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## Kenyon Collegian - October 26, 1906

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# The Kenyon Collegian.

Vol. XXXIII.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

No. 3.

## The Kenyon Collegian.

Published Every Other Friday of the Collegiate Year by the Students of Kenyon College.

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It is to be doubted if anything has been done in recent years that will bring the potent question of hazing to a calm, serious, and substantial discussion, as the founding of the contest in prize speaking by Mr. Wm.

**Hazing.** P. Elliott of the Class of 1870.

The step is a wise one and is to be commended in highest terms. As the donor stated in his letter, announcing the inauguration of the contest, there certainly must be something to hazing. That there certainly is two sides of the question is evidenced by the wide discussion prevalent all over the country concerning just such college customs as are traditional here at Kenyon.

The discussion of the question of hazing is bound to be one in which prejudice and partiality appear. Different men consider the question from different points of view. The Sophomore is very liable to throw calm consideration aside in his loyalty to second year traditions. Even the Junior is more or less influenced by the remembrances of his Freshman days. While the Senior is not so far removed from the other

classes, it is true that he looks upon college and college customs from a different standpoint than those who are to remain for a year or more in college. He is tempered somewhat by the thought that he will be called upon before long to judge questions from a wider point of view.

The idea that a full and free discussion be the case in the coming contest is one that will bear good fruit. That hazing is neither wholly bad nor wholly good is, we believe, a recognized fact. It is of course a personal opinion, but we are convinced that a happy medium is reached here at Kenyon. Nevertheless there are undoubtedly some bad features in our hazing. In the discussion of this all important question, it is to be hoped that prejudice and personalities may be thrown aside and that the question be considered in all its details, either making for good or for bad.

What the result will be is not to be prophesied. That the men of Kenyon are broad enough and large enough to recognize right from wrong and govern themselves accordingly is a decided question. If the discussion shows us that we have been or are in the wrong in certain particulars, let us acknowledge it, and, what is more, let us right the wrong.

THE Philomathesian and Nu Pi Kappa Societies have again thrown open the arena of debate, oratory and discussion. The early resumption of literary activities is reassuring.

**Literary Activities** Last Commencement Week, informal meetings of the two above mentioned societies were held and in them the undergraduates re-

ceived some idea of what older men thought of the influence of these exercises. That both societies can be made important features of our college life has been demonstrated. Last year Kenyon entered the field of intercollegiate debating in a debate with Wooster. A good start was made and considerable interest aroused.

The Wooster Voice has already discussed the question of a Kenyon debate. Wooster is very

anxious to meet Kenyon again and agitation toward that end has already commenced. There is no good and sufficient reason why we should not continue our endeavors along these lines. It is a branch of college activity for which Kenyon is more adapted than any other. It is a field in which success can be ours and in which the name of Kenyon may be honored with constant victory.

To achieve anything in outside debate every one who is able must take a hearty interest in the Literary Societies. There is a probability that the 22nd of February Celebration will be revived this year. A public contest will be held in December for the Elliott prizes. Philo and Nu Pi Kappa will have regular weekly meetings. Every opportunity is offered for the development of a pertinent literary atmosphere.

While considering the question of literary activity, it might be well to call the attention of the men of Kenyon to the lack of support of the COLLEGIAN. Many subscriptions have been received, but a great many more must be forthcoming before the paper can be put upon a paying basis.

#### THE CLASS OF 1856.

In 1856, July 30, ten young men were graduated from the Kenyon College, then known as the "Star of the West." It had been an institution largely patronized by southern families for the education of their sons. Exciting political events of the country necessarily entailed southern patronage.

The Kenyon College Class of '56 was as the last of the "Old Regime," when intellectual culture assumed the province of more modern athletic education.

This Class was composed of Dr. D. D. Benedict, Norwalk, O.; George T. Grossman, of Cleveland, O.; G. T. Dawson, Lancaster, Pa.; R. S. Ganter, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; J. H. Hamilton, Covington, Ky.; J. M. James, Cincinnati, O.; James T. Sterling, Toledo, O.; Fred D. Tunnard and Will H. Tunnard, of Baton Rouge, La.

These young men held constant communication with each other until the opening of the Civil War. Out of the ten, seven entered the two armies, four in the Federal and three in the Confederate and not one was killed.

D. D. Benedict was a surgeon, R. S. Ganter, a chaplain, George T. Chapman, private secretary to Edwin M. Stanton, who was Lincoln's Secretary of War; J. T. Sterling, Colonel of an Ohio regiment; Fred D. Tunnard and Will H. Tunnard privates, Third Louisiana Infantry.

These two last regiments held the key to the situation at the memorable victory of Vicksburg, and suffered the brunt in that desperate conflict.

Following the war the members of the Class took up their interrupted intercourse through Dr. D. D. Benedict. Then R. S. Ganter dropped from the circle, an Episcopal minister. He was followed by T. M. James, of Kansas City, a lawyer and Claim Agent of the present Kansas City Southern; next followed James T. Sterling, once treasurer of Detroit, and a resident of Toledo, O.; Dr. D. D. Benedict was the next victim of the grim reaper, an eminent practitioner and wealthy citizen, of Norwalk, Ohio; George T. Chapman, lawyer, senator, and eminent citizen succumbed last July.

There are five survivors of the Class of 1856, today after fifty years since graduation; J. E. Hamilton, U. S. Consul at Cornwall, Ont., Canada; Oren S. Penny, a civil engineer in Louisiana; G. F. Dawson, of Maitland, Fla.; Fred D. Tunnard, in business in Baton Rouge, La.; and Will H. Tunnard of Shreveport, La., now at Irma, the latter a professional editorial correspondent of the Louisiana Press Association, and ex-major general Louisiana Division United Confederate Veterans. It will be noted that the survivors are all residents of southern states at present, although not one of them is a southern born native. They have interchanged letters constantly—are over 70 years of age, save Penny and Will Tunnard, who are close to three-score and ten years.

