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## Kenyon Collegian - March 7, 1918

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# The Kenyon Collegian

VOL. XLIV

GAMBIER, OHIO, MARCH 7, 1918

NO. 7

## PRESIDENT PEIRCE SAILS FOR FRANCE

### MIAMI QUINTETTE OUTPLAYS KENYON

In a Hard-Fought, But Losing Game,  
Kenyon Makes An Unsuccessful  
Attack Against Miami

Skill and Finish of Oxford Players Is  
Too Much for the Ginger of  
Kenyon Squad

The Basketball ability of the Miami squad was too much for Kenyon and they went down to defeat in a hard-fought battle at Oxford, February 16. Score 14-42.

The first four or five minutes of play, the score was kept even, alternate baskets on either side giving promise of a close game. But the finish of the Miami players soon enabled them gradually to draw away from the Kenyon representatives, and to pile up a score that was never thereafter threatened.

The Kenyon squad, however, showed the true fighting spirit and working hard against odds, they made every minute of play interesting.

The entire Miami team showed superior finish in the technique of the game. Their passing and shooting were both far above the average. Brate was especially good at following up shots, getting the ball again almost

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### MAJOR WARD APPOINTED TO NATIONAL ARMY

Head of Kenyon's Military Department Made a Major in the Adjutant's General Service

Major Ward, recently the Commandant of Kenyon's Military Department, has resigned to accept an appointment as Major in the Department of the Adjutant General. Major Ward had orders to proceed at once to headquarters "Somewhere in the East," preparatory, as he surmises, to sailing for France.

In the Ohio National Guards, Major Ward had a great deal of experience as staff officer and he believes that his appointment is to that of Brigade

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The President of the College Goes On Red Cross Commission to Inspect Hospital and Red Cross Activities On the Western Front

Will Be Away at Least to May 1st, Then to Speak In the Interest of the Red Cross  
---Duties of Presidency Divided Among Various Professors

President Peirce left Gambier, February 10, and sailed from New York for Bordeaux three days later with a commission to inspect Red Cross work on the American front in France. The President will go thence to Paris, then inspect various hospitals, visit the desolated portions of France and see the actual life in the trenches with a view to speaking on his experiences in connection with the Red Cross when he returns.

Dr. Peirce expects to return by the first of May. In the meantime, various professors have charge of his duties as president of the college. His secretary, Miss Taylor, will see that all questions which arise are referred to the proper persons.

President Peirce made formal announcement of his departure for Washington and thence to Europe in the interests of the American Red Cross in a brief talk to college men Sunday noon, February 10, 1918.

Dr. Peirce told the students of efforts made a year ago in this direction and that only the entrance of the United States into the war changed his plans for a visit to the French front at that time.

The President said that in the past few months he had devoted much time speaking for the Lake Division of the Red Cross, but that he had always wished for an opportunity to come into close contact with the war operations, so that he might be able to give first hand information and to speak with authority on the subject.

For these reasons, Dr. Peirce decided to undertake the trip. In Washington, he was informed that two divisions were to sail—one early in February, the other to follow in March. A hurry call, following shortly on his Washington visit, doubted seriously if the organization of the second section would materialize and urged his attachment to the first which would sail Wednesday, February 13. Rather than depend upon the uncertain later trip, President Peirce adjusted his affairs so as to leave him free to depart on the thirteenth.

The problems of passports, uniform and equipment would busy him in Washington for two days, Dr. Peirce said. Wednesday according to plans, he would sail to Bordeaux and thence to Paris. His itinerary will lead him through the devastated portions of France. He will visit the American sector of the front line trenches and will make a close analysis of the hospital systems. On his return, about May first Dr. Peirce will lecture throughout Ohio and Kentucky.

The administration of college matters has been placed in the hands of Dean West, Dr. Allen, Dr. Newhall and Professor Larwill. With genuine sentiment, Dr. Peirce reminded the students that his interests would ever be centred about Kenyon and that, in their hands, he left the responsibility for preserving the good name of the College.

The President urged students under 21 to remain in College and conscientiously prepare for the greater tasks to be assigned to them when they become of age. He drew an analogy between the college and the training camp and pictured clearly how every Kenyon undergraduate had a definite military function to perform here on the Hill. Any phase of dissipation should at once give way to the serious problem of preparing to lead in the United States service later on. Attendance at summer school and early completion of prescribed college courses came in for strong emphasis.

Throughout President Peirce's talk, it was evident that leaving on this important mission was a great satisfaction to him personally, but more so to him as the head of Kenyon College. He felt that the interests of the college would be advanced by this recognition accorded the President of the institution by the Red Cross authorities.

The entire college faculty and students were at the station to bid Dr. Peirce, bon' voyage. College songs were sung and the departure in many ways was a memorable one. The President gave a short talk, voicing his appreciation of the send-off accorded him and boarded the train while the students shouted and cheered.

Mrs. Peirce accompanied the President to New York City and will remain there until his return.

### SIR JOHN FRASER LECTURES ON WAR

English Journalist Describes Conditions in the Balkans, and the Russian Revolution

Larger Phases of the War In the West and the Possible Outcome Are Also Treated

The title of a Larwill Lecture given by Sir John Foster Fraser in Philo Hall February 15, was "The Check-board of Europe." Sir John was a powerful speaker, and a very well-informed and widely traveled man. He made the longest bicycle trip on record, going around the world, across Russia and Siberia, and traversing Manchuria at a time when that province was strictly barred to all foreigners.

The subject, or more accurately, the starting point, of his talk, was the Balkans, but he spoke at some length of the conditions in Russia, with which country he was thoroughly familiar, and in which he was, at the time of the recent revolution. He also touched upon war conditions in the Allied nations, and the future duties of America.

An historical account of the Balkan states prefaced his speech. Ever since the states were first settled by

(Continued on Page 2)

### THE SENIOR PROM IS COME AND GONE

A Simple, Elegant Dance That Almost Paid Expenses

The much talked of Senior Prom actually was given the evening of February 6. It was a distinct success. Although the Senior Class was not able to declare dividends, neither was it forced into a state of bankruptcy. The net loss of the dance was about twenty-five dollars which is covered by the somewhat chimerical assets of unpaid assessments.

