



1-18-1907

The Ursinus Weekly, January 18, 1907

Harold Dean Steward
Ursinus College

James Alfred Ellis
Ursinus College

William Samuel Long
Ursinus College

John Calvin Myers
Ursinus College

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Ursinus College

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The Ursinus Weekly

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VOL. 5. NO. 16

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1907.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

CALENDAR

Friday, Jan. 18, Literary Societies
7.40 p. m.

Tuesday, Jan. 22, Concert, given
by Treble Clef, Bomberger Hall,
8.00 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 23, Y.M.C.A.
6.40 p. m.

URSINUS UNION

A large number of the students listened to the interesting papers and reports read before the Ursinus Union Monday evening. The meeting was instructive to all present, as the value of the Study of the Modern Languages and History was emphasized. The greater number of those present were made to realize that the study of the Modern Language is something more than a good mental exercise, and that History is something more than a simple record of events.

The first paper was an excellently written article upon the "Gender of the Nouns in the German Language" by Miss Beck, '08. The difficulty a beginner experiences in distinguishing the gender of the different German nouns was brought out, and the different influences which gave to the German nouns their peculiar genders were discussed. An abstract follows:

When one begins the study of German, a great deal of difficulty is experienced in distinguishing the gender of the different nouns. If, however, we think of the immense imaginative powers of the ancient we can readily understand that Nature and the human impulses had to them either a masculine or a feminine significance.

As long as the people were together in common residences, they had similar ideas about the individual appearances of nature and these conceptions often remained even past the community schism. The sun appeared to them as a gentle goddess awakens the flowers from their winter-sleep and warms the cold air of the North with her friendly rays; the moon, on the other hand, reminded them of the icy-cold cloudless winter-nights. For that reason we have the opposite genders. The trees also bore to the eyes of the German a feminine impression. Therefore, the oak, linden, beech, alder, birch, firtrees and the flowers likewise are mostly considered and named femininity. The feminine type came through the corresponding gender of the impression; so

we are indebted perhaps to the graceful form, the delicate blossoms and the sweet scent with which they delight the people.

The Germans displayed an extraordinary delicacy and subtleness of perception in classifying the impulses and passions which pass through the human breast. The strongest emotions such as anger, hatred, stubbornness and jealousy are given the masculine property, while the more pleasing and gentle emotions such as joy, love, fidelity and friendship are given the feminine quality. The word "Mut" meaning courage is masculine. The compounds "Hochmut," "Freimut," "Edelmüt" and others of a stronger nature or that have the manifestation of power preserve the gender of the root; but "Anmut," "Demüt," "Groszmüt" and others of a more tender nature take the feminine gender.

Thus can be seen that the gender of the nouns has been formed according to the external influences rather than the inner tendencies exerted upon the minds of the German people.

After this discussion of the German nouns Schumacher read a fifteen-minute paper upon the place of Modern Languages in the college curriculum. He said the Modern Languages in a college should be studied in such a way that the student could be able to appreciate the beauties of the foreign language, and also understand the civilization of the foreign people. The object in view was not to be able to translate but to acquire a sympathetic feeling for the language.

Crunkleton, '07, read a logically constructed paper upon "History, Its Content and Purpose." The different views taken of the subject, History, during the past centuries were discussed. He said in part:

There has been an evolution in our attitude toward history. Instead of being pursued without any particular purpose it has become scientific and has a certain definite aim. Today the word history signifies either a form of literary composition or the subject matter of such composition. In the objective sense it is a process of development; in the subjective, it is a the investigation and statement of the objective. It is impossible to free the term from this doubleness of meaning, hence, the difficulty in

Continued on fourth page.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. held on Wednesday evening was led by Garry Myers, '10. He took for his topic the "Greatness of Service," having his reference in Matt. 20:20-28. He said: Nature seems to teach the lesson of service. The lowest stages of animals are, to a great measure, servants to the stages next above them. And so on through the line of animal life from the lowest form to that of man there runs a continuous thread of service and dependence. Just to the same degree the lower animals are servants to the higher ones so is all of plant life at the mercy of animal life.

For everything God has his plan of service,

"There's never a flower or blade so mean
To be some happy creature's palace"
"Naught so vile that on the earth doth
live
But to the earth some special good doth
give."

The secret of greatness of service lies in fidelity. It is fidelity in service to their country that makes Washington and Lincoln immortal to the memory of every American patriot. Not alone in great things is it that fidelity magnifies the greatness of service, but the little things as well. "Fidelity in small things," says Howell, "lies at the basis of every great achievement."

The great service of Washington and Lincoln would be forgotten would it not be for the little part each soldier of the Revolution gave for the liberty of our country and that each "boy of blue" gave for the saving of our union. To the Greek 'tis not the bravery of Leonidas alone that makes Thermopylae synonymous with patriotism but it is the martyred lives of the brave fellows who died with their leader. The true service of each citizen contributes to the bulwark of the nation. One disobedient act kept Moses from the "promised land" and one act of disobedience of the rich young ruler debarred him forever from the eternal glories of Heaven.

The ideal of fidelity in service was exemplified by the Master himself. Always submissive to the Divine will, even though it meant the burdening of the sins of the world upon him and the giving of his own life, he has left the great lesson of faithful service. So great indeed has been his fidelity that he has drawn all men toward him.

The next essential in the field of

service is activity. "Faith without work is dead." That servant of God, however pure his life may be, however noble his aspirations, is a dead servant. If, then, we would know the greatness of service, we must be faithful and active in the work of the master.

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing"
with true fidelity and renewed activity in the service of the Lord.

THE ROSE OF SAVOY

This is the name of a pretty operetta which the Ursinus Co-eds will present next Tuesday evening. The young ladies have devoted a greater portion of their practises to this operetta, and it will be the feature of the evening.

Among their number the Treble Clef has four particularly good soloists. These solos shall form several pleasing numbers, while duets, quartets and the work of the whole chorus shall add spice and variety to the program. The concert will undoubtedly be very entertaining.

Tickets are now on sale at the Librarian's Desk, and may be purchased for 25 cents.

ALUMNI NOTES

Rev. H. J. Rutenik, D. D., '95, of Cleveland is just recovering from a severe illness.

At the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, held in Harrisburg last week Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs, A. M., '78 was elected one of the Vice Presidents.

Rev. Philip Vollmer, Ph. D., '99, preached on Sunday Dec. 23, in St. Paul's union church at Klopp's, Lebanon Co., and presented the claims of Ursinus School of Theology. The offering amounted to \$60. Rev. S. F. Hartzell, S. T., '93, is pastor of the congregation.

Rev. E. J. Laros, A. B., '96, preached his farewell sermon to the Lansford charge on Sunday Jan. 6. During the eight years' pastorate of Mr. Laros the Lansford congregation has been increased from 130 to over 300 members.

Rev. James I. Good, A. M., '87, of the Ursinus School of Theology preached in Spring City Reformed church last Sunday morning and evening. The pastor, Mr. Samson of the School of Theology, was stricken in the pulpit on the previous Sunday. He is now recuperating in the Wernersville Sanitarium.

