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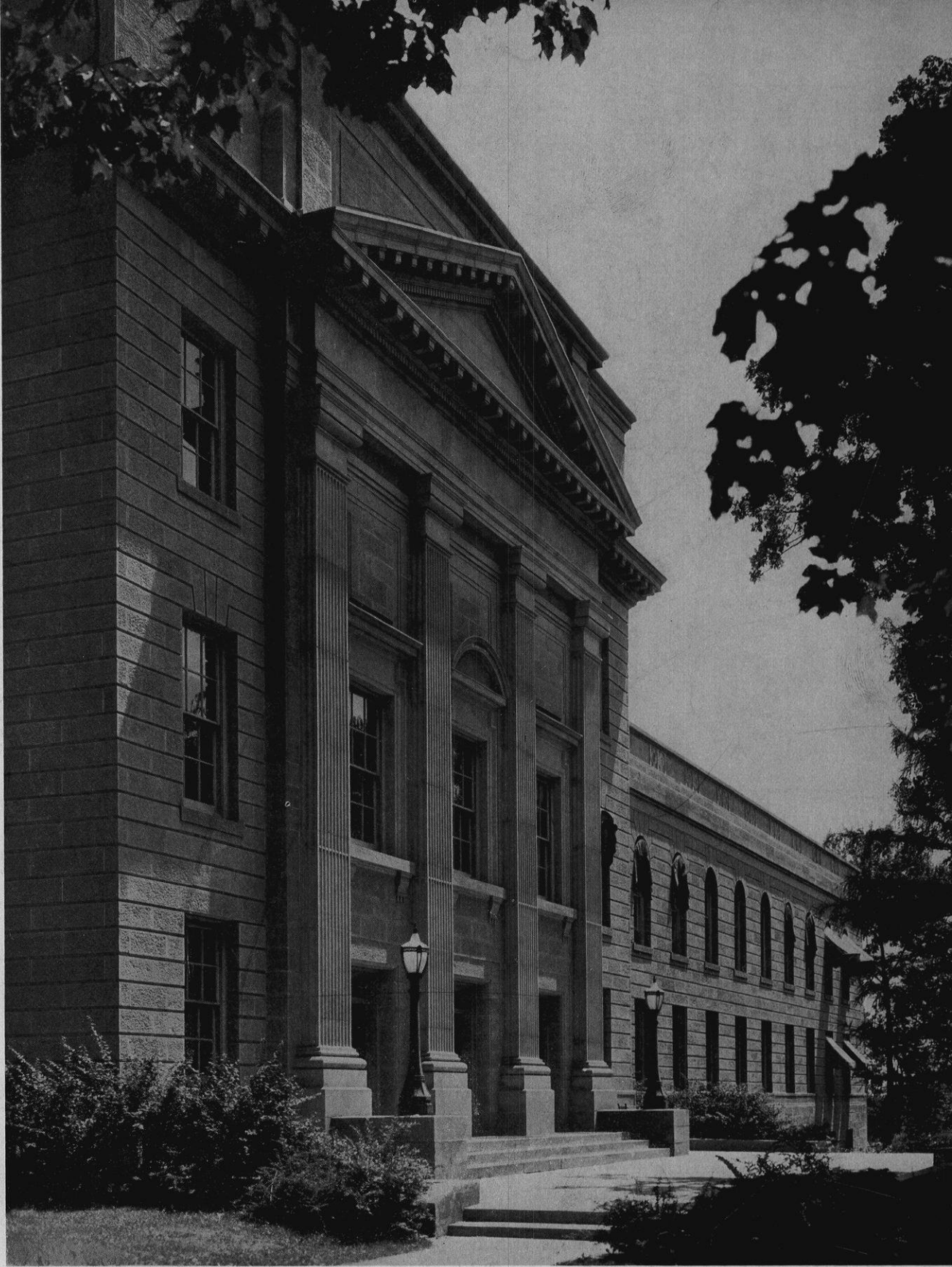
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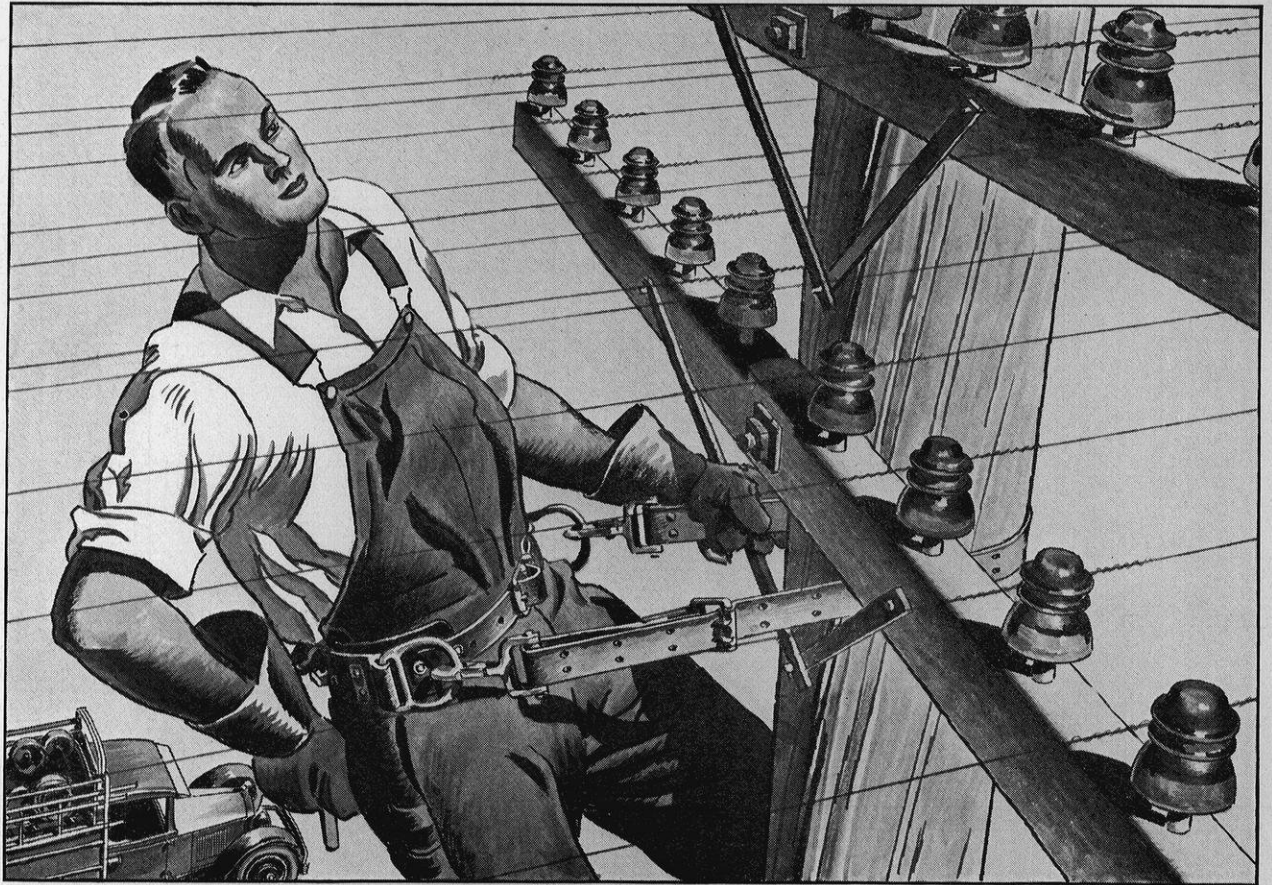
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BAL



The
Wisconsin Alumni
November  **MAGAZINE**  1930



The continent that became a neighborhood

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

THROUGH slim wires etched against the sky . . . through cables laid in the earth under cities and fields . . . millions of Americans, miles or days' journeys apart, speak to each other as readily as though they stood face to face.

Over her telephone, a housewife in a Wisconsin town inquires about a dress pattern from a friend who lives nearby. Over his telephone, a business man in Philadelphia talks to another in Denver. Over her telephone, a mother in Kansas asks her son at college fifty miles away if he will come home for the week-end. Over his telephone, a cabinet member in Washington gives instructions to an assistant in Seattle. Regardless of distance and the complexity of modern living, they talk directly and immediately with any one, anywhere, at any time they choose.

The function of the Bell Telephone System is the vital one of making it possible to maintain

social and business contacts in cities that contain many times more people than this nation once boasted . . . in a neighborhood which the Census reports to hold 127 million people.

Year after year from its beginning, the Bell System has increased its facilities, its personnel and its usefulness. Looking ahead and planning for the future, it has forwarded the growth of this nation by meeting its communication needs fully and economically. Today it overcomes the hindrances of distance and time . . . and unifies a civilization geared to the habit of instantaneous communication.

Because it serves all who call on it, by enriching their lives and helping to make their enterprises more successful, the telephone plays an increasingly useful part in the every-day activities of the American people.



The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

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NUMBER II

Authors

HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON, nationally known author, in his story "College for Two?" has raised a question which challenges faculty members to justify their teaching methods.

FRANCES MARY HUGHES, '23, together with several other Wisconsin graduates, has succeeded in developing a really worthwhile activity for her local Pan-Hellenic club. Read about it.

KENNETH GAPEN, is on the journalism staff of the College of Agriculture and is also program director for Station WHA.

ANDREW W. HOPKINS and Agatha Raisbeck joined hands and prepared an article about the recently honored Dr. Babcock. Both of the people are in the Agricultural Journalism Department. Mr. Hopkins is Agriculture Editor.



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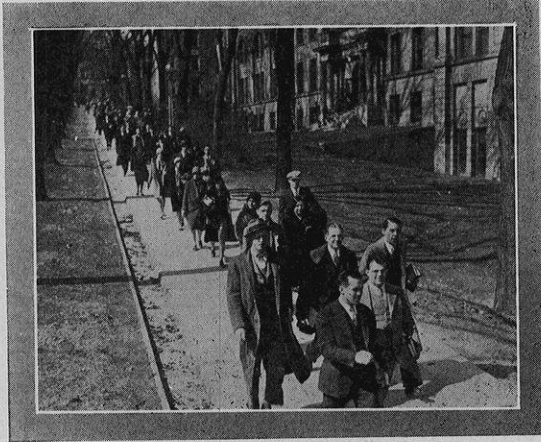


The Library

College for Two?

by Hendrick Willem Van Loon

Although the Author is a Ph.D.,
He Raised the Question: Is More
Gained by Listening to a Lobster
Fisherman—or a College Professor*



THE years following immediately upon the Great War were an era of dissension, strife, and argument. But upon one point all people seemed to agree with touching unanimity, and that was the subject of education.

Congressmen and valedictorians continued to pay eloquent tributes to "the ultimate triumph of a democracy disciplined in the hard school of pedagogy." But all sensible men and women knew better. Or as one of them put it so prettily and succinctly, "Our annual educational outlay is something like thirty billion dollars. Our net gain is thirty cents."

Not exactly an easy period for a man with two sons who were growing out of their pantaloons with almost startling rapidity and who would soon approach their father with the highly perplexing question, "Pop, we are through with prep school. What shall we do next?"

Now formerly "education" had been a definite and tangible thing, something that enjoyed a fixed and honored place in the firmament of human experiences. The World War, however, had changed all that.

In the first place, and ever since the beginning of time, the purpose of education had been eminently practical. People did not "bring up" their young that they might learn the Greek irregular verbs or the Anglo-Saxon roots of Chaucerian English. They put them through a certain intellectual and spiritual mold that they might become useful citizens of the state.

Unfortunately, our immediate ancestors bestowed upon us a nomenclature which has given rise to all sorts of misunderstanding. They divided all education into two parts. One was supposed to be "practical" and the other was supposed to be "academic" or "classical." The two were supposed to have as much in common as a limousine and a milk truck.

Our grandpapas and grandmamas of the Middle Ages knew better. It is true that they were directly responsible for the so-called "classical education." But with them it meant something eminently practical. They did not revive the wisdom of the ancients for the mere sake of a prettily turned phrase or a learned bit of prosody. Latin to them meant an improved method of the technique of life. They appreciated the literary beauty of a fine hexameter. But they liked it even better when a smooth knowledge of the international language of

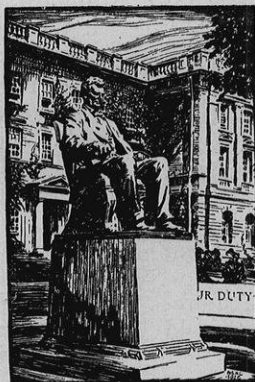
commerce and statesmanship provided them with pleasant and lucrative jobs as secretaries and managers to the powers that ruled this earth and divided the riches thereof.

The pedagogue, I need not remind you, was originally the slave who dragged little Athenian boys and girls from their home to school and back again. When he himself became a schoolmaster—as happened during the latter half of the Roman Empire—he retained many of his ancient habits of caution and guardianship. But above all things he tried to emulate the example of the medicine man and get hold of some supposedly secret bit of information which should give him a spiritual and intellectual monopoly of something which the rest of the world wanted.

He very shrewdly made a bid for the patronage of the moneyed classes. And as soon as he had convinced them that a knowledge of the rudiments of the classical languages would bestow upon their children certain privileges over the ordinary run of common and garden infants, he had won his place in the sun.

That was our inheritance until the days of our fathers, when a successful revolution relegated Latin and Greek to the vaults of our literary museums and brought us the promise of a happier day. But alas! no attempt was made to bridge the unnatural cleavage between the "academic" and the "practical." The engineering schools and the law schools and the medical schools and the architectural departments continued to turn out builders and attorneys and bone-setters and tunnel-diggers, but the academic department was converted into a cultural department store where everyone should have a chance to learn a little of everything and where, to state the truth quite brutally, nobody learned anything at all.

This, of course, like all such statements, is slightly exaggerated. Here and there—but far between—there are still a few men in our colleges who can make a deep impression upon the boys and girls who are exposed to their influence. Their number, however, is rapidly decreasing. In the older days the men of literary tastes or scientific inclinations were forced to retire behind the high protecting walls of a college that they might devote themselves in peace and quiet to the pursuit of their own hobbies and escape an untimely death through the application of



*Reprinted by special permission from the October Rotarian.

(Continued on page 85)

Education==A Continuing Life Process

"PEOPLE all over the country pay tribute to the type of thinking Wisconsin produces. For whatever its defects and shortcomings, the University of Wisconsin stimulated fundamental thinking in those who took their education seriously, even though we ourselves may not always appreciate it. Too many of us, however, have neglected this heritage in after life. We chase the dollar so hard or become so specialized that we are in danger of being less broadminded than most of us want to be."

Thus did Carl Beck, '10, reason last year when he conceived the idea of a Wisconsin Alumni Round Table discussion group for graduates in New York city. Mr. Beck believed, as have many others, that too much emphasis is being laid upon athletics by members of Alumni clubs throughout the country. Why not organize groups in which round table discussion would prevail, where individuals in one profession would become acquainted with those in another on a common meeting ground, from which helpful suggestions concerning the many problems of the University might emanate, and where alumni might continue the critical thinking stimulated by their four years of residence in Wisconsin?

With this in mind, Mr. Beck presented the following report to the executive committee of the New York Alumni club in May, 1930, which was formally adopted last June and put into effect this fall.

"A cleaner understanding of the thought behind the idea proposed could be had by quoting Wilfred B. Shaw, director of Alumni Relations of the University of Michigan. He conducted the survey for the American Alumni Council from which I quote:

"It is unfortunate that at present articulate alumni interests have developed only in certain limited direction. Most conspicuous, certainly in the public eye, has been graduate interest in intercollegiate athletics. But of more fundamental importance has been the financial support given colleges and universities, by their graduates, even though its emphasis has been of what might be called the physical equipment of education. This characteristic, and expected, alumni activity has arisen from a natural desire to be of service, often expressed blindly and inadequately, but with a sound and praiseworthy sentiment behind it.

"The whole frame-work of alumni relations, moreover, as it exists at present, has developed upon the old conception of a college education as a course of four years, to be followed by further professional training if

Members of New York Alumni Club Pause in Their Chase for Dollars to Regather Threads of Stimulating Thought Which Were Scattered After Graduation

desired. Of late, however, we have begun to recognize that this theory is not adequate—that four years or eight years is too short a period in which to assimilate the vast field opened up by modern discoveries. We have begun to see that the only adequate view of education recognizes it as a continuing life process.

"As Professor Joseph Jastrow says, it must be considered 'a continued stimulation of mature minds.' This conception has been given a decided impetus by the recent researches of Prof. E. L. Thorndike of Columbia. He has shown conclusively that education is not an interest exclusively for adolescent and youthful years, that the curve of educational capacities in the individual arises rapidly up to the twentieth year and then declines very gradually indeed, and that the man or woman of forty-five is quite as capable of learning as a youth of sixteen or seventeen.

"Professor Thorndike's results have been borne out, particularly in recent years by a rather subtle change in the relation of college graduates to their institutions. Thoughtful university executives and alumni officers are beginning to sense a new desire on the part of college graduates for intellectual contacts with their institutions. This interest has been developing slowly and naturally though for the most part it is still inarticulate."

The survey referred to indicates that among alumni of different colleges throughout the country some of the following five things are being done:

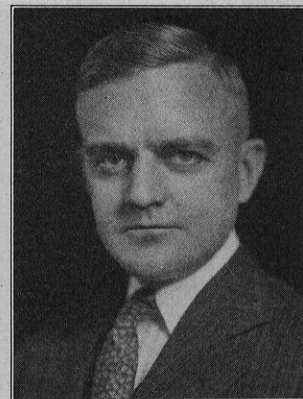
1. Personal contacts with alumni groups by college presidents and university officers.
2. The distribution of speeches and printed reports to the Alumni.
3. The distribution of reading lists and book lists.
4. The organization of local discussion groups and central alumni conferences at the institutions.
5. The establishment of an alumni information service.

My own analysis of our situation in New York makes me feel that our best start by way of experimentation

(Continued on page 83)



CARL BECK



H. G. PICKERING

Community Dividends + + from Your Education

There Is Worthwhile Work to Be Done by College Graduates In Small Communities.

THERE exists in the minds of some people the feeling that a person not possessed of a college degree is inferior to the person who has been fortunate enough to secure one. There also exists among some of the college trained the idea that the wearer of a Greek letter pin holds herself above those who do not wear them.

Let it be understood at the outset of this article that I am wholly out of sympathy with both views. There may be certain social advantages accruing for a time to the college girl, and sometimes more particularly to the sorority woman, but these facts, per se, in no wise win for her a special place in her local community when she returns to it.

The whole question is, what does *she* do, what are *you* doing, to make your education yield dividends? If I discuss the subject from the angle of a university Greek letter woman, I do so merely because the inci-



THEY LOOK HAPPY

dents of which I wish to tell you happened in a group of such women. No matter what your education has been, you can make it pay dividends to your community if you have the desire to do so.

Downers Grove is a suburb of Chicago and a rapidly growing community. Six years ago seven members of college and university national Greek letter sororities got together as a social group. It was not so exclusive that it desired to keep its membership that low; it took in exactly 100% of the eligible women in the village. For

by Frances Mary Hughes

a year or so the small group met once a month to sew, play a limping two tables of bridge, and otherwise amuse themselves. At the end of three years the membership had increased to twelve, and then the idea was born that it was folly for woman who met on the basis of a college education, and the alleged advantages afforded by being a member of a large national sisterhood, to waste their time in simply amusing themselves, and the consumption of a toothsome supper at the end of the evening's pleasure.

A committee was therefore appointed to look into worthy objects which so small a group might aid. Now came the first surprise. Even among those of the twelve who were most heartily in sympathy with the project was the feeling that what this small group could do would scarcely be worth the doing. However, investigation revealed enough possible undertakings to make a long, thoughtful discussion necessary to a decision. It was finally decided to endow a bed in the Home for Destitute Crippled Children in Chicago. That was the start, but this is a story of progression.



BUILDING BODIES

If You've ever tried to give just money alone to a cause in which you are truly interested, you know how impossible a thing it is to do. Different Pan-Hellenic members visited the Home, and came to the next meeting of the organization to say: "The authorities at the Home certainly appreciate our endowment, but there are so many little things that we could do to brighten the lives of lots of children there, instead of just paying for a bed alone."

So we made scrap books, dozens of them; made them from cloth stitched together to form pages, and heavily enough filled with pictures to give the pages body. And we still do have an occasional scrap book evening. No one in the organization (and now it numbers fifty) ever throws away a magazine without first removing the covers and all the colored pictures inside that would furnish scrap book makings. And if the magazine is the serious type that looks as if it had never heard

(Continued on page 88)

The Economic Impasse of The Western World

Labor Must Get More, Work
Less and Pay Lower Prices If
Our Economic Status Is to Become
Stabilized

by Glenn Frank

I SHOULD have no interest in attending this dinner if it were just a matter of making or hearing another after-dinner speech. I have grown sick, as I am sure you have, of mere talking for talk's sake. But the objective of this Conference of Major Industries gives it unique significance at this particular juncture in American affairs.

During the day the current situation in eight basic fields of economic enterprise has been subjected to comprehensive and critical analysis. And tonight we are bringing the day's discussion to focus in a consideration of what the leadership of education and the leadership of industry can do, jointly and severally, to rectify and to regularize the economic life of our time.

Along the entire frontier of Western civilization the forces that have made for the collapse of markets, the retardation of economic enterprise, and the unsettlement of mass confidence in current leadership are today challenging the worth and the workability of the Western economic order. And in the midst of this world-wide economic depression the forces of education and the forces of industry are occupying the two most heavily shelled sectors of the Western world's social battle-line. We do not yet know what the outcome of this challenge and of this contest will be. The forces of education and the forces of industry may be beaten into panic retreat by the disintegrative forces of revolution or by the integrative forces of dictatorship. The captains of education and the captains of industry may rest content with defensive tactics, dig themselves more deeply in, and do no more than hold their own for some time to come. Or they may evolve a fresh strategy of advance and move forward to new conquests of economic prosperity and social good.

I am not foolhardy enough to venture a prophet's guess among these three possibilities. I am content to

say that I think the third outcome is possible, and that it lies very largely with the leadership of education and the leadership of industry to say whether or not it shall be realized.

The United States is, at the moment, in the midst of the most serious economic crisis in its history. Even with markets tumbling about our ears and with salesmen reluctantly reporting their quotas unfilled, there is, save for the breadlines in our congested centers, a

bright delusive air of well-being among our people that tends to hide from the average American the deeper significance of the depression through which we are passing. We have known phases of slowing down in which the American people, as a whole, were on a lower level of living than now, but in its basic character the current depression is unlike and more serious than any depression that has preceded it. It is the first general crisis that has befallen us since our machine economy has come to measurable maturity. It is not a matter of momentary maladjustment in any one section of the world. It is not a matter of momentary speculative mania disrupting an otherwise statesmanlike and stable economic program. There is nothing to be gained by beating about the bush.

"In the midst of this world-wide depression the forces of education and the forces of industry are occupying the two most heavily shelled sectors of the Western world's social battle-line.

"The simple fact is that a machine economy must, along with the making of commodities, see to it that the consuming millions have money with which to buy and leisure in which to enjoy the products the machine order creates. That means higher wages than we have yet paid shorter hours than we have yet set and lower prices than we have yet made."

Reprinted from a speech delivered before the Conference of Major Industries in Chicago on October 24

The entire economic order of the Western world has reached an impasse from which only the most clear-headed, creative, and courageous educational, industrial, and political leadership can extricate it.

That this is not the facile generalization of a frightened academician is proved, I think, by four obvious but all-too-generally overlooked aspects of this depression, viz.:

First, the current economic depression is not simply American; it is world-wide. I call a partial roll of the areas that are, in varying degrees, today feeling the impact of one aspect or another of economic depression. The United States, Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, The East Indies, The Netherlands, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Brazil, The Argentine, and so on. We are in the presence, of a world phenomenon. The Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Antipodes

—all stand to-day as if some subtle spell of economic witchcraft had been put upon them.

Second, the current economic depression is not simply a financial depression; it is industrial as well. We should today be wrestling with forces of economic retardation even if there had been no Black October in the 1929 operations of the Stock Exchange. The market debacle was but an eddy in a major current of economic tendency. In the United States, significant sections of industry, such as the automobile industry, had been reaping the easy harvest of a first-sale market, and were beginning to reach the point at which, by and large, the market was settling down to a matter of replacements and of meeting the new needs created by normal growth of population, or by radically new departures in design, quality, and price. American business and industry were catching up on the postponed building and buying that had kept the air electric with enterprise in the immediate post-war decade. Various artificial stimuli to business, much as installment buying and the mania for annual models, were rounding out their pioneer push and settling down to a normal pace of development. And throughout the world the potential energies of the machine age were beginning to feel the irrational restrictions of tariffs and trade policies that had been created by an obsolete political leadership, tariffs and trade policies that stood and still stand in utter violation of the clear conclusions of common sense and of all the canons of constructive statesmanship. The current depression is more than a faux pas of the financiers; it is a kind of judgment day for industrial leadership. We might reform the Stock Exchange and still the ghost of this depression would not down, for it sinks its roots in all the policies and processes of our industrial order.

Third, the current depression is not simply financial and industrial in its scope; it is agricultural as well. I need not, I am sure, argue this assertion. Alongside the world-wide industrial depression there is a world-wide agricultural depression, again emphasizing the fact that the phenomenon we are facing goes to the very foundations of the economic order of the West, in particular, and of the world, in general. The agricultural aspect of the current depression strikes, with utter impartiality, exporting and importing countries alike. Such exporting countries as the United States, Canada, and Australia are hit by an agricultural depression due primarily to economic and secondarily to political causes. Such importing countries as Germany and England are hit by an agricultural depression due primarily to political and secondarily to economic causes. For every mouthful of agricultural surplus in any part of the world there is

somewhere in another part of the world under-nourished bodies enough to absorb it. But we seem not to be able to muster a statesmanship that can lift the peoples of these areas of under-consumption to the level of paying customers and bring the supply into contact with the need. And so we must admit a bankruptcy of leadership and shame ourselves by confessing a world-wide agricultural depression that would be unthinkable to a really intelligent race.

Fourth, the current economic depression is not marked by an over-production of manufactured goods alone; it is marked by an over-production of raw materials as well. In the last decade or two there has been a staggering increase in the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. From 1909 to 1914, the average world production of sugar was 19,363,000 short tons. By 1929, it had jumped to 29,970,000 tons, or, roughly, a 50 per cent increase. In less than two decades the United States increased its wheat acreage from 47,000,000 to 61,000,000 acres, while Australia and Canada more than doubled theirs. The world had a full year's supply of coffee on hand when this year's crop was ready for harvest. The world output of tea jumped, in four years, from 856,000,000 to 945,000,000 pounds. Rubber jumped from 51,000 to 68,000 long tons. From 1926 to 1929, the world output of tin jumped from 145,000 to 195,000 metric tons, lead from 1,606,000 to 1,775,000 metric tons, zinc from 1,245,000 to 1,470,000 metric tons, and copper from 1,485,000 to 1,908,000 metric tons. Thus expansive output of raw materials is, again, a world-wide phenomenon. From 1910 to 1914 Australia's average wheat production was 90,497,000 bushels. Twelve years later it had jumped to 160,762,000 bushels. In 1913, Australia's wool production was 711,500,000 pounds.

In 1927, it had jumped to 883,304,000 pounds. In 1913, Chile's output of copper was 93,147,000 pounds. In 1928, it had jumped to 528,487,000 pounds. And even in the face of the rapid development of synthetic nitrates in Germany, England, and the United States, the output of Chilean nitrates jumped from 2,772,000 metric tons in 1913 to 3,163,000 metric tons in 1928. I take these figures, more or less at random, and with no attempt to paint a complete picture, in order to emphasize the fact that the current glut of manufactured goods is not the whole story of the current depression.

We are face to face, then, with a phase of economic depression that is world-wide in scope, financial, industrial, and agricultural in character, and marked by a sluggish surplus alike of manufactured goods and of raw materials. But tonight I want to do no more than suggest a point-of-view respecting the industrial

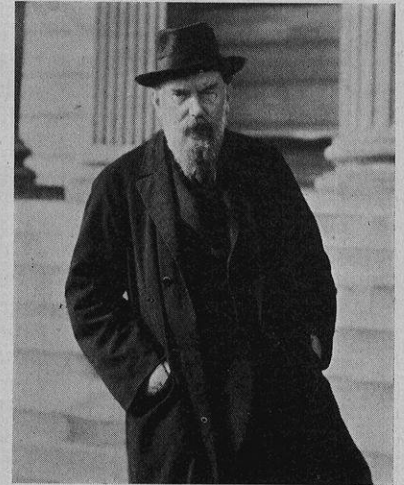
(Continued on page 78)



For Higher Standards of Living

Poets, Economists, Artists, and
Theorists Address Hundreds at
Annual Rural Life Conference

by
Kenneth Gapen



GEORGE RUSSELL—"AE"

RURAL minded people from poets and theorists to those filled with the desire for action gathered at Madison on October 7th to 10th for the thirteenth annual conference of the American Country Life Association from 28 states and 5 foreign countries for one purpose—to learn more about standards of living.