The music was furnished by a Parker orchestra of six pieces. It was full of the necessary "pep" and the thirty couples were loathe to stop at the prescribed hour of three.

The hall was simply, though tastily

decorated with red and white crepe paper. A buffet lunch was served during the course of the evening.

The number of Prom visitors this year was unusually small, but the sixty odd at the dance made up in spirit what was lacking in numbers.

A delightful atmosphere of quiet simplicity and informal friendliness seemed to fill the entire evening.

The evening of the fifth was given over to the "Informal."

In making arrangements for the dance, the Senior committee met with several rather discouraging obstacles. At least five orchestras considered themselves engaged for either of the two evenings. Through a misunderstanding, two sets of players from Mt. Vernon started over to play for the "Informal" and some musical talent in the college also had rehearsed, preparing to furnish the music. Then, the next afternoon, a well known Cleveland orchestra climbed into a C. A. & C. coach and jolted toward Gambier in pleasant anticipation of making the music at the Kenyon Prom. With the same fond hopes, another orchestra set out from Columbus, Ohio, headed in the same direction. Mr. Catt, the efficient chairman of the committee, then had the task of bidding adieu to the Cleveland music-makers, explaining to them how at Kenyon we do not think that submitting prices is exactly identical with getting a signed contract.

Then the paper for decorating the hall did not come when it was due. It was a sight to behold, to see our energetic little chairman trying to wake Mr. Fry, Express Agent, up to the fact that the Senior Class wanted a certain specific box of paper at a certain specified time. But somehow, crepe paper in sufficient quantity was secured just twenty-four hours before the one of the various orchestras was destined to strike up the first dance.

This precious paper had to be applied to the wall of the "gym" in as speedy a fashion as possible, and eight men did the work in the weary hours of the morning after the "Informal." A sleepy Freshman, requisitioned for the purpose, three volunteers, a Sophomore, a Junior, and a Bexley man, and four out of the twelve members of the good old Class of '18 attended the decorating party.

One very noticeable thing about the Prom was the number of Freshmen who attended, and the few number of Sophomores there.

Besides Mr. Catt, the Chairman, Mr. Remy and Mr. Mueller did most of the work of the Committee.

The strength of a nation, we well know, is measured not in terms of wealth or volume of population, but love of truth and courage to defend it. We are strong in this war in precise proportion to our determination to banish autocratic greed and injustice from the earth.

Josephus Daniels.

## SIR JOHN FRASER LECTURES ON WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

the races at present inhabiting them, from the fifth to the seventh centuries, the people have been at war. Up until the 14th century, they fought among themselves, and from the fourteenth to the nineteenth, they were under the rule of Turkey, which managed to preserve order among them.

Then began the strife with Turkey, culminating in the last Balkan war. There is always trouble among them, which gives Germany, acting through the agency of Austria, a chance for the extension of influence and the gradual acquisition of territory on one pretext or another.

Fed on these ever-present opportunities, the German imagination carved for itself an empire extending from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Nile.

The Allied checkmate to this ambition is the army at Saloniki. Besides being an ever-present menace at Germany's back door, it necessitates the holding of many hundred thousand German troops in the Balkans.

The fundamental difficulty in the Balkans, however, must be looked for in the determination of nationality by membership in a national church. No matter of what race a man may be, or what language he may speak, if he be a Mohammedan, he is a Turk, and if a Greek Catholic, he is a Greek, and so on. Differences in religion and differences in sect lead here, as everywhere, to hatred and occasional outbreaks of hostility, in which the pugnacious Balkan mind finds its opportunity for war.

These conditions have brewed storm after storm in the Balkan teapot, for centuries before the war, and will continue to do so, unless a general supervision is maintained by the Great Powers, boundary lines readjusted on the basis of race rather than religion, and freedom of conscience established. After the war, then, the Balkan states will be autonomous, but the Allies will reserve the power of keeping the peace. They will, however, prohibit infringement against the autonomy such as has been persistently perpetrated by the Central Powers.

Sir John characterized Russia as the Land of Contradictions. At the bottom the true Russian is a democrat, and has been such from the dawn of history. But ever since the Tatar invasion he has been under the domination of some alien race.

The government under the Romanoffs was largely in the hands of Germans from the Baltic Province, who were possessed of much better executive ability than the idealistic Russians. The Russian moujik is a melancholy, idealistic impractical, but on the whole lovable, overgrown boy. He is densely ignorant.

Immediately after the Crimean War, when Russia's trouble was diagnosed

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as lack of education, many schools and universities were founded throughout Russia, but the Czar quickly repented himself of what he had done, and did his best to stamp out the seeds which he had so rashly sown. But education had already made its liberalizing influence felt, and from that day on, the revolutionary movement in Russia gained ground. The movement was carefully watched and encouraged to a large extent by imperial Berlin, but when the storm finally broke, the wind was blowing in the opposite direction from that expected by the German government.

The first cause of the revolution lay in the maladministration of the war. The army was sorely in need of supplies, which could not be brought up

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## THE DEATH OF DR. SOUTHWORTH

A Former Kenyon Professor and  
Father of Six Kenyon Men  
Dies

Dr. George C. S. Southworth, former professor at Kenyon, died recently in Springfield, Mass., at the age of seventy-five. Throughout his long life, he was a lawyer, a man of business and affairs, a college teacher and professor.

George Champlin Shepard Southworth was born in West Springfield, Dec. 13, 1842, of an eminent family. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1859, and from Yale College in 1863. He was the poet of his class and received the wooden spoon that was given to its most popular member.

He then studied law at Harvard and afterwards resided in West Springfield for several years, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. There Mr. Southworth was much interested in church and local affairs.

Mr. Southworth made a tour of the world in 1873, and in 1877 he went abroad for four years, spending his time in travel and study. This equipped him for the professorship of the English language and literature at Kenyon, where he served from 1881 to 1888. He was also professor of Sacred Rhetoric at Bexley Hall from 1885 to 1888.