THE URSINUS WEEKLY

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FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1907.

EDITORIAL

Last week it was suggested in these columns that the game room should be fitted up as a reception hall. At that time we thought that such a thing would be possible only through the material aid of the Faculty. Since then, we have reconsidered the matter, and now believe that the Y. M. C. A. would be able to furnish this room.

At other institutions the reception halls belong to the Y.M.C.A. and are taken care of by the Association. Why not at Ursinus? At the next business meeting of the organization let the matter be brought up for discussion. At that time some plan may be hit upon, and our dreams of a reception room can soon become a reality.

College life has often been styled "dream life." That is to say, the college man does not meet the actual until he has gone from the classic walls. To our mind, the mid-year examinations are as real as anything can be to most college students.

The alumni reporters have become negligent again. Our kind requests for their help have not seemed to be a sufficient incentive to set them to work. We are at a loss now to know how we may arouse them into action.

As was often said, the alumni notes will be few unless the alumni help their editor. Alumni, if you

desire to read about each other, send your items to your editor. If you neglect to forward your notes, don't knock about the fewness of the alumni notes in our columns.

Four years ago at the suggestion of certain alumni an organized attempt was made to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a fieldhouse. A committee was appointed, consisted of one alumnus and one representative from each class. The duty of this committee was to request contributions from students, faculty and whomever might be interested. Through their efforts a small amount was raised. With this a nucleus the fieldhouse fund was supposed to grow rapidly. The enthusiasts pictured a fieldhouse for Ursinus in two years. But, since then, nothing has been done, and the money contributed is idle.

Should this be? Either the committee should continue its work and still greater attempts be made to obtain the required sum, or these contributions should be made use of in some other way. At present they aren't doing any real good.

During the past few weeks many remarks have been overheard, asking concerning the whereabouts of the contributions, and what the committee is doing. This movement should be again set in motion and pushed as hard as possible. Then, if nothing results, the amount originally given should be employed in some other way about the college, so that the givers may feel their gifts were appreciated, and so that the student-body as a whole may gain some material benefit from the contributions.

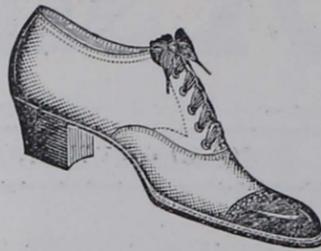
SOCIETY NOTES

SCHAFF

The program for Friday evening was general litesary in character. The program as a whole was very commendable. The first number was a piano solo "Postillion" by Godard, performed by Miss Long, '09. Mr. Umstead, '09, then read an interesting essay on "What Constitutes a good Citizen." A recitation was given by Miss Helen Neff, '09 in her usual pleasing manner. Mr. Brown, A, favored us with a vocal solo. Mr. Thomas then read a pleasing selection followed by a talk on "The Value of Drill in Parliamentary Procedure" by Mr. Danehower, '08.

The feature of the evening was "A Session of the House of Representatives. The President of the House was Mr. Ellis, '07. Mr. Myers, '07, was the Representative from Indiana and Mr. Paiste, '08, from Texas. The Democrats Representative, Mr. Heller, '07, from Pennsylvania and Representative

Smart Styles



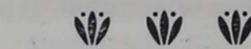
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Mr. Koons of Alabama. Question: "Should the salary of members of Congress be increased to \$7500 a year? Miss Evelyn Neff, '07, rendered a piano solo "The Dying Poet." The Gazette by Mr. Cook was a brief paper full of fun and enlivenment for all.

ZWINGLIAN

The program for last Friday evening was a debate: Question, Resolved,—That a system of Shipping Subsidies should be established in the United States. The debate was a spirited contest and showed careful preparation. The affirmative side was defended by Messrs. Abel, '09, Hain, '08, Linderman, '10, and H. Stoner, '08, who argued the following points.

1. The Shipping Industry in the United States is in an unsatisfactory condition.

2. A Subsidy is necessary for its upbuilding.

Shipping Subsidies are desirable and advantageous.

4. The experience of our country and that of other nations is favorable towards subsidies.

The negative side represented by Messrs. Crunkleton, '07, Snyder, '08, Shunk, '07, and Stamy, '08, retaliated forcibly and brought forth the following,—

1. Subsidies have not stimulated commerce of the nations that give them.

2. The experience of our country is unfavorable because of the recent bribery charge in the Pacific Mail Case.

3. Protection for the shipbuilders or Universal exchange a better system.

The Judges decided in favor of the negative side.

In the general debate the question was discussed quite freely after which the house also decided negatively. Under Voluntary exercises the Society was favored by a very pretty guitar solo by Snyder, '08, and two declamations from Maeder, '10, and Bordner, '08, both delivered in an exceedingly clever manner. The Review by Leidy, '08 was a carefully edited paper, full of humorous wit and was enjoyed by all.

COLLEGE NEWS

An edition of 6000 copies of the URSINUS BULLETIN for November containing the annual reports of officers, has been published and circulated by direction of the Finance Committee.

Dean Omwake was at Sunbury, Pa., yesterday where he delivered two addresses on School Administration before the annual convention of the Northumberland County School Directors' Association.

The chairman of the committee of the Senior Class having charge

The Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

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of the Ursinus Calendar has received many letters from graduates and friends of the college all over the country expressing appreciation of this artistic souvenir of Ursinus.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors held its regular monthly meeting last Friday evening. Among the items of business was a unanimous resolution expressing appreciation of the loyalty and enterprise of the Senior Class of the College in publishing and circulating the beautiful art calendar, the receipts from which the Class has turned over to the Treasurer of the College for making needed repairs in the chapel.

At a meeting of the Financial Committee held on Saturday evening, Rev. J. M. S. Isenberg having charge of the campaign among the churches, reported that active work will begin on January 27 when the Rev. J. D. Hicks of Altoona will meet the people of the Blain charge in Perry County and the Rev. John O. Reagle of Shipensburg will represent the college at Marion, Pa. Engagements will be made as rapidly as possible thereafter in various sections of the church.

Arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the Press League at the College tomorrow. The following committee of ladies will assist the Burgess and the Faculty at the reception to-morrow afternoon: Mrs. G. L. Omwake, Mrs. F. J. Clamer, Mrs. A. D. Fetterolf, Mrs. E. S. Moser and Mrs. C. G. Haines. Members of the Editorial Staff of the WEEKLY have been invited to act as ushers. The general reception will be held at 3.00 o'clock in the Library, the business meeting of the League, at 4.00 o'clock in the English Room, and the banquet at 6.15 o'clock in the dining room. The office of Principal Chandler, with the adjoining recitation room, will be used as an assembly room in which the guests will meet prior to going to the banquet.

Rev. J. O. Lindaman, A. M., '86, was presented with a handsome sum of money at New Year's by the Hilltown Congregation.

