10-1-1903

Kenyon Collegian - October 1903

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There is a species of quasi-up-to-dateness which delights in laying particular stress upon the triumph of the new and matter of fact over the old and established. It is such people as conform to this type that say among the many other things which they are forever saying, that the day of oratory is a day gone by—shallow people for the most part who forget that the ways of centuries are not left in a day. Not for nothing are we the "heirs of all the ages." From the days when king and bard with fiery words urged on our lion-hearted Saxon farefathers to mighty deeds in the day of battle to the present time, well spoken words have been with prince and peasant a great power for good or ill.

The great cheapening and improvement of the process of printing, the springing into universal use of the newspaper, the pamphlet, and the political bulletin, were hailed as vanguards in an army of progress which was eventually to nullify forever the influence of the spoken word. For fifty years these influences have been at work, but today
there is nothing which wins over the average man as do words well spoken, fresh from the speaker's mouth! Even the newspaper reports of speeches, when read in cold blood, have a flavor quite distinct from that of articles carefully prepared for the reading public.

One does not have to look far to find plausible reasons to account for the fact that the penman, through the agency of the printing press, has not supplanted the orator. In the first place there is the obvious fact that there is much of tone, of emphasis, of presence, of atmosphere, peculiar to the orator, and which the writer can never acquire. The very fact of his willingness to stand before them—man to man—gives many a confidence in the orator which the writer can never hope to inspire.

The physical circumstance that listening is an easy matter to be avoided only by going to sleep, stopping one's ears, or going beyond hearing distance, aids the speaker to draw the attention of men who would never go to the trouble of reading a political article. The orator commands fields which the penman can never hope to invade.

What is true of the world of politics is true, though perhaps not quite to the same degree, of the world of statesmanship. Few people, it is true, would think of applying the word statesman to any person who would not go to the trouble of reading all literature bearing upon the issues in which he may be embattled, but it is equally true that for the past two centuries, such literature has been accessible to all the world's great statesmen, though not to the masses until lately, to almost, if not quite the same degree as at present, so that during all that time the statesman-orator has been subject to the disability, if it be one, of being brought into conflict (if there be any such conflict) with the statesman-writer. Yet the two centuries just past have produced such men as Burke, Pitt, Erskine and Clay, names that send a challenge thundering back along the halls of time to those of Demosthenes, and Cicero.

There are several advantages which, in the very nature of things, the finished orator enjoys over the weilder of the polemic pen. When the man of affairs sits down to his reading, particularly if it is of a
controversial nature, he generally puts himself in an attitude towards the writer which, though "enmity" may be too strong a word to describe it, yet partakes of that quality. That is to say, he is continually on a lookout for flaws in any argument which is presented to him and which he can examine at his leisure. An orator, however, who is of skillful address, can often carry him from point to point by logic of manner rather than of matter, by reasoning which receives its weight from form rather than from substance. Even in what Quintilian refers to as strictly legitimate polemics it may often be desirable to carry the attention of one's hearers rapidly from point to point.

Clearly the day of the orator is not past, and if the mantle of Clay has fallen to the ground it is the fault of the man who has not come rather than that of the times, the times are calling loudly enough for the man. "Show our critics a great man * * * they begin to what they call 'account' for him * * * take dimensions of him, and bring him out to be a little kind of man! He was the 'creature of the Time,' they say; the time called him forth, the Time did everything, he nothing,—but what we, the little critic, could have done too! This seems to me but melancholy work. The Time call forth! Alas, we have known Times call loudly enough for their great man; but not find him when they called! He was not there; * * * the Time, calling its loudest, had to go down to confusion and wreck because he would not come when called."* The times can call for the orator without the orator appearing, and hence, merely because from the time of Clay to within a few years of the present time no great orator,—or at any rate, statesman-orator has turned up, it does not follow that the way is not paved for him when he does appear. Therefore it cannot be called inconsistent with good statesmanship to cultivate the art of oratory.