Various phases of this conference theme from the theoretical to the practical were reviewed and unfolded and their relationship to rural life shown in 136 sessions by 250 local, national and internationally known leaders in rural and closely related walks of life.

Perhaps one of the key-notes of the conference theme was struck by George Russell (A. E.), Irish poet, philosopher, and agricultural economist who pleaded with America to "return to the soil," as he expressed it in his own naive, quaint and philosophical phraseology.

"I think you need at least 20 per cent of your population to continue as a rural community. If your people can produce all the food required," the Irish rural leader said, "you must try to interest first your agriculture, your rural industry, with production supplying raw materials for the urban industries, and organize your small farmers cooperatively on the land, so that you will gradually create what I call a social order which will affect character."

President Glenn Frank, host president to the American Country Life Association, scored a point in the conference when he offered his "Magna Charta" for agriculture.

"There are three kinds of economy that must be mastered before rural America may justly boast. I call these three points pre-economy, economy and post-economy. By these three terms, I mean brains, bread and beauty—brains with which to plan and organize,

bread with which to live, or a profitable price level, and beauty of culture, education, landscape, character, home. I feel that no one can justly finish this by saying 'and the greatest of these three is—! because they are coefficient parts.'"

One of the outstanding events of the conference was the presentation of the \$5,000 Capper award for rendering most distinguished service to agriculture. The award was given to Dr. Stephen M. Babcock, inventor of the Babcock testing device. The presentation was

made before a large group who attended the dinner to pay tribute to Wisconsin's grand old man. The award was given by Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, and was the first of a series of annual awards to men who have done singular work in the field of agriculture.

Babcock invented the centrifugal method of testing for butterfat 40 years ago. He turned the discovery over to agriculture to be used in improving what he then unconsciously called standards of living rather than using it to

make a private fortune for himself.

Frank O. Lowden, for two years president of the Country Life Association and former governor of Illinois as well as being a dairy farmer, commented upon Dr. Babcock as being the unanimous choice of the committee of 8 men appointed by the Kansas senator to choose the recipient for the first annual award. He said in part, "the committee based its choice upon the fact that the dairy industry now exceeds any other agricultural industry because of the discovery of the Babcock tester which in turn influenced farmers to change from growing nothing but grain to raising cows.

"This is, in the opinion of the committee, true, because whatever tends to increase the dairy industry

(Continued on page 89)



SEC. AND MRS. WILBUR, GOV. LOWDEN, GOV. KOHLER,
MRS. RUMSEY, MR. GLENN FRANK

Stephen M. Babcock

A Story of Wisconsin's Grand Old Man Who Was Recently Awarded The Capper Prize Award

by

Andrew W. Hopkins and Agatha Raisbeck

CAN you picture an old fashioned gray house on an elm shaded street in a little middle western city? Then, can you go inside and find yourself in a quaint old home in which the sound of a jangling of a telephone has never entered?

Will you imagine your host, a delightfully entertaining elderly man, interested in anything which has to do with dairying?

If you can do these things, then you can, in imagination, visit with us the man who has made it possible for dairy farmers to be paid for quality products and to build up high producing herds.

We mean, of course, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock.

Although he was eighty-seven his last birthday, there is not a happier spirit in all Madison, Wisconsin, than this tall man with his snow white hair and merry laugh—and it is probably his cheery laugh that, upon meeting, you would notice first. Even today he has more zest for living and more interest in things about him than most folks who have lived only a fourth his years.

Doctor Babcock still clings to many old-fashioned ideas and customs. He still, for example, refuses to have a telephone in his home, for he claims "It's a nuisance." He has one in his office, it is true, but whenever it is mentioned, a merry twinkle comes into his eye, for he recalls that it was forced upon him by the president shortly after he went to the University of Wisconsin, and he has his own way of "using" this supposedly indispensable piece of business equipment.

During the first day after it was installed in his laboratory, he was interrupted several times. To avoid this, he took the receiver off the hook. T. C. Chamberlain, then president of the university, tried to telephone Doctor Babcock again and again but was always told "the line is busy." Finally, in disgust, he sent over a repairman. He found the trouble at once and the executive ruling came: "Doctor Babcock must keep the



receiver on the hook."

"Oh," Doctor Babcock replied with a chuckle, "I just didn't hear the ring after that."

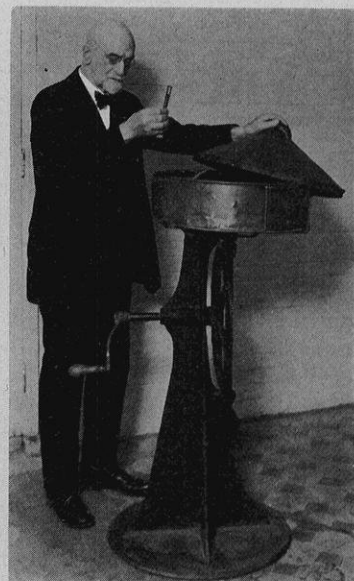
Visiting with this happy old man, it is hard to realize that he was the author of the test that revolutionized the dairy industry and that he has carried on ever so many other investigations that have made our modern dairying possible.

Most of us take so much for granted, in our everyday life, the things that he has made possible that we can hardly appreciate what they have done for us. It seems almost impossible to believe, in this age of scientific cheese-making, that Doctor Babcock did the first scientific work on the ripening of cheese. He had gone to Cornell University to study chemistry, and, although his scientific work was outstanding, he was not satisfied.

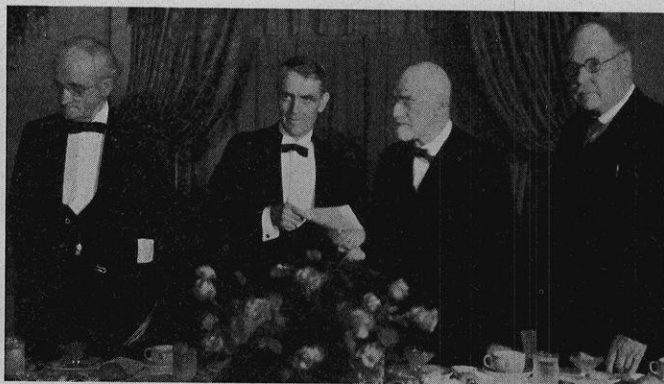
Thoroughness in everything that he does is one of the doctor's most distinguishing traits, and he was not able to learn all that he wanted to know about chemistry at Cornell, so, he left his experimental work and went to Germany to study for three years with several great German scientists. When he came back, he had a doctor's degree in chemistry, and a burning desire to put all his learning to practical use.

For a time, he worked as an instructor at Cornell, but he was destined for a higher post and soon became the chief chemist of the New York experiment station at Geneva. Although much of his work there was done with other scientists interested in better ways of feeding animals, he also picked up again the work in dairy chemistry which later was to make him famous wherever dairying is followed.

There, along with his other work, he devised a simple way of analyzing what is in milk and his method was adopted as a standard by official chemists of the United States. He also worked out other scientific ways of



HIS GIFT TO MANKIND



L. H. BAILEY, SEN. CAPPER, DR. BABCOCK, DR. H. L. RUSSELL

(Continued on page 86)

Art Curtis = = Tackle Supreme

by George Downer

BY common consent of all old time Badgers, Arthur H. Curtis, '02, ranks with the greatest tackles who have ever worn the cardinal of the University of Wisconsin. Many regard him as the greatest—at least of those early days.

Art Curtis won a berth at right tackle on the Wisconsin eleven of 1898 and held that post in 1899, 1900 and 1901, being captain of the '01 team which went through the season undefeated.

Curtis was a player whose football career can be described only in superlatives. From the day he came on the field as a freshman in 1898, he had his position won. He never served a day on the second eleven and never was taken out of any game for an injury. If he was ever removed from any game to permit a substitute to gain a little experience, the records fail to show it. During the time Curtis played, the right side of Wisconsin's line was almost impregnable.

Art Curtis owed his eminence as a football player to other qualities than bulk or exceptional physical endowment. As a freshman, he weighed less than 170 pounds and his average playing weight in the following years was about 175 pounds. He probably never entered a game weighing over 178. In physique, Curtis was of medium height, ruggedly but not massively built.

He was one of the fastest linemen of his day and his play always had the touch of genius. He was active, fiery and determined. In those days of heavy, mass play, when a team had to gain five yards in three downs to retain the ball, most tackles were giants like Hill of Chicago, Joe Maddock of Michigan and Smith of

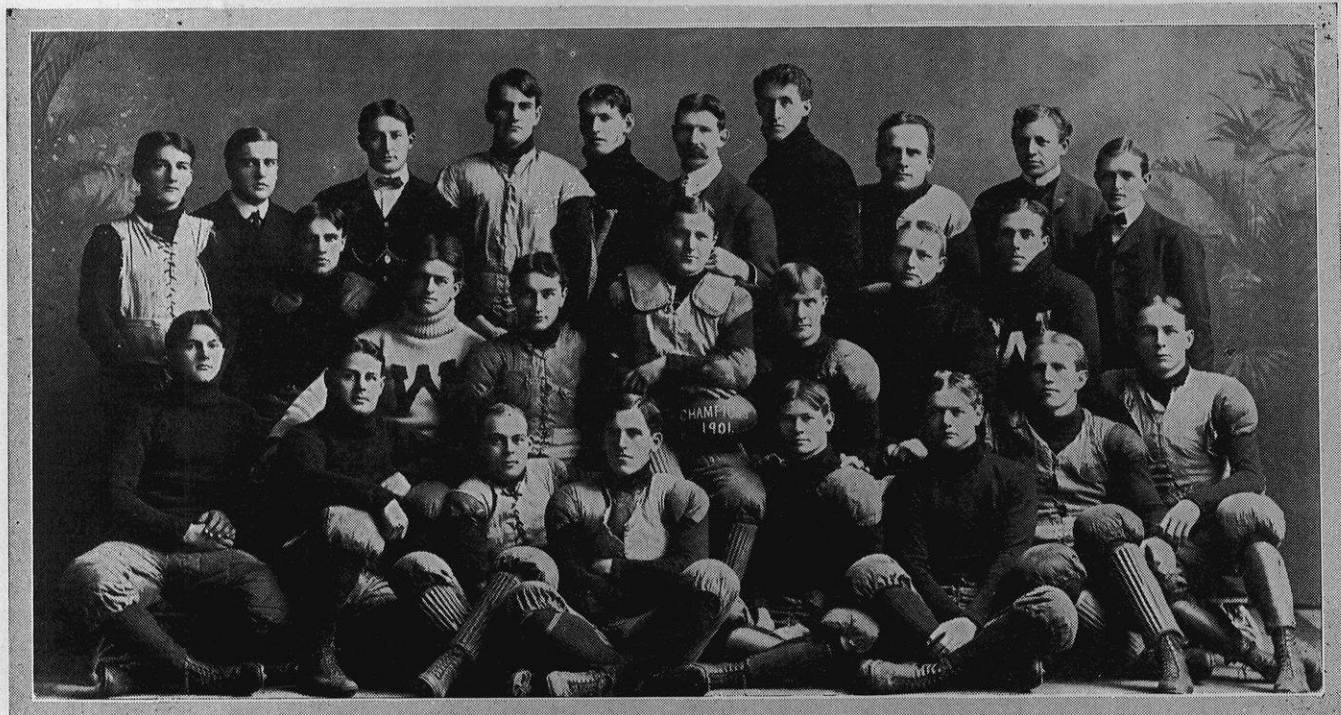
Minnesota—six footers weighing from 200 to 240 pounds.

Most of the play was directed at or inside the tackles and there always three or four men pushing and pulling the runner. On the defense, few tackles covered as much ground as they have to today. It was a hard grinding, punishing game.

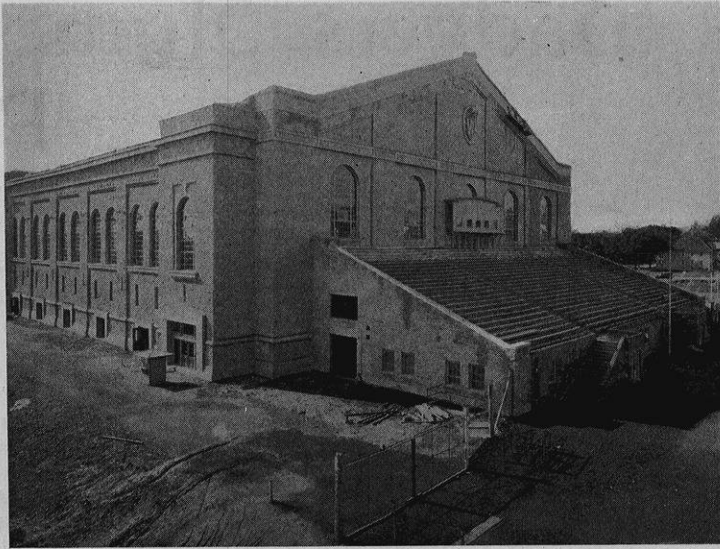
Yet against this—or any type of attack—Art Curtis was superbly effective. He was the first tackle in the west to range widely on the defense. On one play he would be six feet outside his guard. On the next, sensing the play or seeking to draw the attack inside him, Art might be fifteen or twenty feet out, crowding his own end toward the sideline. Yet he was never fooled, flashing to the point of attack like a meteor. No more unerring, deadly tackler ever crashed down a runner. Surprisingly enough—for a man of his weight—he always seemed able to handle much heavier opponents when called upon to make openings. He was also always used in interference on plays outside the opposite tackle and he frequently carried the ball for good gains on tackle-around plays.

But when all is said, it was, more than anything, his mind and spirit which made Art Curtis the brilliant player he always was. It is customary to speak of some men as smart linemen. There is an implication in the term which seems hardly to fit Curtis' case. It was not

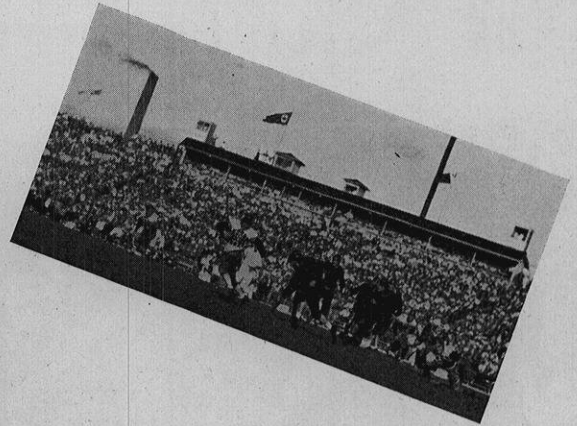
(Continued on page 85)



TOP ROW—SCHREIBER, VOGEL, MGR., KILPATRICK, GRAD. MGR., DERRING, ABBOT, O'DEA, TRAINER, CRANE, HOLSTEIN, KING, COACH. SECOND ROW—LONG, DAUM, COCHEMS, JUNEAU, CURTIS, CAPT., SKOW, LARSON, MARSCHALL, COLE, ASST. MGR. BOTTOM ROW—WESCOTT, DRIVER, ABERCROMBIE, FOGG, HAUMERSON, LERUM, MOFFATT



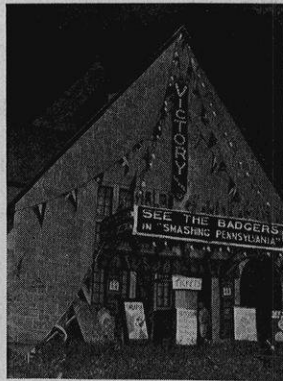
THE FIELD HOUSE AS IT NOW APPEARS—
ALMOST READY



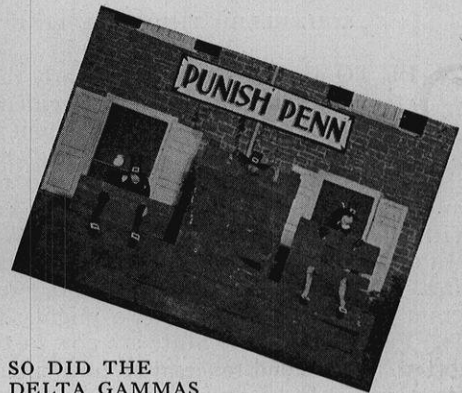
OMAN STARTING A LONG
RUN AROUND THE CHI-
CAGO TEAM. THIS WAS
HIS SECOND IN THE GAME



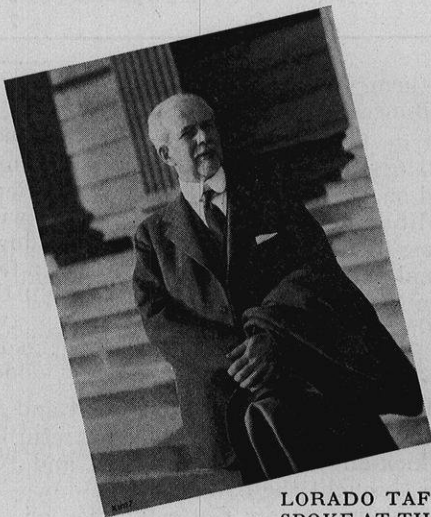
BEHR SNAGS A PASS
AGAINST PENN



CHI PHI WON A
FIRST PRIZE FOR
DECORATIONS



SO DID THE
DELTA GAMMAS



LORADO TAFT
SPOKE AT THE
COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE



FRIENDS OF OUR NATIVE LANDSCAPE
MEET ON THE HILL

October Campus Events



SCHNELLER THRU THE LINE

OFF TO a rather impressive start, the Wisconsin team has hit a slump, and a decided one at that. There is no use quibbling about details, the teams which played Purdue and Ohio were not the same heads-up teams that defeated Chicago and Penn earlier in the season.

With the season more than half over, Wisconsin has yet to show the power which critics accredited it with having. Northwestern and Minnesota remain on the program of Big Ten Games, two mighty tough opponents. Purdue and Ohio State are now history, but not forgotten. A decided reversal of form must be shown if this season is to be counted as a successful one.

The following are accounts of the three games played, without any frills attached to them.

Wisconsin 27; Pennsylvania 0

On October 18, Wisconsin met and defeated Pennsylvania by a rather lopsided score of 27 to 0 before a crowd of approximately 35,000 homecoming rooters.

The Badgers scored in every quarter except the second. They got one touchdown in the first quarter, when Sammy Behr carried a punt 55 yards, with beautiful blocking, across the goal; two in the third, when Lusby sent a long pass to Jensen, who caught it on the goal line, and Casey intercepted a Penn pass and sprinted 45 yards across the line, and one in the fourth when Kabat blocked a punt and Lubratovitch recovered in the end zone. And on top of this they harassed Penn so consistently that from all appearances from up in the stands, it might have been a good Little Four team playing a genuine conference contender.

In the course of this wild parade up and down the field over the team that refused "to be troubled about the Wisconsin game," the Badgers rolled up 17 first downs. They gained 271 yards from scrimmage alone, completed five passes out of 15 and if they had applied the heavy foot all the way, would have probably annihilated the enemy.

Badgers Slump after Splendid Start

In every department of play except fighting spirit, perhaps, Wisconsin excelled—in rushing the ball, in passing, in blocking, in punting, once Lusby got into the game, in tackling. These Penn boys were suckers for a stiff arm, and several times when a good clean tackle would have brought down the ball carrier, the sons of Bill Penn sprawled on their faces as the result of a hand or two. To the credit of these Penn players however, they fought with all they had. Even the substitutes, late in the game, when in desperation Lud Wray took out both Masters and Gentle, assumed the burden with the spirit of men who still had a chance to win.

The game abounded with breaks. There were fumbles, intercepted passes, penalties, and, to the credit of a smart Wisconsin team that followed the ball like a

Scores to Date			
WISCONSIN	28;	CARLTON	0
WISCONSIN	53;	LAWRENCE	6
WISCONSIN	34;	CHICAGO	0
WISCONSIN	27;	PENNSYLVANIA	0
WISCONSIN	6;	PURDUE	7
WISCONSIN	0;	OHIO STATE	0
WISCONSIN	58;	SOUTH DAKOTA	7

hawk, most of them were in our favor. But that is always the inheritance of a team that plays alert football.

Wisconsin got its first touchdown late in the first quarter, when Behr took a punt in mid-field after Penn had been pressed back near its own goal line, and, with the help of beautiful interference, swept 55 yards down the sidelines across the goal. A Penn end was down fast under the kick and almost nailed Behr as he caught the ball, but he gave him the stiff arm, outran one or two other men, and then, when his interference formed, continued easily on his way to the goal line. Linfor added the extra point.

Wray inserted his first stringers at this point and for a while they threatened to do things. Masters returned the succeeding kick-off to the 50-yard line and two plays, one a pass, brought the ball with first downs to Wisconsin's 16-yard line. Here Gette fumbled on the second play, however, Lubratovich recovered, and the one Quaker threat of the day faded away in thin air.

The Badgers came out in the third quarter and in less time almost than it takes to tell, got their second touchdown. They took the kick-off on their own 32-yard line and on three straight first downs moved down to Pennsy's 23-yard line, from where Lusby threw a long pass to

Howard Jensen. Jensen was clear, no more than a yard or two from the goal line when he caught the ball, and the touchdown was a cakewalk.

The Badgers constantly harassed the Quakers or smeared whatever they tried until late in the third quarter, when Casey intercepted Masters' lateral pass in mid-field, and scampered 45 yards down the field for the third of our touchdowns.

The fourth touchdown was scored early in the fourth quarter. Wisconsin's superior play had pushed the Quakers back inside their own 10-yard line, and when Perina went back into the end zone to kick, Kabat broke through and blocked it, and the mighty Milo Lubratovich fell on it. For the rest of the game the Badgers kept Penn with its back to the wall. The Quakers never had possession of the ball beyond their own 20-yard line.

Purdue 7; Wisconsin 6

Two great football teams met at Lafayette, Ind., on Oct. 25; both scored one touchdown, but only one converted the extra point—that's a summary of Purdue's 7 to 6 victory over Wisconsin in a game that was homecoming for Purdue.

Purdue played smart, heads-up football, using everything in its bag of tricks and using it well. The Boilermakers managed to keep Wisconsin in its own territory most of the afternoon and when Purdue couldn't do it, the officials helped out.

The first quarter and the second went scoreless with Purdue having several scoring opportunities and Wisconsin having only one real opening and that too late to be of any help. Purdue got its touchdown in the third quarter on a long pass from Risk to Kissell. Kissell caught the ball all by himself about on the Badger 25-yard stripe with no one anywhere near him and galloped the remaining distance unimpeded. The play gained 49 yards.

Wisconsin's touchdown was scored in the fourth quarter with only a few minutes of play remaining. The Badgers took the ball from their own 12-yard line on an 88-yard march that culminated in a score. Three plays through the line gave Wisconsin a first down on its own 22-yard mark. Another crash through the line gained two yards and on the next play the Boilermakers were penalized to the 49-yard line.

Behr shook himself loose around Purdue's left end for 30 yards before he was brought down; one smash at the line gained a couple. Then Behr and Lusby got together in a lateral pass with the latter carrying the ball to Purdue's two yard line before he was stopped.

Here the Boilermaker line put up a magnificent defense that all but thwarted the Badgers. Rebholz gained a yard in two

smashes at tackle and Goldenberg hit center without a gain on third down. On fourth down with Purdue all set to stop another drive into the line, Lusby crossed up the defense and called for a forward pass with Rebholz pitching to Behr who caught it all by himself. Rebholz tried to place kick for the extra point but his boot was wild and Purdue won by that margin.

Wisconsin outgained the boilmakers from scrimmage by a good margin and made 13 first downs to seven for the winners. Purdue, however, had position on Wisconsin for four-fifths of the ball game, Moss' punting being consistently better than that dished up by the Wisconsin booters.

Wisconsin's scoring chance in the first half came too late to be of much use. Goldenberg intercepted a Purdue pass and brought it to the boilmakers' 21-yard line. It was just before the half ended and a play at the line gained only a yard. As the gun sounded the end of the period, Buttner recovered a fumble, and it was Purdue's ball.

The entire Wisconsin team played good ball, they had to or they would have been crushed by Purdue; the same goes for Purdue. The defense of each team was so close that save for occasional breaks, there was little gaining of any consequence.

Wisconsin was completely played out when the game was over, the heat here being especially hard on the Badgers because of the cold weather they have been accustomed to.

Lineups and Summary

PURDUE		WISCONSIN
Moss	LE	Gantenbein
VanBibber	LT	Lubratovich
Stears	LG	Swiderski
Miller	C	Krueger
Christman	RG	Kabat
Buttner	RT	Smith
Calvert	RE	Casey
White	QB	Goldenberg
Risk	LHB	Gnabah
Kissell	RHB	McGuire
Horstman	FB	Lusby

Substitutions: Wisconsin, Behr, lh; Rebholz, rh; Schneller, fb; Catlin, re; Molinaro, rg; Tobias, rg; Frisch, lg; Jensen, le; Bratton, rt.

Purdue: Pope, lh; Yunevich, fb; Husar, rt; Oehler, c.

First downs—Wisconsin, 13; Purdue, 7.

Scoring—Touchdowns: Kissel, Behr.

Point after touchdown: VanBibber; Rebholz missed.

Gains from scrimmage: Wisconsin, 268; Purdue, 154.

Forward passes: Wisconsin completed six

(Continued on page 81)



GOLDBERG



KABAT



SMITH

EDITORIALS

Sportsmanship and Pennsylvania

A HIGHLY touted Pennsylvania team came to Madison to play a practice game. At least it was so designated, we are informed, in the Pennsylvania schedule.

There was an air of superiority in the Penn camp, and it was shared by the coach. Wisconsin did not have a chance to win, it was simply a question of the size of the score.

Now that the practice game has been played, and it proved to be just that for Wisconsin, the Penn newspapers and the Penn coach have been busy with alibis. As a matter of fact, Penn was outclassed and had the strongest Wisconsin team remained in the game, the score would have been higher.

Wisconsin made seventeen first downs against five for Penn. Wisconsin gained 271 yards from scrimmage against 110 for Penn. Wisconsin completed five passes and intercepted three, while Penn completed two. We might continue, but why?

We looked for more sportsmanship from Penn. We hope that there may be a change in this regard before the home and home schedule arranged last year are completed.



The School of Commerce

THE University of Wisconsin was a pioneer in this country in the field of collegiate education for business. When the School of Commerce was organized in 1900, only two other universities were operating in this field, and one of them had just started. We recall how Wisconsin was criticized as a "bread and butter" institution. Some of these critics have since founded and developed schools of commerce which are now among the finest in the country. Our own school developed very rapidly and by 1916 enjoyed a splendid reputation. It presented a strong curriculum and possessed a most capable faculty.

Today many of these men are gone and with them some of the most valuable courses. It is the concensus of opinion among former commerce students that the School of Commerce no longer enjoys the reputation it had ten years ago. They realize the difficulties, financial and otherwise, that enter into this situation but they hope that some way may be found to place the school on a firm basis and to increase its usefulness to the student and to the state. Today, more than ever before, business needs trained men and men with broad vision.



Student Government

IN ANOTHER section of this issue will be found a story about the proposal recently given the student body by President Frank for the reorganization of the Student Senate. To the person who was not connected in any way with this pseudo-governing board, the idea

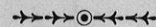
seems to be a splendid one. There is, however, more than just the commendable idea of a student board governing the student body in this case.

The writer served on the Student Senate the last two years of its existence. Under the membership scheme in force at that time, each board appointed members to the senate and a group was elected at a general election. Dean Goodnight was a member *ex-officio* and acted as advisor. Here was a group with good possibilities for some real work, but what was done. At the sporadic meetings which were held, such important subjects as who should get the freshman cap contract, who should be given the thankless job of election chairman, should only juniors and seniors who have been members of an athletic team be allowed to police the class rush, were brought up for discussion. Not once was there any really constructive piece of work executed. Attempts were made to have the Senate do some important work regarding the interfraternity situation, but most of the members preferred to adopt a *laissez-faire* policy. Any other suggestions for actual student government were met with equal ennui. The Student Court died a few years before this due to the same indifference. The fact seemed to be that students did not want to govern themselves.

In 1928 the Interfraternity Council was reorganized in an attempt to have the fraternities regulate their own lives and to take the governing power out of the hands of the Dean of Men and place it solely in the hands of an interfraternity group. Here again, petty politics, indifference, and lack of cooperation wrecked what plans the council made at the very start. Today the Interfraternity Council is fighting an uphill battle to retain the power it once hoped to have and regulate the affairs of the fifty-odd fraternities by a group of students rather than by a member of the faculty.