Every member of the Kenyon College Class of '56 has attained more or less prominence in the several callings. They embrace preacher, doctor, lawyer, planter, politician, civil engineer, and the five survivors of that class of '56 are still hale and hearty, old men proud of their life record, unique as a Class and still in constant touch and communication through General Will H. Tunnard, of Irma, La.; on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of this life long friendship. The Kenyon College Class of '56 is a memorable one for longevity.

The history of the Class sounds like a romance and has never been equalled in collegiate history, and is a notable example of a life-long friendship carried through trying times and kept bright and untarnished for a period of fifty years.

Shreveport (La.) Journal.

## FOOT-BALL.

## OBERLIN, 0.

## KENYON, 0.

The tie game was the result of a hard fought contest. The teams were nearly evenly matched in weight, although Oberlin had a slight advantage. In spite of the fact that this was Kenyon's first game she played the Oberlin team to a standstill. Kenyon's weakest point was fumbling and if the ball had not been fumbled at some of the critical points, Kenyon would have undoubtedly scored. Kenyon was especially strong on the defensive. Twice Oberlin got the ball within the five yard line, but could not push it over. Oberlin at no time during the game was able to make substantial gains through Kenyon's line. The only play that they worked to advantage was the forward pass, which scarcely failed to give them less than five yards at any time.

In the first half Kenyon kicked off to Oberlin. The ball was caught behind the goal line and there touched down by an Oberlin man. Oberlin then punted out from the twenty-five yard line. Kenyon got the ball and started on a march to the goal, but a costly fumble gave Oberlin the ball. Oberlin, not being able to make their yards, punted. Again Kenyon got the ball. Coolidge made an end run for about twenty yards, and with a succession of rapid plays Kenyon got the ball down to Oberlin's twelve yard line. Here Kenyon again lost the ball on a fumble and Oberlin punted out of danger. For the remainder of the half neither side did much, the ball being in Oberlin's territory most of the time.

In the second half Kenyon received the kick-off. In this half Kenyon tried her forward pass and short kicks but none of them worked very successfully. At one time, the Oberlin team, with a succession of forward passes, carried the pig-skin within two yards of Kenyon's goal. Here Kenyon played the most spectacular part of the game, holding Oberlin for downs. The ball was then punted out of danger. This series of plays was duplicated again a few minutes later and Kenyon again held and then punted. Time was called with the ball in Oberlin's possession in her own territory.

York, who was playing end, left the game in the beginning of the second half on account of a dislocated shoulder. Burton, Oberlin's center, had his collar bone broken and was replaced by Wolfe.

The game on the whole was clean. The officials were extremely poor, playing part of Oberlin's game and giving them the question of every doubt. With the exception of fumbling the

Kenyon play was much snappier and more clean cut than that of Oberlin.

The line-up:

OBERLIN, 0	KENYON, 0.
Searle, Fulton	L. E. York, Southworth
Kent	L. T. Southworth, Sapp
Doorshuch	L. G. Dun
Durton, Wolfe	C. Sanford
Carr	R. G. Dooman
Ferris	R. T. Bacon
Bradley	R. E. Childs
Most	Q. B. Coolidge
Morrison	L. H. Cunningham
Williams, Bird	R. H. Clarke (capt.)
Houser (capt.)	F. B. Brigman

## CASE, 17.

## KENYON, 0.

On Saturday, Oct. 20, Kenyon met the first defeat of the season in foot-ball. The team representing the Case School of Applied Science was too heavy for the plucky Kenyonites and won by a score of 17 to 0. That score does not indicate the relative strength of the teams as eleven of the seventeen points were accumulated in the last four minutes of play. One touchdown and goal resulted at the end of nineteen minutes of play of the first half. During the remainder of playing time, Case could not cross the goal line of her determined and daring opponent. The additional eleven points were Case's because the break in foot-ball luck went her way. One, the result of a forward pass that was not properly or safely handled and the other failure to properly handle a punt.

Too much praise cannot be given the Kenyon players. Outweighed ten or more pounds per man, they played with a dash and determination that would have done credit to players of greater age and experience. In the second period of play Case gained first down but three times and it was evident to all that the wearers of the brown and white were not in as good condition, physically, as their lighter opponents. Individual mention is not permissible in such limited space. Each man played to his limit and yet but one substitution was made in the Kenyon line-up, Cureton replacing Dooman at guard when the latter received a slight bruise at the seventh cervical vertebra. Case played fifteen men.

The conditions would have been ideal had the wind been less strong. The air was crisp enough for the players and not too cold for the spectators.

The game was replete with trick plays of all sorts. The forward pass was tried twice by Case and once by Kenyon, each time failing.

The short kick was used rather frequently by both teams and with fair amount of success.

Quarterback runs were mixed in very freely and at this style of play Coolidge showed a marked superiority over Riemschnieder, the Case quarter.

Capt. Clarke won the toss and chose to defend the north goal. At 2:15 Case kicked off and put Kenyon on the offensive, but they were soon forced to kick and Case secured the ball, only to be forced to kick. The kick was blocked and Dun, of Kenyon, ran for a touchdown, but St. John called a Kenyon man offside and gave the ball to Case and penalized Kenyon five yards. From this time until the touchdown was made the ball stayed in Kenyon's territory all the time with Case on the aggressive and Kenyon on the defensive. Wagar, Brandt and Clark did most of the advancing of the ball and Capt. Clarke, Cunningham, Brigman and Coolidge playing best for Kenyon. After the touchdown had been made by Parshall and Bradford had kicked goal, the Kenyonites seemed to play with greater determination and made Case kick repeatedly. Once before the half was over Case was held on the one-yard line and again Kenyon showed her stonewall defence.