Dr. Southworth was then called to the chair of English Literature at Case School of Applied Science, and remained there until 1891.

After that, Dr. Southworth devoted himself to general literary works. His fine critical tastes and extensive knowledge made him a successful teacher. In 1886, he published his "Lectures on English Literature." In the same year, Kenyon College conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D.

Dr. Southworth is survived by six sons who are well remembered as Kenyon men. Rufus and Constant Southworth are now captains in the army. Melvin D. and Edward are both connected with the Southworth Paper Company. The Reverend George C. Southworth is rector of St. Matthew's Church in Worcester, while Dr. John Southworth is a member of the Johns Hopkins medical unit in France.

One of the daughters of the family is the wife of a Kenyon man, while the other is the wife of a former professor of English at Kenyon, Dr. Harrison.

## DR. REEVES SPEAKS AT PIQUA

To fulfill an engagement of President Peirce, Dr. Reeves gave the Lincoln Day address before the Rotary Club of Piqua, Ohio, on February 12.

## KENYON LOSES GAME TO RESERVE 31-28

Kenyon Basketball Quintette Furnishes Close, Exciting Game On Home Floor

In one of the fastest games seen recently in Gambier, Western Reserve defeated Kenyon, on Feb. 9, by the score of 31 to 28. The game started with a rush, and it was only a few minutes before Maxwell made a fine running shot for two points, and Eastman shot a foul. Reserve, however, soon shot a basket, making the score three to two. From this to the end of the half, the teams see-sawed back and fourth with neither team gaining more than a two point lead. The half ended 17 to 16 in favor of Reserve.

At the opening of the second half a foul by Eastman and a clever basket by Eddie Read placed the score at a tie. The score was tied five different times during this half. However, a big spurt by Reserve, and baskets by Howells and Lieberman made the final count 31 to 28 in favor of Reserve.

All the Reserve players were well-built, tall, rangy lads that could pass over the heads of their smaller opponents. The Kenyon team fought until the last, but they showed the lack of practice which resulted from their being barred the use of the gym during Prom week.

The Reserve guards worked wonderfully. Hardly a shot did the Kenyon team get directly under the basket. Time after time the Mauve would start down the floor only to have the attack broken by the smooth-working pair of guards. As a result, long shots were prominent.

Capt. Love played a man much taller than himself at center, and this made it impossible for him to get the jump. However, Capt. Love's wonderful floor ability and his superb passing were outstanding features. Eastman was all over the floor; Maxwell showed his shooting prowess by making seven baskets; Eddie Read and Seibold did good work in breaking up the Reserve teamwork.

The Reserve team as a whole played good clean basketball. Howells and Lieberman stood out from the rest. Below is the summary:

| Kenyon (28)          | Reserve (31) |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Maxwell ..... F..... | Howells      |
| Eastman ..... F..... | Lieberman    |
| Love ..... C.....    | Turner       |
| Reed ..... G.....    | Carr         |
| Seibold ..... G..... | Davis        |

Field baskets—Maxwell 7, Love 4, Read, Howells 6, Lieberman 3, Turner 2, Carr, and Davis. Fouls—Eastman 4 out of 9; Howells 5 out of 11. Referee—Myer.

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### When the Cat's Away

We trust that the old saw will not hold good under the circumstances to which it is at present applicable—"pace" the honored President.

Seriously—President Peirce left us with an admonition to do our duty in all respects. This could be made the text of a long sermon. But, "Deo volente," sermons will never be perpetrated in these columns. Moreover, we all know what the President meant.

A great deal of talk floats around college every once in a while about Dr. Peirce's school for boys, and the fact that the powers of the Assembly are being curtailed. Let us prove, by governing ourselves now, that we need no guardian.

### Athletic Trips

Trips to other colleges with athletic teams is always more or less of an incentive for "making" the team. On the whole, however, this motive is rather over-emphasized. We have heard a surprising number of athletes say that they don't like the trips. Unless one knows men at the college visited, the time spent there may easily become a bore. Very few athletes are interested in comparative pedagogy (if there is such a thing) and a college town usually offers no striking advantages to a stranger for a good time.

However, there are places where teams are always anxious to go. One of them is Miami. Every member of the Basketball team, which has recently returned thence, has nothing but praise for the reception which they got there. And it has been so of all Kenyon teams that have ever returned from the Oxford institution.

Too often collegiate athletics tends to create an excessively bitter rivalry and it is with pleasure that we see how trips to Miami strengthen the bonds of friendliness which should exist between all good colleges.

### German In Colleges

It seems that there is considerable agitation in many places in favor of discontinuing the teaching of German for the duration of the war, at least. This agitation has succeeded in ousting German from many public schools and high schools, and recently Mt. Union College, at Alliance, has determined to follow suit.

It seems to be nothing but misguided patriotism and hatred of everything German which has led those responsible for such action in their course. Patriotism and hatred of the Kaiser are worthy emotions; but emotion cannot be safely relied upon as a guide to action; he who does so, soon gets into difficulties. To discontinue instruction in German because it is the speech of the Kaiser is as reasonable as it would be to stop speaking English because it is the language in which Congress carries on its debates.

Before the war, there was little practical use for German to the average American. We had, to be sure, a fair commerce with that nation, but the representatives of German commercial houses were always quite fluent in their use of English.

But now that we are in the war, our soldiers will need German more than ever, in prison camps, for disseminating propaganda, and perhaps, to use when the Allies have crossed the Rhine. Since the declaration of war, there is as much real use for knowledge of German as before, and the study of it should by all means be continued, even from a practical point of view.

Again, if our hatred of the Germans is to be true, strong, and just, we must guard against ignorant intolerance, and unfounded bigotry. And how can we discover the essential wrong of their Kultur better than by endeavoring to learn their language?

### The Passing of The Kenyon House

Within the last few weeks it has been our misfortune to witness the razing of the old "Kenyon House." There is something melancholy about such a process. The Kenyon House has served its purpose, its day is done, the last Kenyon man has received food and lodging within those old red walls and now it is no more.