Student government has been tried in the past and failed. The old fashioned Student Senate would never answer the problem. The Interfraternity Council might do for the male body if properly managed. But one thing is certain, before any type of student self government will succeed, those who attempt it must forget individual grievances, petty fraternity politics, and the desire for individual power, either for a group or an individual, things that have disrupted the movement in the past.

More co-operation and less indifference are sorely needed.

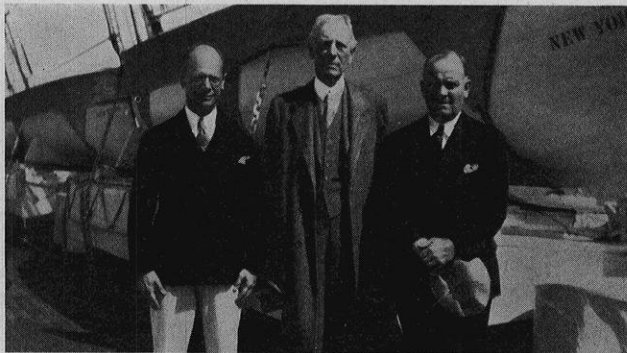


About the Questionnaires

SEVERAL hundred of our readers have been kind enough to send in the questionnaire which was mailed to them and which appeared in last month's edition of the Magazine. In case you have forgotten to do this we would appreciate having you fill out the blank and mailing it in at your earliest convenience. We would like to be able to give you the results in next month's issue.

When Badgers Meet

WHEN a Badger meets a Badger what happens? Why they hold a good old Wisconsin pep meeting. This is exactly what happened when Louis Lochner, '09, V. M. Winterbotham, '99, and A. A. Johnson, '00, met on board the steamship New York en route to Europe, in the early part of August.



LOCHNER, JOHNSON, WINTERBOTHAM

Winterbotham was bound for a pleasure trip through England. Johnson was on his way to Russia to investigate conditions there as he has been doing for some time in the past. Mr. Lochner was returning to Berlin where he is Associated Press correspondent after coming to Madison for the 25th Reunion of the Journalism school.



Some More About the Origin Of Wisconsin's Yell and Color

Editor, Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

Statements as to the University color and the University yell on page 372, of the June issue, are erroneous.

In the 80's, there was a popular student boarding house on Francis Street, west side, about halfway between Langdon Street and Lake Mendota. The next house toward Langdon was the eight-room frame building at the northwest corner of the intersection of those streets. That corner house, much enlarged since then, was the Chi Psi house.

At the boarding house several fellows who lived at the Davidson house (Lake near State), several at the Chi Psi house, and others to a total of about 25, got their meals—good meals, too, at three dollars a week.

The yell was first talked among that group. College "yells" had long been lively features of student life in other colleges, especially in the east. Students at Madison began to aspire to a standing with the most active and best. No special occasion caused the Wisconsin yell to evolve when it did.

It was springtime when the yell was first considered. The mild, lengthening evenings gave leisure out of doors. Returning to their lodgings after supper, sauntering to the corner, a dozen or so of the fellows would linger by the Chi Psi house steps—there was no porch—and on the sidewalk in front and would try out suggested vocal products. Then those who lived elsewhere would stroll on to the Davidson house, maybe, or to other lodgings, and I suppose make further experiments. I remember as though it were but yesterday when the yell was at last decided by those who happened

to be present on one of those evenings, at the corner of Francis and Langdon. The decision came to be generally approved, the yell came to be accepted and used. But there was no formal meeting. There was "no signal for assembly." No blank shots were fired from "one of the old three inch guns"—there were no three inch guns to fire. The old armory on the hill was as innocent of three inch guns as a kindergarten. No, the yell did not come into being with the shouts of a multitude or with the booming of cannon. Like Topsy, it "just grewed."

Without further examination, I cannot be sure whether the yell came into use in '84 or '83; nor am I sure on what public and general occasion it was first used. It may have been at a baseball game in Beloit, but it was not suggested for that or any other special event.

As to the University color, that was in vogue before my entrance in 1881. The publication of the annual had no connection with the adoption of the color. The first annual was published in the spring of 1884 by the class of '85, and was called the "Trochos." I hope someone who knows about the origin of the University color will report the facts—not vague impressions or embellished traditions, but facts.

F. A. PIKE, '85



Thousands Swarm Madison for Annual Homecoming Celebration

THOUSANDS of graduates and former students came from all parts of the country to take part in the celebration of one of the most successful homecomings staged in years. Needless to say, the overwhelming victory over Pennsylvania played an important role in making the event the huge success that it was.

Actual homecoming activity started out on Friday night with a big mass meeting and bonfire on the lower campus. President Frank, Asa Briggs, '85, president of the Alumni Association, and Bo Cuisiner, diminutive varsity backfield coach, addressed the hundreds who had gathered in front of the library for the festive occasion. Following this, all who desired attended the Homecoming dance which was held in the Union.

All up and down Langdon Street and its intersections, sorority and fraternity houses were a mass of gay decorations. Sad to say most of them used slogans crammed full of puns such as "Pen Penn," "Break that Pen(n)," etc. Chi Phi won the first prize for men's decorations and Delta Gamma took the sorority prize. One fraternity that had several pigs penned in their front yard met with disaster when on trying to crate them up to return to the stock barns, several of them got away, and you know how hard it is to catch a squirming pig. It was far into the night before they were finally corralled and sent home.

Saturday morning dawned bright and exceedingly crisp. The first event on the program was the annual

(Continued on page 81)



MARJORIE MUELLER

While the strikes the hour

May Revive Senate A possible revival of the now dead Student Senate was seen as the result of a challenge issued to the student body by President Frank recently.

"I would be delighted at any time to give a student self governing body as much power as it will absorb," the President said, "provided that it would be a real governing group, firmly face each problem brought before it and not shrink from doing its duties in a crisis.

"The regents, the present administration, and I would be overjoyed to be relieved of many duties, some disagreeable, that we have at the present time."

Any time the students wish to run their own show, make their own rules and punish their own violators, President Frank intimated, the administration would give them wholehearted support.

In its hey day, the old student senate was the only general representative group of male students. It supervised and regulated all extra-curricular activities of the men except in scholastic or extreme disciplinary measures. It cooperated with the Women's Self Government association in matters involving both men and women.

However, in the last few years of its existence it was noted for its extreme inactivity and was finally killed by a vote of the members. Various campus leaders when questioned regarding the return of the Senate thought the idea a good one providing sufficient power was given the body.



Dormitories Row Over Food Served All is not quiet on the "Western Front," namely the men's dormitories. It seems that some of the boys who reside in these halls have been used to delicious home cooking served three times a day and can't quite accustom themselves to the fare served in the dormitory refectory.

In the middle of October things came to a head when several of the residents claimed that they found bugs in their salads. This led to a whispering campaign which ultimately was brought into the open and the dorm bulletin boards were filled with indignant complaints about this thing and that.

Director Halverson has attempted to explain the task of feeding some five hundred men and meeting the likes and dislikes of them all. It's an utter impossibility. However, the men can't see that and claim that the price they pay for meals entitles them to more than they are receiving. After a rather heated outburst in the Readers Say So columns of the Daily Cardinal, the affair has quieted down, the grumblings remain, however. The boys no doubt have some reason for a little complaining as would be natural in a department which tries to meet everyone's taste, but they seem to have made a mountain out of a mole-hill. Perhaps homesickness played some part in the quarrel as for the most part it was the freshman residents who did the complaining.

School of Education Starts Initial Year A careful study of the best methods for the training of teachers is one of the aims of the newly created School of Education which last month began its first year as a coordinate school of college rank at the University.

Under the direction of C. J. Anderson, dean of the school, future Wisconsin teachers will receive their training in the new school. The teachers' training course was formerly a subdivision of the College of Letters and Science.

Included in the new school is the physical education course for men with Guy S. Lowman as chairman, the physical education course for women under the direction of Miss Blanche Trilling, the art education course under W. H. Varnum, and the industrial education course under John F. Friese.

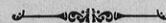
The four courses just enumerated train teachers during their entire four years at the university. Teachers of academic subjects, such as English, mathematics, and history, enter the School of Education at the beginning of their junior year.

The establishment of the new school means that the School of Education will have control of its own student body and will be able to adjust the teacher training curriculum to the needs of the state. This study has been under way for some time and will, no doubt, be given greater consideration in the new school.

The undergraduate course in industrial arts is being gradually eliminated from the courses offered by the School of Education. It is the opinion of the university authorities that the state offers sufficient instruction in this phase of training in its other educational institutions, principally at Stout Institute, Menominee, and Oshkosh State Teachers' College, Oshkosh.

At the same time, the development of a graduate instruction in vocational education is planned. In this way, the university will eliminate the elementary training in industrial guidance and concentrate on the advanced work.

Another aim of the new school is to tie up more closely the academic and professional studies of the prospective teachers. Reorganization of the professional training offered will prepare teachers to meet more intelligently the problems which they must face in the field.



University to Receive Industrial Fellowship An industrial fellowship fund has been offered the university for study of the value of commercial sodium hydroxide (lye) and sodium hydrochloride by a commercial salt company, it was announced recently.

The substances are to be studied both alone and in combination, when used as a disinfectant against the organisms responsible for contagious abortion and as a means of controlling the spread of intestinal round worms of swine.

The study will be supported during the period Sept. 1,

1930, to June 30, 1932. The fellowship has been assigned by the regents to the departments of agricultural bacteriology and veterinary science, and will be under the joint direction of E. G. Hastings and F. B. Hadley.

Athenae and Hesperia Renew Old Rivalry

Rivalry flared up again between the Athenae and the Hesperian societies with the discovery recently of the latter's honored stone and eagle and the issuance of a challenge to the Athenae to defend their stone and rooster.

Former debators whose names are written on these stones had many a scrimmage between their more orderly contests for the possession of these emblems. Three years ago their joint debates ceased, because some of the contestors became too involved in scholastic pursuits.

The emblems were neglected, and it is rumored that Prof. Julius Olson recently found the Athenae stone being used as a door stop. Irving Gordon, '31, president of the Hesperian society, and Julius Richter, chairman of the program committee, searched the upper floor of Bascom hall in which the debates used to be held, and found their society's stone on a dusty window sill.

Forthwith they wrote a challenge to their rivals, and complained that the Athenae had failed to carry out their agreement of last year to debate on the question of the experimental college.

Ex College Enrollment Smallest in History

Dr. Meiklejohn's Experimental college, according to the most recent information obtainable, contains 127 students, 65 freshmen, 62 sophomores and 12 professors, four of whom are new members of the university staff. The sophomore class lost nine of its original number by their failure to re-matriculate, but it contains four men who return to school after a lapse of one or two years between their freshman course and the present semester.

The enrollment in the college is the smallest in its four years' history, aside from the first year when it contained only freshmen. This is attributed, mainly, to such publicity received in Time and other publications which spread the rumor of doubt as to whether or not the Experimental College would re-open. Authorities in charge of the work state emphatically that no intention of closing the college is entertained.

"Us Engineers Don't Need No English"

An attempt to disprove the old statement that "us engineers don't need no English" is being made in the school of engineering, under the supervision of Prof. Edward Bennett.

The freshman engineers are divided into two groups, one taking the regular freshman English course of previous years, the other entered in an engineers' English course under the instruction of a small group from the English department who have some knowledge and interest in engineering.

This change is the result of conferences between a small group of English and engineering instructors, held during the past year to determine some means of teaching a course which will receive the interest of the engineers.

According to Prof. Bennett, the object of this trial

course is to stimulate the student's appreciation of the importance of English in his own course, and to bring up for discussion various essays and books, dealing not only with English, but with some of the fundamentals that will portray the effects of engineering activities upon social institutions. For this purpose the book, "Man and Machine," a controversial discussion, will be used as a text. Stuart P. Chase, author of the book, has also written "Your Money's Worth," and "The Tragedy of Waste."

A group of essays, "Freshman English for Engineers," has been compiled; it is composed of essays from leading engineering journals, as well as the standard essays of the regular English group.

"This is an experiment," says Prof. Bennett, "to impress upon students the benefits of English, by means of the practical application of interesting material."

Fraternity Finances Improved

The general financial condition of Wisconsin fraternities and sororities has materially improved, with reductions of their debts, and a decrease in their net liabilities, during the year which ended June 30, 1930, a statistical report compiled by a Madison accounting agency and released recently reveals.

The indebtedness of 27 Wisconsin fraternities has been decreased from \$45,692 to \$35,669 during the year, and 12 sororities have reduced their sum of liabilities \$3,107, the report indicates.

Of the 27 fraternities included in the survey, 18 showed a decrease of \$15,622, while nine of them indicated an increase in their liabilities amounting to \$5,599.

In direct harmony with the report of the liabilities of these houses, the building corporation reports of the owners of the buildings also indicate that their financial situation is decidedly improved. The fraternities have decreased their debt during the past year by \$10,750, leaving a remainder of \$425,548 to be paid on the 27 buildings.

At the beginning of the year in which the statistical data was compiled the 12 sororities reported a building debt of \$343,720, and at the end of that period \$316,163 of the debt remained to be paid. This shows a betterment in their condition of \$27,556.

Favors Abolishing Hell-Week

"'Hell-week' is obsolete, childish and a travesty on the ideals of fraternity life in a modern American college," stated Wilbur Walden, national representative from the Interfraternity conference, at a supper held for the Interfraternity council in the University club recently.

"For an entire year fraternity men try to teach pledges the true meaning, value, and significance of chapter life and then they ruin the whole effect in a few days by dismaying the freshmen with a lot of rah-rah horseplay which tends to destroy all his faith and enthusiasm for his organization such activities belong to high school 'secret societies' and have no place in a college of intelligent men.

"Each spring the papers are full of serious accidents resulting from senseless initiation stunts. When no mishaps occur the neophytes are still subjected to vulgar, abusive, obscene and most unfraternal practices. All this cannot be reconciled with the beautiful ritual

and initiation ceremonies and after three or four days of sleepless 'hell' the pledge is in no fit state to receive the principles.

"Hell-week' is going. The best schools have already banned it. Wisconsin is one of the last of the great American colleges to retain such a foolish and injurious custom. I would like to see you cut it out!"

May Boost Incidental Fees A boost in incidental fees for University of Wisconsin students to offset any increases necessary for the biennium budget for the years 1931-33 is seen as a possible result of a recommendation of the finance committee of the board of regents.

The present fee of \$21.50 is the lowest among most of the state universities today, and there is a wider difference between the cost of entrance in the university for the resident and non-resident student than in any other state universities, members of the board pointed out.

Cost to the non-resident is \$100 tuition plus the \$21.50 general fee.

Decreases in receipts of the university during the last year were cited by the finance committee as partially responsible for the need of an increased budget. Decreases in receipts from out of state tuitions last year were \$23,513, while a decrease of \$29,800 was reported in other receipts.

The appropriation recommended by the finance committee is believed to represent a substantial increase over the \$9,045,790 appropriated by the 1929 legislature for the current biennium. The committee's report was referred to President Frank for further pruning, with the request that he cut the figure down to the absolute need of the university.

May Change Disciplinary System First steps to revise the disciplinary system at the University were taken recently when the board of regents asked President Frank to prepare a detailed plan for a "decentralized" disciplinary system.

The present system, headed by Dean Scott H. Goodnight and Dean F. Louise Nardin, came under fire last spring when Prof. William Ellery Leonard, author and liberal, accused Dean Goodnight of snooping tactics in his investigations. The dean and the professor fought their battles in the press for more than a week.

No intimation was forthcoming from the regents or the president as to the future status of the deans. It is known that President Frank favors introduction of the modern ideas of psychology and psychiatry into the system, whereby the disciplinary department heads would be trained individuals, competent to deal with moral, social and sexual problems that might arise in the university community rather than glorified "policemen."

The recommendation that a change be made came from the regents' committee on student life and interests.

"Consideration of the problems involved in social control of the university has led us to ask whether the present large university community does not call for less highly centralized machinery and procedures than were created to deal with the issues of discipline and social direction when the university was a small institution," the resolution read. "The committee suggests that the regents request the president to present for consideration at the November meeting a detailed plan that

would decentralize the administration of discipline and related matters of social control in terms of the several colleges of the university and various housing units, with the necessary provisions for the correlation of these decentralized controls."

WHA Joins National Network In an attempt to place the educational uses of the radio on the same basis of effectiveness as the commercial, WHA, University of Wisconsin radio broadcasting station, has become a part of a national network of college and university stations for the broadcast of programs in conjunction with these schools.

Five university and college radio stations have already entered the network, while a number of others have signified their intention of doing so. Plans for the network were worked out by B. H. Darrow, director of the Ohio school of the air, in cooperation with the Crosley radio station.

William John Cooper, federal commissioner of education, was advised of the plan and has given the proposal to federal land grant colleges. The various stations will have no added expense in connection with the work.

The nature of the programs will be of an educational character and national in scope, according to Prof. Ewbank, who said that these national programs are to be in addition to the programs now being broadcast over WHA.

"Radio in the United States is controlled by commercial chains," Prof. Ewbank said. "They have a tendency to squeeze out the educational uses to which the radio may be put, and it is the purpose of this network to place the educational uses on the same basis of effectiveness as the commercial stations."

Under present plans, the programs are to be put on the air through the short wave transmitter of the Crosley radio station at Cincinnati. They will be picked up by the network stations using short wave receivers, and then put on the air through rebroadcast equipment.

Student Unemployment Situation Serious Unless the housekeepers and employers of Madison open a great number of jobs, scores of self-supporting university students will be forced to return to their homes because of lack of a means of livelihood, it was revealed by the Student Employment office of the university, recently.

Never before in the history of the university has the situation been so serious, according to Miss Alice V. King, director of the office. More students than ever before must support themselves if they are to attend school, she says, and fewer jobs than usual are open.

Especially are jobs scarce where they may work for their board and room. Always in other years there have been a greater number of Madison housekeepers who wanted girls to work for their board and room than there were girls to fill the places. This year the situation is reversed.

The shortage of places for boys to work for their rooms or board, or both, is also acute, Miss King says.

Besides students wanting to do manual labor or give domestic service for their rooms and meals there is also a long list of both men and girls who are qualified to hold all kinds of office, factory and professional positions who wish to work on a salary basis.

(Continued on page 82)

This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

DEVELOPMENT of an anaesthetic which will not produce nausea may be the result of laboratory experiments now being made by Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, former University of Wisconsin pharmacologist now at the University of California.

Dr. Leake outlined his experimental work before the American College of Surgeons in Philadelphia, telling of a combination of ether and ethylene which produces an anaesthetic which in tests has not irritated or depressed breathing. Ethylene is one of the important ingredients in ordinary illuminating gas.



LOUIS REBER, emeritus dean of the extension division, was honored at a dinner given in his honor at the Memorial Union on Sept. 18. Prof. Lighty spoke of the great work done by Dean Reber during his stay at Wisconsin from 1907 until 1926 when he resigned his position and retired to his residence on the Mediterranean.



DR. LOUIS E. REBER

When Dean Reber came from Penn State to Wisconsin in 1907 he found an extension staff of three men and two rooms in Bascom hall. Twenty-six correspondence-study students were enrolled the first year. Today the extension students outnumber those in residence several times over.

It was in Dean Reber's administration that first steps were taken to build a Milwaukee extension center and his efforts resulted in the first appropriation by the legislature towards that project. A second appropriation was obtained and the new six-story Milwaukee building completed early in the administration of the present dean, Chester D. Snell.



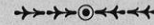
PROF. MAX GRIEBSCH of the German department has been awarded an honorary degree of doctor of philosophy by the senate of the University of Breslau, Germany.

The notice that he was being given the distinguished recognition by one of Germany's most important educational institutions came to Prof. Griebisch only recently. The senate conferred the honor in behalf of the Wisconsin man's untiring efforts devoted to the teaching of German in this country.

Before coming to Wisconsin three years ago, Prof. Griebisch was the director of the National Teachers' seminary in Milwaukee. Last spring the institution was dissolved and its entire fund with approximately \$235,000 was transferred to the university here through the efforts of Prof. Griebisch.

Prof. Griebisch has maintained through many years his position as editor in chief of "Monat Heft Für Deutscher Unterricht," a monthly publication with the

highest circulation of its class to teachers of German in America.



BOSTON, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, paid tribute to Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, professor emeritus of the University of Wisconsin recently.

Prof. Anderson received the following telegram from Dr. E. Nyman, Figved, chairman of the Norwegian committee of the celebration:

"Representatives of various nations gathered here in celebration of Massachusetts Bay Colony's 300th anniversary send our cheers and greetings to the grand old man who, together with Norway's great violinist, Ole Bull, was instrumental in erecting the world's first monument of Lief Erikson in our beautiful city of Boston."

The statue to which the representatives referred was originally intended for Madison. Ole Bull, who lived here from 1868 to 1878, and Prof. Anderson raised the funds for the statue and later decided to put it in Boston where much money was given to the project.



ONE of the summer's most important news stories, the finding of the remains of the Andree expedition greeted Prof. Willard G. Bleyer of the school of journalism, and Mrs. Bleyer, when they visited the Scandinavian countries.

They were aboard the steam yacht Prince Olav, which reached 81 degrees 25 minutes, or 500 miles from the north pole, the closest to the pole ever reached by a passenger vessel.

Sweltering from midsummer heat and taking outdoor pictures at midnight were among the experiences near the Arctic circle of Dr. Bleyer whose party reached there on August 9, two days after Andree's body had been found on White island, considerably south.

In Trondhjen, a Norwegian city near the Arctic circle Dr. Bleyer said they encountered temperatures of more than 80 degrees above zero, and he was able to snap pictures at 11:30 p. m. In the summer the sun shines there for 24 hours a day.



V. C. FINCH, professor of geography, has been appointed a member of the geography division of the National Research council's science advisory committee. The committee has made recommendations for the geography exhibit at the world fair in 1933.



PROF. BLEYER

Badgers You should know

Wisconsin Graduate is Credited As Creator of Little Theater

THE atmosphere of an old mid-Western opera house and a popcorn and peanut vendor were responsible for the birth of an idea which today marks A. G. Arvold as the creator of the Little Theater movement in America. The movement has now spread from the little town in which it originated and is widespread over the entire country wherever farmers get together.

While at Madison recently during the Rural Life Conference Mr. Arvold explained the purposes and aims of the Little Theater.

"Its real purpose is to use the drama and all that goes with the drama as a force in getting people together and acquainted with each other, in order that they may find out the hidden life forces of nature itself. Instead of making the drama a luxury of the classes, the theater tries to make it an instrument for the enlightenment and enjoyment of the masses. It cares little who writes the great American drama, just so long as it is written.

"It would be difficult indeed to describe the magnitude of the work done in this rural laboratory out here on these prairies. All types of plays, both one act and the long play, are tried out. The influence of the Little Country theater is far-reaching, penetrating into practically every corner of the state.

"It has been a source of inspiration to hundreds of communities in the Northwest. Through the Little Country theater everything possible is done to help the county superintendent, the teachers, the farmers, and the business men who work with them, to make these pageants interesting and vital and worthwhile."



Treasury Department Confidant Is Wisconsin Graduate

ONE OF the most valued men in the government's service and the highest paid undersecretary at 35 years old is the record of E. C. Alvord, Jr., '17. Termed as Secretary Mellon's right hand man, Alvord has played an important role in the affairs of the treasury department.

Much of his work in Washington is done with the knowledge of only the higher-ups. His office in the treasury building is close to that of Mellon's and where he can be easily reached when matters of great import arise. During the recent debate on the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, Alvord was on the senate floor constantly answering question and giving data to both sides. His knowledge of tariff problems is very extensive and he played an important part in the writing of the present law.

Much of his work is of a very delicate nature and his tact and resourcefulness have been of great assistance both to himself and to the government officials.

During the past few months he has twice been sent to Paris to consider matters relative to foreign debt agreements, and has been given unusual authority in handling these problems. The details of his mission are carefully guarded.

Only recently he returned from his second Paris voyage after attending a conference of tax experts and, on the side, handling some "departmental business."

Mr. Alvord's trips are not altogether concerned with debt problems. On his last trip he was charged with ascertaining as much as possible about Russian imports into the United States and the kind of labor used in making the products sent to this country.

This assignment was given him following the recent controversy in Washington over the importation of Russian pulpwood, managanese, and other products.



Kohler Appoints Two University Graduates to State Supreme Court

GEORGE B. NELSON, '98, and John D. Wickhem, '16, were recently appointed by Gov. Walter Kohler to fill vacancies on the Wisconsin supreme court.

Mr. Nelson was appointed to assume the post of the late E. Ray Stevens, '93, who died recently. The appointment came as somewhat of a surprise as Mr. Nelson had not been mentioned for the post in any of the lists of possible candidates. He is well qualified for the position, having received his law degree from George Washington University, at Washington, D. C. and having practiced law in Stevens Point for many years. He is a former member of the State board of Normal school regents.

John Wickhem, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice Charles H. Crownhart, '89, has been a professor on the law school faculty since 1918, specializing in corporation law and commercial paper, and has engaged in very little active practice since coming to the university. During 1918 and 1919 he served on the war trade board at Washington.

During the war he was a member of the Milwaukee organization of Four-Minute Men. In 1929 he was appointed to the board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, to fill the unexpired term of the late Dean H. S. Richards.



Amy Comstock Elected to Oklahoma "Roll of Honor"

ONE of the 24 Oklahoma women selected by a group of educational and professional men of the state to the "roll of honor" corresponding to a national selection made recently by Ida M. Tarbell, who chose 50 outstanding women in the United States, is Miss Amy Comstock, '09.

The selection was made in recognition of achievements which have made them outstanding among the women of the state of Oklahoma.

At present Miss Comstock is associate editor of the *Tulsa Tribune* of Tulsa, Okla. She is a member of the governor's educational survey commission of that state, whose purpose it is to make a thorough study of the weak school situation and to formulate legislation for better administration, supervision and more equitable and financial support for rural and village schools of the state. She is now one of the national officers of Alpha Phi sorority and president of the Oklahoma branch of the A. A. U. W.

She was active in suffrage work in Wisconsin, as state chairman of the then congressional union and was press chairman of the woman's committee of the state committee during the war. She was also appointed to the Oklahoma Committee on Illiteracy by Secretary Wilbur.



Blind Graduate Runs For State Assembly Position

JOHN T. KOSTUCK, '21, the Republican party's nominee in Portage County for member of the assembly, does not consider that his lack of sight is a handicap to his service in the Legislature.

"The eye is but a guide," he says, "and I do not think that I have missed many things in my life. I am fully confident that I can serve the people. If I were not I would not ask them to send me to represent them. Lacking sight, I understand and appreciate things which I think many who can see do not."

He was born in 1893 in Stevens Point. While living on a farm to which his parents went in 1905, he was injured. At the age of 14 he went to the state school for the blind at Janesville and a strapping lad weighing 160 pounds, he started the second grade.

Ten years later he had completed the course and against the wish of his father entered the University specializing in political science, economics, labor problems and marketing methods. He earned his way through school by tuning pianos and was aided by a scholarship.

He returned to Wisconsin in 1924 and conducted a tobacco store at Wausau for a year, returning early in 1926 for another semester's work at the university. He was a candidate the same fall for the Republican nomination for congressman from the Eighth district and again in 1928 he ran, both times against Edward E. Browne of Waupaca, the incumbent.



G. M. Dahl is Powerful Figure in New York Transportation System

FROM district attorney at Stevens Point, Wis., 24 years ago to head one of the largest transportation systems in the world is the record of Gerhard Melvin Dahl, '96.

He was just recently elected as chairman of the board of the Interborough Rapid Transit company here. Already chairman of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit

company, ascendency to the helm of the Interborough places him at the head of companies operating 1,161 miles of city subway, elevated and surface lines carrying more than two and a quarter billion passengers annually.

Dahl's first experience as a city transport executive came in Cleveland, O., where he was named the first street railroad commissioner in 1910. He held the job for two years and then came to New York as vice-president of the Electric Bond and Share company. Later he became vice-president of the Chase National bank and a partner in Hayden, Stone & Co.

After working his way through the law school, he practiced law in Waupaca and Stevens Point, becoming city attorney of the latter city. He served as Portage county district attorney from 1902 until 1906. In the latter part of 1906 he moved his law office to Cleveland, O., where he made his start in transportation activities, ultimately working up to chairmanship of the New York board.



He Knows His Ventilation

WHILE perusing the magazine *The Aerologist*, which is concerned with the modern science of heating and ventilation, we found a full page devoted to Joseph A. Cutler, '09. The story went on to tell about Mr. Cutler's early schooling and the fact that he taught at the University for two years, and then told of the splendid work now being done by him.