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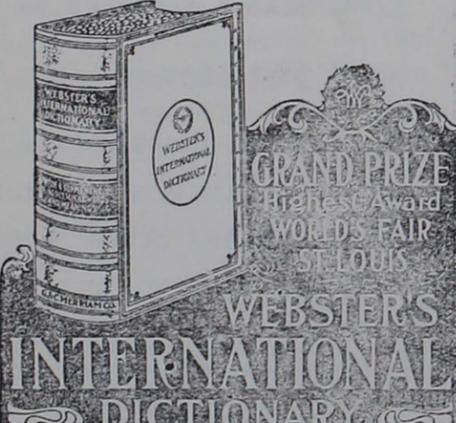
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Continued from first page.
 forming a single definition with ex-
 actness.
 Professor Robinson, of Columbia,
 says that history to-day has gotten
 rid of much of the stage thunder
 that formerly passed current for
 history. The true progress of a
 nation is not found in showy and
 conspicuous events, but in the un-
 derlying elements that made them
 possible.

In this passage we notice funda-
 mental points, the kind of material
 the historian uses, and the method
 in which he handles it.

In a paper, read before the Amer-
 ican Historical Association a few
 years ago, Professor Burgess, now
 in Berlin, says that history must
 be conceived, first, under the cate-
 gory of time; second, under the
 category of cause and effect; but
 the crucial test is self-progression.
 In Nature, the chain of events re-
 turns into itself; what has hap-
 pened will happen again. In his-
 tory, what has happened once in
 the life of a given people ought
 never to happen again exactly as
 it happened before.

Regarding phenomena from this
 point of view of self-progression,
 we arrive at three conclusions,

1. The substance of history is spirit.
2. The substance of history is human spirit.
3. True historical facts are those creations of the human spirit which are symbols of its advance toward perfection.

History, in the making, is the
 progressive realization of the hu-
 man spirit and history, in the writ-
 ing, is the true and faithful record
 of the revelations of the human
 reason, as they mark the stages of
 advance toward perfection.

The scope of history is, therefore
 very broad. The world, appre-
 hended in terms of time, is history
 but we are interested only in hu-
 man history—what has happened
 within the sphere of human agency
 and the events that have affected
 the lives and destinies of men. The
 whole movement of society is the
 field from which the historian may
 collect his facts.

The aim of history is to preserve
 a continuity not only in time, but
 in cause and effect, and progression.

All our information of the past
 events is derived from sources.
 There are few who come in contact
 with primary or first-hand sources.
 Many text-books are not even
 secondary sources but fourth, fifth
 or sixth removes from the original
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 and Rain Coats. We say
 this because we have an el-
 egant, large selection to suit
 every purse from \$10 up.
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nal letters, original documents,
 or authentic publication of the
 same and read all testimony in the
 light of the age in which they ex-
 isted.

In his report from the Historical-
 Political Group Professor Haines
 spoke of the evolution of the cours-
 es in History and Political Science
 in Ursinus College since 1870. He
 also discussed the wonderful advance
 made in the study of history and
 economics in all colleges within
 recent years and the great possibil-
 ities which are open to those stu-
 dents who take up some form of
 social work as their profession.

EXCHANGES

Our exchange table is taking on
 a fine appearance. The number of
 our exchanges has increased. Our
 former old rack has been filled and
 a second one is rapidly being filled.
 It is interesting to look over the
 different journals and consequently
 is much more so where there are
 more to be looked over. The
 Christmas number of each of them
 is a very pleasing number.

"The Lisbon Herald" especially
 must be commended for its good
 work in literary fields. The articles
 in it are the "Studies of the Eng-
 lish Drama" are beneficial for all
 of us.

"The Haverfordian" has in it
 several good little poems and it
 must be noted that the majority
 were written by 1910 men. Can
 not some of our Freshmen help out
 the "Weekly" Editor on this point?

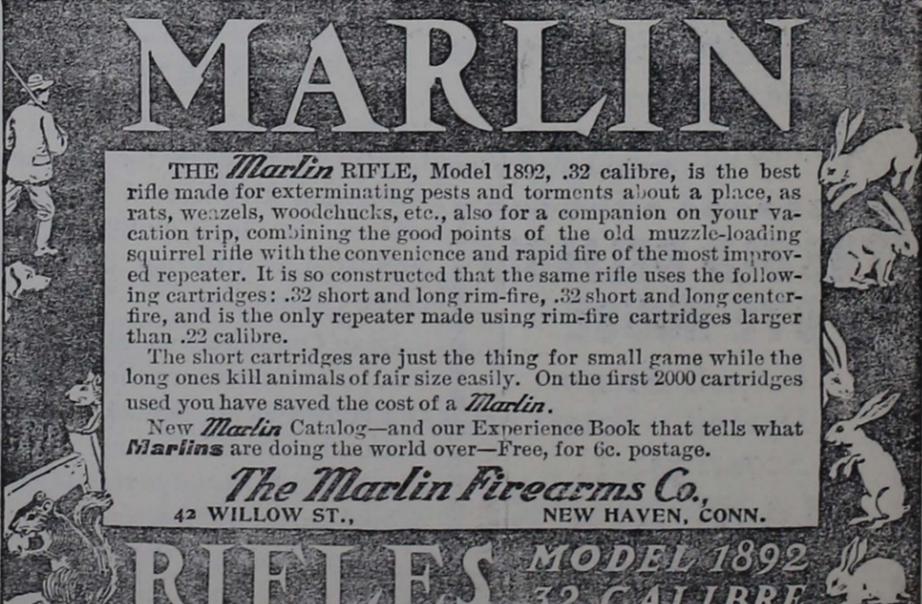
"The Three Kinds of Life" in
 the Scio Collegian is a good and
 suggestive article.

One point in which most of
 the journals are wanting is the ex-
 change column and thus a great
 many would be very much im-
 proved if this be added occasion-
 ally.

The Xmas number of the "Red
 and Black" is a very neat and at-
 tractive publication.

Our exchange department is
 made up of journals of High
 Schools and Academies as well as
 Colleges. It is generally true that
 the High School journals show a
 greater variety in material and ar-
 rangement. It is merely the ex-
 pression of a greater interest taken.
 This should be a limit for our col-
 lege people.

Rev. Edgar V. Loucks, S. T.,
 '03, of Blue Bell, was presented
 with a handsome clock at Christ-
 mas by the young ladies sewing
 circle and the Ushers' Association
 of his congregation.



MARLIN
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 proved repeater. It is so constructed that the same rifle uses the fol-
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 fire, and is the only repeater made using rim-fire cartridges larger
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TO THE URSINUS WEEKLY

Volume 5.

January.

THE NEW FOOTBALL

It is scarcely worth while to repeat the standard rules of football prior to 1906; however, a few are necessary to give us a clear understanding. Under the old rules the eleven players were placed with mechanical exactness; each man was placed like a wheel in a machine, and had a certain duty to perform. The heavy men, a centre and two guards, constituted the main part of the machine for offence or defence; these men must be heavy and powerful in order to resist the terrible onslaught of the mass of players, and tear down the fortress of the enemy.