The perfect orator is, of course, an ideal, as is perfection in anything. Never, at any rate since the days of the fabled Nestor, has there been an absolutely perfect orator. Quintilian has shown flaws

* Carlyle—Hero and Hero Worship.
in the best up to his time, and we may fairly suppose that an individual combining all the desirable physical, mental and moral qualities is not to be looked for on this side of the 'millenium.' Much depends upon the readiness with which the orator-to-be takes himself as he finds himself and adapts this trove to the desired end. The more successfully this is accomplished the greater the orator, whatever his ultimate standing may be. Adaptability to the nature of his audience will render a poor speaker tolerable, a good speaker better.

In the growing complexity of modern civilization a wider range of this adaptability is demanded of all whose positions call for the quality at all. It was possible when the citizens of Athens owned slaves to do all the labor, and could devote themselves to higher pursuits, for Demosthenes and Lysias to speak to them in a lofty and high-flown manner. In a somewhat modified degree the same is true of the days of Cicero, for, even in his day most of the people of the city were interested in the government of the Roman World. Their grain was already beginning to be imported for them, slaves were already plentiful and cheap, already were being sown the seeds of ease, leisure and luxury, which, five centuries later, bore fruit very distasteful to the effeminate palates of the denizens of the Eternal City. The Roman people of Cicero's day had plenty of time to listen to him and to work out the meaning of his learned orations. The age of specialization had not as yet arrived.

Coming down to modern times let us mention the orators of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to whom we have referred. Most of us are familiar with at least some of the utterances of Burke, Pitt and Clay. Erskine, whom we also mentioned, ought not, perhaps, to be cited here, as, since he was a man of the law, it may very properly be said that his speeches were primarily rather of specific than of general interest. There still remains to be explained whatever there may be in the utterances of the other great speakers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that seems to call for such explanation. It is well known that the speeches of all the men just mentioned were of such a nature as to render them intelligible only to those who had attained a
fair degree of education. It must be remembered that in their times political influence was held, even in this country, by a limited number of men. It was no part of the statesman's business to cajole the masses, for their influence in world politics was nil. Party feeling did not run so high in this country in the days of Clay but that a State would send a man to represent her largely by reason of his individual greatness. Such appeal as it was thought necessary to make to the untutored masses was sufficiently attended to by the stump orator. And so the great statesmen of the day had but to concern themselves with an upper class, which, even where it did not in theory exist, was never the less present as a matter of fact.

For better or for worse time has overthrown that state of things in this country, or at any rate in the northern and western portions of it. The education of the masses (such as it has been) and the influx of a large foreign element generally prepossessed of an idea,—often exaggerated,—of the influence of the individual in a popular government, has made the statesman more dependant upon the common people than has ever before been the case in the history of modern civilization.* Although it is possible that a large portion of our voters did not, in A.D., 1897, know whether the Philippines (if we may be allowed to quote the irrepressible Dooley) were "islands or canned goods;" almost every individual among them (the voters) has in A.D., 1903, an opinion as to whether or not the United States should retain control of them, and if this ever becomes the leading issue of a political campaign it is these personal opinions, however untutored and unreasoning they may be, that are going to shape the national policy in this leading respect and say just what individual statesman or statesmen are going to be at the helm.

Manifestly the American statesman-orator to be successful must appeal to the popular opinion more strongly than has ever before been thought necessary. And to make this appeal successfully he must have in a large degree the ability to adapt himself to his audience.

* With the single exception, perhaps, of Switzerland.
As we remarked before, this is an age of specialization and the appeal to the hearer must be made in sympathy with his peculiar mental pose. An address to a Union of Locomotive Firemen must, obviously, differ in form, and, to some extent, even in matter from one delivered on the same subject in the United States' Senate. Manifestly the times call for a new type of statesman-orator.

It is in this quality of adaptability that Senator Hanna excels. It is for this reason that his words command the respectful attention alike of grave United States' Senators and of turbulent union labourers, and just as soon as the intelligent public appreciate the nature of the conditions in which the orator of the early twentieth century finds himself, just so soon will Dr. Hanna, and men like him, be given their proper rank among the wielders of our Saxon tongue.