J. A. CUTLER

"In 1912, becoming imbued with the idea of getting into the commercial side of engineering, he went to work as sales engineer for the Johnson Service Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of automatic temperature control. After a little more than a year in the southern states with headquarters at Dallas, Mr. Cutler was transferred to the Chicago office of the company where he made such a good record that he was made manager of the entire Chicago territory.

This position, which Mr. Cutler still holds, entails not only the management of the Chicago branch office but includes also the direction of eleven other branch offices in the middle and southern states. Mr. Cutler was elected in 1930 to succeed Mr. A. H. Vogel as a member of the board of directors and as vice president.

"Early in his career in the industry, Mr. Cutler became interested in the work of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and has served the society as president of the Illinois Chapter and as a member of the national council. During the war, he enlisted in the army and, because of his technical training, was assigned to work under what later became the Chemical Warfare Service."

With the BADGER CLUBS



*sit together, listen together,
sing together, eat together,
and you'll work together.*

Fish Presents Report on University to Racine Club

"THE collegiate atmosphere is no more at college; at the University of Wisconsin the co-eds have turned feminist and the men have taken on the blasé sophistication of the days of swallow-tailed coats and bowler hats."

This was the picture of the changing trend on the campus of the University as it was painted by Carl Russel Fish to the Racine Alumni club at a special banquet at Y. W. C. A. on October 15.

"Among the co-eds there is a true feminist movement," he said. "The average girl has dropped her ideas of short skirts and wealthy husbands, and has assumed ruffles, a certain demureness, and an intense desire to marry a poor husband and raise a large family."

Collegiate atmosphere that characterized Wisconsin as well as other colleges of the country, has been pushed back from the campus as far as adjoining country towns. Clothing stores "on the hill" wouldn't dare to carry extreme collegiate fashions any more, Professor Fish said.

In addition to changing university fashions, the speaker's address covered other aspects of the University, under the heading, "Report on the University."

He defended the fight of the Cardinal, daily student publication, to speak its own mind. "Free speech," he said, "is merely a matter of defending the other fellow when he says something you don't believe."

"Wisconsin has made the biggest and most radical adjustment of its curriculum of any university in the country this year," he said, speaking of the new experimental methods being adopted at the school this year by Glenn Frank, president.

In closing, the speaker expressed the opinion that the athletic situation at Wisconsin was sound, and that the school was very much alive to the changing times both in athletics and curriculum, as well as in fashion.

Harry Thoma, editor of Wisconsin Alumni magazine, accompanied Professor Fish and gave a short talk on alumni organizations. According to plans completed, the alumni group here will meet again Dec. 9 or 10, at which time Professor Louis Kahlenberg of the university chemistry department, will be guest speaker.

Beginning the first of the year, the Racine-Badger group is expected to meet every month, according to Harold Konnak, one of the organizers.

PHIL SARLES, '29



Detroit Boasts About Its Up-and-Coming Bridge Players

THE University of Wisconsin Alumni Club of Detroit once again resumed activities on Tuesday, October 7th, when it held its first noon luncheon at the Book-Cadillac Hotel.

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A large enthusiastic group came out to learn what their fellow members had been doing all summer and to discuss Wisconsin's prospects for a winning football team this fall. There is a unanimous feeling of regret among the Detroit alumni that our big red team does not meet Michigan on the gridiron this year, and it is sincerely hoped that Athletic Director George Little will be able to again place Michigan on our list when the schedules are made out for 1931. Ever since our last contest in 1928 when Wisconsin defeated Michigan 7 to 0, we have boasted that "we could do it again next year." It is hard, however, to convince all these Michigan men with mere boasts, and the only way to prove our point is to actually show them.

Walter Erdman, Chairman of our Entertainment Committee, is completing plans for a series of bridge sessions throughout the club season. Judging from the past these sessions, which by the way are stag affairs, will again bring out some vicious playing. A number of our Detroit members are very proud of their ability at Bridge and hold back nothing when they get together. Chairman Erdman has also made plans to charter a special train to the Ohio State-Wisconsin game on November 1st in conjunction with the Ohio State Alumni Club of Detroit.

At one of the late meetings last spring the following officers were elected for the 1930-31 club season:

President—Dr. Walter E. Green
Vice-President—Earl E. Yahn
Secretary-Treasurer—R. G. Whale

We extend a hearty welcome to any Wisconsin men visiting in Detroit to attend our luncheons, which are held every Tuesday noon at 12:15 at the Book-Cadillac Hotel.

E. E. YAHN



Southern California Alumnae Meet

THE Wisconsin Alumnae Association of Southern California held a luncheon meeting at the "Martha Washington Tea Room," Eagle Rock, Calif., on Saturday, Sept. 20. After lunch a short business meeting was held with the president, Mrs. R. D. Samuels, in the chair.

Miss Helen Kellog then presented a paper on current events and Miss Clara M. Berryman told of her vacation motor trip across the continent and interesting bits of Wisconsin news.

The meeting then adjourned until the third Saturday in November.

In an attempt to accommodate members resident in widespread communities of Southern California, the Association varies its place of meeting. Information to

those not on the regular mailing list may be had by addressing the corresponding secretary.

The officers of the club are as follows:

President—Mrs. R. D. Samuels, 925 San Pasqual St., Pasadena;
 Vice-President—Miss Mildred C. Forsythe, 194 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena;
 Treasurer—Miss Sara R. McKay, 5208 Rockland Ave., Eagle Rock;
 Recording Secretary—Miss Caroline Burgess, 1800 New Jersey St., Los Angeles;
 Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. S. A. Nielson, 262 S. Los Robles, Pasadena;
 Program Chairman—Mrs. Blanche Nelson, 1520 West Vernon Ave., Los Angeles;
 Social Chairman—Mrs. A. W. Byrne, 1205 S. Oakland Ave., Pasadena.

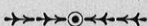


Minneapolis Hears About Badger Varsity Possibilities

AN INTERESTING talk on Big Ten possibilities was given by S. W. Finger, track coach of the University of Minnesota, who has scouted several conference games, before the members of the Minneapolis Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin on Oct. 16. His remarks concerning the splendid showing of the Badger team this year were especially well received, and all those attending the luncheon meeting held at the Raddison Hotel could not help but see the Wisconsin team as winners of the Conference championship.

The officers of the Minneapolis Alumni Club for the ensuing year are to be selected and appointed from the five following candidates, who were in turn offered by the Nominating Committee: M. M. Evans, Oscar Gaarden, Al Kessenich, W. S. McFadden, and W. R. Malekar.

E. M. ZWICKEL
Secretary



Philadelphians Stage Picnic

ON June 1 the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Philadelphia enjoyed its annual family picnic. Drexel Lodge that day was the place where not only numerous stiffening joints got a good limbering, but many future Wisconsin athletes had a chance to demonstrate their ability. For the latter, lollipops served as medals, and a goodly number were carried away.

After partaking of the lunch which was prepared and served under the direction of Mrs. F. E. Williams, no one went home hungry.



Pharmacist Alumni Hold Dinner

ONE of the most pleasant gatherings held during the week of the 50th annual convention of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association was an Alumni dinner of the Pharmacy School on July 17. About 93 alumni were present and at roll call almost every class had some representative present. The school was opened in the fall of 1883 and one representative of that class was present, viz., Chas. Avery, who came all the

way from California to be both at the fiftieth anniversary of the Association and the Alumni dinner. E. G. Ræuber, '89, acted as toastmaster and responses were had from H. G. Ruenzel, '85; A. F. Menges, '86; Edward Kremers, '86. Dr. James Beal, a guest from Florida, also responded to a toast. Dr. Wm. Richtmann presented Dr. Kremers with a purse containing a tidy sum donated by the Alumni to the Research Fund. After several college songs were rendered the dinner came to a close with the request by many that this be repeated at each annual convention of the Association by those alumni who may be present.



Badger Leads Big Ten Club

THE September 18 meeting of the Big Ten Club of San Francisco was under the leadership of H. S. Taylor, '11, who presided and introduced the speaker, William J. Carr, a member of the railroad commission of California, who gave a very interesting talk on the functioning of a railroad commission.

This Big Ten Club has been a huge success in San Francisco, and Wisconsin alumni have played a large part in making it so. Charles S. Knight, '07, was president of it two years ago and it was largely through his efforts that the club was put on a firm basis, something which has played an important part in its present success.



Southern California Club Has Interesting Meetings

A WISCONSIN Alumni organization has existed in Southern California for a great number of years, but has not been particularly active up to this year. The few times that it did meet would generally be upon the occasion of a visit to Los Angeles of some representative of the University. On the other hand the Alumnae group has been consistently and gratifyingly active. Regular meetings are held and the reports of their activities periodically appear in these pages.

During the early part of April of this year about fifteen of the more recently graduated men met at the University Club to lay plans for a banquet and reception for George W. Chandler, Secretary of the Faculty, who was making a short visit in Los Angeles. The suggestion that regular alumni meetings be held was made and discussed. It was ultimately decided that luncheon meetings would be held at the University Club on the first Monday of each month.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

James Brader, '23, President
 Ed. S. Gillette, '13, Vice President
 Byron F. Story, ex '23, Sec. and Treas.

Brader is with the New York Life Insurance Co., 416 W. 8th St., Gillette is President of the Albatross Steel Equipment Co., 12411 Exposition Boulevard, and Story is a practicing attorney with offices at 1126 Pacific Mutual Building, all in Los Angeles.

It is no exaggeration to state that Jim Brader is almost wholly responsible for a renewal of activities of this group. It is a peculiar thing that although the pleasure and satisfaction derived from periodic get-

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In the ALUMNI World

'71 Charles Noble GREGORY of Washington, D. C., is spending the season at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. He is now in his 80th year.



'76 The happiest and proudest alumnus of the University of Wisconsin is Albert S. RITCHIE, for he is now a grandfather and spends most of his time entertaining his granddaughter.



'77 Mr. and Mrs. J. Brigham BLISS and Miss Helen KELLOGG, '94, reside at 1267 North Garfield Ave., Pasadena, Calif. They have a beautiful home amid orange, lemon and avocado trees and a profusion of flowers.



'82 John J. ESCH, Washington, D. C., spent the month of August vacationing at his old home in La Crosse, Wis. While there he addressed the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and was elected an honorary member of both.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. DRAKE (Mary LAMB), have returned to El Paso, Texas, after the summer vacation spent at their home in New Ulm, Minn. Mr. Drake is head of the department of English literature at the College of Mines of the University of Texas.



'83 E. G. MCGILTON of Omaha, Nebr., has been very ill for the past four months and part of that time was in a hospital where he submitted to a minor operation. This was during the hottest weather in July, when the mercury reached 111 in the shade. He is out again now and attending to business as usual. He and Mrs. McGilton spent the past winter in St. Petersburg, Fla.



'84 George B. PARKHILL is practicing law at 8 S. Carroll St., Madison. His wife died on October 20, 1929, leaving her husband, one son, and two daughters.

'85 Emma GODDARD Marsh of Portland, Ore., spent two weeks in September, visiting her sister, Jessie GODDARD McKinlay, '89, who lives in Los Angeles.



'88 Dean Emory R. JOHNSON of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania has been retained by the Attorney General and the Department of Revenue of the State of Pennsylvania as the witness for the commonwealth in a case involving the value of the leasehold which the Pennsylvania Railroad has of the railroad lines between New York City and Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.—Kirke L. COWDERY is a professor of French at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.



'89 E. C. MELAND has begun his thirty-sixth year of teaching at De Forest, Wis.



'90 W. G. POTTER, Evanston, has been elected president of the National Drainage, Conservation and Flood Control Congress. The next session of the congress will be held at Dallas, Texas, in February, 1931—Leonard SMITH, who was professor of highway engineering and city planning at the University for thirty-five years, presented a paper before the Pacific Coast Building Officials' Convention at Long Beach, Calif., on October 3d. Professor Smith's subject was "Some Neglected Phases of our National Housing Problem." He is living at 106 Via Monte D'oro, Redondo Beach, Calif.



'94 Dr. Burt R. SHURLY, has been elected president of the Detroit Board of Education.



'95 Dr. William A. SCHAPER, head of the department of finance in the College of Business Administration, University of Oklahoma, acted as one of the advisers of the temporary State Tax Com-

mission appointed by Governor Holloway. Mr. and Mrs. Schaper spent the month of August at Estes Park, Colo. For the past three seasons they have been regular visitors to the Rocky Mountains National Park. Mrs. Schaper was Harriette E. MCKOWEN, '07.—Aloys WARTNER writes: "I am healthy, happy and busy. I was very sorry that 1895 class did not have the usual reunion. I am not very keen about the Dix plan and hope that we will go back to the old five year plan again. Kindest good wishes to all '95ers, especially Law.—Rodney A. ELWARD is a member of the State Tax Commission of Kansas.



'96 George O'NEIL writes from Los Angeles: "Dr. Berg of the University Medical School and former president of the football rules committee, recently addressed the Los Angeles alumni on the present football rules. John R. RICHARDS, '96, addressed the same organization on October 6. The group meets the first Monday each month at the University Club, Los Angeles."—Georgia HAYDEN Lloyd Jones sailed for France immediately after the national convention of Kappa Kappa Gamma at Mackinac Island last July. Mrs. Jones is national president of the sorority. In Paris she joined her daughter, Florence, who is in school at Canne. Mrs. Jones will return to her home in Tulsa, Okla., about November 1.—Professor Grant SHOWERMAN was director of the summer session of the School of Classical Studies, American Academy in Rome for the eighth time this past summer. The session began on July 7 and ended August 16 and was attended by sixty-seven graduates of American institutions representing twenty-three states.—Gerhard M. DAHL is one of a group of men who are attempting the solution of the confused traction situation in New York City. Dahl is chairman of the board of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp., and according to Samuel Untermeyer is the most powerful figure in New York City transportation.

'98 George H. SHORT is living at 1361 Stratford Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah. His son, Fred Williams, is a senior at the University of Wisconsin, and his daughter, a sophomore at Colorado College.—A. W. MEYER of Palo Alto, Calif., is still proud of the state of his birth and the university of his choice, indebted to the professors who were interested in him, beholden to a U. W. '85 wife and children twain who cherish him, and grateful to the friends who tolerated him. To the last he sends greetings and asks to be permitted to cherish them and to continue as anatomist and lover of the mountains and good books.

'99 W. C. RUEDIGER gave courses in education at the 1930 summer session of the University of Southern California.—Mary DOPP is principal of one of the junior high schools in Chicago. She is living at 5709 Harper Ave., Chicago.—Orsamus COLE, Jr., is supervisor of employment with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., San Francisco.

'00 Members of the family of Harry M. HOBBS are all loyal sons and daughters of the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Hobbs who was Ethel REDFIELD, was graduated in 1904. Their oldest son, Joseph, was graduated in 1928; Harriet is a senior this year, and Richard entered as a freshman in September.

'01 J. G. HARDGROVE of the firm of Miller, Mack and Fairchild, Milwaukee, was elected president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association at its meeting held at Wausau in June. Mr. Hardgrove has long been considered one of the ablest and best loved members of the bar of this state.—Dr. H. T. PLUMB recently attended the Pacific Coast convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Portland as a delegate from the Salt Lake section.

'02 J. Chester GREY was elected president of the Atlantic City Gas Co., in July of this year.—Dr. Warren D. SMITH is at present on leave from the University and is taking a six months' survey trip in

South America. He will return at Christmas time and resume his University studies with the winter quarter.—Grace M. HAYDEN is spending a year at her home at 475 E. Howard St., Pasadena, Calif.—Chester Lloyd JONES conducted round tables on economic conditions in Mexico and the development of the Caribbean at the fifth Seminar on Cultural Relations in Mexico City this summer.

'03 John N. CADBY recently completed a statewide survey of business conditions in Wisconsin based on the sale of electrical energy and manufactured gas in the fifteen largest companies of the state. The survey showed that for the first half of 1930, the total consumption of both these commodities was slightly higher than for 1929. In each case the increase for the period was about 20% for the past two years combined. Residential consumption has continued to increase as have industrial uses in many industries, more than offsetting those industries which have suffered some reduction in activity.—W. B. CASTENHOLZ is the author of "The Control of Distribution Costs and Sales." The book has been published by Harper & Brothers and is of interest to accountants and business executives.—Herbert L. WHITTEMORE, who is chief of the section of engineering mechanics at the federal bureau of standards, Washington, has been appointed a member of the building code committee of the Department of Commerce. The committee was organized in 1921 when Herbert Hoover was secretary of commerce, and its function is to suggest more logical building regulations for the country.—Willis BRINDLEY is vice-president of the Washington Mutual Savings & Loan Co., Seattle, Wash.

'04 Clara M. LAUDERDALE is again teaching in the new Herbert Hoover High school in Glendale, Calif., after spending the summer at her summer home on Lauderdale Lakes, Elkhorn, Wis.

'06 Alexius BAAS, in addition to carrying on his winter work in Madison, has been engaged as head of the vocal department at Carroll College, Waukesha.—Jennie T. SCHRAGE of Sheboygan has been

appointed chief of the traveling library and study club department by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.—Walter DISTELHORST has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Financial Advertisers' Association. The Association held its national convention in Louisville in September, and Mr. Distelhorst was chairman of the Louisville committee in charge of the local arrangements. He is advertising manager of the First National Bank group of institutions in Louisville.—Harry J. DAHL, La Crosse, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor at the September primaries in Wisconsin. He lost to Lieutenant-governor Henry A. HUBER, '96.—Fern SCOTT, who has been register of deeds of Vilas County, Wis., since 1920, won the nomination again after a hot campaign at the September primaries.—Frank FISHER has taken up the game of golf and is receiving great help from some of the more experienced alumni.

'07 A. H. LAMBECK is now vice-president of the Bay View National Bank of Milwaukee. Mr. Lambeck has three children enrolled at the University this year—Dorothy, Tom, and Mary.—Elmer V. EYMAN is chief of service in the Department for Mental and Nervous Diseases at the Pennsylvania Hospital and instructor in psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.—Mabel HOPKINS spent the summer touring Europe.—Albert A. JOHNSON, President of A. A. Johnson and Associates, is now in Russia and will return to the United States in December. Mr. Johnson is a recognized authority on Russian affairs, being especially interested in the financial and industrial development of that great country whose natural resources and wealth have scarcely been touched.

'08 William MATHEWS is with the Galesburg Sanitary District of Galesburg, Ill.—John Lee COULTER, Fargo, N. D., has been appointed by President Hoover as one of the six members of the new tariff commission.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. LLOYD and children of Bound Brook, N. J., visited friends and relatives in Wisconsin during July.—H. F. MEYER has been director

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Alumni BRIEFS

Engagements

- 1912 Emily Frelinghuysen, New York City, to H. Edward BILKEY, New York City
- 1917 Dr. Charlotte J. Calvert, Madison, to Dr. Robert E. BURNS, Madison.
- 1925 Wanda Jensch, Hudson, to Jack HARRIS, Chicago. The marriage will take place on October 25.
- 1924 Mary Dewey, Milwaukee, to Clark HAZELWOOD, Milwaukee.
- 1924 Mina M. Irish, Racine, to John A. BOSSHARD, Oconomowoc. The marriage will take place in November.
- 1925 Adeline H. DAVEY, Madison, to Raymond QUINN, Madison.
- ex '27 Mary Carnall, Evanston, to Paul Holman FAUST, Evanston.
- 1926 Genevieve McCarthy, Kenosha, to Waldemar NAUJOKS, Cleveland.
- 1926 Ruth Evelyn POWERS, Winnetka, to John Hollister Smalley, Wilmette.
- 1928 Lecta Miriam DARLING, Wauwatosa, to Cyril HOWARD, Chicago.
- 1929 Catharine Louise EDWARDS, Milwaukee, to Tom A. Rogers, Oak Park.
- 1929 Beatrice MASTERTON to F. Everett YERLY, San Antonio, Texas. The wedding will take place on Nov. 26.
- 1930 Margy MARSHALL, Madison, to Kermit A. KAMM, Madison.
- ex '31 Marjorie Elizabeth HASKINS, Janesville, to Mandel A. Birchholtz, Chicago.

Marriages

- ex '10 Bernice Horton, Madison, to Otto NAFFZ, Madison, on October 1. At home on the Sun Prairie road, Madison.
- 1921 Hazel Wilke, Madison, to Clarence H. KNUDSON, Dodgeville, on Sept. 6, in Madison. At home in Dodgeville.
- 1921 Ruth RUMMELE, Sheboygan, to Frederick Resek, Chicago, on August 22, at Sheboygan. At home at 5421 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.
- 1922 Edythe M. Linton, Wheeling, W. Va., to E. M. BARNES on June 14, at Wheeling. At home in Erie, Pa.
- 1922 Doris Newton, to Lawrence E. BIE-MILLER, on October 25, at Baltimore. Miss Newton is a graduate of Goucher College. At home at 205 Witherspoon road, Homeland, Baltimore.
- ex '22 Phyllis Riley, Sparta, to Hugo E. Esch, Sheboygan, on September 13 in Chicago. At home at Enz Manor, Sheboygan.
- 1923 Pansy TOSH, Menomonie, to Adelbert P. GERHARDT, on August 23 at Attleboro, Mass. At home in Pawtucket, R. I.
- 1923 Evelyn Dressel, South Haven, Mich., to Dr. Waldo E. STEIDTMANN on September 8, at Chicago. At home at 110 20th St., Milwaukee.
- 1923 Lorena Bergquist, Amery, to Frank P. HYER, on September 15, at Elmhurst, Illinois. At home in Amery.
- 1923 Margaret Moran, Pittsburgh, to Dr. Maurice H. McCAPFREY, Madison on September 26. At home in Pittsburgh.
- 1924 Linda WEGMANN, Milwaukee, to Elmer E. Radke, on Sept. 27 at Milwaukee. At home at 413 Chamberlin Ave., Madison.
- 1924 Margaret L. CARLOCK to Robert A. HARRIS, on July 2. At home at 936 Pleasant St., Oak Park, Ill.
- 1924 Sylvia M. Neustedter, Milwaukee, to William HAMMANN, Jr., on September 10, in Milwaukee. At home at 4622 W. Medford Ave., Milwaukee.

- ex '24 Florence E. WEST, Monroe, to Henry P. Sonnemann, Los Angeles, on September 6, at Los Angeles. At home at 212 S. Grand Ave., in that city.
- ex '24 Muriel Juul, Sheboygan, to Christian GILBERTSON, Manitowoc, on August 23, at Waukegan, Ill. At home in Zanesville, Ohio.
- ex '24 Hazel Johnstone, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mark KESSENIH, Madison.
- 1924 Harriet L. MANSFIELD, to Dr. W. M. Thomson on September 14 at Ithaca, New York.
- ex '24 Margaret H. Whitty, Byron, to Harold J. McCARTY, Brownsville, on August 30, at Byron. At home after December 1, in Brownsville.
- ex '24 Dorothea A. Hildebrandt, Chicago, to Marquardt WEHRS, Oak Park, on August 16, at Oak Park.
- 1924 Gertrude E. Henn to Robert W. BLACK, on June 7, at Newark, N. J. At home in Lutherville, Md.
- 1925 Alice W. CLARK, Onekama, Mich., to Dr. Harvey E. Van Kannel, on July 30, at Onekama.
- 1925 Emilie HUNT, Madison, to George H. Hagen.
- 1925 Evangeline LUETH, Madison, to Dr. Warren Bourne, Milwaukee, on September 16, at Manitowoc. At home at 518 Bellevue place, Milwaukee.
- ex '25 Lucile Pierce, Madison, to James L. Rood, Sun Prairie, on September 27, at Madison. At home in St. Louis, Missouri.
- 1925 Margaret M. Carroll, Philadelphia, to Dr. Adolph KAMMERS, Belleville. At home in Belleville.
- 1925 Constance Stanley, Smittville Flats, N. Y., to Robert NETHERCUT, Rockford on September 30 in New York City. At home at 825 Seminary St., Rockford.
- 1925 Gladys E. MUSCHEID, Los Angeles, to Merle L. Templeton, Los Angeles on September 19. At home at 5266 E. Ocean Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- 1925 Mildred KROHN, Oconomowoc, to William TREFZ, Rockford, on July 9. Mr. Trefz is a teacher in the vocational school at Manitowoc.
- 1926 Dorothy Strauss, Madison, to Ralph BENEDICT, on September 4, at Racine.
- 1926 Helen J. Callender, Racine, to Gordon F. BRINE, Des Moines, Iowa, on September 6, at Racine. At home after December 1, at 1010 29th St., Des Moines.
- 1926 Suzanne Shaw, Racine, to Gordon R. WALKER, on October 11, at Racine.
- 1926 Lucile C. KNOLL, South Milwaukee, to J. Vernon Casey, Madison, on September 8, at Milwaukee. At home in the Windsor apartments, Madison.
- 1926 Ruth BURKMAN, Roscoe, Ill., to Leon M. Waddell, Rockford, on September 20. At home at 614 Oakley Ave., Rockford.
- 1926 Lorencia Christensen to Dr. Raymond M. Baldwin, Beloit, on September 13 at Wilman, Minn. At home at 1804 Madison St., Madison.
- 1926 Mildred F. Martin, Waukesha, to Eugene DOWNEY, Madison, on September 27, at Waukesha. At home in Madison.
- 1926 Natalie Waldo, Chestnut Hill, Mass., to Warren B. KOEHLER, Chicago, on August 22. At home at 69 Revere St., Boston.
- 1926 Gertrude A. Hehl, Waterloo, to Dr. James M. HANSELL, Madison, on August 2. At home in Madison.
- 1926 Helen L. McNAUGHT, Janesville, to Lester M. BLANK, Topeka, Kans., on September 17, at Janesville. At home at 23 Lathrop St., Madison.

- 1927 Alice C. NICHOLS, to Newton HEISS, on July 12. At home in Madison.
- 1927 Lucile Weinkauf, Sheboygan, to Jacob F. FEDERER, on September 6. At home in Enz Manor, Sheboygan.
- ex '27 Bernice DENGEL, Madison, to LaVerne E. CLIFGORN, on September 16. At home at 2019 University Ave., Madison.
- 1927 Loretta Lofgren, to William A. CAMMERON, Rice Lake, on August 30, in St. Paul. Mr. Cameron is city attorney of Rice Lake.
- 1927 Louise A. ZIMMERMAN, Hartford, to Hugh Tulen, Chicago, on August 30, at Hartford. At home at 6916 Clyde Ave., Chicago.
- 1927 Dorothea A. Zentner, New Glarus, to Dr. Karl W. EMANUEL, Iron Mountain, Mich., on Sept. 3 at New Glarus. At home in Iron Mountain.
- 1927 Lucile E. Goodrich, Elkhorn, to Clarence JOHNSON, Racine, on September 17, at Elkhorn. At home in Milwaukee where Mr. Johnson is connected with the American Blower Corporation.
- 1927 Ethel NESTHUS, Deerfield, Wis., to Orville E. Droege, on August 30, at Chicago. At home at 5400 Harper Ave., Chicago.
- 1927 Gertrude Woekner, Appleton, to George GEHRKE, on September 4, at Neenah. At home at 1330 Lincoln Ave., Kohler.
- 1927 Cora E. Olson to Dr. Louis M. PREUSS, on August 23 at Waupun. At home in Madison, where Dr. Preuss is conducting research work at the University.
- 1928 Dorothy FRENCH, to Kenneth E. ex '29 SARLES, at Racine, on July 12.
- 1928 Henriette HAINER, Sheboygan, to Donald D. KYNASTON, Milwaukee, on September 6, at Sheboygan. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1928 Myrtle B. Simonsen, Cambridge, to Stanley A. TYLER, Lake Mills, on September 8, at Cambridge. At home in Fargo, North Dakota.
- 1928 Hannah ROSENTHAL, La Porte, Ind., to Harry M. Joseph, Chicago, on October 6. At home at 5130 Kenwood Ave., Chicago.
- ex '28 Mabel GAIL, Kenosha, to John S. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y., on September 26, at Kenosha. At home in Buffalo.
- 1928 Lorraine THOMS, Winnetka, Ill., to Gerald S. Bean, New York, on September 11 at Winnetka. At home in Yonkers, N. Y.
- 1928 Mary V. Rupp, Madison, to Charles F. Esser, on August 28 at Madison. They are living on East Gorham St., Madison.
- 1928 Caroline Shuman, Whitewater, to George BURFEE, Jr., Elkhorn, on September 6, at Whitewater.
- 1928 Dorothy McCULLOUGH, Madison, to Charles Gallagher, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz., on Sept. 9.
- 1928 Mary E. JONES, to Charles R. DECKER, Jr., on September 6. At home in Minneapolis.
- 1928 Grace M. CLARK, La Crosse, to Lowell FRAUTSCHI, Madison, on September 27, at La Crosse. At home in Madison.
- 1928 Marjorie LIDBECK, Marinette, to A. K. Von HEIMBURG, Jr., on March 29. At home in Madison.
- 1928 Margaret M. Gamble, Kenosha, to George F. GERLING, on September 2. At home in Laramie, Wyo., where Mr. Gerling is a member of the faculty of the University of Wyoming.
- 1928 Helen LUEBCHOW, to Leonard SAARI, on September 20. At home at 515 Broadway St., Eau Claire.