The old order changes giving place to the new. A melancholy spectacle it would be indeed, if we had to believe that there was to be no future Kenyon House. But, Phoenix like, we expect a new Kenyon House to rise from the ruins of the old. The opportunity is at hand for some one with a clear vision to become everlastingly famous. What is now needed is a Kenyon Inn that shall be at once a

"Commons" for the men and truly an inn for visitors and alumni. There is no doubt that there is a need for some sort of a college institution that will provide meals for the students and accommodations for their parents, Prom visitors and alumni.

Now for the editor's dream. Why not have the new Kenyon Inn represent the best traditions of the old inns of the coaching days in Merrie England? Why not build a low, rambling, gabled structure, half-timbered, with a spacious inner court? For the interior of the new Kenyon Inn we ought to have one large Common room with huge casement windows of leaded glass opening to the south and a twelve-foot fireplace at the northern end. The Dining Hall would be in the style of the old English Refectories with oak Refectory tables and sturdy oak chairs. The furnishings throughout should be thoroughly English and above all a spirit of general hospitality should pervade. Perhaps over the front door could hang an creaking hinges the inn sign "Ye Kenyon Inn" with the arms of Kenyon upon it.

What a satisfaction it would be to Kenyon men past, present and future to know that they had a real inn with real hospitality and congenial surroundings to spend many pleasant hours while on the Hill.

An idle dream? Well perhaps.

### DEATH OF WALTER H. ENDLE

Walter Henry Endle of the Class of Seventeen died at his home in Bellevue, Ohio, on December 8, 1917.

While stationed at Camp Sherman, Endle became ill and was taken home. There complications set in, and though under the best of care, after a hard fight Endle passed away.

Endle was born at Bellevue, Ohio, January 29, 1894. He lived in Bellevue most of his life, graduating from the Bellevue High School with the Class of 1913.

The following fall he entered Kenyon College and graduated thence four years later.

He then entered the service, being the third man to enlist in the 83rd Division. He was made regimental supply sergeant of the 329 Regiment, where he served until his final illness.

While in college "Mox," as he was commonly called, made many friends by his quiet, serious, and friendly personality. In athletics and other college activities, he took a prominent part.

This, Kenyon's second sacrifice in the great war, grievous as it is to bear, makes us realize the high seriousness of the position of each one of us and of the college in the great struggle for democracy and makes us feel that Kenyon is giving of her best.

A few men started this war in the blindness of autocratic power; all men will settle this war in the open vision of democracy.

Josephus Daniels.

### MAJOR WARD APPOINTED TO NATIONAL ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

Adjutant to a Brigade now in France.

Major Ward, as being beyond the usual age limit, was not appointed at the outbreak of the war to the active service. To perform what service he could for the country in the national crisis, he left his business interests in Columbus and became military instructor at Gambier and at Ohio Wesleyan.

Major Ward has been very anxious to get into more active service and has submitted applications to the War Department for appointment to any service where he could be of use. Consequently his appointment to service in the very thick of it is a source of satisfaction to him, though he writes "I most keenly regret having to leave my work at Gambier so suddenly."

Major Ward passed through Gambier on his way east and the men of the college went down to the station to give him farewell wishes as he went through.

Upon receipt of the news, the Faculty Military Committee met at once and formulated plans for the active prosecution of the work. Cadei Capt. Remy will act as executive officer and emphasis will be placed on outdoor drill and rifle practice.

### MIAMI QUINTETTE OUTPLAYS KENYON

(Continued from Page 1)

every time after a distance shot for a try, close to the goal.

H. Sexton was especially good at dripping. Often he took the ball down the length of the floor and made his basket.

The Kenyon squad played their usual hard steady game. Both guards played the defensive. Captain Love's floor work was up to its general excellent standard. The shift of Love to guard and the playing of Remy at center seemed to help things a little but the change was made too late in the game to make any material difference in the result. Score:

|                  | G  | F | T  |
|------------------|----|---|----|
| Eastman, l. f.   | 4  | 0 | 4  |
| Maxwell, r. f.   | 8  | 0 | 8  |
| Love, c.         | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| Read, r. g.      | 2  | 0 | 2  |
| Seibold, l. g.   | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| Total            | 14 | 0 | 14 |
|                  | G  | F | T  |
| W. Sexton, l. f. | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Munns, r. f.     | 6  | 0 | 6  |
| Robinson, c.     | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| H. Sexton, r. g. | 8  | 0 | 8  |
| Brate, l. g.     | 4  | 0 | 4  |
| Total            | 40 | 2 | 42 |

Fouls—W. Sexton, 2 out of 6; Maxwell, none out of 2. Referee—Mahrt. St. Marys. Time of halves—20 min. Substitutions: French for H. Sexton. Feeny for W. Sexton, Beekley for Munns, Divine for Robinson. Remy for Love, Love for Seibold.



## DR. WALTON TAKES GOVERNMENT JOB

**Has Already Returned Home and  
Again Taken Up Duties of His  
Professorship**

After spending several weeks at Washington, where he was requested to come for the purpose of organizing a new division of the Food Administration, Dr. Walton has returned to Gambier.

He reports the population of our capital as "half and half;" the one part residents of the city, the other part consisting mainly of office seekers. In his position in charge of the personnel, where it was necessary to build up the division from officeboy to general manager, he had a most excellent opportunity of interviewing the latter, and in particular their sponsors, the various senators and representatives to whose constituency they belonged.

Fortunately, however, it was possible to build up the working force without relying wholly on the political class.

There is no thought in Washington of the end of the war.

## KENYON MEN

### RETURN FROM FRONT

**Kinder and Nicola Come Back From  
France to Continue Studies at  
Bexley**

Mr. W. R. Kinder, '14, and Mr. Nicola, recently engaged in driving ammunition trucks on the French front, have returned to Gambier, to continue their studies at Bexley Hall. Charles Kinder, who formed the third member of the party, returned from France with the other two and will soon enter some branch of the American service.