It is with great pleasure and a proper consciousness of its appropriateness that we print elsewhere in these columns an appreciative article on Senator Hanna as an orator.

We read with some surprise, the following in the Oberlin Review for October 15, 1903: "The Wooster team played a plucky game, and, in direct contrast to the Kenyon men; preferred a sound beating to keeping off defeat by quitting." "Quitting" as we understand the word, rather invites defeat than "keeps it off." Perhaps if we keep on quitting in this new way we may defeat Oberlin next year by that method. It is indeed remarkable that so large a student body as that of Oberlin cannot produce a team capable of defeating that which represents our one hundred students, especially if the latter are "quitters," and have been in training only a fortnight previous to the game. Of course the editor of the Review, and the writer of the words in question, know far better than we do, the sort of excuse that appeals to Oberlin men, but we trust that for once they have made a mistake. The Oberlin players have shown themselves to

* Punctuation supplied by us.
be fast, plucky and sportsmanlike, and have won our most sincere regard, but we feel compelled to express our regret that their representative publication has seen fit to take up the cudgels in their behalf in a manner characteristic rather of the prize ring than of intercollegiate athletics.

IT is customary, with the first number of the Collegian issued during the Collegiate year, to write a few words concerning it for the information of new students. The Collegian is published monthly and constitutes a department of the Kenyon College Assembly. The literary board is a self-perpetuating body. Under the constitution no member of the student body is eligible for election to this board who has not had matter to the extent of four hundred words of prose or forty lines of verse accepted for publication in the Collegian. It is further stipulated that there shall not be, at any time, more than two persons on the board from the same constitutional division of the assembly except when there are seven or more men already belonging to it. Within the constitutional limits elections are based purely on merit.

THE wearing of foot paths on the lawns constitutes a hideous disfigurement to the college park and measures should be taken to put a stop to it.

THE painting of the college gates is a species of vandalism which we hope will never again be perpetrated by Kenyon freshmen.
The career of the junior senator from Ohio as a speech maker has been remarkable and extraordinary. In him we have a man who never made a speech until he had passed middle life, but one who today is known in two hemispheres as an orator of rare ability.

Before the campaign of 1896 M. A. Hanna was a plain business man who probably entertained no ambition of becoming a figure in the public eye. But fate, together with his position in that remarkable campaign, brought him out of that oblivion of domestic happiness into the market place of a world's endeavor. The press of the opposing party abused him and ridiculed him, while the cartoonist, Davenport, pictured Mr. Hanna clad in a suit characterized by dollar marks, with a figure whose rotundity bespoke greed and self aggrandisement. In less than a month M. A. Hanna had jumped from the frying pan of private life into the fire of political contention. Every school boy in the land carried with him a mental picture of a sort of "half horse, half alligator" individual whose chief delight was in child murder and in oppressing honest toil. About this time Mr. Hanna made his maiden speech, and the people who heard and saw him realized that the cartoonist had debased his art, and that Mark was not such a bad sort of a fellow after all. That speech was published and the big snow ball of fame started to roll. Today the speeches of Senator Hanna are read, all over the world, by people whose eyes are turned towards Ohio to see how Mark Hanna is getting along in his campaign. The ever conservative Kenyon Collegian may therefore spare space to discuss Senator Hanna as an orator.
Away back somewhere in Greek history there lived a man named Demosthenes who carried pebbles in his mouth to take the wrinkles out of his voice and awoke one morning to find himself an orator. Perhaps the dollar mark suit, or the money bags, or perhaps a silver spoon had something to do with it, but at any rate Senator Hanna awoke, and, no doubt much to his astonishment, he found himself the possessor of the art of eloquence. So much, then, for the historical and critical analysis of Senator Hanna's position in the school of modern eloquence.