- 1928 Carol CHAMBERLAIN, to Charles H. Binkley on September 5. At home at 3100 Connecticut Ave., Apt. 115, Washington, D. C.
- 1928 Elizabeth FELDMAN, Madison, to Karl LINK, Madison.
- 1929 Mary F. WATTS, Madison, to Clarence W. SONDERN. At home in Brooklyn, New York.
- ex '29 Margaretha BORNEMAN, Elkhart, Ind., to Carlton E. Stringfellow, Gary, Ind., on Sept. 23, at Elkhart.
- ex '29 Evelyn F. WOLF, Madison, to James L. Cole, Milwaukee, on August 30, at Madison. At home at 596 Oakland Ave., Milwaukee.
- 1929 Belle PALEY, Madison, to Bernard SAMOSKY, Milwaukee, on September 14. At home in the Wyngate Tower apartments, Milwaukee.
- ex '29 Marion BOONE, Chicago, to Orval D. BAST, on June 28, at Chicago. At home at 4142 N. Keystone Ave., in that city.
- ex '29 Lucia A. BODE, Sheboygan Falls, to Louis Rogers, Milwaukee, on August 7, at Chicago.
- ex '29 Alvera CONBARDY, Sheboygan, to Karl T. GRUBE, Sheboygan, on September 24. At home at 312 Bell Ave., Sheboygan.
- 1929 Rose Mary Clark, Memphis, Tenn., to Jerome J. HENRY, Chicago, on October 14, at Memphis.
- ex '29 Helene MEIER, Madison, to John Jaster, Milwaukee.
- 1929 Elda Coates, Benton, to Gordon KAY, Cuba City, Wis., at Galena, Ill. At home in Madison.
- 1929 Thersa Sigman, Milwaukee, to Joseph PESSIN, on September 7, at Milwaukee. At home in Madison, where Mr. Pessin is an instructor in sociology at the University.
- 1929 Kathryn E. Murphy, Madison, to Harland E. REX, on August 26, at Madison. At home in Elizabeth, N. J.
- 1929 Louise FIELD, Madison, to George F. Hanson, Madison, at Kilbourn.
- 1929 Elizabeth M. FEENEY, Madison, to Clare THIEDE, Columbus, on August 26, at Cincinnati. At home at 2301 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati.
- 1929 Kathryn HOPKINS, Chicago, to George C. LUBKEMAN, on June 30. At home at 45 East Fassett St., Wellsville, New York.
- 1929 Wilma Neumeister, Milwaukee, to Rube F. WAGNER, Madison. At home in Madison.
- 1930 Lydie Jeanne COOBLIN, Madison, to Vernon W. JOHNSON, Madison, on September 3, at Madison. At home in Washington, D. C.
- ex '30 Alice H. KELLER, Eau Claire, to Kenneth F. Goodrich, on Sept. 8. At home at 227 Winsor St., Elkhorn, Wisconsin.
- 1930 Esther E. BUBOLZ, Seymour, Wis., to Albert L. SMITH, Amarillo, Texas., on Sept. 3, at Rockford.
- 1930 Leona Mader, Madison to William F. McILRATH, Kenosha, on Sept. 23, at Rockford. At home in Madison.
- 1930 Mary D. SCOTT, Hines, Ill., to John L. PARKS, Madison. At home in Madison.
- 1930 Dorothy E. Fornefelt, Marshfield, to H. Gordon KAMPS, on September 21. At home in Stevens Point.
- 1930 Lore STANGE, Milwaukee, to Orlin BARNDT, Milwaukee, on January 11, at Rockford. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1930 Constance V. CONNOR, Marshfield, to James R. MODRALL, Las Vegas, N. Mex., on August 30, at Marshfield. At home at 1047 5th St., East Las Vegas.
- 1930 Ethel Schlueter, to Albert C. KRUEGER, Madison, on September 1. At home in Fulton, Mo.
- 1930 Alice UBBINK, Port Washington, to George Gilson, on June 18. At home in Port Washington, where Mr. Gilson is associated with the J. E. Gilson Mfg. Company.
- ex '30 Marian A. DE WILDE, Sheboygan, to Leonard R. Wilson, Superior, on September 1, at Sheboygan. At home in Madison.
- 1930 Helen D. BARNARD, to Herbert M. GRUENBERG, on Sept. 11, at Westport, Connecticut.
- 1930 Edna L. NELSON, Livingston, Mont., to Walter H. Zartman, Madison, on August 20. At home in Madison.
- ex '31 Myrth A. WHITE, Madison, to Bernhard BREMER, Madison, on September 6, at Madison. At home at 154 Lexington Ave., Jackson, Miss.
- ex '31 Sadie M. DOANE, Sparta, to Archie WOLF, Bangor, on Sept. 3, at Sparta. At home in Bangor.
- ex '31 Patsy RIDLEY, Houghton, Mich., to Jerome W. SPERLING, on August 27, at Chicago.
- ex '31 Helen McClenehan, Sycamore, Ill., to Bernard A. BURKHART, on August 26, at Geneva, Ill.
- ex '31 Blanche HAHN, Delafield, Wis., to Denis H. Rollin, Western Springs, Ill., on Sept. 2.
- ex '31 Ellen A. Anderson, Marseilles, Ill., to Earl ANTOINE, on August 30, at Madison.
- ex '31 Edith Andersen, Racine, to Raymond P. KROGH, Madison, on August 30.
- ex '31 Caryle METCALF, Portage, to William G. Henke, La Crosse. At home at 723 Ferry St., La Crosse.
- ex '31 Suzanne A. KREMER, Fond du Lac, to John W. Schma, Covington, Ind. At home at 918 Linden Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill.
- ex '31 Bernice Abbott, Whiteland, Ind., to Arthur C. COPE, Lake Wawassee, Ind., on August 22.
- ex '31 Ruth MILLER, Shreveport, La., to ex '31 Charles M. HARTMAN, Chicago.
- ex '32 Eleanor M. SCHANEL, Madison, to Karl P. HANSON, Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 10, at Madison. At home in Baltimore.
- ex '32 Lorna DOUGLASS, Madison, to James REILLY on Sept. 17, in New York City.
- ex '32 Agnes RUKA, Beloit, to Donald Hammerly, Beloit, on Sept. 27, at Burlington. At home at 1616 Royce Ave., Beloit.
- ex '33 Jean Rea WOOLLEY, Madison, to George L. Maison, Chicago, on July 25. At home at 5925 Kenmore Ave., Chicago.
- ex '33 Dorothy M. SCHULTZ, Madison, to Adolph S. LEE, Madison, on August 30, at Madison.

Births

- 1911 To Mr. and Mrs. Haskell NOYES, a son, on September 5.
- 1913 To Dr. and Mrs. Erwin R. SCHMIDT, a son, Elwood Mercer, on July 16, at Madison.
- 1913 To Mr. and Mrs. E. J. STEPHANY, a daughter, Nancy Ann, on July 6.
- 1915 To Dr. and Mrs. Charles N. Frey (Julia LEARY), a son, Charles Frederick August, on November 15, 1929, at New York City.
- 1916 To Mr. and Mrs. F. G. MUELLER, a daughter, Marianne, on April 6, at Chicago.
- 1917 To Dr. and Mrs. Gunnar GUNDERSEN (Mary BALDWIN), a son, Cameron Baldwin, on February 2.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. Clement FREUND (Mabelle ZIEGLER), a son, Paul Clement, on August 9.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. BIRCH, a son, on June 2, at Milwaukee.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. NIELSEN (Gertrude B. SMITH), a son, Philip Robert, on October 9.
- 1918 To Dr. and Mrs. L. G. WEED, a son, on August 13.
- 1919 To Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. WEBER, a son, on April 19, at Sheboygan.
- 1920 To Prof. and Mrs. Chauncey D. LEAKE (Elizabeth WILSON), a son, on August 28, at San Francisco.
- 1920 To Mr. and Mrs. W. Floyd HOLBROOK, a daughter, Hope Lorraine, on April 10.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Mervin O. FLOM (Mary KRIZ), a son, Gordon Alan, on May 27, at Chicago.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. Carl KLUGE (Alice BRUNS), a daughter, Beverly June, on June 21, at Milwaukee.
- 1921 To Prof. and Mrs. S. M. McELVAIN (Helen Roth), a daughter, Margaret Jane, on March 10, at Madison.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Lyman E. JACKSON (Madelon WILLMAN), a son, Willman Edson, on August 9, at Columbus, O.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln A. SOLLITT (Irma ARKINS), a daughter, Janet Dorothy, on May 2.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. ENGLEHARDT, a daughter, Claire Christine, on August 23.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. L. Behlen (Olivia FENTRESS), a daughter, Grace Fentress, on April 30, in New York City.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Virgil P. LEE (Thelma Lee CLARK), a daughter, Catherine Louise, on September 11, at Madison.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Lester L. Lessig (Katherine E. KEEN), a son, on November 11, 1929.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Edgar LILJA, a son, Robert David, in Rockford, Illinois.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. George R. Joslyn (Charlotte CASE), a daughter, Joy Louise, on June 25.
- 1925 To Prof. and Mrs. Chilton R. BUSH (Myrtle STOCKING), a son, John, on September 11, at Madison.
- 1925 To the Rev. and Mrs. Walter K. MORLEY (Frances Stevens SMITH), a son, Kenneth Barteau, on June 14, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. SCHAFER, a son, on August 20, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. H. L. KROPP, a daughter, Barbara Marie, on July 28, at Milwaukee.
- 1926 To Dr. and Mrs. Frank URBAN (Helen G. ZINGSHEIM), a son, Frank Henry, on May 24, at St. Louis, Mo.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jay PARSONS, Jr. (Julia M. JOHNSON), a son, Walter Jay, III, on August 1, at Madison.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. George H. ROSS (Elisabeth C. ADAMS), a son, George H., Jr., on April 4, at Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. William T. SCHROEDER (Edith GERRY), a daughter, Elizabeth Aline, on September 13, at Chicago.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. William L. GILL (Helen Louise BLACK), a son, Thomas Frederick, on May 13, at Madison.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macomber (Phyllis EDKINS), a son, Bruce, on August 22, at Evanston, Illinois.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Domann (Mary DEWEIN), a daughter, Virginia Anne, on September 27.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. Edward NUSBAUM, a daughter, Norma Joanne, on July 30, at Milwaukee.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. William F. KRUEGER, a son, on June 29 at Reedsburg.
- ex '31 To Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. SAMPSON (Helen BABCOCK), a daughter, on September 9, at Muskegon, Michigan.

Deaths

DR. S. P. MEREDITH, ex '73, died Sept. 1, at Mankato, Minn., after a long illness.

Dr. Meredith was born at Middleton, Jan. 28, 1852, the son of Daniel and Mima Meredith, pioneer settlers. He attended the University for two years and graduated from the Hahneman Medical school in Chicago.

He practiced at Spring Valley, Minn., for 14 years, then moved to Windom, where he continued in the profession until he retired 23 years ago to Mankato.

FRANK L. GILBERT, former attorney general of Wisconsin, former judge of the Dane county court, and for 30 years one of Wisconsin's most prominent legal authorities, died on October 3, at a Madison hospital, following an operation for appendicitis at a local hospital on Sept. 29. Immediate cause of death was uremia.

Rising from operator and station agent on the North Western railroad to attorney general of Wisconsin, political adviser to both Progressive and Stalwart Republicans, member of the state conservation commission, and leader of both civic and county activities, his life extended from a soldier's orphanage to an office in the state capitol.

A few years after he had begun the practice of law, Mr. Gilbert was elected district attorney of Dane county and established a good record in office by cleaning up liquor

(Continued on page 96)

W I T H THE Badger Sports

Cross Country Team Undefeated

COACH Tom Jones' 1930 edition of his cross county teams has proven to be a worthy successor to its powerful predecessors by winning the four meets entered to date. Starting the season with what seemed to be merely a good group of men, Jones has molded a team that will stack up with the best in the country, a fact this team beat Pennsylvania, the champions of the east last year.



TOM JONES

At the start of the year, the entire strength of the squad, as far as team competition, seemed to hinge on whether or not the sophomore members would come through. After the first two races, this question mark was entirely erased, for last year's freshman stars came through in a big way.

The first race of the year was a practice race against a group from the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. captained by Stan Zola, who learned his cross country running from Jones back in 1926. Eight Badger runners breasted the tape together for first place in this race. The second race, against Chicago, was a little more difficult, Kirk of Wisconsin placed first to beat Dale Letts, Chicago's captain, and then six more Wisconsin men came galloping across the finish line before the second Chicago runner scored.

The Pennsylvania meet had been eyed by Coach Jones ever since last year when the Penn boys copped

the Eastern championship. Here was a good test of the relative strength of east and mid-west teams. Coan of Penn romped across the line but a few feet ahead of Wright of Wisconsin, a sophomore. McKniff of Penn followed and then came a deluge of Badgers to take all places up to eighth, and win the meet, 24 to 34.

On October 25th, that tragic day for the football squad, the Badger harriers had a little field day of their own and took the winners spoils in the quadrangular meet with Illinois, Notre Dame and Northwestern. Howry of Notre Dame broke the course record to take first place. Kirk of Wisconsin followed with Evans of Illinois in third position and Goldsworthy and Cort-

wright of Wisconsin tied for fourth. The final scores were Wisconsin, 24, Illinois, 47, Notre Dame 87, and Northwestern 112.



Hitchcock Plans Wrestling Tournament for Beginners

SOMETHING new in the way of getting a line on potential varsity material for his wrestling team is being tried by Coach George Hitchcock, wrestling coach, in an all-university tournament to be held in the early part of next month.

In past years, all-university tournaments have always been staged after the wrestling season proper, and many were the prospects uncovered only to have them drop out of school, graduate, or in other ways render themselves ineligible for competition the next year.



HITCHCOCK

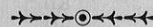
This time however, Hitchcock will get his material lined up at the beginning of the year and work forward toward the season in the second semester. Everybody but letter winners in wrestling will be eligible for the meet.

What with the material on hand already, more promising than any starting nucleus in the history of Badger wrestling, and the new men "Hitch" hopes to uncover by means of the tournament, other schools will do well

this year to lay back and "watch Wisconsin."

Training is already going along at a hot pace, with the principle activities being running, rope-skipping and calisthenics. Hitchcock's orders have been strict on the point of no real wrestling for the first two months until the boys have gotten into the pink of condition.

"There aren't going to be any cracked ribs or broken cartilages this year because the fellows don't get into condition before trying to do actual wrestling," Coach Hitchcock declared in giving out these orders.



Delta Sigs Win Badger Bowl

DELTA THETA SIGMA, by amassing 925 points in interfraternity sports, won the 1929-30 Badger Bowl closely followed by Kappa Sigma and Sigma Phi Epsilon who finished second and third with 809 and 804 points respectively.

The victors garnered most of the points by placing first in wrestling, second in baseball and cross country, third in track and free throwing, and fourth in touch football. Kappa Sigma, who barely nosed out the Sig

Phi Eps for second place, gained most of their points by finishing second in both indoor and outdoor track and by winning in water polo.

RESULTS OF THE 1929-30 BADGER BOWL—

1. Delta Theta Sigma.....	925
2. Kappa Sigma.....	809
3. Sigma Phi Epsilon.....	804
4. Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	683
5. Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	670
6. Delta Sigma Pi.....	658
7. Lambda Chi Alpha.....	655
8. Phi Kappa.....	650
9. Sigma Chi.....	625
10. Pi Kappa Alpha.....	590



Frosh Squad Shows Promise

ONE hundred and fifty men answered Coach Guy Sundt's initial freshman football call at Camp Randall stadium. This year's squad presents the most promising conglomeration of high school stars gathered in the mid-west. The state of Wisconsin loyally sent a number of stars who actually looked good in first practice.



GUY SUNDT

George Karsten and Ernie Kaeser of Madison Central are two of the best all-around athletes ever turned out in this section. They were all Big Seven conference men in basketball and football. Corliss Kennedy of Richland Center is making good as an end.

Bob Schiller of Milwaukee was an all-city quarterback for three years. Gaboriski of Milwaukee was a tackle on the all-city team and show promise. Gallun, another tackle, is also from Milwaukee.

St. Johns Military academy sends two of their best athletes in Geaslen and McDevitt. Both are backfield men and participate in basketball as well as football. Lloyd Jacobson from Racine shows promise as a fullback.

Oak Park high school, suburban league champions, sends Charles Burton and George Miller, halfbacks. Other promising backfield candidates are Nordstrom from Kenosha, Houdk from Phillips, Wis., Becker from Missouri, Yoder from Goshen, Ind., and Beise from Minnesota.

Yearling stars out for line positions are Milt Kummer from Sheboygan, Ted Stone from Wauwatosa, Don Cutbert from Barron, Wis., and Elbrick from St. Johns academy.

Baseball Squad Holds Fall Workouts; Outlook Promising

WITH his hopeful outlook reigning supreme, Lowman is not divulging any of the results which he has ascertained during the month of daily sessions, and he has made no stab at picking a first team, nor has he even mentioned the men he deems most likely to make the Cardinal title quest successful again next spring.

In the practices so far, the men have been mixed with regard to their strength, although one group has worked together consistently on the infield, and one trio has seen plenty of service in the outfield. Injuries to the catching staff, however, have made changes in these line-ups imperative, and even Captain Moe Winer, veteran outfielder, has been pressed into service behind the bat.



MOE WINER

Many of the lettermen of last year's campaign have been missing from the drills due to participation in other sports, and the lineups for the short practice games probably will have no bearing whatsoever on the lineup for next year, although it has given Coach Lowman an opportunity to see his cohorts under game conditions.

Sophomores have been bearing the brunt of the observations this fall, but they can hardly be judged until they have been subjected to the fire of conference competition. In preparing them for the grind next spring, Coach Lowman has been stressing some of the finer points of the game, and has devoted much time to teaching his infielders how to break up double steals and the like.



George Little Makes Plans For Intramural Sports Building

A \$400,000 intramural sports hall and an extensive stadium addition are envisioned for Camp Randall in George Little's \$1,500,000 building program, which is one-third complete in the stadium and field house.

A request for funds to build the sports hall in the northwest corner of Camp Randall was first laid before the state legislature in 1928, but since existing financial conditions have made its early culmination impossible, Mr. Little has presented a substitute in a \$125,000 extension to the east side of the stadium, which would shelter intramural track and field sports and take care of the rapidly growing intramurals for a few years.

Every effort of the athletic department is aimed at attaining its two main objectives—to provide every man in the university with the opportunity for daily recreation, and to maintain capable teams in all recognized intercollegiate sports, Mr. Little declared.

The stadium and field house, which have been erected entirely from gate receipts, have made suitable pro-

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The Economic Impasse of the Western World

(Continued from page 55)

depression in the United States and say what I think it implies by way of challenge to the leadership of education and the leadership of industry.

As the United States swung into the closing months of 1929, our machine order was never more efficient from the point of view of potential productive capacity, but our economic order found itself swamped rather than served by the efficiency of the machine order. (I use these terms—machine order and economic order—in a more severely separate and limited sense than the technical economist uses them. By the machine order I mean the whole array of processes by which we make goods and produce wealth; by the social order I mean the whole array of policies by which we use goods and distribute wealth.) Never was there less defensible excuse for economic depression than in the closing months of 1929. There was no shortage of money. There was no shortage of basic resources. There was no lack of willing hands to work. There was no lack of productive efficiency. There was no plague-like adversity of wind or weather. There was no insect pest either nation-wide in its ravages or seriously out of hand. There was no invader hammering at our gates to terrify our spirits and to disrupt the normal processes of our enterprise.

On the contrary! There was an ample money supply. There was a surplus of nearly all basic resources. There were millions of workers ready to work. The productive efficiency of the nation was such that the needs of its people and much besides could have been easily supplied with shorter working week. At no moment in human history had a people found itself in possession of so nearly all of the material essentials for a great and glowing civilization. It was at such a moment that the United States found the shadow of a serious economic depression falling athwart its life.

At the very moment when the market collapse and economic retardation befell it, the United States was basically at the point towards which the dreams of prophets and seers have pointed through the centuries. As we re-read the literature of Utopian thought and list the things that the social seers have, with striking unanimity, set down as elementary requirements of an ideal society, we find that the United States was in position to provide them all in the closing months of 1929. It had invented machines enough to emancipate its people from drudgery. It had achieved a productive efficiency that made possible the production of everything its people needed without their slaving from dawn to dusk. Leisure in which to laugh and love and adventure among things of the mind and spirit was within the nation's grasp.

And yet, just when we had reached the point at which emancipation from drudgery, the capacity to produce all

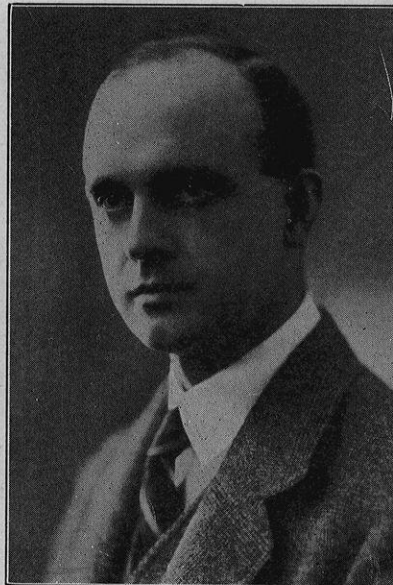
the essentials of material well-being, without the slavery of inhuman hours, and the potential achievement of prosperity and leisure for all were at hand, we found ourselves victimized by a financial debacle, an economic recession, and a vast social unsettlement, in which men walked hungry in the midst of plenty. What must the gods have thought as they watched this tragi-comedy!

I do not want to join the over-simplifiers, and bring a false clarity to a situation that is admittedly complex. The cause of the current economic situation cannot be captured in a phrase or its cure distilled in an epigram. But one thing is, I think, sun-clear: The leadership that has developed our policies for using goods and distributing wealth has proved inferior to the leadership that has developed our processes for making goods and producing wealth. We cannot, of course, tear the machine order and the economic order apart in our thinking. They are too intimately interlocked. But in the deepest sense I think it is accurate to say that the current depression is, in essence, an indictment, not of the machine order, but of the economic order.

Let me translate these abstract observations into concrete terms. It is by now a threadbare platitude—even if a young platitude—to say that our machine economy is in trouble because our capacity to purchase has not kept pace with our capacity to produce. Following the war, some of the more far-sighted leaders of American business and industry adopted a new credo that said a stable and widely distributed prosperity and healthy industrial development required high wages, short hours, and low prices. This ran contrary to the naive business thinking of earlier generations that said low wages, long hours, and high prices made for maximum profit. But outstanding industries throughout the United States proved by their balance sheets that high wages, short hours, and low

prices were not only good for the masses but good for the manufacturers. And we are in the grip of depression now, not because we followed this new credo of business, but because we did not follow it generally enough or apply it far enough.

The simple fact is that a machine economy must, along with the making of commodities, see to it that the consuming millions have money with which to buy and leisure in which to enjoy the products the machine economy creates. And that means higher wages than we have yet paid, shorter hours than we have yet set, and lower prices than we have yet fixed. Our machine economy is today sinking us in a sea of surplus production that we have not yet proved statesmanlike to use to the advantage of ourselves and of the world. I decline to concur with the observers who insist that we are producing too many goods. There are 120,000,000 of us in this nation, and, as a people, we have far from satisfied the legitimate demands of a healthy and civilized folk. There is a whole world outside our frontiers in which millions upon millions of men and women who are living far below the consumption level we have known and that health and civilized values dictate. If



HAS HE SOLVED THE PROBLEM?

we are at all sensitive to the physical and spiritual needs of humanity, to say that we are now or shall be for generations to come at a point where humanity is surfeited with goods and services it does not need for better living is, to me, too incredible to consider seriously.

But that we are producing more goods than the consuming millions are able to purchase is obvious. Production and consumption are seriously out of balance. There are two obvious ways to deal with this disturbed balance between production and consumption. We can slow down production by deliberate policy or we can speed up consumption by deliberate policy. I shall not attempt to disguise my conviction that to throw the brakes on our productive capacity would be a coward's policy and a social retreat. We have evolved a machine economy that can, if we will but bring a far-sighted statesmanship to its direction, emancipate the race from drudgery, lift the standard of physical well-being throughout the world, and give mankind at last leisure in which to cultivate values that lie beyond economics. But the machine economy will never do these things unless and until the leadership of industry sees to it that a larger share of the national income is shifted into the pockets of the consuming millions, and until the margin of leisure for the millions is markedly increased. And if and when the leadership of industry assumes as one of its major duties increasing the income and the leisure of the millions, it will discover that, as a by-product of this statesman-like social ministry, it has made greater profits than ever before.

A simple and single challenge lies coiled at the heart of this depression: Will the leadership of industry prove as capable in producing civilized consumers as it has proved itself capable in producing consumable commodities? Unless it does, industrial leadership must resign itself to the certainty that our machine economy will slump into chronic depression and ultimate collapse.

The logic of events is at last proving that the basic policies that will prove best for labor are the policies that will prove best for capital and vice versa. It is at last evident that it is to the best interests of business that a larger share of the national income shall find its way into the hands of the masses who buy consumable commodities. It is obviously self-defeating for business to get itself into the position to produce vast quantities of goods, unless, at the same time, it sees to it that there are vast masses of potential consumers ready with money to buy and leisure in which to use the goods that business produces.

In the entire history of business-America, every general reduction of hours and every general rise in wages, however bitterly fought by business and industrial leadership at the time, has been followed by a fresh

accession of business activity and general prosperity. It is one of the ironies of history that the very things for which labor and liberalism have pleaded through the generations, on the ground of simple social justice, namely, high wages, short hours, low prices, are now seen to be the only things that can, in the interest of the solvency of capitalism, keep our industrial order a going concern.

In the field of education, the specialist has broken down in the face of a crisis that only the broadly educated man, who can see things steadily and see them whole, could master.

In the field of industry, the machine order—which makes goods and produces wealth—has been astoundingly successful, only to find its success turned into defeat because the economic order—which has to do with using goods and distributing wealth—has not been able to make wise use of the marvellous efficiency of the machine order for the benefit of all.

By a thousand superficial tests our captains of education and our captains of industry have been successful during the decade just closed, but, in the deeper sense, they failed when faced with the crucial test of their careers, namely, the prevention of the current economic depression. And before they can again lay claim to success they must help us do two things, viz.:

They must help us make our universities once more educational institutions as



JULIUS BARNES, GLENN FRANK, JULIUS ROSENWALD, P. E. CROWLEY,
ROBERT HUTCHINS, VINCENT BENDIX, SAMUEL INSULL

—World Wide Photo

well as training stations for narrow specialists.

They must help us make our economic order as socially efficient in its policies for using goods and distributing wealth as they have made our machine order technologically efficient in its processes for making goods and producing wealth.

The gist of what I have tried to say is that our panicky present is the result of our planless past. If we isolate any section of economic America, we find that it has been managed admirably, but if we look for general economic statesmanship, we look in vain. If we permit the present to be as planless as the past has been, if we content ourselves with hastily improvised policies to jack up morale or hastily improvised protests to provide stump speech copy for the next campaign, we shall find ourselves citizens of a fear-ridden future in which we shall be dragged at the heels of forces and fears over which we shall be able to exert no more control than we exerted over the forces that brought a bloated market to explosion in the fall of 1929.

This fear-ridden and uncontrolled future need not be. There is genius enough in America to evolve and to execute political and economic policies that will give us a future that will, in point of material well being and social enrichment, far out-strip the very real, if somewhat spotty, prosperity of the last decade. If America

does not realize this finer and more fruitful future, and begin her realization of it with decent promptness, it will be either because at the top we suffer a breakdown of industrial, political and educational statesmanship or because at the bottom the people, in a moment of leaderless confusion, fanatically follows some false prophet from either the ultra-reactionary or the ultra-radical camp. It will not be because the cards of destiny are stacked against us. They are not. Every card in the deck is in our hands. It is a matter of playing them expertly.



With the Badger Clubs

(Continued from page 71)

together of Wisconsin graduates is out of all proportion to the trouble and time involved, nevertheless the initiative for the move has to be taken by some one or two individuals and a certain amount of real hard work put in before it becomes a reality.

This role has been voluntarily and aggressively assumed by Brader with very splendid results. On the evening of April fifteenth a banquet was tendered to Secretary Chandler which was attended by nearly a hundred men and women. He gave a very interesting talk, relating in a clear and entertaining manner the changes which had taken place at the University in the last few years. He covered in detail the new buildings, personages, policies, and ideas in education that have appeared at Wisconsin during that time. It was the first authentic picture that most of us have had since our graduation.