No one on the defence might lay hold of the man carrying the ball. When he was tackled and brought to the ground, the ball was declared dead by the official, but so long as the runner could keep upon his feet and the team was pushing, there was no way to prevent the piling up. Should he fumble the ball, it was anybody's ball, whoever recovered it. Three downs were allowed to the team on the offence to gain five yards. The matter was reasoned out somewhat as follows: end plays involve too much risk of loss, on the other hand if a player can consistently fall his own length on three consecutive downs through the line, he will have gained the required distance. Hence the terrible mass plays were the mainstay of the team on the offence. These plays were still strengthened by drawing back one of the heavy guards or tackles, and, with the additional weight and strength, directing a smashing blow at the weak spot on the opposing line. When once this weak spot was found, the majority of the plays were directed at this point. There was science and skill in these plays; but the advantage was nearly always with the team of weight and brute strength.

The spectator derived very slight enjoyment or benefit from this style of play. He perhaps caught a glimpse of the ball and then saw the hurling of the men together, piling-up, pulling and pushing. Such battering rams necessarily involved much danger; this point being especially strong in the eyes of the onlookers. Consequently, the game became somewhat uninteresting, and a party rose up in opposition to the way football was played. Some even went so far as to declare the game brutal. The movement gained strength year by year and at the close of the football season for 1905, the dissatisfaction had reached a climax. College professors, football enthusiasts, and news papers began to murmur strongly against the game; some wishing to see the game entirely abolished, on account of the brutality and the number of injuries.

In the midst of the criticism and confusion a number of representatives from the different colleges met to consider the situation. Finally a special committee was appointed to meet the committee on the old rules. The two committees amalgamated, and agreed upon the four following changes. The game should be made more open, mass plays should be abolished, unfair and unnecessarily rough plays should be eliminated,—provision being also made to insure a more stringent enforcement of the rules.

The committee easily destroyed the logic of the mass plays by making the distance to be

gained ten yards instead of five; and in conjunction with this rule it was made necessary that the side in possession of the ball must have at least six men on the line of scrimmage, and that neither of the five centre men could be called back to run with the ball unless he be back five yards from the scrimmage line, thus leaving the ends and the back field men in a position to do all the line plunging. Such men are usually lighter than the centre quintet, and can not involve so much danger when plunging through the line. Now the question arose, how it would be possible for the offensive team to gain ten yards on three downs. The system in the old style was a long punt, guarded by the rule that the side kicking the ball did not dare touch it until it had been touched by a player on the opposite side. There would be little advantage in such a game. Therefore the committee formed a rule making it anybody's ball as soon as it touches the ground. This makes the defensive team keep sufficient men in the rear in order to cover any quick "on side" kick. If they fail to do this there is constant danger of this on side kick, which may and can be recovered by swift ends, and result in a large gain. This rule weakens the defence because it is necessary that more than one man be kept some distance back of the scrimmage line. Here the committee scored one point in encouraging more open formations.

However, there is still another and greater privilege than the short punt, namely, the forward pass. This rule makes it possible for one forward pass to each scrimmage, so long as the pass is made by one of the men back of the line of scrimmage when the ball is put in play, and provided the ball does not pass the line of scrimmage within five yards on either side of the snapper back. The five centre men of course are not allowed to receive the ball on a forward pass. This play requires great skill, accuracy and hard work both on the part of the man passing the ball and the one receiving it, for there is no provision to keep a player on the opposing side from catching the ball or knocking the man down, in a legitimate way, trying to catch it. In case he has succeeded in getting the man out of the way so that the ball touches the ground before being touched by a player on either side, the ball goes to the opponents on the spot where the pass was made. This again keeps the players from rushing in and piling up, because the ball may simply be passed over their heads to some other player. Here is a new and a great field for the original work of the coaches, namely, to connect the forward pass with all sorts of fake plays and contrive new legitimate forward passes.

Other important features of the game as now played are the rules providing for foul play, unsportsmanlike conduct, unnecessary roughness, piling up, tripping, hurdling or tackling below the knees. Exception was made of the last point allowing the five centre men to tackle below the knees. Rules providing penalties for all the above offences have been made. These penalties vary from five yards to half the distance to the goal line; even disqualification, according to the nature of the foul committed. Another official has been added to the list making it possible to detect any breach of the rules. This second umpire has been dispensed with in most games this year. The argument is raised that by giving the official linesman the full power of an official, the second umpire is an unnecessary expense. There are many other rules providing for minor offences, which are scarcely necessary to mention.

The new rules have worked out with satisfaction, contrary to the prediction of many football enthusiasts. Every supporter of football pronounces the game as now played, as much more clean cut and sportsman-like than the old game. However, it is certain that the possibilities in one year's trial have not been exhausted. New fields of plays have been opened to the coaches, and the coach who was not afraid to burn midnight oil, studying how to form and operate the new rules, was the coach

to turn out a successful team. There seems scarcely a limit to the number of trick plays, some of which have been thought out and many of which will surprise the players as well as the spectators next season. The argument that the terrible spirit of fight which was so prominent in the old style of play would be set aside will not hold, because the new style of play has clearly demonstrated the fact that there is sufficient of this spirit left. The spirit of "kill him" has given away to the spirit of excitement which really makes the game more interesting and less dangerous. The weakening of the defence by the forward pass and on side kick, has made possible many open plays. This open style of play has won much praise from the spectator, since it has made it possible for him to follow the course of the ball. Many times the spectators are breathless because the plays are so cleanly executed and so unexpected as to take the other team entirely off their guard.

The argument that there is too much punting in the game can be easily answered. Heretofore the coach did not spend much time in developing a punter, and consequently when the new rules were put into effect many teams were without a punter. Most any football man can kick the ball but the rules this year require not a long distance punter but a punter who can use his "head," size up the situation at a cursory glance, and place his kicks so that they may be of the best advantage to his team. In view of this fact punting has become more scientific and varied than ever before. The drop kicker and the place kicker have risen above par for the simple reason that the nearer you get to the goal line the harder it becomes to score. The forward pass becomes more dangerous and the on-side kick can scarcely be worked at all. Therefore straight football must be used.

It might be suggested as a change that the required distance within the twenty five yard line be shortened to five instead of ten yards, or an extra down be allowed, not however to detract from the encouragement of drop-kicking and place-kicking. To my mind this rule would be very advisable because it becomes impossible to gain ten yards on three downs by straight football. The defence within the twenty five yard line becomes more concentrated as the distance over which the men are scattered decreases; consequently the men return to the old style of play of hammering the line. This change would have cleared away many of the drawn games, and clearly shown which was the better team.

The frequency of penalties at a critical time has prevented many a team from scoring. This is due to the fact that players become very much excited when near the goal line. The coaches will have to train their men to guard against causing any foul when near "striking" distance of the goal. If football means anything to the individual man, it is the developing of this faculty of self-control when under great excitement and pressure.

Football proves less dangerous under the new rules: the deaths and injuries this year have been reduced about one-third less than during the 1905 season. According to the "Chicago Tribune" eleven players were killed, one hundred and four injured in this country during the season of 1906. During the season of 1905 there were eighteen players killed and one hundred and fifty nine injured. The decrease in casualties is especially marked among high school players. In the season of 1905 eleven high school players were killed and forty-seven injured, while in the season just closed seven were killed and twenty five injured.