The second half was played with more spirit and dash than the first and Case did not have any chance to score until the last few minutes of play. Nearly every play resulted in a loss to Case, such was the defensive ability of the plucky Kenyon team. Both sides were compelled to punt on the third down and Case was more fortunate in handling of punted balls. The play was of the see-saw type, until the last few minutes of play, when Case made a forward pass the ball going high and Coolidge attempted to bat it. But instead the blow merely caused the ball to go to one side and bounded across the goal line where a Case man downed it for the second touchdown. Bradford missed the goal and Kenyon again chose to receive the ball. The same style of play continued and Case being forced to punt, Coolidge, according to referee Gaston, touched the ball and it gave Case her third and last touchdown, as a Case man fell on it behind the goal line. Bradford kicked an easy goal. The remainder of the game was played near the middle of the field, and neither goal was in danger.

Final score was 17 to 0 in Case's favor. This was the second opportunity to test the new rules and it is safe to say that no team is master of them as yet. But there are possibilities for the light, fast team and Kenyon ought to be much better off than in previous years.

The loyal alumni and supporters of Kenyon,

by their cheers and songs helped the players on the field.

#### Line-up:

CASE	KENYON
Bacon.....	L. E. .... Southworth
Muggleton.....	L. T. .... Saup
Bradford (capt.).....	L. G. .... Dun
Wyman.....	C. .... Sanford
Koepke-Russell.....	R. G. .... Dooman, Cureton
Biegler.....	R. T. .... Bacon
Brandt-Allen.....	R. E. .... Childs
Riemschnieder.....	Q. B. .... Coolidge
Clark.....	L. H. .... Cunningham
Parshall-Vandussen.....	R. H. .... Clark (capt.)
Wagar.....	F. B. .... Brigman

#### 1910 vs. Newark High School.

On Saturday, October 13th, the Freshman team began its schedule by defeating the strong Newark High School team by a score of 5 to 4. The men who played on the team are to be congratulated upon the fine manner in which the Freshman football team began the season.

The scoring was all done in the first half after the kick-off, the ball changed hands repeatedly. First down was seldom made. Few forward passes or trick plays were used, straight football being the policy of both teams. The Freshman line was strong and the ends could not be circled. The Freshman were gradually advancing the ball toward the goal when a punt was called. The ball was fumbled by Newark behind the goal line. Bentley secured it but fumbled and Gayle recovered the ball and made a touchdown.

A few minutes after the Freshmen had scored, Newark secured a fine kick. Nails, the Newark full back, who had been playing the bulk of the game for his team, kicked a goal from the field. The kick was long and true and was the feature of the game. The half ended shortly afterwards. The second half brought some fine football. The ball changed hands and no scoring was done.

Capt. Bentley, Owen, Bland and Colgrove played star games. The team as a whole played well. The Freshmen lined up as follows: Bland, C.; Knapp, R. G.; Mason, R. T.; Bell, L. G.; Potter, L. T.; Sackett, R. E.; Cordillo, Thurston, L. E.; Gayle, R. H. B.; Bentley, L. H. B.; Owen, F. B.; Colgrove, Q. B.

A new student senate is to be organized at Oberlin. It is to be composed of representative students and it is not to have executive or legislative powers, but is merely to discuss such questions as may come before it, and thus to act as the mouthpiece of student sentiment.—Ex.



## CECIL RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS.

The examination for the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships will be held sometime during January next in Columbus under the direction of Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of O. S. U., who is the State Chairman of the local committee of selection. The following account is taken from the columns of the O. S. U. LANTERN.

The selection of scholarships will be made before the end of March and the selected scholars will begin residence at Oxford in October. Scholarships will also be open in 1908; in 1910 and 1911; in 1913 and 1914; and so on, omitting every third year. The scholarships are worth three hundred pounds a year and may be held for three years.

The examination will be held in each state and territory to which scholarships are assigned at the places to be chosen by the local committee on selection. These examinations are not competitive, but simply qualifying. The scholars will be selected from candidates who have successfully passed this qualifying examination. Candidates must be single, and over nineteen and under twenty-five years of age. They must also, except in the case of the state of Massachusetts, have reached the end of their sophomore year in a college of recognized standing. Students may apply for the examination in the state in which they have received their college training, or in the state in which they live.

Examinations in 1907 will be given in the following subjects:

1. Arithmetic—the whole.
2. The elements of algebra through simple equations, of the elements of geometry, including the first three books of Euclid's elements.
3. Greek and Latin grammar.
4. Translation from English into Latin.
5. One Greek and one Latin book. Any of the following will be accepted as a book: Demosthenes De Corona; Euripides (any two of the following plays,) Hecuba, Medea, Alceste, Bacchae; Homer (1) Iliad, 1-5 or 2-6 or (2) Odyssey, 1-5 or 2-6; Plato, Apology and Crito; Sophocles; Antigone and Ajax; Xenophon, Anabasis, 1-4, or 2-5; Caesar, De Bello Gallico, 1-4; Cicero (1) Philippics 1, 2, or (2) in Catilinam, 1-3 and in Verrem Actio 1, or (3) pro Murena and pro Lege Manilia or (4) de Senectute and de Amicitia; Horace (1) Odes 1-4, or (2) Satires, or (3) Epistles; Livy, Books 1-3 of the Aeneid, or (2) the Georgics or (3) the Aeneid, Books 1-5 or 2-6.