Mr. Kinder tells some very interesting details of action on the front. All members of the party enlisted as ambulance drivers in the American field service and went to Bordeaux and thence to Paris. Here they discovered that the ambulance service was filled up, and volunteered as ammunition truck drivers. These trucks carried ammunition from the various depots up to within 800 yards of the front line trenches. The party saw service in the Chemin-des-Dames sector.

Mr. Kinder scoffs at the rumor that the average life of the soldier is sixteen days, since he has seen company after company of three year men. No position back of the front line trenches is really dangerous, the casualties in the second and third line trenches being comparatively slight. Men stay

(Continued on Page 8)

## ASSEMBLY ELECTS ASSISTANT TREASURER

**February Assembly Finally Elects Dr.  
Lockert as Aid to Dr. Walton--  
Carter Made Cheer Leader**

At the regular Assembly meeting for February, held January 28, 1918, it was made the order of business to elect an Assistant Treasurer of the Assembly and a Cheer Leader.

For Assistant Treasurer, Dr. Reeves and Dr. Lockert were nominated. Dr. Reeves was elected, but he immediately resigned because of numerous other duties.

At a special meeting of the Assembly at the Commons the next evening, the resignation of Dr. Reeves was accepted and Dr. Lockert was unanimously elected.

For Cheer Leader, Mr. Carter, '19, was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Several members of the Senior Class presented the importance of a general attendance at the Prom. Prom, they said, is a social function for

(Continued on Page 7)

## WITTENBURG WINS OVER KENYON 29-24

**A Close Game On Wittenburg's Floor  
Results In Opponent's  
Favor**

A close game that looked as though Kenyon would win, at many stages of the contest was finally lost to Wittenburg at Springfield, February 15. The score was 29-24.

During the first half, Kenyon clearly outplayed her opponents. At one time, the score was 9-1 in Kenyon's favor. Kenyon secured the lead and seemed to have the best of the contest by playing the corners. Later on in the half, Wittenburg made use of the same tactics and for some reason or other Kenyon drifted toward the center of the floor. Thus it was that Wittenburg managed to pull up to within striking distance of Kenyon's score. The half ended with the count 10 to 12 in favor of the Mauve.

During the second half, Wittenburg continued to play the corners to a greater degree than Kenyon and came

(Continued on Page 8)

## NU PI KAPPA WINS STIRES' DEBATE

**Team Representing Younger Literary  
Society Wins From the  
Philomathesian**

The Nu Pi Kappa Literary Society won the unanimous decision over the Philomathesian Society in the annual Stires Debate. Mr. Mueller of Philo won the first prize and the second prize was divided, by the award of the judges, between the speakers of Nu Pi Kappa.

in debating became as strong as ever under the competition between the rival

On February 27, the annual interest literary societies. The question as proposed by the head of the Department of English and accepted by the two societies was: Resolved, that, for the purpose of national defense, the United States should contract an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain.

The teams flipped a coin for sides and Philo got the affirmative.

The affirmative showed the ties of race, language, ideals, and policy between Great Britain and the United States and maintained that an alliance should unite the English-speaking peoples to promote English culture and civilization and to tend toward the establishment of a league for peace.

(Continued on Page 6)

## NEW MEN---SECOND SEMESTER

Robert Brown,  
New Philadelphia High School,  
New Philadelphia, O.  
Also Shaw High, Cleveland, O.  
1 year at O. S. U.

Everette Towle Perrin,  
Cleveland Heights High School,  
Cleveland, O.

Lewis James Bailey,  
Sault St. Marie, Mich.,  
Soo High and Marquette Normal School,  
Marquette, Mich.

Alden Seitz,  
Sandusky High School,  
Sandusky, O.

Carl Jerome Freudenberger,  
Steele High School,  
Dayton, O.

Edmund Goodman, New York, N. Y.  
Gymnasium Internationale,  
Dresden, Germany.  
L'ecole De Versailles,  
Versailles, France.  
Dr. Peck's School,  
Windsor, Eng.

Will Gregg Gehri,  
East High School, Columbus, O.  
Lives in Sandusky, O.

Paul R. Savanack,  
Sandusky High School,  
Sandusky, O.

Henry Hart Albrecht,  
Massillon High School,  
Massillon, O.

## KENYON QUINTETTE

### LOSES TO MARIETTA

**Kenyon Drops One of the Fastest  
Games of the Season to the  
South Ohio Team**

The Kenyon Basketball team lost a fast and hard-fought game to Marietta by the score of 42 to 29, at Marietta, on February 22.

The game was fast and furious all the way from start to finish. Wonderful team work and good basket shooting was shown by both teams. Though the score is not so close as it might be, the result of the game was in doubt until the final whistle blew.

Marietta started things with a rush, scoring seven points before Kenyon got under way. Then Kenyon came through with three field goals and a foul and tied the score.

Then Marietta surged ahead by a few points and at the end of the first half, the score stood, Marietta 21, Kenyon 18.

At the beginning of the second half, Marietta ran wild, scoring basket after basket in quick succession. But Kenyon took a brace and, by clever passing and basket shooting, scored five goals and one foul. Marietta's

(Continued on Page 6)

## NU PI KAPPA WINS STIRES' DEBATE (Continued from Page 5)

The Negative showed that such an alliance was not necessary for protection because Great Britain's policies in America assured the United States of English support; that such an alliance would react towards a readjustment in Europe of the Balance of power; and that under such conditions peace could be assured only if the British-American alliance were stronger than any other which might be formed against it.

Nu Pi Kappa also objected to an offensive alliance because it would give power to either ally to take by aggression any country or position under the excuse of military necessity (as Germany has done in the case of Belgium) and force the other ally to support such actions.

Inasmuch as the speakers were looking at the question from different points of view the debate was rather slow and there was but little clash upon issues. Throughout the entire debate there was no quoting of authority on either side and in general the marshalling of evidence was very weak. The extempore rebuttals were quite as interesting as the formal speeches.