It is possible that Senator Hanna's success as an orator may be attributed to the fact that he always adapts himself to his audience. He can, with equal success, knock grounders or sky scrapers, just as the occasion demands. But he always strikes straight from the shoulder and you know just where he stands.

We, of classic Gambier, have had ample opportunity to see and appreciate the adaptability of the Senator to conditions. A person would naturally suppose that a politician would feel like the proverbial bull in the china shop among the ardent devotees of the higher academic life, but that was just where we were fooled. From the first the Senator made a hit with everyone, and his happy adaptability and genial personality won a place in the heart of every Kenyon man.

The address of Senator Hanna at the Commencement exercises was typical of his Gambier speeches. We had sat for an hour thrilled by the dreamy imagery of a poet when Senator Hanna arose to deliver the anniversary address. Mr. Hanna began his speech, as I remember it, with an apology for not being ready to deliver the "Anniversary Address," for which he saw he was "carded." He then caught the good will of the "many attractive women whom he saw before him" by a reference to their "beautiful spring bonnets." Following this the Senator complimented Mr. Cromley, the salutatorian, on the able manner in which he had treated his subject, "The Reign of Law." Mr. Hanna regretted that there was no college that he could call his alma mater, but felt proud than Kenyon had seen fit to adopt him as a son. "Kenyon," he said, "was almost deserted when so many of
her brave sons went to the war to fight, that their country might live. Since that time," he said, "her trials have been many, but now her new era of prosperity has already begun. He then spoke of President Peirce as "The Moses who will lead Kenyon out of the despondency which has surrounded her since the Civil War. But," says he, "I see that the spring bonnets are already beginning to nod, so I must be brief. I suppose that I am expected to give some advice to these young men who have just finished their college course; but I realize that that would be impossible—the young college graduate thinks he knows it all already; but, young men, — you who sang that beautiful song about 'Dear Old Kenyon, the College on the Hill'—there is but one word of advice that I can give you—build deep your foundation in forming your character, upon integrity; the superstructure will be strong and beautiful."

I need search no farther to find the secret of Mr. Hanna's success as an orator. His advice to the class of 1903 has revealed that secret. When he speaks he puts aside the tin and tinsel of florid rhetoric and the words which he speaks are but the verbal expressions of sincere convictions whose birthplace is in a heart and mind of integrity.

The press and people no longer cartoon and abuse Mr. Hanna, for all have come to realize that his first aim and ambition is to do the square thing. Kenyon is proud to have such a man as her friend.

H. M. B.
The First Night in Hanna.

Hanna Hall is falling down, falling down, falling down,
Hanna Hall is falling down, my fine lady;
Dreaming of a children's game,
Slowly woke, uprose my hair,
Hideous din was everywhere.
A heavy weight rolled down the stair.
"Celebrate, you Celibate!"
Came a cry from some classmate
To me, who in my bed up sate,
The monk of Hanna Hall.

This is our first night in Hanna, night in Hanna, night in Hanna,
This is our first night in Hanna, classmates all.
Up I rose and through the door
Peeped out on the howling hall,
Heard the Fresh and Soph'more bawl,
Juniors grave repeat the call,
"Celebrate, you Celibate!"
In the tones I'd learned to hate,
For I'd thought they would be great
Quirt nights in Hanna Hall.

That was my first night in Hanna, night in Hanna, night in Hanna,
That was my first night in Hanna, gentles all.
I could not restrain the fiends,
Sternly I rebuked the push;
With weeping eyes I bade them hush,
Wasted many tons of gush,
But with none effect, I fear.
No effect save hearty cheer
Could a moral person hear,
Celebrating Hanna Hall.
The New Dormitory.

Since '96 or '98 the student body of the collegiate department of Kenyon College has been increasing steadily. In the years 1900 and 1901 the problem of quarters began to present itself to those in authority who had foresight enough to recognize that in two or three years there would not be room enough, with the student body increasing at the rate that it had been, to quarter all of the students.