Sets of examination questions used in former years may be ordered from the Oxford University Press, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the trustees desire that "in the election of a

student to a scholarship, regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments, (2) his fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like, (3) his qualifications of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (2) and (3) should be decided in any school or college by the vote of fellow students, and (4) by the head of the school or college.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington Bureau,  
Kenyon COLLEGIAN,  
1320 Rhode Island Ave.,  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1906

DEAR COLLEGIAN:—

I am reminded by my good friend Grove D. Curtis, President of our Alumni Association, that I have been appointed as your Washington correspondent. I highly appreciate the honor, and feel the dignity and importance of the position assigned to me. In earnest of my good faith and enthusiasm in the cause, I have already established the "Washington Bureau of the Kenyon COLLEGIAN," at my residence, 1320 Rhode Island Avenue, at which location all friends of Kenyon will receive a cordial welcome; and any cash subscriptions received for our magazine will be promptly forwarded to the business manager at headquarters in Gambier. In this undertaking we are ahead of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell and other prominent institutions, all of them I admit being close seconds to my Alma Mater in many respects, but they have no "Washington Bureau" to assist in their magazine enterprises. It is of course, natural and eminently proper that Kenyon should take the lead in this regard as she does in so many other progressive movements. In this connection I might remark that Kenyon men are notoriously modest, as is partly evidenced by the motto of my own class (1860) "Sequimur nec inferiores."—"We follow, but are not inferior." I was a member of the committee that selected that motto. You will undoubtedly observe that modesty is the basic underlying feature of this letter, which will be strictly observed and adhered to in all future correspondence from this Bureau, provided of course, we have any space given to us in your publication.

I am greatly interested in Dear Old Kenyon, and its surroundings. Gambier Hill, with its sweet memories running back to the earliest

days of my young boyhood, and now the expected pleasure of an annual return during commencement week, to see and greet dear relatives and grasp the hands of old friends and associates; and, then too, my father and mother are buried there "In their windowless palace of rest."

It is perhaps possible that in the near future we can pick up some items of news that may be of interest to your readers, and if so the "Washington Bureau" will promptly communicate its findings without regard to phonetic, presidential or other official orders, as to the spelling of the words.

In the meantime I advise every graduate and all others interested in collegiate education to become a subscriber to the "Kenyon Collegian."

Yours Truly,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE.

#### PRIZES IN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A new contest in public speaking was announced by Dr. Ingham at the last Assembly meeting. The prizes of \$20 and \$10 are offered by Mr. William P. Elliott, of the Class of 1870. The subject of the contest is to be "Hazing." Desiring to bring about a serious discussion of this vital topic, the donor offers these prizes as an incentive to the study of the question. The rules governing the contest as determined by the faculty committee state that to compete, students must have registered within three days of the announcement of the contest. Essays are to be submitted to the committee by the first of November, signed by a non-de-plume. From the essays submitted eight will be selected for public presentation and the awards made from these eight. The public contest will take place in December.

The foundation of this contest is one of great moment. As the donor asks for a full and free discussion of the question, interesting, instructive and important results will accrue. The sentiment of the students will be ascertained and the mooted question of hazing will be discussed in all its phases. What the re-action on the prevailing system of hazing at Kenyon will be, remains to be seen. Most of our traditions are old. Many practices are not. What is beneficial and what is detrimental will surely be demonstrated.

Mr. Elliott has certainly chosen a fine way to bring about a sane consideration of a question that grows each year in importance. It is to be hoped that many will compete. The idea is well received by the student body and all await the final contest.

#### GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUB.

The outlook for this year's Glee and Mandolin Club is most promising. In the newly elected leader, Mr. Cahall, we have a man pre-eminently fitted for the place from a musical point of view and also one who is a conscientious and efficient worker. Mr. Childs, as business manager, is indeed the right man in the place. He is a hustler and has already arranged for a two weeks trip beginning with December 2nd, and ending with the 14th. On the schedule are towns that the Glee Club has never visited, including Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Sandusky and many of the intermediate towns.

Mr. Dildine is introducing many innovations into the Mandolin Club and promises great things. Mr. Forster says that if the fellows will only do their part in practicing, the Mandolin Club will prove as popular as the Glee Club.

In order to make a creditable showing it is absolutely necessary that all men come out for every practice. The time is short and there is much work to be done but if the fellows are faithful and enthusiastic there can be no doubt as to the outcome.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on October 2, Sam Cureton, '09, was elected assistant business manager of the COLLEGIAN, and Clarence Childs, '09, was elected manager of the Glee and Mandolin Club. A budget of \$80.00 for the Oberlin game and one of \$15.00 for the Newark game were granted.

A regular meeting of the Committee was held on October 16. The football manager reported on the Oberlin game as follows:

Guarantee . . . . .	\$150.00
Expense . . . . .	145.55
Profit . . . . .	\$ 4.45

A budget of \$75.00 for the Case game was granted foot-ball manager Goldsborough. Assistant foot-ball manager Sykes reported that there was no profit nor loss on the Freshmen-Newark game, and returned the budget of \$15.00 granted at a previous meeting.

Manager Childs of the Glee and Mandolin Club was given permission to rent a piano for the use of the musical clubs.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

Mr. John Stone, '41, and his daughter, Miss Lucy Stone, of Columbus, and niece, Miss Emma Ellis, of Toledo, enjoyed an autumn visit of several days from October 19th on. Mr. Stone is one of the oldest living alumni of Kenyon.

J. L. Browne, '62, is Speaker of the House of Representatives, of South Dakota.

Dr. A. M. Campbell, '64, presided at a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the city of Mt. Vernon, West Chester County, New York, on October 9th. Dr. Campbell introduced to the audience Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for governor.

Hon. James L. Wells, '64, formerly President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, of the City of New York, has been unanimously nominated for Congress in the 18th Congressional District of New York.

C. H. Buchanan, '73, is a well-known physician in Chicago.

C. M. Poague, '78, is vice-president of the McKay & Poague real estate firm in Chicago.

W. A. Child, '83, is engaged in the steel business in Toronto, Canada.

F. W. Hamwell, '89, is Bolivian counsel at Chicago.

The Rev. A. N. Slayton, '96, Bexley, '99, is rector of Grace Church, Sandusky.

Norman O. Fleming, '99, is in business at Mansfield.

A. W. Davies, '00, will be connected with the Chemistry Department of the Portland Cement Company.

W. H. Mann, '00, was married Oct. 4, to Miss Anna Oleson, of Lombard, Ill.

C. H. Foster, '00, is connected with a large wholesale business at Elyria.

John B. Myers, '00, is practicing law in Cincinnati.