In conclusion we can safely say that the game as now played is almost universally voted by the spectators to be far superior to the old line-bucking style. The merits of the new game are instantly understood by the onlooker. To begin with, everybody can see the ball all the time. The scrimmage lines are farther apart; there are more spectacular runs; there is fre-

quent kicking of the ball and there are larger elements of chance. Players are not injured so often now as in former years. The old stupid style of piling up of the twenty two men has vanished entirely. Brute strength has given way to quickness, and the best of judgment of the players. It became evident last year that if football was to be tolerated as a college sport it would have to undergo a change. It was dangerous for the players, tiresome for the spectators, and demoralizing to the College spirit because it put a premium on mere "beef" and took little account of dexterity. The football experts who, with great pains, revised the rules, did a good piece of work. They are entitled to the credit of preserving this most important of college games.

JAMES A. ELLIS, '07.

CHE SARA, SARA

CHAPTER I.

The score stood 0-0. "16,-23, 164,-78."

As the quarter-back of the Surcliffe team repeated this signal a deep silence fell over the spectators; for was it not the signal for Frank Raymond through the line, and was not Raymond the only man to gain when everyone else failed? The play was off, he broke through line and was free—but that half-back had him. No—he missed him. The quarter-back—ah, Frank easily dodged him and now with no one in his path he ran the full length of the field for a touchdown. The Surcliffe men on the grand-stand were in a frenzy of delight for now the game was over and their team had won. His school-mates rushed on the field and bore him off on their shoulders. But in their excitement they did not see the pretty girl on the grand-stand proudly toss the colors, nor did they see Raymond wave his head-guard in reply. They were swarming about him shouting and singing the good old college songs never failing to end with three cheers for Raymond. But his mind was not with them. His thoughts had wandered off the field toward the gate and then to a home on Kidge Avenue. Of course I need not tell you the subject of his thoughts. The toss of that penant meant more to him than winning this all important game for his college. He had won a greater victory, he knew and was impatiently awaiting the hour when he could claim his prize. He felt now as though that very look meant capitulation. Raymond had loved Miss Malcom ever since the day he became acquainted with her, three years before, but it was not until now that he felt safe to tell her of his love. He knew that he would never be able to bear a refusal from her and yet, what had he ever done to merit his taking such a step. But that night was to be the reception; until then—he must wait.

CHAPTER II.

THE RECEPTION

The guests were beginning to arrive. There was "Shorty" Phillips and Charlie Harris and many others who had taken part in the game. All were pleased with their success and were now being showered with praises.

As Raymond entered with Miss Malcom a great shout rent the air and at some one's suggestion three "Rah Raymond's" resounded through the hall. The man who led this cheer was "Kid" Boothby. During the afternoon he had watched the game with great interest and his only grief was that he could not be in it, helping his team to victory. But "Kid" was not the sort of a boy that makes football material. He was, as his name implies, a mere baby compared with the giants of the gridiron. Although not a star in athletics, he was a genius in the class-room. When "Kidder" failed to answer a question all shook their heads for no one dared attempt it after he had failed.

The dance was nearly over. All had enjoyed themselves immensely. Boothby glanced at his program—Miss Malcom was to be his part-

ner for the next waltz. When the orchestra began to play he strolled over to where she stood and they were soon gliding merrily over the floor. At first the conversation lagged. Miss Malcom was still thinking of the game and Boothby after having exhausted his vocabulary commenting on the weather was trying hard to think of something else to say. Gradually the conversation drifted to college and college work. Now Boothby felt more at home and began to speak more freely and when she asked him several questions in philosophy he was in his element. He knew the subject so well that Miss Malcom became very much interested and when the dance was finished she said, "Oh, I'm so sorry this dance is over, but Mr. Boothby won't you call some evening? I should so much enjoy hearing your opinion on that subject. Boothby was stunned—Miss Malcom—the belle of the town—inviting him—he—"Kid" Boothby to call on her—yes it was true. He stammered his thanks, said he would be pleased to and shuffled away in a very ungraceful manner indeed.

It was many weeks before he summoned up enough courage to make the call and then he came very near turning back even after he had touched the bell. But Miss Malcom's welcome was hearty and her manner so pleasing that he soon forgot his surroundings and couldn't remember how it felt to be embarrassed. The time passed very rapidly that evening and when he left he readily promised to call again. He did visit her again, in fact his visits became very frequent. Meanwhile Raymond never considered him a dangerous rival,—he only considered him as a joke. One evening Boothby while walking with Miss Malcom heard for the first time her idea of football. She said she thought everyone should play the game. "Do you know," she remarked, "I believe that every man, if he can do it should play football. I came from an old family of fighters and I think it is every man's duty to fight for the glory of his college on the gridiron." Was that meant for him? Boothby didn't know but it increased his desire to become a football player—to do something for his college.

CHAPTER III.

IN TRAINING

"What in thunder is that 'ere kid doin' anyhow? Looks like he's crazy—if that 'ere's what they call football—well if yer ever catch me doin' it just let the daylight through me—cause I's dead bug-house then." These words were spoken by a cowboy to his companions who were watching the antics of a boy back of the large barn.

"Whoop-e-thar 'e go-by gum watch 'im hug that air bag—well sir, if his young mind hain't pinched then I don't know nothin' er-bout lunertics."

The subject of this conversation was no other than "Kid" Boothby. After school closed he had gone west to visit his uncle who owned a large ranch in Colorado—and since his arrival he had been constantly busy, either working in the fields or practicing back of the barn—getting his muscles in trim for the following football season. In the beginning it seemed hard but gradually he became accustomed to it and he was well pleased with his progress. His muscles though slim, were tough and his "mind" was fine. He was going to be a football player.

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE GRIDIRON

"Jekins I'd like to have a suit. I'm going to try a little football this year."

"What's this, kid," answered Jenkins, the Surcliffe trainer, "you goin' to try for the team? Well,—a—yes now that I look at you I see yer might make—a—well an assistant water carrier. Just then the coach walked into the field house.

"Mr. Carson, this gentleman wants a suit—him!—shall I give it to him." "Ha, ha—yes—I may need him to keep the weeds off the field. But say boy, you're not as soft as I thought you to

be—those muscles—ah, I may use you yet. Don't get disgusted—I'll try you." But these remarks were encouraging compared to the insults he was forced to bear on the field. True, he made a fine showing in the scrimmage for he always made a sure catch and his tackling was perfect, but his size made him the subject of all the jokes at the practices.

The team was very successful this season. Raymond was captain and was playing a fine game. But Boothby was never given a show—once he was appointed linesman and another time he was ordered into the game just as time was called—more than that he had never done. His visits to the Malcom home were less frequent. At one game when standing on the side lines he glanced up to the place where she sat—just then she looked at him but turned her head with a smile of scorn. Outwardly he smiled but in his heart he determined to make her take that back.