Subsequently the alumni have held six luncheon meetings. The attendance has been from twenty-five to fifty out of a mailing list of approximately one hundred and fifty. The meetings have all been pleasantly informal and genuinely enjoyed. The practice of having each man introduce himself was immediately adopted and has tended to better acquaint the men with each other. We have also had several members of the group give short informal talks about themselves, their business, their University career, or anything at all which they wished to talk about. In addition, anyone who has anything to say about anything is at liberty to get on his feet at any time and say it. As a result, none of the stiffness that sometimes characterizes such gatherings has existed. The members are all enthusiastic about them and look forward eagerly to the coming luncheon each month.

In addition to the short informal talks we endeavor to have one member of the group or some well known local man give a somewhat longer address upon some subject of mutual interest.

At the first luncheon, held in May, John R. Richards, '95, famous former Wisconsin football coach, more recently President of the Board of Commissioners of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and now engaged in private business in Los Angeles, gave us some of the highlights of his student and coaching days at Wisconsin, and also told us something of his then recent trip to Europe. Those familiar with Big Jawn's ability to express himself on his feet with bombastic clarity and make everything he has to say intensely interesting, will appreciate how privileged we are to have him available to us here. Said John, "I'm much more interested in people than in things. When in

Italy I sought out Mussolini instead of Vesuvius." And we learned about Il Duce from John. At the same meeting, Professor Fay Elwell of the College of Commerce detailed some of the changes in curriculum that had been recently adopted at the University. Elwell was here on a six months' leave. A pleasant visit was enjoyed by him and a number of his old students whom he met at the luncheon.

In June Charles S. Knight of Oakland, a Director of the California State Chamber of Commerce and organizer and incumbent President of the Northern California Alumni group, told us of the activities of his organization in the Bay District. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Knight for the many helpful suggestions he made, gleaned from his experience of several years in the North. Following Mr. Knight, Tom Lieb, line coach at Wisconsin for the past two years and now head coach at Loyola University in Los Angeles, spoke generally of the intercollegiate athletic situation, and detailed the football career of Wisconsin during the time that he was there. This first hand information from a man actually behind the guns was very gratifyingly received by a group who have had only inconclusive newspaper reports from which to try and find out why their alma mater was on the long or short end of a score.

At the meeting held July 7th, Nick Grinde, all time Wisconsin champion story teller and funster, and now a prominent director with Metro Goldwyn Mayer, imparted some information about the moving picture industry. If anybody wants to know why the wheels of a moving carriage appear on the screen to be turning backward, address your query to Nick Grinde at Culver city, California, with a stamped and addressed reply envelope enclosed. Some of Nick's remarks about his clashes with the powers that were at Wisconsin caused Professor Leonard Smith, formerly of the Engineering College, to stand and deliver some pertinent observations relative to the administration of the University as he had seen it during his time.

David (Dinty) Moore, '20, Ed Gillette, '13, and E. W. Breikreutz, '06, were on the program for better or worse on August 4th. Each reverted back to their respective careers at the University (both public and private) and awakened half forgotten memories of those golden days.

Gillette was Captain and Quarter-back of the Wisconsin team in 1912, and was All-American Quarter-back for that year, which was the last season of the Wisconsin team under Coach Juneau. Other famous members of that team were "Butts" Butler, all-American tackle, Johnny Van Riper, halfback. Van Riper died of flu in France during the war. Al Tanberg, fullback, Jimmy Powell, center, and Joe Hoeffel and Harold Ofstie, ends. His football experiences with these men formed the main subject of Gillette's talk.

Breikreutz also touched on his athletic career in Wisconsin. He was Captain of the Track Team of '05, and a half-miler of note. His team that year won more first places in the conference meet than any other team, but missed the championship by three points.



The memory of Carl Ben Eilson, former University of Wisconsin student, who died last year in an heroic attempt to save lost arctic explorers, will be enshrined in the 1932 Badger, yearbook edited by the Junior class.

Badgers Slump After Splendid Start

(Continued from page 61)

out of 18 for gain of 72 yards. Purdue completed four out of 17, for gain of 80 yards. Individual gains: Behr, 48; Lusby, 17; McGuire, 4; Schneller, 38; Gnabah, 19; Risk, 24; Kissell, 34; White, 5; Horstman, 15; Pope 17; Yunevich, 1.

Wisconsin 0; Ohio State 0

Wisconsin went to a great deal of bother in the matter of travel and attendant expense to prove that its football team was no better than that of Ohio State University on Nov. 1. The manner in which each team played its part in a scoreless deadlock failed to provide many thrills for the 40,000 fans who turned out for the first meeting between these two teams in 10 years.

In such little matters as first downs, Wisconsin proved itself superior, but the game was even and neither team deserved any more than it got. In losing to Purdue, Wisconsin was impressive and displayed real promise. In tying Ohio State, the Badgers played drab football and failed to look like a strong team at any time.

Both Wisconsin and Ohio had scoring chances but neither seemed able to capitalize on them. The Badgers appeared afraid to open up with passes at times when they might have done some good and the Buckeyes were just what they had been rated—a tough defensive team, with no attack of any particular merit nor with any great acumen at anything.

Wisconsin's best scoring chance came in the early part of the first quarter, when Howard Jensen worked himself loose over the Ohio goal for a pass, only to have Lusby throw the ball about five yards past him. It was sure fire play and might have made a tremendous difference in the Wisconsin team if it had worked.

Wisconsin started the march which looked as though it might have ended in a touchdown when Greg Kabat recovered a fumble on Ohio State's 32-yard line. Horn having fozzled the ball on a drive into the Cardinal line.

Behr was thrown for a three yard loss and a forward pass to Gnabah was incomplete because it was completed with the receiver out of bounds. Gnabah smashed through Ohio's left tackle for four yards and Lusby made it first down on Ohio's 11-yard line with a quick stab through a nice hole in the middle of the Buckeye line.

Goldenberg was stopped with a one yard gain through the line and Gnabah failed to gain; Behr failed to gain and the ball was given to Wisconsin on Ohio's five yard line when the Buckeyes were off side. It was here that Jensen shook himself loose and the toss to him went wild.

Ohio advanced to Wisconsin's four yard line at the opening of the second quarter, largely as the result of a couple of long forward passes. Bell started the Ohio drive by intercepting a pass from Behr on the Wisconsin 34-yard line. Horn partially blocked the pass and it fell into the hands of the Buckeye lineman. A lateral pass from Hinchman to Fesler picked up 15 yards.

Fesler fumbled when tackled but he was out of bounds and it was Ohio's ball on the Wisconsin six-yard line; Fesler hit the Wisconsin line for a couple of yards and Hinchman picked up another as the first quarter ended.

Hinchman lost a yard and a forward pass on fourth down was incomplete, the ball going to Wisconsin on its own 4-yard line.

The second half was a singularly even struggle with neither team having any outstanding scoring opportunity; both teams resorted to passes continually with each making several interceptions to break up the other advances. Lusby was the best Wisconsin back on the field, with "Buckets" Goldenberg coming a close second. Lusby carried the ball only three times but gained 14 yards; his punting was beautiful, averaging 47 yards, he also did some good work at returning kicks. Big John Schneller looked good when he came into the game at a fullback position, making 13 yards in three cracks at the line. It looked as though he might have been used more often to good advantage.

The gun that sounded the end of the first half cut short a Wisconsin march that might have netted a touchdown. Rebholz started the march with a 25-yard return of a punt to Ohio's 39-yard marker. Making two successive first downs, Wisconsin advanced the ball to the Ohio 13-yard line and had another down when the gun sounded the end of the half

Lineup and Summary

WISCONSIN		OHIO STATE	
Gantenbein.....	LE	.....	Larkins
Lubratovich.....	LT	.....	Bell
Molinaro.....	LG	.....	Selby
Krueger.....	C	.....	Smith
Kabat.....	RG	.....	Wingert
Smith.....	RT	.....	Haubrich
Jensen.....	RE	.....	Fesler
Goldenberg.....	QB	.....	Hinchman
Gnabah.....	LHB	.....	Varner
Behr.....	RHB	.....	Holcomb
Lusby.....	FB	.....	Horn

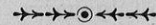
Substitutions: Wisconsin, Rebholz, lhb; Swiderski, lg; Tobias, rg; Stout, rt; Oman, fb; Simmons, c; Eggers, lt; Bratton, lt; McQuire, rhb; Schneller, fb; Catlin, re; Casey, le.

First downs: Wisconsin, 11; Ohio State, 8.

Total yardage gained: Wisconsin, 159; Ohio, 164.

Individual gains from scrimmage: Wisconsin, Goldenberg gained 20 yards in nine tries; Gnabah, 17 in six tries; Lusby, 14 in three tries; Behr, 29 in 18 tries; Rebholz, 29 in nine tries; Oman, 27 in nine tries; Schneller, 13 in three tries.

Wisconsin completed 5 out of 21 passes for 53 yards; six were intercepted. Ohio State completed five for a gain of 63 yards; two were intercepted.



Thousands Celebrate Homecoming

(Continued from page 63)

meeting of the Alumni Association. At this meeting, Marjorie Mueller, '26, Basil I. Peterson, '12, and Prof. Fay H. Elwell were re-elected to the Board of Directors, and Prof. E. H. Comstock, '97, of Minneapolis and Joseph B. Cardiff, '18, of Racine, were elected to fill the terms which expired at this time. Ben Kiekhofer, '12, of Milwaukee, was elected to the Board of Visitors as alumni representative. Other routine matters were also taken up.

Following this meeting, Coach Jones sent his cross country squad against the powerful Penn team, and emerged victorious, as one might expect. The crew race had to be postponed because of disagreeable weather. The game that followed in the afternoon was enough to cheer the hearts of the most pessimistic alumni. The Badgers played football that kept the fans on their feet most of the time.

While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 66)

You Can't Beat the Women Scholastic supremacy of under-graduate women students at the University was again retained during the second semester of the 1929-30 school year, when the average standings excelled those of men undergraduates, it is revealed by the university statistician.

The average grade points per credit for women undergraduates for the second semester was 1.592, while that for the men was 1.344. For all undergraduate students in attendance, the average was 1.438.

Undergraduate men showed the largest increase in average scholarship standing over the preceding semester, however, by raising their average of grade points per credit from 1.280 in the second semester of 1928-29 to 1.344 during the last term.

The medical school regained first, which it held during the first semester of 1928-29, by leading in undergraduate grade averages for the second semester with a score of 1.558. Letters and Science ranked second with 1.473, agriculture had 1.435 and engineering was next with 1.326.

The course in humanities led the 28 undergraduate courses with a score of 2.091. The normal course was next with 1.847, while journalism ranked third with 1.624.

Students Organize College of Religion An adventure in religious education, student conceived and student guided, was undertaken recently at the University when seventy-five students gathered at the Wesley foundation to enroll in the newly organized college of religion, a non-sectarian organization that hopes, through lectures, to disseminate religious facts.

The College was formed at the request of a number of university students who desired to organize religious study groups which would meet the year around.

Six courses are offered, five taught by pastors and the sixth by a university professor. R. J. Havighurst, professor of physics, is the instructor in the course "The World's Living Religions," in which Judaism, Mohammedism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity will be considered.

Each course is planned for 10 weekly sessions extending into the middle of January. The present ruling of the board of regents to the effect that no university building may be used for religious teaching thwarted the initial plan of the committee to have the meetings in the rooms of one of the university halls.

Learn to Fly by Mail Courses A complete course by correspondence on how to fly an airplane will be introduced by the Extension division, according to an announcement made by Dean Chester D. Snell. The course of instruction in aeronautics will be under the direction of Prof. Clinton D. Case.

The service for prospective pilots, through regular class work in local communities, is expected to develop into an important field for technical training, including not only airplane instruction but general airport service, in keeping with the rapid expansion of aviation commercially.

The courses are styled "Aeronautics" and "Airplane Engines," respectively. In the first course, students

will be drilled in the basic principles of flight, airplane construction, design and operation. Although for the most part non-mathematical in character, the course is outlined to afford prospective fliers a high type of instruction and information on modern aircraft and on the growing industry of commercial aviation.

In this course the subjects will include elementary aerodynamics, simple airplane theory, aeronautics nomenclature, types of planes, airfoils, wings and wing construction, fuselage construction, propellers, power calculations, operation methods, aircraft instruments, and aerial transportation.

The supplementary course on airplane engines will instruct in the theory of heat and combustion, fundamental principles of internal combustion engines, engine requirements for airplane service, types of airplane engines, a resumé of airplane engine development, details of design and construction of modern airplane engines, manufacturing methods and characteristics of gasoline and lubricating oils, principles of carburetion and details of design, construction and adjustment of carburetors, principles of electrical ignition, details of design, construction and adjustment of magnetos and battery systems, lubricating systems, engine starters, superchargers. Diesel engines, trouble finding, overhauling, and adjustment of airplane engines.

University Wins Second Tax Fight

Madison lost its second tax fight with the university when the attorney general held that the city can not tax property taken over by university building corporations and held in trust for the university under land contracts.

A number of lots are involved that were taken over by the University Building corporation and the University Women's Building Corporation. The land was taken over by the corporations prior to 1928. With title to the property still vested in the grantees under the land contracts, the city taxed the property. The university refused to pay taxes contending that the land was tax exempt and the city finally offered the property for sale as tax delinquent. Several lots were sold for tax title, while for others there were no bidders.

In the recent opinion it was held that while legal title to the property remains with the grantees, the property is owned by the state within the meaning of the tax exempt statute.

The city was involved in a similar tax fight in the University Co-Op case which it lost in the supreme court. In the Co-Op case the university took over the property under an agreement that the management of the store occupy the structure without rent or taxes for a term of years.

In this case the supreme court found that the title to the property was with the university and that the court could not go behind this record. In the present case, legal title is vested with the grantees until the land contracts have been satisfied.

Wisconsin's population shows the urban leading the farm and village population in the following proportion: Urban, 42.7 per cent; farm, 40.5 per cent; and village, 16.7 per cent.

Enrollment at the University of Wisconsin has grown from 437 for the academic year 1880-81 to 9,469 during 1929-30.

Education—A Continuing Life Process

(Continued from page 52)

would be to begin with number 4—the organization of a local discussion group. It would act as a pivot around which other ideas and interests might take form and swing into existence.

The Plan

Once a month, beginning October, 1930, those of the alumni who may be interested would be invited to meet, perhaps as the "Wisconsin Alumni Round Table of New York" for discussion of questions cultural, educational and public.

The time might be 6 P. M. at some place like the Town Hall. It would begin with a simple inexpensive supper. Tables would be cleared at 6:45 when the discussion would begin. Adjournment would be at 8:30 sharp. This would give members and others a chance to take in the theatre or another engagement the same evening. In other words an evening could accomplish two things. Thus there would be a chance to maintain a fair attendance if the experiment succeeded at all.

The committee in charge would naturally be subordinate and responsible to the association's executive committee. While these gatherings might be articulate as to alumni group interests, meetings would take no action, pass no resolution as representing the association.

The method of round-table discussion would be informal and intimate as the size of the group would permit. The meetings would be limited to Wisconsin Alumni not opened to outsiders. Someone who has had definite experience with discussion groups should be regularly at the helm.

With a view to testing out the development of new ways of arousing interest among those of our local alumni who for various reasons do not seem to take an interest in our usual gatherings, there might be designated certain nights in charge of a particular interest or vocational group. For example, one might have a dominant lawyer's interest, another an engineer's, others business, banking, investments, and social service. Either the subject matter or the guest speaker would sound the note of discussion. Though of a specific character the evening's discussion would be from all angles and viewpoints. Most of us should know more about the other fellow's work or profession or viewpoint which would broaden our minds and our outlook. In New York particularly we get over-specialized.

The practical bi-products of such an experiment, if it works, might be to get those of like interests together with more of an opportunity to know each other and to exchange experiences. It might also put into motion the desire and the means of group expression among alumni, passing experience or criticism back to the university in a helpful, constructive way. Have the lawyers, or the engineers or School of Commerce graduates any observations or suggestions after years of experience out of college to offer to the institution that trained them?

Though on some round-table nights there be only six people present, if they get something out of the evening of discussion and like minds get acquainted, that may be the very thing which would justify their belonging to the local alumni association and paying dues.

On October 15, the New York group assembled in the Town Hall to discuss the first of a series of topics ar-

ranged by the committee in charge. The subject for discussion was "why is the college graduate less able than others to adjust himself in working and business relationships?"

Arthur K. Schultz, '16, who was present at this first meeting, has made a symposium of the arguments pro and con on the question and presents them in his report of the meeting.

There were present thirty-one—ten women and twenty-one men. (Twenty participated in the discussion.) Those who attended came in part from the following fields in the numbers indicated:

College Professors.....	2
Banking and Investments.....	3
Personnel and Vocational Work ..	2
Attorneys.....	3
Interior Decorator.....	1
Publishing Executives.....	2
Advertising—Copy Writers.....	2
Musicians.....	1
Statisticians.....	1
Librarian.....	1
Engineers.....	2
Hygiene Consultant.....	1
Broadcasting Executive.....	1

The discussion was ably led by Glenn L. Gardiner ('18). The chairman defined the function of the leader of a discussion group as mainly that of seeing that the speakers stay on the subject and that all are given an opportunity of expressing themselves. Mr. Gardiner referred to the fact that at a recent meeting of industrial executives, largely men of modest education, in reply to the question of whether they preferred as a successor a college man or a man who had been trained by practical experience, the vote was something like 80% in favor of the latter.

The chairman asked for a show of hands of those who believed the college man did find himself less able to adjust himself in working and business relationships, because the question implied a condition which might not actually exist. The question was purposely phrased to as to bring out objections of this kind. A show of hands disclosed that there was a strong feeling in the group to the effect that the college man did find himself in the difficulties implied. Those who thought so were invited to give their reasons, which might be summarized as follows:

1. A graduate has inflated ideas concerning his value and the position which he should occupy. He is unsatisfied with a modest salary and is consequently unhappy.
2. The college man is likely to be lazy because he hasn't worked so hard as the man who has spent a four-year equivalent in practical contact. This point had more reference to the graduate of the college of letters and science, where the work was probably too easy to bring out as much of student industry as it should.
3. The college man's difficulty in adjusting himself is due to his age; in other words, he is an older man when he starts at the bottom.
4. The non-college man was said to find himself a little easier, because he doesn't dream quite so much and is more likely to be satisfied with a particular job and consequently does it better.
5. The prejudice of the non-college man was a factor. He still is in the majority and his negative atti-

tude affects the college man adversely. The non-college man in a supervisory position is jealous and is probably fearful of losing his own position. Consequently many do not give the college man the opportunity he may be entitled to.

6. Those schools which have established systems whereby a man can work part of the time and go to school the rest have been most successful in easing off the adjustment bump which a man gets in coming out, because he has been there and knows.
7. The difficulties of the college woman were touched upon, some of whom have rather elevated ideas and have inflated notions about their stature. However, it was felt that after they get over these ideas they get on rather well, possibly better than those without college training.
8. The employer without a college education is likely to be prejudiced against a college man.
9. A parallel between the normal school graduate and the college man brought out that the normal school graduate makes adjustments better but the college man catches up with him and passes him later.
10. The college man loafed four years and naturally finds it difficult to adjust himself.
11. The college man is not likely to be of real value for some time. He likes to change his job for awhile; consequently some firms don't want him and say they get much more out of a non-college man than out of an educated man without skill. It costs money to train a man, especially if you lose him soon after training him.
12. The college graduate is a poor politician, not in the ordinary sense of politics, but due to the fact that he had no instinct or intuition as to where to stop, or how heavily to tread on policies in an office. In other words, he doesn't know how far he can go and how to avoid offending people—a point which was accepted as a significant one, but in connection with which the remedy might be found rather difficult, though a course in personality training might supply such a need, especially if it were handled on a case basis.
13. The college man wants to avoid drudgery, was another point made. In this connection it was felt also that often he has had no experience at all in speed and accuracy, and if he doesn't get out of the \$1,500 class within a few years he is likely to be lost.
14. A college girl resents being bossed and consequently doesn't get on so well because of the old rule that before one can supervise he must learn how to follow.
15. The assertion was made that in a military college the leveling influence was greater than in a large university; uniformity of clothes was more likely to result in a minimum effect of wealth and better product.
16. The dignity of a college man is injured rather easily, which is due in part to the fact that he has often lived in an expensive fraternity house and has to come down a good bit in accepting the salary that is first given him and in living within it.
17. University professors were not men of business contacts and consequently couldn't guide their students so well, because there were few profes-

sors who had had outside experience. Those who had were more effective.

18. It was asserted by an educator present that it was generally agreed that a college course in liberal arts fits a man for nothing.

On the Other Side:

1. The question was raised as to how we should define the college man. Most of the points made, it was asserted, seemed to apply to the L and S man rather than to the man who had studied the specialties like commerce, law, engineering, and the like.
2. It was asserted that the man who took special work had to be more industrious than one who took a general course, and that those men who took vocational courses were less likely to find themselves in difficulties when they went out.
3. It was estimated that about 80% of the Wisconsin men worked part of their way through school, which was accepted as a very high percentage, and it was felt that those who had had experience of more than a nominal kind find the adjustment process after they get out a much less severe one.
4. It was asserted also that the professor with the Vandyke beard, with lack of contact, was rapidly disappearing.
5. The negative viewpoint on the question was also expressed to the effect that the adjustment period is an advantage, and that a man finds himself by trying several things, and after all, the man who has had practical experience does not find it hard to adjust himself. Moreover, it was asserted that the vote of the business executives to the effect that 80% of them would prefer the practical man was the result of the phrasing of the question, because nobody wants or wants to be a purely college man.

Remedies:

1. The problem seemed to reduce itself in large part to the means of easing the bump which a man got after he got out of college, and a course in personality training was suggested as a desirable thing for college students. The opinion was not unanimous on this, however, because the feeling was expressed that the emphasis would be placed on the wrong point if personal salesmanship were emphasized, though there was a pretty general feeling to the effect that one of the weakest elements in it was that the college boy or girl got no training on how to present himself properly to an employer or an agency when seeking work.
2. The question of whether personality could be trained was discussed for a time, and the conclusion seemed to be that while personality may be inborn, it may be developed somewhat by tips on presentation of self.
3. It was stated that the only trouble with the vocational method of part-time school and work was that there weren't jobs enough more recently to make that system work out on a large scale and it was likely to fail for that reason, though the system itself was good.
4. The point was made that if the college man forgets himself he is likely to get on better; in other words, while a non-college man might dislike an educated man because of certain negative characteristics which he sees in him, he will neverthe-

- less admire him for his positives when they are found. The college man is likely to be lauded for these qualities.
5. Some attention was given to vocational guidance along the line of instructing people how to act when dealing with others in seeking a position. The viewpoint was to the effect that vocational guidance was probably not wanted by nine out of ten. This was challenged.
 6. It was also felt that if Wisconsin had, say, three thousand instead of ten thousand students, the product would be a much better one, though that couldn't operate in a state institution where the citizens would feel unhappy if a much larger proportion of the men were sent back home.
 7. It was felt that we should spread disillusionment.
 8. It was also brought out that the experimental school at Wisconsin was, as the name implies, an experiment, and the results of an experiment could not be foretold. One would have to wait possibly a decade to see the product of the school before judging of the quality of work.



College for Two?

(Continued from page 51)

the law of starvation. But all this has been changed, to the great benefit of the scholars. Nowadays a person possessed of the rudiments of English grammar can make an honest living at any number of jobs, while scientists are offered almost unlimited opportunities in the fields of engineering and chemistry.

Hence the learned professions have suffered the fate of the ministry. The number of available recruits is steadily diminishing and those who apply for appointments are apt to be the weaker brethren who would perish in the more turbulent sea of business. Here and there one may find an honest enthusiast who is willing to struggle with the illiterate hordes which are in the name of "equal opportunities for all" turned loose upon our state-endowed universities.

But these are the exceptions. And that brings me to the main point of my argument: shall I send my boys to college where there are not more than half a dozen men in half a dozen universities who could really inspire them to something good and great and noble and foolish and unselfish?

For that, when all is said and done, is the only excuse for the money and effort spent upon four years of pleasant but unproductive idleness. The mere accumulation of information is simply a waste of time in this age of encyclopedias and handy reference books. But the ability to think independently, to question intelligently, to doubt remorselessly every fact that offers itself to our inspection, is a priceless treasure and it can only be developed by constant association with people who are possessed of the divine fire of inspiration.

This sounds somewhat cryptic, but all those who went to college these last twenty years will know what I mean.

Let them ask themselves the question. "How many of my professors really gave me something that stuck?" And the answer will be rather surprising and somewhat humiliating.

For the "academic department" no longer bears any true relationship to life. It is a sort of kindergarten for the children of the well-to-do, who in this fashion

are kept out of harm's way during the impressionable years when the fresh air of the New England hills is better for their little hearts and lungs than the overheated atmosphere of Broadway's dance palaces. Because it lacks all inner cohesion and intellectual discipline, it encourages the mind to dwindle and after four years of perfunctory and childish little tasks it leaves the average boy and girl totally unfit for the harsh business of living and even more unfit for the harsher business of making a living.

Interesting educational experiments are fermenting in several American colleges, but they are too few. Maybe, some of them *are* freakish. The professorial old guard says so in unmistakable terms. But the old—be it stratified rock or human beings—always rebels with the impact of new ideas.

All this is what my friends, the Rotarians, would call "destructive criticism." Granted. But one has to break down a good many old and moss-covered ruins before the foundations can be laid for a new edifice. I am quite convinced that we have seen the worst of the present educational system. If I live another twenty years I am sure that I shall be present when the cornerstone for the new building is to be laid.

Today I have asked myself the question, "College for two?" and the answer has been a flat "No."

For our modern college is neither one thing nor the other but it is everything it should not be. And until it shall have caught up with the times, my boys had better go lobster-fishing with Jack Mulhaley. Jack is not familiar with the split and the unsplit infinitive, but he does know lobsters. And he can talk of them with feeling and enthusiasm.

What else is necessary to turn his little boat into a true university?



Art Curtis = Tackle Supreme

(Continued from page 58)

mere intelligence which enabled him to figure out plays and always be at the right spot. His mental and physical reactions were so fast and so perfectly coordinated that they could only be described as inspired. It was football intuition to the Nth power—nothing less—in his case.

Curtis' games against Yale and Chicago in '99 and his last game against Minnesota in 1901, stand out as classics. Yale defeated Wisconsin at New Haven with one of the greatest teams which ever wore the Blue, its personnel including such stars as Gordon Brown, Beau Olcott, Stillman, Fincke, Chadwick, Sharpe, and McBride—but it gained practically nothing all the afternoon through Wisconsin's right wing.

It was the same in the post-season game with Chicago that fall. The Maroons won, decisively, but they gained scarcely a foot through Curtis. Their powerful revolving mass on tackle pounded out slow but steady gains through the other side of Wisconsin's line for three touchdowns, however.

Art Curtis, in addition to his four years of football, played first base on three Badger baseball teams and was a clever fielder and a telling hitter. An attractive personality, high character and brilliant scholarship naturally made him the campus idol of his day. He was an honor student in the difficult pre-medical course throughout his student days.

He is now a distinguished member of the profession in Chicago and a department head in the medical school of Northwestern university.

Stephen M. Babcock

(Continued from page 57)

doing things which have made possible much of the work of later dairy scientists.

In 1889, Doctor Babcock accepted the same kind of a position in Wisconsin that he had in New York, chief chemist of the Wisconsin experiment station. The next year was one of the most outstanding of all this great man's career, for it was at that time that he became assistant director of the Wisconsin station and worked out the butterfat test which bears his name.

Can you imagine a dairy world where it was only possible for scientists to find out the amount of fat in milk and then only by working carefully in their laboratories? Where creameries had no basis for determining the value of the milk received from their different customers? And where milk was paid for only by weight or by measure? That is just what dairy farmers were putting up with in 1889 before Doctor Babcock helped them out.

Then associate or cooperative creameries were comparatively new. At first the dairy farmers had been anxious to patronize these new plants because butter-making was irksome and expensive in the average dairy home. It seemed like a fine way out of a lot of work and worry to deliver the milk to the creamery and let the creameryman do the worrying.

But, the farmers soon realized that, after weighing, each man's milk was poured into a common vat and then it was all alike. Of course, under such a plan no distinction could be made between the patrons who delivered milk which contained three per cent fat and those whose milk contained five per cent fat, for the creameryman could not conduct the scientist's elaborate test. The result was that the patrons whose cows gave rich milk began leaving the creameries and going back to skimming the milk on the farm in spite of the extra work it brought on them. It is even said that some went so far as to skim off some of the butterfat before delivering the milk, and others added a water bucket to their dairy equipment.