J. Higbee, '01, is with the Oster Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland.

Walter Jackson, '04, a graduate of the Western Reserve University Law School, is practicing law at Lima.

Fletcher R. Jackson, '04, is employed by the Titusville Iron Co., of Titusville, Pa.

Andrew J. Dow, ex-'07, is studying music in New York City.

The Rev. John H. Ely died at his home in College Hill, Cincinnati, July 18th, 1906. Mr. Ely was graduated from Bexley Hall in 1871, serving as rector of St. Mary's church, Hillsboro, as general missionary of the diocese, and since 1877 as rector of Grace Church, College Hill. During a part of this latter period, he was also the rector of The Ohio Military Institute, a school for boys. For more than fifteen years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Kenyon College, a long and faithful service, which will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

At the time of his death, Mr. Ely was also Secretary of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, President of the Cincinnati Convocation, Registrar and Historiographer of the Diocese, Trustee of the Diocesan Hospital and a member of the Standing Committee.

He is survived by a wife, two daughters and a son.

## ASSEMBLY MEETING.

A special meeting of the Assembly was held Monday, October 22nd. Dr. Ingham announced the institution of a new public-speaking contest, founded by Mr. Wm. P. Elliott, '70. The subject of such contest to be the topic of Hazing. An exposition of this new contest is found elsewhere in this issue. The matter of granting numerals to Freshmen playing on their class teams was referred to a committee. The faculty was petitioned for a holiday on Nov. 10th, the occasion of the Ohio State game. Capt. Clarke reported the election of captains in the various departments as follows: Track, Goldsborough, '07; baseball, Luthy, '08; basketball, Dun, '09.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Dunlap, who spoke encouragingly of prospects for the remainder of the football schedule.



## LIBRARY NOTES.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has presented to the library a copy of his rendering of the medieval poem, "Pearl," of which only a limited edition has been printed. The poem was written in the second half of the fourteenth century by an unknown poet who lived in the west midland of England. "For five hundred years this poem was unknown and lay hidden in the difficult writing of the fourteenth century."

Two valuable books of biblical criticism have been presented to the library. They are the Brass Prize Lectures, of Lake Forest College, Ill., for 1904 and 1905. "The Bible—Its Origin and Nature," by Marcus Dodds, D. D., and "The Problem of the Old Testament," by James Orr, D. D.

A small framed engraving of one of Kenyon's illustrious benefactors, Hannah More, about whom we say so fervently in our "Ode to Bishop Chase," adorns the walls of the library, and should be noticed by every student of the college.

Col. C. C. Goddard has presented to the library a copy of "The History of St. Luke's Church," Marietta, Ohio, which is valuable as an interesting history in general of the early struggles of the Episcopal Church in Ohio.

The bound volumes of a number of magazines have been placed on the library shelves. Among these are 28 bound volumes of the "Outlook." This was a gift on the part of one of Kenyon's earnest and interested alumni. In his visit to the library during last Commencement he happened to ask the librarian regarding some of the special needs. Receiving answer that many of the magazines used frequently for reference were unbound for lack of the necessary funds, he immediately wrote a check for \$25.00 and ordered the copies of "The Outlook" bound. It was a thoughtful act and shows a spirit of genuine interest in the little things that do not always appear on the surface and yet are always within the reach of every one.

## FACULTY SUPERVISION OF FRESHMAN.

The Faculty has recently adopted a plan looking forward to a supervision of Freshmen more immediate than has heretofore existed at Kenyon. Under the new rule the whole Freshmen class has been divided into groups of three or four men with a professor assigned to each group. The idea is to make the professor a per-

sonal adviser and also a medium between the men and the faculty. All petitions or communications of any nature which the Freshmen desire to present to the faculty are first to be referred to his adviser, and the faculty likewise is to make known its wishes and decisions concerning him. It is hoped that this plan will bring a more adequate understanding between faculty and students and at the same time a more intimate relationship between the professors and the men.

## FRESHMAN ELECTION.

The long-delayed Freshman Class election came on Thursday, October 18th. The meeting had been postponed from a previous one in order that the members of the class might have more time to become acquainted and find the best men for the places.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cuff who acted as temporary chairman. The first business was the disposal of the bill presented by Mr. Wyant for damages to property in the K. M. A. gymnasium, the night before the cane rush. The class voted to pay half the legitimate damages, and a committee was appointed to find out what the damages really were.

After that the election of officers was taken up. Mr. Barber was elected president with but little opposition. The other officers were quickly disposed of. The men chosen to fill them were as follows: Vice-president, Mr. Wyant; Secretary, Mr. Robison; Treasurer, Mr. Potter; Toastmaster, Mr. Cuff; Historian, Mr. Gayle.

## GAMBIER LECTURE COURSE.

The Gambier Lecture Committee gave its first lecture at the High School Auditorium, Oct. 9. The lecturer, Edward Amherst Ott, President of the Ott School of Expression, Chicago, has won a high place on the platform, by his popular lecture, "Sour Grapes". The lecture was well attended and everyone was well pleased with Mr. Ott.

The lecture course this year will be rendered by prominent representatives of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. It will consist of five numbers. The following is the schedule of the remaining numbers: The Wathena Concert Co., Nov. 3.; The Oriole Concert Co., Dec. 3.; The Martyrdom of Pools, by Thos. Pletcher Brooks, Feb. 4; 1907, The Sign of the Cross, by James Francis O'Donnell, March 8.

Course tickets, \$1.00; single, 25c; reserve seats, 10c.

Tickets on sale at Drug Store and Coop.

### "A TOUR THROUGH GREECE."

Professor J. E. Harry, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Cincinnati, gave a most interesting lecture at Rosse Hall on the evening of the twenty-third, upon a recent personal tour through Greece.

