting of Prohibition League. Red Room, Y. M. C. A.
- 7:00 Meeting of East Division Alumni Association. Green Room, Y. M. C. A.
- 7:00 Rehearsal of Choral Union. Music Hall.



## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

- 8:30 Exhibits at the State Historical Museum. Special exhibit of miniatures and cameos by the Madison Art Association. Exhibit of an old Wisconsin drug store (1848-1898).
- 5:00 Lecture on Greek Civilization by Prof. Charles Foster Smith. Room 260, University Hall.
- 3:30 Lecture: "Aspects of English Politics since 1905," by Prof. Ogg. Lecture Room, Law Building.
- 7:15 Open meeting of Consumers' League. S. G. A. Room, Lathrop Hall.
- 7:30 Illustrated lecture: "The Problem of Potato Diseases," by Dr. Otto Appel. Horticultural Building.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

- 8:30 Exhibits at the State Historical Museum. Special exhibits of miniatures and cameos by the Madison Art Association. Exhibit of an old Wisconsin drug store (1848-1898.)
- 5:00 Meeting of Student Conference. President's Office, University Hall.

7:30 Meeting of Social Service Club. Lathrop Hall.

8:00 First Artists' Series concert by Marion Green. Music Hall.

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

- 3:30 Freshman convocation by President Van Hise. Music Hall.
- 3:30 Lecture: "John Ericson," by Prof. J. G. D. Mack. Auditorium, Engineering Building. N. B.—Intended primarily for freshman and sophomore engineers, but all are invited.
- 4:30 Lecture: "Military Policy of the United States," by Lieut. Wrightson. Auditorium, Agricultural Hall.
- 7:15 Mass meeting. Gymnasium.
- 8:30 Joint concert by musical clubs of Chicago and Wisconsin. Lathrop Hall.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31.

- 2:00 Football: Chicago vs. Wisconsin. Camp Randall.
- 5:00 Tea for alumni by Y. W. C. A. and S. G. A. Lathrop Hall.
- 8:00 All-University dance. Gymnasium.