The three speakers for Nu Pi Kappa each received one vote for second place in effectiveness of speaking. The second prize will therefore be divided among the three men.

Dr. Reeves acted as chairman of the meeting and Dr. Lockert held the watch. In the preparation of the debate, both teams were aided informally by the Departments of English, History, and Economics.

The teams were:

### Philo (Affirmative)

Mr. Graves  
Mr. Fishack  
Mr. Mueller  
Mr. Hastings (Alternate)

### Nu Pi Kappa (Negative)

Mr. Eastman  
Mr. Harper  
Mr. Sant  
Mr. Howarth (Alternate)

## KENYON QUINTETTE LOSES TO MARIETTA 42-29 (Continued from Page 5)

lead however was too great to be overcome, though up to the last minute Kenyon was bidding fair to overtake it.

This game was one of the fastest that the Kenyon Varsity has played yet this season.

For Marietta, Stewart shone in his floor-work and foul shooting.

Captain Love starred for Kenyon, dropping in five field goals. His floor work was very good; time after time he broke away from two or three opponents and swished the ball through the net.

The entire Kenyon squad were in excellent form and put up a very good game against the fast Marietta five.

## M. DELAMAR SPEAKS ON CERCELES FRANCAIS

M. Deleamar, one of the principal men in the movement for the "Cercles Francais" in the United States delivered a French lecture at Kenyon several weeks ago. These Cercles Francais were originated 18 years ago by Professor Hyde of Harvard who paid \$2000 each year for a series of ten lectures to be given by a prominent Frenchman.

The aim of these French Conversational Societies is to acquaint Americans with the history and literature of France, not merely the informative side, but to teach the spirit of the literature and science of France.

These Societies are spread throughout 38 states in which there are 54 branches. The branches are divided into two classes; the first serving a collegiate community and the second serving the general public.

During the Revolutionary War Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and their contemporaries were very much respected and admired by France because they reflected the fresh vigor of the new republic across the Atlantic. France has felt a closer union with her sister republic since that war, and particularly so since the United States has entered into the great struggle of today inspiring the French soldiers with renewed courage and confidence.

### Kenyon 29

Eastman . . . l. f. . . . Stewart  
Maxwell . . . r. f. . . . Martin  
Love (c) . . . c. . . . Eaton  
Seibold . . . l. g. . . . Meister  
Read . . . r. g. . . . Mackey

Goals—Kenyon, Eastman 2, Maxwell 5, Love 5, Read, Marietta, Stewart 3, Mackey 3, Martin 4, Eaton 4, Meister 4. Fouls—Maxwell 3 out of 4, Stewart 6 out of 7. Referee—Jones of Denison.

### Marietta 42

## SIR JOHN FRASER LECTURES ON WAR

(Continued from Page 2)

on account of transportation difficulties and the activities of the agents of the Kaiser. The peasant came to believe that there were members of the government who were actively interfering with the prosecution of the war, and became restless. Then the government actually attempted to incite revolution, in order that it might be crushed and quiet again restored. But the Cossacks sent to bring order, when the revolt did come, turned to the side of the people, and the government was left defenseless.

Liberty, to the Russian workman and peasant, meant shorter hours and higher wages. Consequently, when he came into control, he granted them to himself. The workshops of the country were demoralized, and the production of munitions fell off 80%. The provisional government called upon the Czar, and he signed away

his empire with a few scratches of a lead-pencil.

The Czar himself has often been accused of pro-German tendencies, but Sir John stated that, in his belief, the Czar was merely a weak man, good enough in himself, but allowing himself to be too much influenced by the Germans in the government offices and by the Empress, who was a dupe of Rasputin, commonly supposed to have been a German spy.

To Nicholas the world owes many thanks for the establishment of the Hague Convention, started at his suggestion; while the estoppel of the sale of vodka was the greatest single thing which ever happened in Russia, increasing the efficiency of the laboring-class by 25%.

The success of the revolution in Russia, if it may be called success, is due to the fact that it was not engineered by Russians, as the abortive uprisings have generally been, but by Jews, a race which possesses the executive ability which the Russian lacks. There are six million Jews in Russia, well under five percent of the population; but in the present government, 64% of the offices are held by Jews. The Jew is much more sharp and practical than the Russian, and the latter knows it. Hence the oppressions of Russian Jews have been, in a measure, justifiable, as an act of self-defense on the part of the child-like Russian.

But now the Jews have been freed, and are allowed to go from the country districts, where the majority of them had been confined, to the larger towns, where they will gradually get control of the commerce of the country. The Russian Jews, on account of the treatment they have received, do not consider Russia as their fatherland, but have become, for the most part, international Marxian socialists. Trotzky and Lenine are German Jews, and the highest officers of the army are also Jews.

But when the Russian people wake up to the fact that the Jews have obtained the whip hand over them, there will be a second Reign of Terror and a period of bloodshed which will be to the Terror of the French Revolution what this war is to the Spanish-American war. They who have for so long oppressed the Jew through fear of his superior mind will never permit him to reign over them.

The consequence of the German-Russian peace, however, will not be so great and favorable to Germany as many people seem to think. The Russians have only a very few German prisoners, because they are for the most part Austrians who have been captured, and the Austrians are losing their enthusiasm and becoming a smaller and smaller factor in the war.

As to food, the revolution has so demoralized the Russian transportation system that it will be impossible to get food in any considerable quantities into Germany. The central

powers had but a very small number of troops on the Russian border for a long time before the final breakdown.

Sir John then briefly outlined the positions of the various western Allies with respect to the present and future. France, he declared, is not yet completely exhausted, but nevertheless, her casualties and fatalities have been so appalling that for eighteen months she has not dared to publish the lists.

On the front itself, the villages are only piles of tumbled ruins; the fields are desolate patches of muck, the trees are broken and blasted, and not a blade of green grass breaks the desert expanse of Death.

It is as though the wrath of God had been vented upon the region, and an earthly approach to hell attempted. Yet the troops still smile as they go about under the constant shadow of sudden death. Its ability to smile under any and all conditions is the salvation of the British army.