We need not hear Dean Harry long to discover the enthusiasm which he has for his subject and to marvel at his familiarity with every phase of Greek art. Beginning at Naples he journeyed with us through the Mediterranean and from here all over the Hellenic world. He had brought back hundreds of stereopticon views which were shown by Dr. Ingham. His central interest was at Athens. He here showed us carefully over the world's famous hill—the Acropolis. By means of his minute instructions we were able to wander through the ruins of the Parthenon, to see again the matchless sculpteur of the age of Pericles, in fact to be at home in the temples of Greek art. From Athens he took us to the ruins of Troy, showing the excavations of the late Dr. Schuman. He had taken some wonderfully realistic views of the tomb of Agamemnon, which gave one an idea of the Greek genius for building.

Dean Harry quoted both Greek and English poetry and thus certainly enhanced the charm and added to the reality of his lecture. The hour and a half passed all too quickly; we all had a rather unpleasant sensation when at the finish Rosse Hall was relighted and we were really back again. The student body of the college thank the Dean sincerely for his talk and hope he may return again to Gambier.

### COLLEGE WORLD.

When the authorities of the University of Chicago, a few years ago, took the first steps toward separating the sexes in that institution, it was recognized that the object aimed at was the complete abolition of co-education. The late President Harper was resolved that young men and young women should not be educated together, and his plans have now been fully carried out. Dean McClintock's announcement is that hereafter the sexes will never meet in class room, lecture hall or chapel, and that there will be, in effect, two distinct universities, affil-

iated under one supreme management. This is a triumph for an eastern idea, but the western conception of co-education is not likely to lose prestige at the other western institutions, especially those which are under the control of the state. It is of some interest that the one great university of the West which has discarded the co-education idea is a private institution.

The Oratorical Association at Wooster University is making active preparations for three separate teams of three men each to go out and fight her oratorical battles. We shall expect one of these teams here in Gambier this year. Kenyon held her own and was the victor in the debate with Wooster last year and it is to be hoped that the men in college are waking up to the fact that the Kenyon Oratorical and Debating Association offers splendid opportunities for the Philo and Nu Pi Kappa men to arouse interest in this matter now.

The Wooster "Voice" rejoicing in the fact that Wooster has none of those traditions which a Freshman would find in any way embarrassing or undignified, consequently speaks out rather boldly in an appeal for upper class precedence in chapel as a hallowed tradition that should be observed by the Freshmen.

The officers of the Merchant Marine League, of the United States, announce that the date for closing their contests for prizes of \$400, \$300, \$200, and \$100, for the four best essays on "How to build up our shipping in the foreign trade," limited to students in High Schools, Technological Schools, Colleges and Universities, originally fixed for November 15, has been postponed until January 5th. Details may be read on the bulletin board.

The Rand School of Socialism, which was opened up a few weeks ago at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, with a full corps of lecturers and instructors and 90 students, was founded with the aid of the income on several hundred thousand dollars left by the late Mrs. Carrie A. Rand. It has been provided for for twenty-five years and it is expected that it will train a strong body of educated specialists in the militant propaganda of socialist theory.

As a result of the Republican ward primaries in Hartford, Conn., Monday, October 15, President Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, secured the nomination as state senator from the first district. The students of Trinity worked hard for his nomination and celebrated the victory in true college style in the evening.

THE RT. REV. PHILANDER CHASE, D. D.

First Bishop of Ohio and Founder of Kenyon College.

A SKETCH BY  
DANIEL C. ROBERTS.

(Concluded from last issue.)

In spite of the opposition, partly, no doubt, challenged by his own attitude, some of it, however, seemingly vindictive, he succeeded in gathering thirty thousand dollars in England. And he secured the patronage and friendship of Lord Kenyon, Admiral Lord Gambier, Lady Harcourt, Lord Bexley, and Lady Rosse, all of whose names appear in the appellation of the place, the college, its halls and parks and of the parish.

With this modest sum of money he returned. But his initial difficulties were not all surmounted. The matter of a location for the institution gave him no little perplexity. He visited Washington in hope of securing from the Congress a grant of land. In this he was not successful, notwithstanding the powerful advocacy of Henry Clay. A bill did indeed pass the Senate, bestowing twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land to be located in Ohio in tracts not less than a "quarter section," in a place, to be sold for the benefit of the College within fifteen years of the time of granting. The bill was killed in the House. A point against it was some dubitation as to the constitutionality of the proceeding, a question which had been already closed in the Senate. The most determined opposition, however, arose from the jealousy of the numerous colleges projected in Ohio, whose friends demanded that like appropriation for them should be included in the bill. It strikes the cynical onlooker that if these rivals wished to defeat such a measure as a matter of general policy for the nation and to make it impossible for any corporation except railroads to secure any such benefaction, their tactics were well chosen; but if they really desired like endowment they defeated themselves by ruining what might have been a very valuable precedent.

The Bishop returned from Washington disappointed and perhaps as nearly despondent as he ever allowed himself to be, but still strong in the faith expressed in his chosen motto, "*Jehovah Jireh*,"—"The Lord will provide."

On his way home the stage coach was overturned in the darkness and fell over an embankment. His elbow was put out of joint and two ribs fractured.

That he had a very human feeling in his disappointment and distress appears in a letter to his brother, then a member of the United States

Senate; a passage in that letter runs as follows: "I could not sleep. How long the night was! How much I thought of you and of my good friends in the great Congress of the United States. O! that they would cease their strife and think on things that make for peace. If God would break their ribs and dislocate their joints as He has mine, perhaps they would think and speak more to the purpose than they have done of late, and this you may in welcome tell them from me."

The Bishop's idea of a location was not only in the country, but positively in the wilderness, and this from a double motive. He would have the institution possessed of a large tract of territory as a sure endowment. The other purpose is expressed thus: "Put your Seminary on your own domain; be owners of the soil on which you dwell, and let the tenure of every lease and deed depend on the expressed condition that nothing detrimental to the morals and studies of youth be allowed on the premises."