It is true that "before the war" when the college was in the height of its first epoch of prosperity, there were one hundred and thirty-seven men in the college proper, but then tradition, if not authentic history, informs us that there was a large frame building just north of "The Ascension" known as "Old '96," in which rooms were found for a great many students. It is evident then that the need in 1900 and 1901 was crying.

At the alumni banquet of 1901 Bishop Vincent was called upon to speak. After he had told the now famous story about the "young politician," he went over the facts showing the growth of the college, proving that her dormitory was taxed to the uttermost and would soon be over-flowing. Afterward Senator Hanna, who was present, was called upon. We will quote a paragraph from a back number of the Collegian: "Senator Hanna's name called to their feet the enthusiastic banqueters in a chorus of welcome. In his inimitable manner the Senator became a boy with the rest. He suggested that the "open day and night" anecdote might have a sinister application, but said that a political party meeting was not the only place in which politics were practiced, as he had, since coming to the banquet, overheard the toastmaster and the President of the Association arranging that if one were appointed toastmaster the other should have the presidency for the ensuing year. It is difficult to say whether it was the stunning information revealed or the clever alertness of the Senator that provoked the merry applause that followed. Then resuming an easy, matter of fact manner, the Senator indicated the full breadth of his vision and
depth of his sympathy in the good helpful work he had been witnessing, by quietly saying: 'I will under-write $50,000 for a new dormitory,' adding, with a playful glance at Bishop Vincent, 'and we will call it the Politician's Barracks.' So free from all show had this remark been made by one who was simply an honored guest of Old Kenyon, that it took some moments for those present to comprehend the full significance of what had been uttered. Then there came such a burst of genuine enthusiasm and applause as the oldest Kenyon man had never heard equaled, turning the balance of the meeting into one big ecstasy of rejoicing hearts. Every speaker to follow arose above himself and one theme only, the advancement of Kenyon, could obtain a hearing.

After this, those in authority set about to get the new dormitory project under way as soon as possible. Charles F. Schweinfurth of Cleveland, one of the best known architects in the United States, came to Gambier and studied the style of architecture prevailing in the college park. After doing this he drew up plans for a building of the Tudor type. These plans were accepted by the trustees, and the services of one of the leading contractors of the country were procured to carry out the plans.

The style of architecture of which this is a type is partly a development by slow evolution of the Gothic, and partly a mixture of the Gothic with other styles of architecture. The chief characteristic of any style of architecture is the particular arch which belongs to that style. The characteristic of Gothic architecture is the pointed arch. The early German peoples, did not understand the principle of the keystone as did the Romans. Their first arches were built by laying the stone out on each side of the doorway so that each stone overlapped the one below it until the stones, one each side, met in the center. On these another large stone was laid which had the effect of binding them together. This method gave to the arch a long point which was retained after the principle of the keystone became known. Another less probable though more poetical theory for the origin of the pointed arch has been advanced. It is said that as the Saxons
were a forest people, that when they began to build they took their idea from the arch formed by the branches of the trees uniting one another in the forest.

The pure Gothic arch was introduced into England, according to the late John Henry Parker, C. B., about the time of Richard I, with a very pronounced type of the pointed arch. As the time went on this arch became depressed, though not to any great extent, until the time of the later Henries. Then the arch was greatly depressed and a mixture of classical and Italian work can be seen in the buildings of this period. In the time of Elizabeth this mixture became still more complete. About this time panelling was profusely used. Parker says: "Heaviness or clumsiness of form combined with exquisite beauty of detail are the characteristics of this era."

After this period the decline in architecture still continued, but at Oxford, where since the reformation a new life had sprung up, successful attempts were made to preserve the Tudor style. Several buildings were built there at this time. Among the best type of this style at Oxford are the Bodleian Library and the Divinity School.