It was these conditions that made Dean Henry, then director of the station, go to his dairy chemist and say: "Doctor Babcock, we must have a simple test for butterfat."

Doctor Babcock probably was astounded. This was not the first time the problem had been discussed. Many other scientists had gone out on a similar search

and come back empty handed. But, after the dean had explained the seriousness of the situation, he at once took up the problem which had baffled so many others.

For months he worked away with his test tubes trying to improve first this man's methods then that, and gathering suggestions from each of them. One day he thought he had a test. His new test gave the same results as the older more complicated ones that the scientists had been using. Time and again he tried it on the milk of the cows in the university herd and each time the new test checked with the old—until he came to Sylvia. Sylvia was only a grade Shorthorn, but Sylvia was "different." Her milk did not test like the other cows'. The readings on the new test did not correspond to the readings on the old.

"Give out the test anyway," his co-workers urged the doctor. Sylvia was only one cow in a herd of thirty, and a test that proved correct that often would help the dairymen, they reasoned.

But the doctor could not see their point of view. No test was going out under his name that did not work on all of the cows of the university herd. So, he went back to his laboratories to work until he had a test that was accurate even for Sylvia's milk. Finally, after working some weeks more, he walked into Dean Henry's office, holding one of his test tubes in his hand.

"Well, I have it a last," he said.

But even then he could hardly believe that the test would go unchanged. But in all the years since he first walked into his dean's office with his test tube, not a single thing has been changed except the means of applying power with which to turn the centrifuge.

When it was certain that the test was accurate, these two, the inventor and his friend the dean, were face to face with the problem of marketing the tester. Doctor Babcock would have to take out a patent.

"But," the doctor declared, "this patent shall be given to the world for anyone to use without payment or hindrance of any kind." And so it was decided. Without hesitation, quibble, or question, he gave up the chance to make millions that the dairy industry might benefit from what the public had given him the opportunity to do.

Strangely enough, it was some time before the test was officially adopted in the United States, and even then it was not without considerable reluctance and bickering. Even at the Columbian exposition in 1893, the Holstein owners withdrew their animals because the

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officials planned to use the Babcock test, Doctor Babcock recalled in describing those early days when only a few farmers realized the value of his test.

The Holstein owners, however, were the first brood to adopt it for advance registry, the doctor now tells with a whole lot of satisfaction. The other breed associations in turn followed suit until it became recognized as a rock bottom foundation upon which to build a profitable dairy industry.

But the doctor is never satisfied to rest on his past achievements. Doing things is so much fun, for him, that he could not sit idle while others were working. In spite of all his duties as chemist of the experiment station and as assistant director, five years after his test was given to the world, he announced a method of separating the casein from milk and devised a mathematical formula for determining the yield of cheese from a given amount of milk.

Soon he began working with the younger men who were then coming to the Wisconsin college. Doctor Babcock and H. L. Russell, then a young bacteriologist, recently resigned dean of the college, studying to find what it was that caused cheese to "break down," hit upon a method of curing cheese that has made it possible to make our finest quality of cheese.

This discovery was not thought out, like the butterfat test. It was purely a chance find, but the use they made of it shows the ability of these two men to put their science to practical uses for the benefit of dairying.

Until then cheese had always been cured in a fairly warm room with no attempt at controlling the temperature except to try to keep it from becoming over heated in summer. Cheesemakers knew that the cheese would become too strong if it was cured in a very warm room and they thought it would be bitter if the room was too cold.

When Doctor Babcock and Professor Russell started on their work, they wanted to know what happened to the cheese to make it become digestible. In the course of their experiments, they put a cheese in a room that was at almost a freezing temperature. Like the cheesemakers, they expected that it would be bitter when the cheese came out, but they were anxious to know if it would "break down" at that temperature.

When, after some months, they took the cheese out of the cold room, it looked most unappetizing, for it was covered with long, hairy mold. But, when they cut it, they both reported: "It is the finest cheese we ever tasted." From this they figured that possibly American cheesemakers could produce a better quality cheese if they cured it at a lower temperature. As one trial was not enough they experimented with several batches of cheese until they found that a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees was most satisfactory and that dipping the cheese in paraffin was an easy way to prevent the moldy covering.

Although Doctor Babcock's contributions to the science of dairying are large, what he has done cannot be measured only by his scientific gifts. His influence has spread into all parts of his college, for he has been intensely interested in what those about him were doing, not only the professors and instructors, but students as well.

"No professor or instructor ever went to Babcock for help of any kind that he was not welcomed and aided if possible, whether the matter was personal or professional," writes Dean Henry. "Do you wonder that the

whole agricultural faculty now, as always, reveres Doctor Babcock? Do you wonder that I still hold him as my dearest earthly friend?"

Today, in spite of his many honors, the doctor is still shy, keeping out of the limelight as much as he can. Nor, at eighty-seven, is he willing to concede that his life's work is done. Daily, he goes back and forth between his laboratory and his home. He claims that he goes to get his mail, but those who work with him say that he is still experimenting, looking for the answer to a new problem. When he finds it, he will probably announce, as he did when he was sure of his fat test: "Well, I have it," and so add another to the list of things he has given to the world.



## George Little Makes Plans for New Intra-Mural Sports Hall

(Continued from page 77)

vision for the intercollegiate teams; so now the athletic director is requesting at least \$135,000 from the state to gain more ground toward his other big goal.

Improvements for varsity facilities have to be made from the earnings of the teams, but intramurals are supposed to be supported, as part of the instructive work of the physical education department, by the state.

The extra \$10,000 in Mr. Little's present request is for the construction of 24 tennis courts just west of the present intramural fields to take the place of the numerous courts that have made way for new buildings.

Twenty-two rows of seats would be added to the east side of the stadium to make a roof and one wall of the proposed intramural field house. With the completion of the remaining wall and the work inside, the building would contain an intramural and track class field with special areas for the shot put, broad jump, high jump, pole vault, discus throw, hammer throw, and javelin throw.

This will provide 7,200 square feet of floor space; 12 handball courts; squash courts; two boxing rooms; two wrestling rooms; a 150 by 20 foot curling rink; locker room facilities for 1,200 students and 300 faculty members; and shower and toilet facilities for the same number.

This stadium field house is to be connected with the present field house by a tunnel so that the two structures together with the stadium will comprise one complete unit of the athletic plant.

The need for more intramural space is indicated by the fact that 84.7 per cent of the men students in the university took part in class and team sports last year, which does not take into account the large number of faculty members who make daily use of the gymnasium facilities for recreation.



Bulletins, circulars, and leaflets upon club work issued by the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, won first place in the national contest held at the 4H club national camp at Washington.

Publications issued by Cornell university were second; Michigan State college third. The Wisconsin winning booklets were written by members of the staff of the boys' and girls' club work department of which T. L. Bewick is chairman.

## Community Dividends From Your Education

(Continued from page 53)

of one being turned into a scrap book, it is put aside to go to the nurses in the Home, who are always hungry for good reading matter, the superintendent says.

One day Miss Phillips, the superintendent, said to one of the Pan-Hellenic women: "Would your organization care to do any simple sewing for us?" The organization sent back word that its willingness probably exceeded its skill, but that if the sewing were very, *very* simple. . . well, send it on. So Miss Phillips did, and thanks to those of the group who could sew and had the patience to help the less competent, a creditable little bundle of bed jackets was duly returned to the Home. They must have been all right, for since then we have been entrusted with more, and with other kinds of little garments, too.

From colored pictures for scrap books came the idea of post cards, and then Christmas cards. "Do we like them!" echoed Miss Phillips one day in response to a question of ours: "If you could see them passed in packets from bed to bed down the wards where those children are who must lie flat all the time, you would never ask." So now no card is thrown away; the thought of the original sender lives on in happiness for someone as long as mere paper can stand the strain. And as for Christmas cards! How many times have you regretted the necessity of throwing away the offerings of a particularly attractive season, and yet realized that yielding to the impulse to hoard them made the semi-annual housecleaning that just much more irksome? If you have felt the urge to let their beauty be enjoyed a while longer, surely you can find a place for yours as we have for ours.

And from these it went on to other things; the cunning place cards and little favors that accumulate so rapidly in the homes of a community that is socially active. We sent in our first box of miscellany with a little throb of misgiving; but the ecstatic thanks we received, a thousand miles removed from the merely prefunctory, sent us a-collecting with avidity. Many of us have our regular "clientele"; people who telephone us at regular intervals with offers of this or that. One mother carefully keeps each number of her child's magazines, and at the end of the year gives us the complete file of each. Dozens of people call various members of our organizations after Christmas when the cards are listed, new addresses noted, etc.

But we don't just collect, we send in new things, too. The February meeting of the organization is always devoted to the making of Valentines. These are sealed in envelopes, each one separately, and each is addressed to an individual inmate of the Home. The superintendent says that we can hardly imagine the thrill that comes with a letter *through the mail, actually stamped and postmarked!*

For the children's May day breakfast trays this year were little Japanese water flowers in little glass vases. Our fourth of July remembrance was a little three-cornered hat for each child, made of red, white and blue paper. To the December meeting each member brings a dozen or more pop corn balls, wrapped in oiled paper. At this meeting stockings or dolls or Santa Clauses are cut from tarletan, stitched to make a bag, and then

filled with candy which is the annual gift of one of the member's mothers.

We try always to have one of everything for each child in the Home. Failing that, we provide enough for a certain number of wards. Months when we have little to offer we send a check for an ice cream and cake treat, or, when less affluent, for an ice cream cone orgy. It takes so little to make a child happy that you just don't know how much joy you can bring until you get started, feeling as modest as most of us do about the joy-giving qualities of our possessions and abilities.

I just spoke of the time when we felt less affluent than at some other times. In addition to the work for the Home, we also maintain a student loan fund which is available to any local high school graduate who needs financial assistance in order to continue his education. We charge no interest for this money until the borrower is out of school, and then the rate is low. The fund has been in operation for three years, and three people are now benefiting from it. We also give one book a month to the public library. Sometimes we have subscribed to one or another of the book services; this year we are paying for children's books to be selected by the librarian.

We don't work all the time, however. We play bridge at a few meetings during the year, and we have two picnics to which the husbands are asked. These picnics are one of the "by-products," so to speak, of the organization. Our membership is constantly being enlarged by women from all over the United States. Absolutely any member in good standing of a national college or university Greek letter society may join us. There are no silly little tests which the very sororities from which some of them come frequently impose, and which cause so many needless heartbreaks. We make no discrimination; if a woman is good enough for her original group, she passes with us. That at once affords the new woman in the community an opportunity to meet other women whose interests may be reasonably expected to coincide to a degree with hers, and she may set out as fast as she pleases to make for herself a real place in the community.

I hope you've been interested in reading about these activities; not at all because I think them wonderful or unique, but because they may open some door of service to you. The college woman's school days are so often filled with social service work, Y. W. C. A. activities, and the like, that when she leaves school and settles down to the years ahead, she often has the feeling that there is nothing left for her to do. But there is, there is!

Are you asking how the money comes for our work? In a perfectly painless fashion. Our annual dues are very, very small. We don't want to keep anyone out by prohibitive fees. There is a woman in Minneapolis who enters into the business of selling Christmas cards with groups that spend for benevolent purposes the money thus earned. Each member has a group to whom she shows the samples year after year, and with practically no effort we add several hundred dollars to our treasury each holiday season. And at the holiday time we have either a subscription dance or bridge party, or both. Last year we inaugurated a mid-summer silver tea. There is much talent to be found among fifty women, and from our group a really lovely musical program was arranged consisting of voice, piano, and violin. All of the members invited friends, and a crystal bowl was placed near the door. Tea was served all

afternoon, and the program, with variations, was repeated once every hour.

But our most steadily paying proposition is in the magazine subscription field. This took a great deal of time and energy to organize, I willingly admit, but once set in action it is self-perpetuating. To organize, we listed the expiration dates of the magazines of everyone whom we could reach by telephone, by letter, by personal solicitation. It was hard and troublesome, but now all we have to do is to telephone a person that his subscription expires next month, and ask when we may call for the renewal. And ever so many times, along with the renewal is given us a new subscription for some other magazine as well. From time to time the local paper gives us publicity on our various activities, and thus people are reached whom we might otherwise miss. It is not at all unusual to have a stranger telephone us that we may have her subscription, her entire knowledge of us having been based on the newspaper account of our work.

Enrich your life by making the resolves of your graduation day pay a dividend to the community of which you are a part.



## For Higher Standards of Living

(Continued from page 56)

also has the highest value in the conservation of the soil. In the coming years, others who have done outstanding service to agriculture will receive a similar recognition and," pointed out Lowden, "they will appreciate it all the more because the first award was made to Stephen Moulton Babcock."

The evils of corporate farming as well as the benefits of a rural training in agriculture for boys and girls on the farm and in communities were stressed in a talk preliminary to the presentation of the award to Dr. Babcock. Senator Capper said that corporation farming was advancing to the state of alarming proportions.

The Honorable James C. Stone, vice chairman of the federal farm board, told the Country Life Association members that the time has come when the farmer himself must make up his mind whether he is satisfied to keep the old marketing system he has, or whether he is desirous of developing a more efficient one. Stone added that he considered the old marketing system responsible for most of the farmer's trouble and that if the farmer actually wishes a better one, the farm board will help him get it. He also upheld the family unit as the most important factor in the development, progress and prosperity of the nation and declared it to be of paramount importance that rural standards of living be maintained at high level so that boys and girls on the farms may have advantages of education and cultural influences on a par with those in the city. All rural activities hinge around two factors—farm income and rural education, he added.

Addressing the conference, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, pointed out that a proper conservation of our natural resources would bring about a more beneficial rural life. This talk was especially interesting to those people attending the conference from communities where the forests are being devastated. The cabinet official also brought out that conservation of the natural soil fertility is or soon will be the dark horse in the farmer's race for a profitable rural existence.

The entire conference program was divided into three separate sections—the first section consisted of addresses to the general conference assemblies, the second consisted of special related group meetings and the third section of forum discussions.

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, North Carolina State College dean who has been closely connected with the Country Life movement in America for ten years, said in his summary address in the final session of the conference "probably the most outstanding thing that has happened has been the attempt to wrestle with the fundamental objectives of rural life, rural culture and rural civilization. This has never been done before in such a pronounced way.

"The American Country Life Association has accomplished something tremendously worthy of mention—the fact that 250 technical experts, governmental officials, farm organization leaders, outstanding national farm leaders, joined some 1,500 farm people for a consideration of the basic issues of American agriculture and American rural life. The aim is to build in America a new type of civilization which avails itself of all that science and commerce has to offer and preserves the heritage of the rural life of the ages and develops the rich possibilities of a unique combination of natural and human resources on this continent."



GLENN FRANK, president of the University of Wisconsin, was included in the list of the 34 men considered to be the intellectual rulers of our country. Henry Hazlitt made the choice in an article in a current issue of *The Nation*.

The list includes two presidents of the United States, nine newspaper columnists, and several authors.

In offering his list for publication Mr. Hazlitt stated that industrialists who merely gained their recognition as speakers on the merits of their prestige were omitted, but others were included due to their greatness as spokesmen as well as industrialists.

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## In the Alumni World

(Continued from page 73)

of sales at the Lake O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis for the past six years.—C. J. KREILKAMP has resigned as principal of the Green Lake, Wis., county normal school and will go into business with his brother in Minneapolis.

**'09** Irma HOCHSTEIN, for five years head of the central bureau of information and statistics at Marquette University, Milwaukee, has resigned to become assistant secretary of the National Women's Trade Union league with headquarters in Washington, D. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. NYSTROM spent the summer touring in Northern Europe. Mr. Nystrom is continuing his work this fall as professor of marketing in the School of Business at Columbia University.—Amy COMSTOCK spent the summer motor-ing in Europe. In Rome she conferred with Dr. Grassi, president of the university for women of Italy, and Dr. Dompri, president of the students' travel association of Italy. At Lucerne she met Gertrude WRIGHT Johnson who, from Carson, Pirie, Scott's in Chicago, is telling the elite of Chicago how to "do" their houses.—Max W. KING is the construction superintendent for the J. G. White Engineering Corp. on a large irrigation and hydraulic development for the Mexican National Irrigation Commission in the state of Chihuahua. The estimated cost of the work is \$14,000,000. King recently completed a similar project in the state of Tampilopous.—Morgan PATTISON, who is engaged in the investments and securities business in Santa Monica, Calif., is very active in the Optimist Club and boys' work in that city.—Theodore SCHOENWETTER is secretary and business manager for the Santa Monica Board of Education.

**'10** Charles BELL is located in Chicago as manager of the Bell Co., Manufacturers of automotive, aircraft and general chemicals. The company is located at 411 N. Lincoln St.

**'11** E. C. HAAG is superintendent of the Kankakee plant of the American Asphalt Paint Co. He is

living at 640 S. Rosewood Ave., Kankakee, Ill.—J. E. LAUDERDALE, who is with Curtiss Lighting, is located in Los Angeles as his company's representative for that district.—Edwin J. PAULUS is manager of the Chicago district of the McClintic-Marshall Co.

**'12** The following Wisconsin men are employed by the Wisconsin Highway Commission in Eau Claire: W. E. BAUMGARTNER, division engineer, B. O. HENDERSON, '17 assistant engr. construction, J. S. PILTZ, '26, R. N. MORRIS, '26, A. W. PILTZ, '27, and A. E. BLUNT, '27.—Arthur R. NICHOLS is captain of the 1st infantry in the U. S. Army at Warren, Wyoming.—Dorothy TURNER Main spent the summer in La Jolla, Calif., where her mother and father, Prof. and Mrs. F. J. TURNER had a cottage for the summer. Her three children accompanied her.—H. G. CHANDLER, who for a long time was connected with the former Hart-Parr Company which is now a part of the Oliver Farm Equipment Co., has been transferred from the Minneapolis branch to the company's South Bend, Ind., office.—George F. MAYER is associated with the Milwaukee Company, investment securities, as assistant secretary.—W. C. THOMPSON attended the fourth World Poultry Congress in London, England, during the summer as delegate from Rutgers University and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He was also chairman of the U. S. live bird exhibit there. Mr. Thompson has been elected president of the Poultry Science association for 1930.—Margaret M. SKINNER is teaching English in the state teachers' college at Milwaukee.

**'13** F. R. WAHL is the counsel of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. at Akron, Ohio. He says: "No particular news. Just plugging along. Married and have two children."—R. A. BRODESSER, who was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Luick Ice Cream Co. at Milwaukee, has been made assistant to the president of the Southern Dairies, Inc., at Washington, D. C.—Alvin C. REIS was defeated for the attorney generalship of Wisconsin by the present Attorney General, John W. Reynolds, in a three-cornered fight for the

state's highest legal office. "Beaten but not licked" was Reis' comment.

**'14** M. E. SKINNER has left Albany and has gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where he is head of the merchandising activities of the Niagara Hudson Power System.—Mr. and Mrs. James L. DOHR spent the month of August traveling in France. Mr. Dohr is associated with the law firm of Greene & Hurd, 52 Broadway, New York.—Benjamin R. BRINDLEY is now located in San Francisco where he is second vice-president of the Continental Illinois company of Chicago and is in charge of this company's business on the Pacific coast.—Dr. Edmund C. ROOS is located in Decatur, Ill., where he is specializing in surgery. He has two sons and one daughter.—W. C. BOARDMAN writes from Lawrence, Kansas: "Mr. and Mrs. R. L. CUFF (Gertrude LUNDBERG) spent a day with us and we cussed and discussed '14ers. Cuff is livestock commissioner at Kansas City, Mo." Mary VAN RENSELLAER Buell is head of the department of bacteriological and microscopic examinations at Johns Hopkins Hospital.—Bernard F. DOSTAL is teaching at the University of Florida. His address is: Engineering Building, University of Florida, Gainesville.

**'15** R. Gilman SMITH has moved to 1 University Place, Apt. 10-B, New York City.—Nancy GRAY Potts writes from Chicago: "Just at present I am kept busy keeping house and taking care of two sons, ages one and three."—Genevieve HENDRICKS writes: "I have just returned from another summer in Europe, my ninth in fact. Once more I have been collecting antiques and studying further along the lines of decorative arts. Best of all I spent a few weeks really 'vacationing' with Louise PATTERSON Van Sickle, '17, and her husband, high in the Bavarian Alps."

**'16** W. H. WALL, Jr., has purchased a drug store in Antigo, Wis.—Winfield Scott SMITH writes: "Probably this is not news to others, but I just want to say that my wife and I drove up through Madison in July and paraded around the 'grounds.' It felt good to be back and see the best University again. I

only wish I had taken time to run in to see some of my horticultural friends. I wish you would stir up some of the rest of 1916. I like to hear from them." Mr. Smith's address is 301 Andrews Building, Spartanburg, S. Carolina.—Miriam TOMPKINS is at present associate professor of library science at the Library School of Emory University, Georgia. She spent last year at the graduate library school of the University of Chicago, doing research work under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, on reading interests and reading habits of adults. For the preceding seven years she was director of adult educational service in the Milwaukee Public Library.—Dr. Fremont A. CHANDLER is now serving as attending orthopedic surgeon at the Children's Memorial Hospital, junior attending orthopedic surgeon at St. Luke's hospital, and assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.—Alice GOODWIN Martin is living at 234 Ridge Ave., Ben Avon, Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. A. SELL recently returned from a trip to New York state. At Syracuse he had a pleasant visit with Dr. R. F. PIPER, '12, professor of philosophy, and Dr. Finla CRAWFORD, '16, also a professor at Syracuse University and an authority in political science.—Grace COLBY Sevringhaus was chairman of the group of Wisconsin women who arranged for the participation of the Y. W. C. A. in the 1930 Country Life Conference which met in Madison the week of October 7.

'17 Cyril M. JANSKY, formerly associate professor of radio engineering at the University of Minnesota, has opened new offices in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C., and has associated with him a junior partner, Mr. S. L. Bailey, formerly of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Airways Division. The new partnership name is Jansky & Bailey. As consulting radio engineers, they are handling engineering problems of radio regulation as well as problems involved in broadcast station coverage. Mr. and Mrs. Jansky (Marguerite SAMMIS, '19), recently moved into their new home at 6510 Maple Ave., Chevy Chase, Maryland.—Irving A. MIELENZ has been reappointed pastor of the Caldwell and Vernon Methodist Churches and the Lake

Beulah, Wis., Community Church.—Harry A. BULLIS, secretary and comptroller of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis and vice-president of the National Association of Cost Accountants, addressed a large group of accountants at a meeting of the Milwaukee chapter of the association in September.—Firman E. BAER is director of agricultural research with the American Cyanamid Co., at 535 5th Ave., New York City.—Eugene L. GRANT has resigned as professor of industrial engineering at Montana State College and is now assistant professor of civil engineering at Stanford University.—Blanche TRILLING and Frances KLEINPELL Burr, '90, spent the summer touring in England. They landed at Belfast and motored through Ireland and rural England, visiting all the cathedral cities and spending the nights at the old coach inns.—William MACFADDEN is sales manager with Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., 1200 First Natl., Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis.

'18 Catherine HIGGINS Kennedy of Manitowoc spent the summer in Europe. Among other interesting experiences, she had an audience with Pope Pius XI in Rome and attended the canonization services at which he pontificated for the eight Jesuit priests who were among the pioneer American missionaries.—"Some Folks Won't Work" is the title of a book by Marion CALKINS Merrell which has been published by Harcourt-Brace. The book is a study of unemployment and its effects throughout the country and is written from material collected by the National Federation of Settlements.—R. A. TECKMEYER is resident manager of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices in the First Central building, Madison.—Harold MUELLER is vice-president and director of sales of the L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., Milwaukee. He says he is working day and night turning out Mueller Gas-Era gas fired furnaces and boilers.—R. W. BEACH is president of Beach & Arthur, Inc., manufacturers of B. & A. paper products in Indianapolis. They are building a new \$200,000 factory building to take care of increased business. D. H. JENNINGS, ex '19, is a director of the company and is vice-president of the Continental National Bank of Indian-

'19 Marjorie BLACK writes that she is still director of foods chemistry and cookery for the California Dried Fruit Research Institute, trying to increase the consumption of dried fruits by making interesting recipes for housewives.—Dr. Willard M. SMITH is the author of "The Nature of Comedy" which has been published by The Gorham Press, Boston.—Alfred N. HEUSTON is still with the law firm of White and Case, 14 Wall St., New York City.—Rev. Ernest E. CLARKE, who has been pastor of the Lake Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Eau Claire for five years, is now the pastor at Monroe, Wis.—Gertrude JACOBS is director of girls' athletics in the Wakefield High school, Wakefield, Mich.—The Rev. E. H. ROBERTS, Los Angeles, has been appointed assistant to Dr. C. W. Hodge in the chair of theology at Princeton Seminary.

'20 Dr. Ambrose CALIVER has been appointed to the newly created and important position of specialist in Negro education in the United States office of education. In his new job, Dr. Caliver will create a clearing house of information concerning Negro education, will conduct, direct and encourage educational research, collect facts of all kinds bearing on Negro education, visit schools and communities throughout the country, and in general act as consultant on Negro education.—Ellen MOORE Watt will spend the next three years in Khar'kov, Russia. Her husband is with a group of American engineers imported by the Soviet government to develop the coal mines.—P. A. ZAHORIK is a designer and sales engineer in the Milwaukee office of the Kalman Steel Co. He is living at 642 9th Avenue, Wauwatosa.—Marie GRAMS has been a laboratory technician at St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, for nearly two years, and is enjoying her work very much.—Harriet Alma BRADFIELD writes: "I had a most delightful vacation trip to the Evangeline country in Nova Scotia, to picturesque Newfoundland, and to Quebec and the Saguenay. I am back on the job now as managing editor of "Love Romances" magazine. Our office is now in the interesting News Building at 320 East 42nd St., New York City.—Ellen HILLSTROM, who is a member of the Home Economics faculty of

the University, returned in September from a ten months' tour around the world for the purpose of seeing art treasures and art activities and tendencies of the present time in various countries of Asia and Europe.—Mary C. JOHNSTONE left the Mayo Clinic at Rochester in August and is now doing medical translating and editing for the W. F. Prior Co., Inc., medical publishers at Hagerstown, Maryland. She is living at The Women's Club, 31 S. Prospect St.—Ronald I. DRAKE is now with the Menasha Products Co. at Menasha, Wis. He has been studying their plant as an efficiency man.

'21 Earl HARDY is living in Waukesha, Wis. His friends will be interested in knowing that he is the champion golfer there.—E. F. BESPALOW is a civil engineer with the Hollywood Concrete Pipe Co. in Memphis, Tenn.—Gilbert MARSHALL is ranching near Del Rio, Texas, raising sheep, cattle, and Angora goats.—Arthur ENDE and Helen WHITE Ende, '22 write: "After traveling over the territory of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., from Boston, Mass., to Omaha, Nebr., and from Detroit, Mich., to Atlanta, Ga., for the past three and a half years, we are now located in New York on the headquarters staff of the company. We managed to spend our vacation in Wisconsin, however, during July and were again impressed with the beauties of the University campus and the cleanliness of the Wisconsin cities."—Lester O. LUCE has been appointed the first city attorney of Gardena, a newly formed city in California.—Hugh CAMERON is assistant principal and a teacher in the West High school, Cleveland.

'22 Lawrence BIEMILLER is now supervisor of the fuel sales of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. in Baltimore.—Gerald M. CONKLIN is a partner of Frazer and Torbet, certified public accountants in Chicago. His office is located on the 39th floor of the Board of Trade building.—E. M. BARNES is located in Erie, Pa., on the construction of a new filtration plant. He is working with Engstrom & Wynn, Inc., general contractors.—Mabel WINTER is head of the department of physical education for girls at the Union High

School and Junior College at Taft, California.—John McMynn WILLIAMS has been appointed Ohio manager of the F. W. Dodge Corp. His office is located in the Hanna building, Cleveland.—Paul L. GRAY is a construction contractor in Central City, Nebr.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph LARSON (Maizie BUETLER, '26) spent the summer near Rice Lake, Wis. Mr. Larson is the Madison agent for the Central Life Insurance Co.

'23 John SLEZAK has resigned his position as mechanical engineer in charge of machinery standardization with the Western Electric Co., and is now works manager of the Turner Brass works at Sycamore, Ill.—Newell FRENCH is living in Pittsburgh, Pa., and working for the Duquesne Light Co., of that city.—Dr. C. F. DULL, city health officer in Richland Center, was appointed first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and assigned to the 22nd Evacuation Hospital as assistant operating surgeon in May, 1930.—Walker PERKINS has returned to the insurance business in Kenosha after two years absence with Admiral Byrd at the South Pole.—Douglas NEWELL is advertising manager of the Allen-A company at Kenosha.—Lionel TSCHUDY is with the Harza Engineering Co. of Chicago, working on a hydroelectric development at Michipicoten Falls, Ontario, Canada. At the present time he is working on the construction of a concrete dam, intake structure, earth dyke, 150 ft. vertical shaft, and 800 feet of tunnel.—Walter KIDDER, who has been with the Firestone Co. since taking post-graduate work at Harvard, has been transferred to the wheel and rim department of the company and is now district manager of that department in New York City.—Marianna CHANDLER Shulthies of West Hartford, Conn., and her daughter, Nancy Lee, are spending several months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler of 839 Parkman Ave., Los Angeles.—Harriet NEWTON Hall is living in Vancouver, where William HALL, '29 is supervising construction work at Ruskin, British Columbia.