The time for the great game with Stanford, their rival, was now approaching. The men were in fine condition and as the time drew near their spirits rose for they were confident of victory. The day dawned bright and clear, an ideal day for football. Anxiety was felt on both sides for both teams had been playing well this season and it was difficult to tell which was really the better. The benches were filled with the supporters of both teams and as the men ran on the field cheer after cheer echoed through the large amphitheatre. And now the game had commenced. Surcliffe received the kick and Fulton advanced the ball twenty yards.

The twenty three was given. Frank took the ball but was thrown for loss. This caused great excitement. It now seemed as though the score would be close.

Both teams rushed up and down the field neither being able to gain much ground and at the end of the first half neither team had scored but it was evident that during the latter part of the half Stanford was slightly in the lead. During the second half the opponents were dangerously near Surcliffe's goal twice, but they were forced to give up the ball. Then the opponents made some changes in their team. They had saved their best men until last and now they were rapidly approaching Surcliffe's goal. Stanford lined up for their invincible tandem. It tore a great breach in the line knocking the men to right and left. At first, it seemed as though they would score, but Jimmy Farland, the crack end soon brought his man to the ground. There was a pile-up and when all arose Farland lay unconscious on the field. He was seriously injured and was forced to quit the game.

Five minutes to play—Stanford within twenty yards of the goal and gaining steadily and Jimmy Farland out of the game. The situation was a serious one.

"Here you "Kid," shouted Corson, "Get into the game and hit them hard, throw them, kill them—anything to keep them from scoring."

Boothby adjusted his head-guard and ran into position. For a while they held the Stanford men but again the tandem and this time the full-back was free. He passed every man and all thought he would surely score. But they had not reckoned on the "Kid." He was after him with a dash—a silence fell over the on lookers—a dive—he had him—caught him on the one yard line and saved the day for just then time was called. But Boothby did not get up. When they picked him up he was unconscious. "With a hard fight he will recover," this was the Doctor's only word of comfort.

It was a hard fight but those weary days of convalescence were cheered by the frequent arrival of roses and little notes. And Raymond was with him a great deal. They became fast friends. For was not Raymond his captain? And had not Boothby saved the team in a moment of danger? The winter passed pleasantly for both. Quite frequently they could be seen mounting the steps of the home on Ridge Avenue together.

Now their school days are over and they part on their respective ways to play the game of life. Frank's father was wealthy and had retired from business; on the other hand, Boothby was an orphan and was obliged to begin work at once. They soon forgot each other. "He was only an unimportant kid anyway. Why I really believe he thought Helen liked him," and Raymond sneeringly put him from his mind; and Boothby was so busy that he soon forgot all about Raymond.

CHAPTER V.

THE BATTLE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE STRONG.

The country was on the verge of a war with Spain. The President called for volunteers and they flocked in from all sides. Among those who enlisted was Raymond. Since he left school he had done nothing—always restless and unsettled he decided to enlist. His parents thought it for the best and Miss Malcom, although she felt badly about it at first, thought it was his duty and that he might get to work afterwards—she detested idle men. He was sent to the Philippines and took part in many of the battles there. He was promoted several times as a reward for his bravery and at the end of his time he was a lieutenant. He enlisted again and soon after was sent to the southern part of the island to head an expedition against the Moros. He arrived there, at once began an active campaign against the natives and after a few skirmishes subdued them and they fled to the mountains.

Everything was quiet now and he was ordered to return to Manila and then to China and home. On the third of August his successor was to arrive. When the boat drew into the harbor he went to the shore to meet him and who else strolled up the beach but "Kid" Boothby—now Colonel George Boothby. Their meeting was very cordial and they at once repaired to the block house. Here they talked over the days past. Boothby had not succeeded in business, and as a last resort enlisted. He served in Cuba and his great shrewdness and bravery won for him the rank of Colonel. After the war he returned to the United States. He visited his college town and of course saw Miss Malcom very often. He had a two weeks leave of absence and spent it very pleasantly there among his old environments and friends. During the past year he had thought a great deal about Miss Malcom and hoped, although he thought in vain, that some day he could tell her of his love and make her his wife. "But I—Kid that I am—Why do I waste my time thinking of such an impossible thing," and with that he would try, but never succeed, to put the question from his mind. On his return to duty he was sent to the Philippines to succeed Raymond. A feeling of jealousy overtook him but he soon conquered it. "Now look here kid, this won't do—why you're only a runt and the idea of you trying to win the hand of Helen Malcom—you're as simple as ever—and besides Raymond deserves her so let it drop." But drop it he did not. He could not put it from his mind. One evening as he lay in his berth some evil spirit seemed to tell him that now would be the time to clear the way forever, but no he was honorable—he was at least a man.

Raymond did not leave at once. Things were quiet and he wanted to hear more concerning Miss Malcom. In his frank way Boothby had told him all concerning his visit to her home and Raymond was suspicious. He wanted to question Boothby and learn the real situation.

"Say 'Kid.' I'm not going back right off. Tell you—we'll go fishing in the morning, up the Tyaki—fish galore and plenty of fun. We'll just have a jolly farewell party."

Boothby hesitated. Would it be neglecting his duties to go on this pleasure trip?

"Come on—what's up—got cold feet? Why who'll ever know it?" And he consented.

The next day they started up the stream. The day was fine and their luck good, but about noon a storm began to approach from the north. At first they did not notice it, for it came on so

quickly that they were unable to get to camp and so took shelter in the brush. All afternoon the storm raged and that night they built a rude shelter in the forest and lay down to sleep. About midnight they were awakened by a loud shout and found that they were surrounded by a band of Moros. They determined to put up a hard fight. Raymond was struck by a boomerang in the early part of the fight but Boothby had learned how to use his gun while in the west and proved to be a more dangerous fighter. However the odds against him were too great and he was finally captured. He was carried to the mountains, but all along the journey he was planning for his escape. That night when all was still, he crept from his tent and made for the brush. A sentry raised his spear but Boothby threw his heavy pistol at him and fortunately it hit him on the head and stunned him. He then made his escape and after a hard journey arrived at the camp. He at once led his army against the enemy. On the way the body of Raymond was recovered and buried. When the camp of the enemy was located he divided his men into four divisions. Two regiments were sent to flank them on either side. In the rear he placed a regiment of infantry with four field pieces and then he at the head of the Cavalry charged into the camp and drove the enemy into his trap. A tremendous cross fire was poured on them and the slaughter was terrible. Boothby fought like a fiend. He charged into the swamp and was fighting desperately when a sharp shooter singled him out and hit him with an arrow. The battle was won however and he was brought back to camp. The wound sent him to the hospital at Manila, but he soon recovered and was sent home. As the long ocean voyage was rough he became very ill. When the vessel arrived at New York he was immediately sent to the hospital for his condition had become serious.

For many days he battled with the fever and had it not been for his strong constitution would certainly have died. At last when he overcame the delirium a vase of beautiful roses greeted him. An American flag was draped around the vase and a note deftly hid in the folds. He endeavored to reach it but the nurse entered the room and saw him sitting up. She reprimanded him sharply but after much pleading gave him the note. It was from Helen. She was staying with her aunt in New York and had read of his being wounded and all about his bravery in the field.