In France are four and a half million British troops waiting for the Big Push which is going to take place Someday. The noble and patriotic work of the women of England in filling the places of men in the manufacturing and transportation systems of England makes this possible.

The British navy, meanwhile, though sorely criticised, is nevertheless doing a wonderful piece of work in enabling shipping to be carried in ocean bottoms with the degree of safety which is actually attained. The navy is, moreover, fifty percent larger than it was at the beginning of the war.

The Central Powers realize that their chance of victory is remote, but still they have high hopes of being able to get a draw, if they can hold out long enough. Both the Germans and the Allies are becoming war-weary, and the hope of the Allies is that the United States will be able to get a great army across before the end of this year.

If America fails to do this, the result will very possibly be a general strike of munition workers which will bring the war to an end favorable to Germany. England and France are staking all on the aid of the United States, and the United States must live up to what is expected of them. They are not in the war to help Great Britain or France, but to defend themselves.

Sir John suggested that in every public place be set the poster "What are you doing for the United States, which have done so much for you?"

After the lecture, a reception was held in the bull's eye of East Wing, where Sir John brought out several interesting points which, unfortunately, we are not permitted to publish.

Sir John left a very favorable impression among the men who heard the lecture and were present at the reception afterwards. On the whole, he was one of the most magnetic and forceful speakers which the Larwill Lectureship Committee has brought here.



## KENYON QUINTETTE LOSES TO CAMP SHERMAN

In a Rather One-Sided Battle, Kenyon is Defeated at the Ohio Camp, 54-22

The Kenyon Varsity Basketball Team lost to the representatives of Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, February 21, by the score of 54 to 22.

The game was not as slow, however, as the score makes it appear. The Kenyon five fought from start to finish and their opponents did not have the easiest time winning. But experience, weight, and general ability favored the soldiers five and won the game for them.

McClure, the Camp Sherman forward was easily the star of the game; his basket shooting was very unusual.

Eastman put up the most successful game for Kenyon, tossing in six field goals.

**Kenyon 22**      **Camp Sherman 54**  
Eastman ..... l. f. .... McClure  
Mawell ..... r. f. .... Metz  
Seibold ..... c. .... Popken  
Love (c) ..... l. g. .... Kagy  
Read ..... r. g. .... Hootman  
Goals—Kenyon 6, Maxwell, Seibold 3; Camp Sherman, McClure 12, Metz 5, Popken 4, Kagy 5, Hootman, Champ. Fouls—Maxwell 2. Substitutions—Rupp for Hootman, Collins for Popken, Champ for Metz. Referee—Connor.

### ASSEMBLY ELECTS

#### ASSISTANT TREASURER

(Continued from Page 5)

the entire college and is well worth the attendance of all.

Mr. Snook, Manager of the "Reveille," again asked the men to support the publication. The best way, he said, to insure the success of the book is for everyone to get his own assessment in immediately.

Mr. Tate urged the men to consider the Commons as a distinctly Kenyon institution. It was rumored, he said, that men were leaving the Commons because of its support of the food conservation measures. This is unpatriotic and shows a poor Kenyon spirit. It was moved and carried that the Assembly conscientiously support the war measures that are being enforced at the Commons.

#### ON THE HILL PROM WEEK

Mr. Burnett, Pittsburgh.  
Mr. Carl Ganter, New York.  
Mr. Matthew Mawry, Philadelphia.  
Mr. George Harris, Cleveland.  
Mr. C. H. Clark, Franklin, Pa.  
Mr. T. E. Davey, jr., Columbus.  
Mr. James Hamilton, Pittsburgh.  
Mr. Donald Harper, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. Fletcher Devin, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. O. J. Myers, Toledo.  
Mr. P. W. Timberlake, Steubenville.  
Mr. Edwin R. Graham, Cleveland.  
Mr. LeRoy W. Pilcher, McArthur.  
Mr. J. C. Smith, Cleveland.  
Mr. Edwin W. Thorn, Camp Sherman.

Mr. Arthur L. Brown, Cincinnati.  
Mr. Russel C. Turner, Akron.  
Mr. C. Lester Hawells, Cleveland.  
Mr. Walter Kiewson, Cleveland.  
Mr. Sam Findley, Cleveland.  
Mr. Robert A. Bowman, Greenville.  
Mr. Arch S. Stuart, Cincinnati.  
Mr. Frank H. Stuart, Cincinnati.  
Mr. Edwin Good, Akron.  
Mr. D. G. Gayle, Coshocton.  
Mr. Henry Beam, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. Allan E. Bagley, Mansville.  
Mr. Sarina Harvey, East Liverpool.  
Mr. J. H. Ryan, Toledo.  
Mr. H. D. Kelly, Toledo.  
Mr. A. B. Williams, Canton.  
Mr. W. T. Lloyd, Cleveland.  
Mr. W. H. Torrance, Cleveland.  
Mr. C. B. Briggs, Cleveland.  
Mr. Edward Shinkard, Cleveland.  
Mr. L. T. Cromley, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. D. R. Smith, Cleveland.  
Mr. R. W. Blessing, Camp Green.  
Mr. R. M. Tilden, Camp Sherman.  
Mr. R. J. Ballard, Camp Sherman.  
Mr. T. E. Yerxa, Minneapolis.  
Mr. C. A. Carr, Toledo.  
Mr. Robert M. Greer, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. Convers Goddard, Chicago.  
Mr. R. C. Goode, Gambier.  
Mr. William Kinder, Finley.  
Lieut. D. Meldrum, Camp Sherman.  
Mr. Ralph Ringwalt, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. Willard Armstrong, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. Walter Curtis, Mt. Vernon.  
Mr. Sherman Clark, Cleveland.  
Mr. Philemon B. Stanberry, Cincinnati.  
Mr. Harry B. B. Gerguson, Cincinnati.  
Mr. E. M. Anderson, Cleveland.  
Mr. William C. Presley, Bay City, Mich.  
Mr. Norman P. Sanborn, Cleveland.  
Mr. Dean B. Hale, Akron.  
Mr. Lee A. Vaughn, Akron.  
Mr. Frederick Weida, Gambier.