Hanna Hall is now almost completed. It is built of Berea stone, two stories high. Under and over each of the stories is a heavily cut stone moulding which forms a water table and adds greatly to the appearance of the building. There are three gables in front, and the wall is surmounted by battlements. One of the characteristics of the building is the buttresses. These are built much the same as any other buttress, but are of the same height. If the ground on which the building stands were level there would be no difference between these and any other buttresses. But the ground in the rear of the building is lower than that in front so that the top of the buttresses in the rear are not on a level with those in front. This adds to the building a novel and pleasing effect and was invented by Mr. Schweinfurth.

There are three divisions to the building. The middle one is entered through the main entrance which is a depressed Gothic arch ornamented with perpendicular Gothic panels. In the hall on either
side of the entrance are two tablets of stone also with Gothic panels. One of these commemorates the gift of the Hall and on the other is carved the seal of the college. The floor of the halls are to be mosaic, and the walls will have wainscoting five feet high. The other divisions are entered through doors set back in projections in the wall on either end. Heavy stone steps lead up to each door.

The rooms will be finished with hard-wood floors and doors of solid oak, and will accommodate about fifty students. Each bedroom will be provided with an individual clothes press and set wash-bowl. In the attic will be fitted a room with two beds to be used in case of sickness.

Hanna Hall stands on the west side of the quadrangle of which Old Kenyon is the south, and adds to the beauty of the already magnificent park.

E. R. D.
The Sisters' Rose.

Within the sisters' garden grew
No flowers but lillies fair,
And the holy nuns were shocked indeed
To find a rosebud there.

The tender-hearted sisters long
Bethought them what to do;
And while they thought the pretty rose
Among the lillies grew.

The lillies stooped to shelter her
From all the winds and showers,
And smiled benignly as she laughed
Throughout the sunny hours.

The weeks flew by and the rosebud grew
Among the lillies there,
And she drank the dew that the lillies drank
And breathed the self-same air.

And the sisters let the gay rose bloom,
For they said, "Our lillies grow
Forever,—but the rose must die
At the coming of the snow."

For the lillies of the sisters, by
Some influence unseen,
Ever bore flowers of purest white
And leaves forever green.

In late July the sisters came,
The rose was not yet drooping,
And the sisters saw a wondrous thing,
Among the lillies stooping.

For the rose, they thought to find so fair,
Had grown so wondrous fair,
With a gentle grace it far outshone
The loving lillies there.

"A miracle," the sisters cried,
"The rose is fairest white,
And yet it glows with ruddy beams
And iridescent light."

The night came down on them standing there,
And, as they turned to leave
The spot, they gave the rose a name,
"The Rose of St. Anne's Eve."

Would that when all buds open
The broken sheath would leave
A flower as fair as that sweet rose,
The Rose of St. Anne's Eve.
Hanna Hall.

With a standard copy of "Poli Sci," under his arm, a long, lean, angular being, with two props resembling tooth picks rather than legs, and with the pallid cheek and limpid eye of one who delves into the mysteries of classic lore, opened the door of his room in the magnificent new dormitory and entered. He lighted his lamp, went to the door, turned the latch, and seated himself at his table to study.

The gaslight shone lonesome and ghastly on the white walls and dark woodwork. On one side of the room stood his bed; beside it an empty chair; his table was littered with many books and papers; his thin curtains hung motionless in the windows. Before opening his books he cast his eye about the room and with deep content noted the quiet studiousness of the place, which could almost be felt.

"Ah!" said he to himself with immense satisfaction, "This is the place for me. The maddening crowd certainly doesn't disturb one here. These doors are strong enough to keep any one out." Unconsciously he turned his glance toward the portals, when lo! could he be mistaken? Had he not locked the door? And was that an eye he saw peering through the crack?

He rose from his chair to assure himself, but before he had covered half the distance, he was met and surrounded by a turbulent bunch of "College Indians." "Hello, Pete," they yelled in concert, "We've come to give you a house warmin'. Don't s'pose you'll notice common folks since you have moved into such fine quarters."