Everybody else thought it ought to be near a town, and every considerable town in Ohio had some sort of an offer to make. But the Bishop, in the midst of what for most men would be overwhelming duties in his vast missionary Diocese, succeeding in overcoming all opposition and establishing his college upon a domain of eight thousand acres, for which he paid about eighteen thousand dollars.

Knox County was then most truly in primitive wildness. "Two crotched sticks were driven into the ground and on them a transverse pole was placed. Against this pole boards were inclined, one end resting on the ground on each side. The ends of this shelter were but slightly closed by some clap-boards rived on the spot from a fallen oak tree. This was the first habitation on Gambier Hill, and it stood very nearly on the site where now rises the noble edifice of Kenyon College." This was the "Episcopal Palace."

He had to build his own mill-dam, and his own flouring and saw mills, and work his own quarries, besides stocking and conducting a "General Store." And it is a notable thing that in 1827, contrary to the counsel of everybody interested, at a time when nobody else imagined the possibility of even "raising a barn" without whisky, the Bishop met the united demand of his workmen for spirits with denial. At the risk of mutiny and strike, and consequent ruin, he allowed no liquor on the premises. It was a stand characteristically bold and characteristically ahead of his time.

The Bishop at this time had no salary from the Diocese and paid his own travelling expenses. The infant institution had no credit. Obligations and contracts were made in his own name.

The school went on at Worthington in his own house and the farm house and other buildings "erected at his own expense on his farm."

That estate continued long afterwards to be called "Cottage Farm" on account of the buildings, generally of logs, in which the students lived.

He "appointed his own teachers, and paid them from his own funds, and such as he collected from the students themselves."

The Board of Trustees in 1825, when the circumstances were as described above, passed a resolution empowering and authorizing him to do these necessary things. That action was timely and wise and business-like, but the Bishop found it difficult to segregate the Bishop from Philander Chase, and comments somewhat bitterly upon it. Evidently he was coming to dislike his Trustees for the same reason that Queen Victoria gave for her dislike to Mr. Gladstone. "He always addresses me as though I were an institution." The Bishop comments in this way: "Thus was the writer invested with power to do that which he had already done, and to carry on an institution to which neither the Convention nor the Trustees had personally or officially contributed a dollar." He subsequently adds in the same spirit: "The Bishop saw all this and the guarded care by which even this power was extended to him; but these circumstances did not disturb his peace; he went steadily on as if the world were at his command, and all the gold and silver thereof at his disposal."

It may be true in a certain profound sense that these things did not "disturb his peace"; but,

"It is the little rift within the lute,  
That by and by will make the music mute,  
And ever widening slowly silence all."

The feeling on the part of the Trustees that the Bishop presumed upon both his services and his official authority, and, on his part, that the Trustees and the Diocesan Convention encroached upon his prerogative and his acquired right, grew with the growth of the institution and of the Diocese, until their mutual attitude became positively hostile.

To provide students for the contemplated theological seminary it was necessary to have, as a feeder, a preparatory academic department. The two schools, the theological seminary, and the department of the "Humanities" soon grew into such proportions and developed such individual interests that contention arose between the representatives of two distinct and yet cognate ideas. It is a philosophical maxim that people must have something in common before they can cordially hate each other, and that was illustrated in the case of these common interests

held by men having a common wish and purpose but differing in many details and some essentials.

To Bishop Chase, the whole group of schools was one theological institution, and as such, by virtue of his office, and of his efforts and sacrifices, he felt himself to be the head, and possibly his idea of headship carried more of authority than appeared to the view of others. Possibly also, this strenuous man, having the feeling that authority is a trust, manifested it, *more suo*, somewhat resolutely.

Matters of finance, matters of administration, the theory of authority, matters diocesan, matters academical, became involved in a wondrous tangle, and the actors in the drama appear moved by a mixture of very human feeling with a sense of religious duty. The documents bearing upon the subject exhibit, even in their carefully drawn and diplomatic expressions a certain intensity of feeling, and the more private entries and communications in diaries and letters are in some cases decidedly less guarded.

The writer of this article lived many years in touch with those who held loyally to the traditions, some of one side, some of the other side, of the controversy, and those traditions were held not only loyally but tenaciously with much remembrance of detail and emphasis of argument.

That the Bishop might be expected to stand sturdily by his word is illustrated by a Kenyon College legend which has come down in two forms. The form in which it was given to the writer fifty years ago strikes him as more consistent with the conditions than the later one. The story ran that the Bishop, learning that sundry students intended to visit Mt. Vernon contrary to regulations, declared that if they did they would have to go "over his back-bone." They escaped his vigilance and accomplished their mutinous purpose, and then, to "make good" the Bishop's characteristic utterance, named the intervening ridge, "The Bishop's Back-bone," which was the name it went by for many years. The variant of this is that one student boasted that he would go in spite of the Bishop, but was met on the ridge by the redoubtable prelate, and—changed his mind. The change in the story seemed to bring about a change in the monumental "style" of the ridge into "Backbone Hill."

Whichever may be the true story, or even if both be mythical, the incident and the name are good examples of just what a veritable "myth" is, a record, to-wit, of a truth, clothed in language of uncertain authenticity. The truth in this case being the credit the Bishop had among contemporary Kenyonians of robustness of character and action. I have also heard well

supported traditions of actual and vigorous stripes administered by the good Episcopal right arm to a recalcitrant freshman. Manifestly he was a strenuous ruler, and might easily challenge other spirits of corresponding ardor.

Like another distinguished exemplar of the "strenuous life" the Bishop would have peace if he had to do battle for it. Accordingly in September, 1831, he sent to the Diocesan Convention his resignation as Bishop of Ohio and President of Kenyon College, from which I make extract as follows:

"We must live in peace or we can not be Christians; and to secure peace, especially that of God's Church, great sacrifices must sometimes be made. Influenced by these principles, I am willing, in order to secure the peace of *God's Church*, and that of our beloved seminary, in addition to the sacrifices which by the grace of God have been already made, to resign, and I do hereby resign the Episcopate of this Diocese and with it what I consider constitutionally identified (with it) the Presidency of the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio."