'24 E. L. SCHUJAHN was elected national president of Delta Sigma Pi at the recent convention in Detroit.—Gilman L. SHUMAN is

general accountant and assistant secretary with the Twin Disc Clutch Co., of Racine, Wis.—Lt. Louis B. RUTTE returned from the Hawaiian Islands in April of this year. He is now attending the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., and living at 1059 Lawyers Lane, Columbia, Ga.—Bess MOREY is doing extension work at Stockton, Calif. She visited in Madison and Milwaukee during August.—Edwin H. ROHRBECK writes: "I recently attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Washington, D. C., where C. D. BYRNE, '22, head of the department of industrial journalism at Oregon State college, was elected secretary-treasurer of the association. Byrne also made a successful bid for next year's meeting. Recent callers at our home were Warner P. MEYER, '23, now with N. W. Ayer and Sons, Philadelphia, and Agatha RAISBECK, '24, now on the Ladies' Home Journal staff. On our recent vacation we called on Helen COREY Arndt, who lives at Marengo, Ill., where her husband is vocational agriculture instructor. At the Portage, Wis., fair we ran across F. T. PRICE, vocational agriculture teacher in the school there and H. A. HOVDE, '26, now county agent of Columbia County." Mrs. Rohrbeck was Ruth HYNDMAN. She and Mr. Rohrbeck are living in State College, Pa.—Gladys MARSH has begun her seventh year as a teacher of history at De Forest, Wis.

'25 John B. HUTSON has been appointed principal tobacco specialist in the foreign agricultural service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His big job will be an attempt to increase the foreign demand for tobacco from Wisconsin and other states in this country. He will have headquarters in Berlin but will make contacts with agricultural, commercial, and governmental agencies throughout Europe.—Harry E. HILLS is the manager of the Pinehurst farms at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—Dr. Joseph SEMB is in charge of the work in chemistry at the state teachers' College, River Falls, Wis.—Gertrude PEDERSON is teaching at Jacksonville, Florida. She attended Columbia university during the past summer.—William G. MAAS is an investment analyst with Lawrence Stern, and Co. Chicago.—Elizabeth KEMPTON has returned to New York to begin her

second year of Kindergarten teaching at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn.—Katherine McCaul is with the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency, Wrigley Bldg., Chicago.—Margaret BELL is with *Golfers' Magazine*, Chicago.—George MITCHELL has moved from Iowa City to Chicago and is living at 5427 Kenwood Ave. He is a research assistant in the social science department of the University of Chicago.—Thomas D. HOWE is an assistant professor of bacteriology and biology at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Margaret KEMP is spending several years abroad. She spent last winter in Paris and the summer of 1930 in England and Scotland. At present she is living at the Chateau d'Oex in Switzerland.—Harriet WILKE Lake is living in the Meadow Lane Apartments, 4602 Grove St., Niles Center, Ill. She is employed in the editorial department of Scott, Foresman and Co., Publishers, Chicago.—Rigmor ESTVAD is teaching in the Lahainaluna High school, Hawaii.—Henry C. SMITH, Jr., is assistant manager in the auditing department of the Provident Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia.



'26 Myrtle NETZOW is the proprietor of a dress shop known as the Open House Shop, in Janesville, Wis.—Einar TANGEN has resigned as football coach at Wisconsin Rapids and is now on the coaching staff of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.—Reed AUSTIN, formerly county agent of Forest County, Wis., has been appointed director of agriculture in the Indian Field Service at the Salem Indian School, Salem, Ore.—Renee GRUBB is spending the year in England, studying at King's College, London.—Benjamin KIMPEL is preparing for his doctor's degree in theology and sociology at Yale.—Harriet DOWSON is first assistant public librarian at Racine, Wis.—Mary ELDREDGE attended Columbia University this summer. She is teaching geography and history in the junior high school at Wauwatosa, Wis.—Ruth DIECKHOFF directed "Pomander Walk" which was produced this summer by the Winnebago Players, the Little Theater group of Neenah-Menasha, at Doty Park, Neenah, Wis. This is the third summer play which Miss Dieckhoff has directed in the Twin Cities.—Alice COLONY assisted Dr. Kornhauser of the University of

Chicago in an industrial study which was carried on by the personnel department of the Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, this summer. She returned as teacher of English in the Neenah High school this fall.—Landon L. CHAPMAN received the degree of Doctor of Law from the University of Chicago last June.—Marion E. BIGELOW, after a tour from West to East (Montana and Wyoming to New York and New Jersey), has returned to Wisconsin to do graduate study.—H. L. CHADA has resigned his position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is taking graduate work in Economic Entomology at the University. His address is 111 N. Randall Ave., Madison.—Simon PETERSON is with the Hardware Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., at Stevens Point, Wis.—John H. RABBE writes: "On July 10th at Lockland, Ohio, I was married to Armina Sturm, graduate of Miami University. We were in Madison this summer and I, for the first time, saw and stayed overnight in the new Union Building. I cannot adequately express my pleasure. We are now living in Augusta, Georgia, where I am superintendent of the Augusta mill of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co."—William E. HOFFMAN has begun his fifth year as superintendent of the public schools at Mahanomen, Minn. He attended the summer session at the University this year.—Waldemar NAUJOKS is a mechanical engineer with the Steel Improvement and Forge Co. of Cleveland.—Walter J. PARSONS, Jr., formerly with the U. S. Geological Survey in Helena, Mont., is now junior hydroelectric engineer with the U. S. Army Engineers, Baltimore.—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Giles (Katharine REID) are living at 8515 122nd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Mr. Giles is connected with the Charles Pfizer Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Anita SHOWERMAN was enrolled this summer for the second time in the summer session of the School of Classical Studies in the American Academy in Rome. She is teaching Latin and French in the high school at Wauwatosa, Wis.—Leora ELLSWORTH is the director of physical education at the State Teachers' college, Florence, Alabama.—Chao-Fa WU is a professor of biology at Soochow University, Soochow, China.—John L. LONERGAN is a life underwriter with the Equitable Life Insurance society, Madison.

'27 Elsie A. KIND, who is teaching in the Central Junior Junior High School, Madison, spent the past summer motoring in Europe. She visited England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France.—Marguerite McCoy is teaching history in the high school at Delavan, Wis. This is her third year there.—Sylvia ORTH is continuing her work with the dance in Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, Wauwatosa, and Milwaukee. She is also conducting a "Slim Figure Hour" at the College Women's Club and at the Opportunity School of Shorewood. She studied with Vera Mirova, Jose Alvaiez, and Ann Byore of the Chicago Musical College during the past summer.—Walter MUEGGE is the athletic director in the high school at Portage, Wis.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ross (Elisabeth ADAMS) have been transferred to Old Hickory, Tenn., where Mr. Ross is in charge of the chemical process and casting of Du Pont Cellophane. Their home address is 1404 Overton St.—Ruth SMITHYMAN is assistant dietitian at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.—Ellen BURKHART is teaching English in the township high school in Benton, Ill.—W. C. DEININGER is in the underground cable division of the operating department of the Public Service Co., of Northern Illinois.—Floyd GRAY is representing Bear Brand Hosiery Co., in the Rocky Mt. and Pacific states.—Keith McCUTCHEON, poet, artist, and interior decorator, has been invited to contribute two sonnets to the Mitre Press Anthology which is being printed in London. During the past year McCutcheon has been a student of Frank Lloyd Wright. He recently completed the decoration of the Wisconsin State Journal broadcasting station in Madison.—Romayne ROWE is enjoying her work as "examiner" with the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C.—Ruth SCHAEITTE is teaching Home Economics in Shorewood High school, Milwaukee. She and Helene FRENCH, '23, motored to New York and attended summer school at Columbia university this summer. On their return they spent two days with Ellsworth and Hazel YOUNG BUNCE at Peterboro, N. H. Mrs. Bunce was a member of the class of '24.—Ruth COMER spent an enjoyable summer abroad, visiting the central European countries. This year she is running a lunch room at Roycemore, a girls' private school in



Evanston, Ill.—Harriet RATHBUN is spending her second year as teacher of French and English in the high school at Manitowoc.—Carl W. JAHN is working in the research department of the A. O. Smith Corp., at Milwaukee.—Bernice DENGEL Clifcorn is the book-keeper at the Wisconsin Power & Light Co., Madison.—Leslie H. ANDREWS is teaching chemistry at the Johnstown Junior college of the University of Pittsburgh. He is living at 822 Second Ave., Johnstown.—Inez McMANAMY is the personnel director at Gimbel Brothers' store in Milwaukee.—Lucile DUDGEON will spend the coming year in London, where she will study economics.—Jefferson BURRUS has returned to the University and has entered the law school. In addition to his studies he will teach at the new West Side High School in Madison.—Paul R. AUSTIN has received a national research council fellowship in chemistry and will spend the coming year at the University of Illinois where he will work on organic lead compounds.—Rose LAUDER recently became the first licensed aviatrix in Lake Forest, Ill., when she received a private pilot's license from the department of commerce. Miss Lauder became interested in aviation through her brother-in-law and took a position as stenographer at the Palwaukee airport. Later she became secretary of the airport. She plans to fly alone to Florida this winter.—Gilbert ROACH has purchased his own dental laboratory in the Marshall Field Annex building, Chicago.



'28 After graduating from the University, Lorna WILLIST took a nine-month's course in dietary training at Johns Hopkins Hospital. She is now dietitian at the Holy Family Hospital, Manitowoc, Wis., where she has charge of the special diets and teaches nutrition classes for the student nurses.—Gordon WINDER is coaching high school athletics at Manitowoc.—Richard C. DUBIELZIG is in Germany on a Student Exchange Scholarship. He has been in Dreden and Berlin and is at present in the lignite mines at Zehorneivitz, Germany.—Charles F. DRAKE is with Sears Roebuck & Co., in the retail merchandising department of the Eastern district.—After one and a half years on the physics staff of the University of Pittsburgh, Irving NEWMAN has

taken a position in the art department of the Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*.—Ralph E. SCHUETZ is now junior partner of the Worthington Investment Trust, Chicago. He is acting in the capacity of market operator and statistician.—L. C. MENESTRENA has been transferred from the Wood River refinery of the Shell Petroleum Corp., to their manufacturing department in the Shell building in St. Louis, Mo. He is acting as assistant to the lubrication technologist.—George H. SCHEER, Jr., is beginning his second year as radio engineer in the engineering department of Silver-Marshall, Inc., radio receiver and parts manufacturers. He says they are looking ahead to the biggest year ever with the licensing of independent manufacturers by R. C. A to build superheterodynes.—Elmer FREYTAG has been made a junior member of the Chicago law firm of McKinley & Price.—Clyde W. NOOKER is a power engineer with the Mississippi Valley Public Service Co., at Winona, Minn.—Lloyd F. KAISER is a senior at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis.—During August George CAMERON was transferred from the Niagara, Wis. mill of the Kimberly-Clark Corp., to the staff specialties department of Neenah.—Richard HARTENBURG is back from two years of aeronautical schooling in Aachen, Germany. He will be an instructor in mechanics this year in the School of Engineering at the University.—Catherine MARKS is the dietitian at the Methodist Hospital, Madison.—R. Worth VAUGHAN and Sylvia FERNHOLZ Vaughan, '27, are spending several months in London, where Vaughan is representing Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, a law firm of New York City, in connection with the consolidation of the Chilean nitrate industry under a special act recently passed by the Chilean Congress. They expect to return to their home in Brooklyn in December.—A. B. CROWELL has a position in the chemical department of the Union Paste Co., of Medford, Mass.—Eleanor L. COOPER is studying at the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit and living at her home at 150 Euclid, West.—Genevieve HUGHES is a case worker with the Lancaster Community Service, Lancaster, Pa. She is living at 238 E. Orange St.—Martin ANDERSEN is teaching in Stoughton, Wis.—Winston KRATZ,

who is connected with the Aeronautical Corp. of America, recently visited Madison in a two-cylinder "flivver" plane.—Helen FEBACK is in charge of a new art course which has been inaugurated in the high school in Janesville, Wis.—J. Herbert HEISE is the musical director of the high school at Janesville, Wis.—La Verne KNEIBUSCH is teaching Latin in Ellsworth, Wis.—Clarence NAUJOKS is an assistant chemist for the N. Y. C. R. R. at their Collinwood Yards.—Florence CAPES is in the advertising department of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis.—Helen WILLARD is taking a year of graduate work at Columbia University. She received the Pan-Hellenic Scholarship.—Viola JURGERSON is teaching home economics at De Forest Wis.—Edgar FRITSCHER spent the summer months working with the Direct Mail Advertising association in preparation for the fall convention in Milwaukee.—Ralph SMITH is with the Laclede Christy Clay Products Co. of St. Louis. Incidentally, Ralph writes that he obtained this position through the Alumni Association's employment bureau.



'29 Hildegard RIEMER is teaching mathematics in the Washington High school at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Mildred KNEIBUSCH is teaching mathematics in Elkhorn, Wis.—Marion WILMARTH is doing free-lance art work in Minneapolis. She supplemented her Wisconsin art training with a year's study in New York City.—Donald MacCOLLUM is continuing his medical work at Harvard and is practicing with his father during vacations.—Glenna SHERMAN has just returned from Paris where she has been studying art since last February. She plans to live in New York City.—Maxine MOORMAN is teaching history in the Plano Community high school at Plano, Ill.—Ellen BUSSEY is teaching in Elkhorn, Wis.—Bernice L. COX is a cataloger in the Burton Historical collection of the Public Library in Detroit, Mich.—Sara FRANKLIN is in charge of the laboratory at the Mt. Sinai Dispensary in Milwaukee.—Myrna MALCOLM is teaching in the junior high school at Sycamore, Ill.—Lois HUSE is a designer at the Churchill Weavers, Berea, Ky.—Carol F. COLE spent the summer traveling in Europe. She visited nine countries, saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and just

missed the earthquake in Naples. This year she is teaching at Soldan High school in St. Louis.—Wilfred BEHM, who was an assistant instructor in highway engineering and city planning at the University last year, is now an instructor in civil engineering at Iowa State College, Ames.—Leonard MATHES is employed by the I. Mathes & Sons Shoe Co., of St. Louis.—Norman PAUL who was an associate professor of histology and embryology in the Medical School at the University of Texas last year, is back in Madison attending the Medical School. His address is 108 N. Randall Ave.—Grover A. J. NOETZEL is and instructor in the department of economics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion.—Wallace WORZELLA is still connected with the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station on the National Milling Fellowship, which concerns the improvement of wheat.—Vernon KELLY is teaching science in the York Community High school at Elmhurst, Ill.—W. C. SCHORER, Jr., has been appointed manager of the Reedsburg Canning Co., Reedsburg, Wis.—Lyle T. PRITCHARD, who has been doing specialty sales work for the Bear Brand Hosiery Co., Chicago, has recently been appointed manager of a hosiery jobbing house in Memphis, Tenn.—Walter H. RICHTER is established in the real estate business of his father, Theodore Richter, as manager of the newly organized building department. When in Milwaukee, drop in at their office at 105 Wells St., and ask for "Walt."—H. V. SOMERVILLE writes: "I am now located in Hartford, Conn., as field engineer for the RCA-Victor Co., after going through an extensive training course in the various branches of their engineering departments.—Irving TARRANT, '28, gets to Hartford now and then. However, I have seen few alumni since leaving for the East in June, '29."—Howard GARVENS is the works manager of the Milwaukee plant of the Chromium Corp. of America. His address is 207 Beecher St.—Ruthella DODGE is in the interior decorations and home furnishing department of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.—Rawlins COKE is teaching physics in the high school at Richland Center, Wis.—Conrad HEGGBLOM is employed by the Gulf Research Laboratories of Pittsburgh. He is now working in Oklahoma City, after a summer of experimental work in

Michigan.—Mary Grace FLEURY is an assistant librarian in the public library at Newark, N. J.—Mark SCHORER received an A. M. degree at Harvard in June and is now professor of English at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.—Benjamin WORMELI has been transferred from West Point, Miss., to Clinton, Iowa. He is employed by Swift & Co. in the produce operating department.—Amelia SOLDAN is now attending the University of California at Los Angeles to obtain a California teacher's credential. During the past year she has been secretary to Dr. Soldan, who was pastor of Luther Memorial until 1929. She says: "I like California, and the new University is beautiful, but there is no place on earth like the Alma Mater."—Joseph LIEBERMAN has announced the opening of his law offices in Milwaukee in the Mariner Tower, 606 Wisconsin Ave. Since his graduation, Lieberman has been associated with the law firm of Schmitz, Wild & Gross.—Joe KRESKY is playing football with the Green Bay Packers, a professional team in Wisconsin.—John P. SHOWERMAN is a Fellow in Classics in the Yale University Graduate school this year. During the summer he was enrolled in the summer session of the American Academy in Rome, school of classical studies. At its close he traveled in Austria and Germany.—Anne DEAN is teaching at Ironwood, Mich.—Cecilia ANDERSON is an assistant professor of education in the state teachers' college at San Francisco, Calif. Her address is 2424-21st Ave.—William KRUEGER is an attorney with the firm of Stone & Krueger at Reedsburg, Wis.—M. Irene BARSTOW is a telephone solicitor of classified advertising with the Chicago Tribune.—Anita BESPALOW is teaching in Chicago.—Donald W. PAHL writes: My wife (Alice HODGSON, ex '33) and I have become quite attached to the south. Our winters are wonderful. At present I am assistant manager of Goodrich Silvertown, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., retail division of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. There are quite a few Wisconsin men down this way. Always enjoy meeting them."—G. Austin LEWIS is engaged in managing several farms in Wisconsin and Minnesota.—Lillian E. MCKINNEY is assistant medical librarian at the University.—Marvel MORRISON is teaching English at De Forest, Wis.—

Irene JOHNSON is again teaching history and dramatics in the high school at Platteville, Wis.



'30 Lorraine MCMANAMY is teaching art in the West Division High school, Milwaukee. She is living at the Knickerbocker hotel.—John P. SWANSEN is taking the training course for domestic banking with the New York National City Bank.—Walter C. ROGERS has entered the medical school of Rochester University.—Mary MADIGAN has a position in the J. Warren Jackson laboratories of Austin, Texas.—F. Bernard HUOT is associated with the law firm of Cadigan & Cadigan, Superior.—Lois VAN DUSEN is engaged in work at the post office in Jasper, Mich.—Albert KRUEGER is teaching in the Westminster college at Fulton, Mo.—Philip COLEHOUR has enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School.—Louis D. HIRST has a position in social research work with the Women's Educational Industrial Union in Boston.—Sally OWEN has been appointed assistant to the director of the Memorial Union. She is also acting as art supervisor and hostess in the Georgian Grill.—Arlyle SIEMERS is teaching home economics in Galesville, Wis.—Gladys SIEMERS is personnel manager at the National Knitting Co., Milwaukee.—Dorothy PAGE will sail for Europe in January to tour Italy, France, and Greece.—Hazel SEIFERT is teaching music in West Bend, Wis.—Helen JANSKY is a dietitian at the Walter Reed hospital.—Florence NICHOLS is teaching speech correction in Manitowoc.—Lois FISH is doing social work with the Family Welfare association in Milwaukee.—Jean VAN HAGAN is a pupil dietitian at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.—Joyce WILLIAMS is connected with the Association of Commerce in Milwaukee.—Elizabeth PRENDERGAST is teaching biology at St. Mary's college in Leavenworth, Kans.—Nellie SHOLTS is teaching speech correction at Eau Claire.—Beulah MILLER is a teacher of social sciences in the high school at South Milwaukee.—Wilma KNOPE is teaching Latin in the same school.—Eleanor PARKINSON is teaching French in Delavan.—Matilda MILEM is teaching home economics in Bloomington, Wis.—Marion GILBERT is teaching speech at the South Milwaukee High school.—Caryl A. REGAN has entered the training

squad of the R. H. Macy Co., New York City.—Lenore MARTIN is teaching art work in the schools at Sheboygan, Wis.—David MORRISON, who has been a reporter on the Rockford *Morning Star*, has accepted a position as copy reader on the New Bedford, Mass. *Standard*.—Helen KUNDERT is teaching English and Latin in Fort Atkinson, Wis.—Marcus MURRAY is farm editor of the Clintonville, Wis., *Tribune*.—Josephine BASSETT is librarian in the chemistry research department of the Standard Oil Development Co. at Elizabeth, N. J.—Bonnie SMALL is teaching German and Latin in Oconomowoc.—Charlotte CHAMPION is teaching English and Latin in Waunakee.—Lucile SCHWINGEL is a teacher of biology and general science in the high school at Berlin, Wis.—Bertha BEHREND is a kindergarten teacher at Glenwood City, Wis.—Rosemary BEHREND is secretary to the director of the Technical laboratories of the Standard Oil Co. at Elizabeth, N. J.—Romaine DASOW has been transferred to the New York office of the National Theatre Supply Co.—At the September primaries, Walter GRAUNKE was nominated for district attorney of Marathon County, Wis. Shortly after graduating from the University, Graunke opened a law office at Wausau in partnership with John H. CASHMAN, '30.—Andrew DECKER is with the Wisconsin Power and Light Co. at Fond du Lac.—Ralph J. KRAUT is making plans for a trip around the world.—Earl M. ACCOLA is the director of physical education and assistant coach of Wauwatosa, Wis.—Howard KELSEY is in charge of all physical education and athletics in the schools at Delta, Colo.—Earl W. Foster is the director of physical education in the schools at Waupun, Wis.—J. Roy GOODLAD is assistant to the director of athletics at the State Teachers' College, Terre Haute, Ind.—Harry HANSEN has been appointed director of athletics and coach of the new Racine Military academy which was opened this fall.—Harold J. KINNEY is working in the Washington office of Pennie Davis Marvin & Edmonds, patent attorneys and counselors. He is living at 1638-19th St. N. W., and would be interested in hearing from classmates in Washington.—Rebecca FLINT is an assistant professor of French and Italian at Russell Sage college, Troy, N. Y.—Elizabeth R. THORNE is first assistant cataloger in the library of the

University of Florida at Gainesville. She writes: "I like the work and find it interesting to be at another university and especially this one which is only for men, so that the campus life is much different from that at Wisconsin."—Charles COPELAND is a research chemist with the Belle Telephone Co. in New York City. He is living at 16 Lenox Ave., East Orange, N. J.—Ethel SCHNEIDER is teaching in the West Side Junior High school in Madison. She is living at 1022 W. Johnson St., Madison.—William STEVEN attended the fifth Seminar on Cultural Relations held in Mexico City this summer. He is now employed on the Tulsa Tribune, of which Richard Lloyd JONES, ex '96, is editor.—Felix WERBLOW is associated with E. A. DETTMAN, '14, as a certified public accountant in Appleton, Wis.



## Alumni briefs

(Continued from page 75)

establishments which made the local option dry law ineffective.

In 1906 he became a candidate for the position of attorney general and won the election. He was reelected for the term ending in 1910, and then declined a third term, preferring to return to his law practice.

During his career as attorney general, Mr. Gilbert won a suit for the state testing the legality of the state railroad administration created shortly before.

Out of public office just a few months in 1911, Mr. Gilbert received an appointment from Pres. William Howard Taft as collector of internal revenue. This post he held until Woodrow Wilson was elected.

Some years ago when a vacancy occurred in the office of county judge, Mr. Gilbert was appointed to fill the unexpired term. When time for the election arrived, fellow members of the bar circulated a petition which all signed asking him to stand for reelection.

Since he felt that his health would not permit this post in addition to his other work Judge Gilbert refused to run.

HARRY S. SLOAN, '88, for many years a leading Milwaukee attorney and past exalted ruler of the Elks club, died after an illness of several years. Mr. Sloan suffered from heart disease and was in a serious condition for several weeks.

Mr. Sloan was born in Madison in 1864, the son of Ithmar Sloan, a pioneer Wisconsin lawyer and a congressman in the administration of Abraham Lincoln. For many years Mr. Sloan's father represented the district comprising Rock and Dane counties. His uncle, A. Scott Sloan, was a congressman from the Dodge county district at the same time and had also been a Wisconsin circuit court judge.

After attending the Madison public schools, Harry Sloan entered the Boston Institute of Technology where he received his first academic degree. Later he entered the University law school.

Mr. Sloan practised for several years at Janesville and then went to Edgerton before going to Milwaukee in 1910. Early in his law career Mr. Sloan was associated with his father in the trial over the right of Wisconsin to fix railroad rates. The case for the state was carried to the United States supreme court where Ithmar and Harry Sloan finally succeeded in having it upheld.

Early in 1929 Mr. Sloan was instrumental in preventing the legislature from increasing the salaries of its members for that session. Mr. Sloan argued the case before the Wisconsin supreme court and the ruling handed down prevented legislative salary increases from taking effect until 1931.

Mr. Sloan was a member of the Elks club and was exalted ruler in 1917-18.

DAVID G. CLASSON, '91, congressman from

the ninth Wisconsin district from 1917 to 1921, died at his home in Oconto on September 6. He served as judge of Oconto county from 1894 to 1898, was mayor of Oconto from 1898 to 1900, city attorney for six years and president of the board of education.

He is survived by his widow and five children.

DR. F. L. HODGES, ex '95, prominent Monroe physician, died at his home here after a brief illness from pneumonia. Mr. Hodges was born June 16, 1871, at Martin town, Green county. He spent most of his life in Monroe, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools here, later attending the University, then entering Rush Medical college, Chicago, completing his course and in 1898 receiving the degree of doctor of medicine.

Immediately after completing his course, Dr. Hodges became associated with his father in his present office.

JAMES A. WALSH, '97, of Crandon, Wis., former county judge of Forest county and prior to that time district attorney, died of pneumonia, following an illness with which he had been confined to the institution for about a week. He was 58 years of age.

Raised at Eagle River, and at one time a workman in the woods, Walsh became one of the best-known figures in Forest and surrounding counties, and engaged in several bitter political battles prior to his defeat and retirement from active participation in politics five years ago.

After a period of work in the woods around Crandon, he earned enough money to educate himself at the University. Following a period of private practice, he was elected district attorney of Forest county, and later was chosen county judge, remaining on the bench for sixteen years.

During his years of legal activity he earned a reputation as one of the shrewdest lawyers in the north country, and it had been said of him that when Walsh took a case, he usually won it. He was held in high esteem by a host of friends, but during his years of political life also made a number of bitter enemies.

WALTER W. OEFLEIN, ex '00, builder of many of the largest and finest buildings in Milwaukee and Wisconsin, died suddenly on Sept. 1 at his summer home at Curtiss lake, Michigan, of a heart attack. Mr. Oeflein, who was 44, had been president of the Oeflein Construction Co. for about 15 years.

In Milwaukee Mr. Oeflein built the Hotel Schroeder, largest hotel in Wisconsin; The Journal building, the University club, Temple Emanu-El-B'ne Jeshurun, St. Joseph's hospital, the Eline Co. plant, Second Wisconsin National bank, Guaranty building, the Marquette University gymnasium and dental college, the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Garden theater building. He was recently engaged to build the new addition to the Northwestern Life Insurance Company.

At Madison he built Tripp and Adams halls, men's dormitories.

ARTHUR J. MEYER, '02, director of the agricultural extension service of the University of Missouri, died recently at his home in Columbia, Mo. He had been ill for the past year although he was able to be at his office much of the time.

The agricultural extension service of this state has been under Mr. Meyer's leadership since 1914. He came to Missouri in 1910 to teach the short courses in animal husbandry and shortly afterward became assistant to Dean F. B. Mumford, and later was placed in charge of the agricultural extension service. During his administration the extension service at this institution has grown until there are now extension workers in every county in the state of Missouri.

Meyer was born June 24, 1878 in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. He attended high school at Oakwood, Wisconsin, and was graduated in 1894. Most of his undergraduate work was done at Wisconsin where he was graduated from the short course in agriculture. While still a student at Wisconsin, he was sent to the University of Colorado for a year to do research work. For five years he was teacher in the rural schools of Wisconsin, and from 1902 to 1904 was assistant in agronomy at the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Newspaper work next claimed his attention, and he worked for a while on the editorial staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel. During 1906 and 1907, he was associate-editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist at Racine.

Mr. Meyer was assistant to R. A. Moore in the department of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin. He was the first president of the agricultural experiment association, and continued in that position for several years.