Miss Margaret Barney, Cleveland.  
Miss Helen Shafer, Cleveland.  
Miss Elizabeth Devin, Mt. Vernon.  
Miss Harriett Wolverton, Mt. Vernon.  
Miss Jeannette Chester, Columbus.  
Miss Elizabeth Burnett, Pittsburgh.  
Miss Helen Byington, Port Clinton.  
Miss Virginia Wilken, Cleveland.  
Miss Mary Mell, Akron.  
Miss Nelle Beach, Coshocton.  
Miss Margaret Allen, Gambier.  
Miss Ethel Filler.  
Miss Dorothy Wilson.  
Miss Flora Hartill.  
Miss Olive Branch.  
Miss Marie Perkins.  
Miss Isabelle VanDorn.  
Miss Helen Wade.  
Miss Thelma Lewis.

Mrs. W. D. Wilkin, Cleveland.  
Mrs. H. C. Devin, Mt. Vernon.  
Mrs. Frank Harper, Mt. Vernon.  
Mrs. Brown, Pittsburgh.  
Mrs. C. P. Wiseman, Lancaster.  
Mrs. E. E. Branch, Akron.  
Dr. E. E. Branch, Akron.

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## M. CESTRE LECTURES FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

**Bordeaux Exchange Professor at  
Harvard Describes Higher Ed-  
ucation in France**

A very interesting lecture in French was given by M. Cestre, a Professor of English Literature in the Bordeaux University of France, on Friday, February 8. M. Cestre is Exchange Professor at Harvard this year, and on this account Kenyon has been able to have him speak here.

The substance of his lecture was an explanation of the reasons why American students went in general to German Universities in preference to French or English Universities to complete their education.

First, while French Universities were open to foreign students, yet they did not recognize foreign degrees, so these students were ineligible to advanced French degrees. Secondly, the German Universities were up to a few years ago really more up-to-date as to scientific methods of research in all departments. Finally, after this current to Germany was well established, it became a habit or tradition for other students to go there also.

Within the last few years these conditions have been greatly changed. In the first place, the French Universities now recognize American degrees, and besides have created two new degrees, especially for foreign students. One of them, the Certificate of Study, can be obtained in one year and is recommended for teachers in secondary schools. The other, the University Doctorate has been adopted largely for foreign Professors of Universities and Colleges. This latter should not be confused with the French degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the hardest degree in the world to obtain, taking from ten to fourteen years' preparation.

The superiority of German Universities over the French has become less and less. The French have adopted all the best features of German methods, and have placed special emphasis on the appreciation of artistic values which the Germans neglected. The German tendency is to lose themselves in detail, to exaggerate the nationalistic spirit of Germany, and to teach history not so much to find truth, as to justify the imperial policy of the government.

M. Cestre spoke at the Commons in the evening repeating much of what he had said in the afternoon. He also spoke about some of the practical affairs of a foreign student's life in one of the French Universities. Board and lodging can be obtained in French private homes anywhere from forty to eighty dollars a month. Mr. Cestre concluded by saying that Americans, of all foreigners, were most admired and loved by the French people, that

they would be welcomed into their homes.

### WITTENBERG WINS

**OVER KENYON 29 TO 24**

(Continued from Page 5)

out with the large end of the score.

| Lineup:        | G  | F | T  |
|----------------|----|---|----|
| Eastman, l. g. | 4  | 0 | 4  |
| Maxwell, r. l. | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Love, c.       | 2  | 0 | 2  |
| Read, r. g.    | 2  | 0 | 2  |
| Seibold, l. g. | 0  | 0 | 0  |

Total 20 4 24

|                 | G | F | T |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Siders, l. g.   | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Eckert, r. l.   | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Dorst, c.       | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Burdette, r. g. | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Lentz, l. g.    | 4 | 0 | 4 |

Total 26 3 29

Fouls—Maxwell 3 out of 6; Siders 3 out of 8. Referee—Mahrt, St. Marys. Time of halves—20 min.

### KENYON MEN RETURN

**FROM FRONT**

(Continued from Page 5)

in the trenches from six to ten days, and then return to repos for about a month. All attacks are protected by curtain fire and are preceded by artillery bombardments. The greatest losses occur in the hand-to-hand encounters when the objective is reached.

Mr. Kinder saw many air encounters and once counted 54 planes in action at the same time. French bombs could be seen bursting over German trenches.

Although shells sometimes broke around trucks on the road, the men soon got accustomed to them and gave them little attention. The Germans seemed to be fond of shelling bridges over the Aisne. A special policeman provided for the purpose would stop all traffic when the bombardment began and hold back the trucks until the Germans got through. Then everything went on as before.

Mr. Kinder says that no matter what branch of the service a man may enter, the work becomes very monotonous. There is no chance for heroism and no glamour. The novelty soon wears off, leaving only the hardest kind of work. To illustrate the point, Mr. Kinder tells of a French artillery officer, who once said to him, "Do you see that hill over there?" He pointed to a slight raise in the land within the German trenches. "I've been shooting at that for the last three years and it's getting ——— tiresome."

Soon the men learned to understand French quite well. It was only when they were rebuked by a French officer that they resorted to "je ne comprends pas, monsieur, je ne comprends pas."

### THE COMMONS

Mrs. Blake, manager of the Kenyon Commons, is following not only the letter but also the spirit of the measures for food conservation. Besides keeping "meatless" and "wheatless" days and meals, she is using every possible means for saving food.

The men as a whole have supported these measures very willingly.

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### LENTEN SERVICES

Lent is being observed as usual this year. Services began Ash Wednesday in the morning with another of required attendance at five o'clock. Ten minute services are held every noon, when various clergy of the Faculty give short addresses. Dr. Selinger has services three times a week, Dr. Smythe, twice, and Dr. Weida, once.

At five o'clock every afternoon except Saturday, Evening Prayer is read.

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