The impression as to the Bishop's attitude which prevailed at the time appears from the report of a Committee of the Convention, to which the resignation was referred. After stating *in extenso* the occasions of difference as discussed by them in a visit paid to the Bishop with a view to induce him to withdraw his resignation, they say, "That to all these inducements and reasons, the Right Reverend P. Chase gave but one answer, that it was a matter of conscience and principle with him to assert his Episcopal authority in his character of President and that he ought not and would not yield the position that he, as such, had the right to assert and exercise his discretionary authority and will in contravention of and in opposition to any limitation of the same by the Board of Trustees. Your Committee, therefore, with pain announce to their constituent body that the matter in dispute, being considered by both sides a matter of conscience and fundamental principle, is irreconcilable; and recommend the adoption."

The resolution declared the Episcopate of Ohio vacant. This summary proceeding would not be possible on either side under existing laws, but it sufficed then, and the resignation was effected.

This report, the Bishop complains, was not submitted to him, and reached his eye only upon the publication of the journal. He promptly published a general denial of the allegations of the report, pronouncing it "false in fact and evidently malignant in design as well as subversive of the laws of justice."

It is clear to every one who knows the story and the men, though it was not clear to these opponents themselves, that on both sides were earnest and true men, feeling profoundly the responsibilities which rose before them.

The Seminary and College, with their unusual but altogether necessary equipment of farms, mills, stores and other accessories of a civilized community dropped down thus in the heart of the wilderness, loomed into greater bulk and significance, and the Bishop and Trustees were constantly looking at things from very dissimilar points of view. There were some, perhaps unrealized, theological differences; there were varying notions about administration; but principally they were at cross purposes in their counsels in regard to the two characters in which Dr. Chase stood related to the enterprise and to the Diocese, to the Board of Trustees and to the Convention. Add to this the singular urgency of temperament in the dominating personality of this mighty man, who felt that, under God, for he was superlatively religious, he had called both Diocese and College into existence, and had not yet rounded out his achievement, and we may have some glimmer of the causes of this heart-breaking separation.

The Bishop retired with his family to a cabin built upon a tract of land of some two hundred acres, belonging to his niece by virtue of a "land warrant" issued to her grandfather, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. It had been occupied by a squatter who had departed. "The timbers of the cabin had given away, and the floor been rendered unsafe to walk on. The roof was out of order, the windows were gone and the fences prostrate."

Through the doughty pioneer's bewailing of this desolation, one may positively feel the quickening of the pulse of his enthusiasm over having something to conquer. The floor is relaid with puncheons, the chimney rebuilt with new sticks and clay, the hearth made over with rough stones, a fire built and the Bishop makes himself at home. Going to the next town to make necessary purchases he was asked where he lived. "I live at the end of the road," said he, "in the valley of peace."

But this restless soul was not yet at peace. In 1832 he moved to Michigan where he had discovered what he calls the "Land of Gilead." The story of his pioneering there reads like a chapter from the "Swiss Family Robinson."

From this bucolic retirement he was suddenly invited to assume the Episcopate of the Diocese of Illinois. This appointment had the kind of attraction which he always found irresistible. There was no salary, no dwelling, no parish, no school. The clergy of the Diocese



consisted of the Bishop, four Presbyters and two Deacons. He struck again the keynote of his faith "*Jehovah Jireh*," "The Lord will provide," and though now grown old and unwieldy, set out again for England, leaving his family at "Gilead" with the comforting assurance, "God will provide for you all." In 1837 he returned, having secured something like ten thousand dollars toward the founding of another "school of the prophets," "far from the maddening crowd," in the remote wilderness of the prairie.

The story of his adventures, going and coming, is full of the romance of difficulty, peril and triumph. His new institution was endowed with something over three thousand acres in Peoria and La Salle Counties.

He found that the charters of institutions of learning in Illinois had a clause forbidding the inculcation of the creed of "any sect or denomination whatever." So he proceeded to get on without a charter, and to secure his college property by deeds of trust. A charter to his mind was procured however in 1847.

He had succeeded in the design nearest his heart. He had also succeeded in burying his College so deep in the wilderness that it has never emerged, and the real Seminary of the Diocese of Chicago, a thriving and well equipped modern institution, is built in the heart of that city, a city which gave no sign of its coming greatness in 1832.

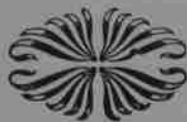
Bishop Philander Chase was a mighty man, a devout Christian, a picturesque character. Original, self-willed, of iron determination, his extraordinary genius, enterprise, courage and industry lost power through his inability to combine with other men. Where the combina-

tion was already effected, by constitutions and laws, his powers had their full effect. The diocese of Ohio, founded by him, when there were two priests, has become two Dioceses, populous, powerful, and wealthy. The Diocese of Illinois, of which also he was the founder, has become three. The impulse of his genius and energy, directed thus on constitutional lines already laid down, has become a genuine force in organizing the inflowing multitudes.

Kenyon College, rescued from its remoteness by the growth of the country, the development of the State, and the increase of populations, is secure in the prospect of a great and not distant future. To the sons of Kenyon, the fruits of the labours and sacrifices of the founder, are a matter of grateful appreciation and remembrance. The echoes of strife that his temperament challenged or conditions engendered, rumble faint and far beyond the horizon of the peaceful present.

In any other vocation in life, as soldier or statesman, Philander Chase would have achieved the kind of distinction which makes the names of men of genius household words. As missionary, pioneer, builder of foundations, his name is in a measure overshadowed by the superstructure, as the groundwork which sustains the monuments of the world is buried out of sight. But the greatness of the man and the zealous earnestness of his character loom monumental in spite of his humanness, and, perhaps, in some respects, because of it.

He is assuredly entitled to a place among the "Builders of the Republic," as well as upon the diptychs whereon are inscribed and illuminated the names of apostles and apostolic men.



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