Every mail brought a note of sympathy and inquiry and every day the messenger brought a box of flowers to the hospital. But one day the time when the flowers usually arrived the nurse entered the room and told him that a lady was coming to see him. She set the room in order and a few minutes later the visitor entered the room. The meeting was more than that of friends. Both seemed to understand without speaking.

"But you know I'd never be a football player and I can't see how you can care for me."

"Well I believe I have changed my mind since then and—you understand, don't you?"

"Yes—I know" he replied.

W. S. LONG, '09.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

Feudalism with its untaxed lords, its retainers, its privileges and exemptions has made war upon the aspiring spirit of humanity and fallen centuries ago but its spirit still walks the earth, haunts our great institutions of learning, even in this the nineteenth century.

Feudalism in mediaeval times and the college fraternity of our present time are institutions seemingly very remote and yet when we examine them closely we find a striking similarity between them, especially in two phases. First, feudalism has a clannish tendency; so has the fraternity, especially in the small col-

leges; second, feudalism was undemocratic so is the college fraternity. In feudalism there was a regular gradation of human society from the most powerful noble, with his power to tax and to escape taxation down to the humblest peasant wearing wooden shoes. Each estate was practically an independent unit defying the power of the government, jealous of every other feudal estate. In short we have a number of small families in one large family.

Not unlike is the college fraternity. In a small college from one hundred to say four hundred students we find anywhere from six to twelve fraternities, each one trying to hold the balance of power outvieing one another in social standing, oftentimes defying the disciplinary power of the school.

Whilst we believe Jefferson's idea of Democracy is Utopian and idealistic; whilst we believe that social classes have always existed and they will continue to exist for all time to come we believe that in our colleges where the object is the development of the man, not only the intellectual powers but also the heart powers, for a broad sympathetic view of life. Right in our colleges where this spirit should be encouraged and nurtured here it has become the dimmest of dreams, a mirage upon the horizon of hope.

For one hundred years democracy has been dominant in our government and the world is no more convinced of its benefits than it was in the beginning. Leaders of democracy must give an excuse for its existence.

The idea of fraternity influence is well illustrated in a young man by the name of Brown, a large, strong lanky fellow, who left his home in one of the Rocky mountain states to enter an Eastern University. The parting advice from his mother was "not to become a gentleman."

Brown happened to make the thirteenth football squad. His tower of strength, his wonderful line-bucking brought him up to the third squad. His ability as an athlete was unquestioned. It was not an uncommon thing to see Brown plough through the first team for large gains during practice. However, in spite of his ability and strength he was never given a place on the first team—why? College politics, "Who is this fellow anyway," the coach asked. "He is a fellow by the name of Brown from the Rockies," replied a brother "Delt."

It was the evening before the Yale—Harvard game. The Coach called the line-up as follows. "Stan" Holmes, great-great-grand son of the poet, Don Emerson of philosopher fame, "Fatty" Marley member of the "Delts" and so on every player a member of a fraternity and his name adorned with an empty title.

The game was called and at the end of the first half the score 6-0 in favor of Yale with the right guard unable to play. The Coach scanned the line of "subs." Yells for Brown rang out from the Bleachers. But who is this man Brown anyway—not a frat man—not a title only a husky "guy" from the Rockies. We cannot; we dare not play this man, better lose the game than sacrifice the fair name of Har-v-u-d. At this point some one yelled play Brown from Brownville—no empty name any more, the man had a title. Brown went into the game and Harvard scored a victory. This man was carried off the field, joined a "frat," bought a bulldog, wore a hat with loud ribbons over the band, sold his clothes at one of those shops with three balls for an advertisement and bought others. The father at the end of the boy's Sophomore was compelled to mortgage the farm to keep the boy at Har-v-u-d. The parental advice, the sacrifices at home were all forgotten.

Alas, why this change? Scholarship no longer the goal but to be just a jolly good fellow, popular among the boys that's all. Ah! we have too many Browns to-day. Where are the old classic traditions that were in days that are gone?

Is scholarship still the end of a college education we ask or is it to borrow full dress suits, and attend full dress affairs? In a report given

by a committee appointed by the late President Harper of Chicago University, obtaining statistics as it did from smaller colleges and secondary schools from three points of view: (a) the college presidents; (b) the student-body; (c) the faculty prove conclusively that the fraternities are detrimental to the educational development.

The committee maintain that they break up literary societies and furthermore they divide schools into small cliques, bring into the school the worst kind of politics and morals.

They were detrimental to the student himself positively in that they hurt his mind and character. They cause a decline in school interest and in the preparation of school work. A spirit of indifference to consequences and an air of superiority seems to follow. They are an injury to the student in that they prevent him from doing things that he might otherwise do if he were a loyal member of a single united spirited school. The elect, the strong in character, owe all that they have to lift up the level of the masses. The students who need the refining influence of boys coming from good homes are not wanted in the fraternity. Hence they defeat their own purpose. The sick who need the physician do not get even a chance to smell at the so called fraternity bottle.

The grievances of many an over-modest green freshman are made unbearable by the institutions which are supposed to be remedies and cure-alls for the bashful and over modest student.

The committee in question has given us perhaps some of the most objectionable features of the fraternities but on the other hand has failed to tell us of the advantages derived from affiliating with such organization.

First they can be made very helpful to the individual student as well as the school at large. In many of our fraternities literary programs are rendered, thus giving members training in debating, oratory, public speaking. Being small in point of membership, in each fraternity the work is more intensive than it could be in a college having two literary societies to every hundred students.

Furthermore the boy who is sought for and affiliates himself with a "frat" finds in it a sort of a home, upper classmen to whom he looks for protection and admonition. Lastly they increase school spirit. Each fraternity is a distinct unit possessing faithfulness and loyalty and consequently adds its influence to one united whole.

On the other hand when we take a look into a small college in which fraternities hold sway we find the standards they set up are different from, if not opposed to the standards ideally set up by the school. All are organized on a social basis. The faithful students that neither dance, smoke, or dress well are not wanted. The fraternities are filled with sons and daughters of the wealthy to whom life seems only an idle dream and the world a large playhouse.

On the whole we think the evil influences of the fraternity in a small college far outweigh the good and if they were placed in the balance would be found wanting in nearly every case. As a closing remark let me suggest the following: "No castes, no secret societies, no privileged classes in the schools; but the schools and every feature of them, 'of the people and by the people.'"

JOHN CALVIN MYERS, '07.

TWO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DRAMATISTS

The eighteenth century marks in the history of English literature an era of great and rapid changes. It marks the transition from the intellectual and artificial productions of the preceding age to the beginnings of the modern English literature. All English society was infused by a new religious faith and enthusiasm due to the rise and spread of Methodism. An increasing sense of the brotherhood of man pervaded human society, and the awakening of

a spirit of tenderness, of pity and of compassion was prevalent. A deeper sympathy with human nature began to assert itself with a new earnestness. The movement was reflected in literature, and, instead of the critical and intellectual merely, we find represented the aspirations of man, his passions and his weaknesses, which modern literature ever seeks to portray.

English literature needed some new element to enliven its refined and conservative character. It had been producing naught but the sonorous sentences of Johnson, the classic verses of Grey, and the deep philosophy of Burke. It found reaction, however, in the genius which began to manifest itself in Ireland and which bade fair to influence all English literature. Though the Irish sacrificed their own language they gained in putting their poetic aspirations, their thoughts and their national characteristics into a language that is rapidly becoming universal. Ireland's great representative of poetic and literary ability in the eighteenth century was Oliver Goldsmith, whose works overflow with the that genial good nature, ready wit, and sympathetic good humor ever typical of the Irish and later in that other genius we may class as the Burns of Ireland, Thomas Moore, whose lyrics of his home-land are known and loved by all the world.

The English drama prior to this period was on the decline. It is true that the revival of the Shakesperian drama under the management of David Garrick held the English stage. But since the time of Shakespeare no acknowledged dramatist has succeeded in this greatest of literary arts. As literature in every phase had undergone changes both in material and in style, so the drama had found new life and distinction in the eighteenth century. Tragedy, it is true, was seldom attempted, and yet more seldom succeeded; but comedy in this age reached its zenith. The influence of the Irish element in literature was most apparent in the comedy and the brilliancy of the Irish wit, the passionate tendency of his soul, contributed in the making of such comedy as the world has never heard. Foremost among the producers of this comedy we record the names of Oliver Goldsmith and of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Ireland claims the distinction of the birth of these two men of genius. Goldsmith was born in Pallas in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-eight and Sheridan in Dublin in the year seventeen hundred and fifty one. Both men were distinctly Irish in nature and in disposition. Goldsmith was the son of a poor clergyman whose family is said to have handed down virtue and poverty from generation to generation, and according to their own accounts, whose hearts were in the right place, but whose heads seemd to be doing anything but what they ought. Oliver faithfully inherited the virtues and weaknesses of his race. Sheridan, however, boasted of a home of genius, his father being distinguished as an actor, a teacher, and an author. His mother was the author of several plays and was a woman of intellect. As boys, neither of these men showed signs of the genius that marked their after life. The early instructor of Goldsmith acknowledged him one of the dullest boys she had ever dealt with, and the mother of Sheridan in securing a tutor for him asserted that never before had she met with another such an impenetrable dunce.

Goldsmith and Sheridan were widely different in character and circumstances of life. Goldsmith was generous of nature, loving in disposition, simple and pure in heart, whose life was filled with prophetic blunders and weaknesses which only make us love him the more. Moreover, his life was one long struggle with class-distinction, with poverty and temptation, and with literary humiliation. He was an historian as well as a poet and a dramatist. Sheridan was the leader of an age of excitement. Success crowned him in every path. Grace of manner, charm of voice, fluency of language, brilliancy of sarcasm, wit and humor made him the delight of every audience. He was a politician of the highest rank, and his life was as full of successes as Goldsmith's was of failures. Weakness of character and recklessness of conduct, however, filled his last days with disgrace.

Although Goldsmith was twenty-three years the senior of Sheridan, yet the four great plays by which these men are known appeared in the same decade. The first representative of the new comedy which embodies a reaction from the sentimental school, in which minor dramatists in portraying gentlemen forgot to make

them men, was "The Good Natured Man" by Oliver Goldsmith. To this work was given all the freshness of spirit and newness of thought and expression which characterized the eighteenth century drama. And because of these very qualities the heart of Goldsmith was filled with misgivings when it first appeared upon the English stage. The prologue, written by Johnson was solemn enough, and was delivered in a lugubrious tone fit for the ghost of Hamlet. The play, however, was greeted both with applause and disapprobation. The fourth act, in which the character of "Croaker" was so well represented, saved the comedy and called forth thunders of applause. Goldsmith was disappointed in the reception of the drama, and when alone with his friend Johnson, he gave way to an almost childlike burst of grief and swore never to write again. But the genial nature of Goldsmith was not long oppressed by this hint of failure, and five years later, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy three, appeared a comedy, the success of which has never since been doubted. This comedy was first known as "The Mistakes of a Night," but was afterwards given that well known title—"She Stoops to Conquer." All the brilliant wit and the goodnatured humor of the soul of Goldsmith was poured into this greatest production of his pen. While working upon it he writes to a friend that he has been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh. And truly success has crowned the effort, for from the first has this comedy held the stage and the world has been laughing in response to the ready wit of Goldsmith. The critics of the day were apprehensive of a total failure. Based as it was upon a simple ludicrous incident in the life of the author it had but little hope of success. Mistaking the house of a gentleman of fortune for an inn, he made himself very much at home, treating his supposed landlord and lady with condensation. In the morning to his chagrin he learned his mistake to the ultimate enjoyment of his host. Goldsmith's broad sympathy with human nature in the representation of such immortal characters as Tony Lumpkin and his mother arose a like sympathy in the hearts of his hearers. Johnson says of "She stoops to conquer," "I know of no comedy for many years that has so much exhilarated an audience, that has answered so much the great end of comedy." The time was long, before the contemporaries of Goldsmith appreciated his dro lery and unselfishness, for they had not been educated up to that type of Irishman that with an artistic love of fun is ever ready to promote the gayety of nations, by sacrificing itself to the interests of laughter.

However, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-five the new comedy found a counterpart in the genius of Sheridan and a most delightful comedy, "The Rivals" appeared. Sheridan had moved with his parents to the city of Bath, a famous pleasure resort, where he met and fell in love with Miss Linley, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a composer. At the early age of sixteen she was surrounded by many admirers. Among these men were Halhed, the poetic partner of Sheridan and Sheridan's brother Charles and many prominent men of the day—not least among them was a Mr. Mathews, a man of great wealth but of doubtful character. The students of Oxford named the beautiful Miss Linley, the divine St. Cecelia and one among them struck her fancy. This was the youthful Richard Sheridan with whom she finally eloped. They fled to France where they were married. They were pursued by her father who overtook them and brought the bride back to England. Sheridan came back also to brave an exasperated father, fight two duels with his last rival, Mathews, and finally married her according to the English ceremony with the consent of all parties concerned. He then turned his mind to literary pursuits and this experience in his life resulted in that pleasing and brilliant comedy, "The Rivals."

This was followed in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-seven by the last and possibly the greatest of these four great comedies, "The School for Scandal," the best known of Sheridan's works in which he reached the height of his fame as a dramatist. "The School for Scandal," was in purpose, to display the hypocrisies and follies of the contemporary life. It, as well as the Rivals was successful from the first because of its brilliancy of wit, its fitness of character, its touches of satire and its delicacy of illusion. The influence of these qualities was to give to the world productions among the best in literature. The characteristic tenderness, geniality, and whole-souled human sympathy of the Irish gave greater breadth to the scope of the English Drama. And the movement in modern times is carried on in Ireland by such prominent writers as Charles Barnard Shaw and William Butler Yeats—who will make immortal the comedy as begun in the eighteenth century by Oliver Goldsmith and Richard Bimsley Sheridan.

EVA MAY THOMPSON, '08.