Pete didn't relish this intrusion, but with a forced smile of welcome coldly said, "Sit down, fellows." They scurried about for some place to sit, for Pete's furniture was scanty for just this kind of an emergency. Some yelled, "Where is your window seat?" and some, "Why don't you have chairs for your visitors?" They finally got seated on the table and bed, and lighting their cigarettes, settled down for a bit of social chat. "This is the 'Politician's Barracks,'" said Bob, who sat at the head of the bed. "And we've come in here to have a little meeting; we want you to be the chairman."
Pete was reluctantly installed on the dresser and a Freshman was ushered in. "Let's see if he knows his catechism," said Pete.

"Freshman, who built the Ark?" asked Pete.

"Noah, sir," was the timid reply.

"Who furnished the goods?"

"Ham, sir."

"Who built Hanna Hall?"

"Mr. Schweinfurth, sir."

"Who furnished the goods?"

"Uncle Mark, sir."

"When was it started?"

"As soon as the flood subsided, sir."

"When was it finished?"

"In 1904, sir."

The Freshman was then told to sing the ballad written by Dr. Hanna for his old pal, Tom Johnson. The boy began with a tremulo to chant:

"There is a hell for Johnson,  
And there he soon will go,  
And there repent his dirty work,  
And lead a life of woe."

"That's going some," said one of the fellows. "That'll do, Freshman."

At this point Pete began to show signs of uneasiness and said that he had had enough of it. "Really, fellows, I haven't the time to fool like this; I've got four straight, tomorrow," said he. But the fellows were disinclined to have the festivities stopped and insisted on his remaining where he was.

Hereupon John arose and with his usual decorum began: "This is an auspicious occasion. We are met here for the first time in this grand building and there is need that we have the joy and spirit of one who has just been admitted into Harcourt; we ought to feel that ours is the privilege that no one before us has ever enjoyed and no one after us can enjoy. For what we do tonight will live in the
history of Hanna Hall, as the story of Bishop Chase's shindig on the 'Backbone' illumines the pages of the history of this church school for boys. We are here, not to bury Uncle Mark, but to praise him; the man whose auspicious appearance in the city of Mt. Vernon so recently saved us all from the wiles of the Faculty for half a day. I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty or give me—"

"A rest!" shouted the rest of the fellows who had enough of his "long-windiness.

Pete made another attempt to come down, but was assailed by cries of "Short!" "Boner!" Realizing he was the victim of circumstances he settled back with an air of resignation resembling that of a tied calf.

At this point a red head was thrust through the door and a voice said in broken tones, "A little game over in the West Wing Bull's-eye, fellows, come on." Some of them arose to follow, and Pete's face took on a smile. "Cut it!" cried the rest of them, "we're here to celebrate tonight. Come in, Red, and get busy."

He readily assented, and entering, found a seat on the polished floor. Looking about him he noticed the wash stand which was something new to an occupant of the old dormitory.

"I 'spose that's poor," said he. "I am coming over here for a shampoo one of these days."

"We can give you a shampoo right now," said the others. Red objected but the majority of those present decided that the operation should take place at once. Red fought hard and a general rough-house ensued—the first one in the history of Hanna Hall. The two chairs were thrown out into the middle of the room, the table upset, and poor Pete's bed went down with a crash. Men were tumbling about the floor kicking and scuffling. Red was a hard proposition.

At last one of the level heads thought of the ever effective weapon, and grabbing the water pail took the spirit out of the whole crowd. The attention of the fellows was now directed to him, but he
fortified himself behind the remainder of the water and held them at bay. A Senior from Old Kenyon now put in his appearance and expressed his delight that the traditions of New Kenyon had been established.

The meeting resolved itself into a chum's rehearsal, and the room rang with the songs dear to all the fellows. The other parts of the building caught the spirit and soon the radiator was warbling, "I wish I had a barrel of rum." John voted Pete a medal for his hospitality and the assembly adjourned with a shout of, "What's the matter with Uncle Mark!"

Anonymous.
Have you ever sincerely and from the depth of your heart pitied a fellow creature? If not let me enlist your sympathies on the side of that much abused and most unfortunate specimen of humanity known as the Freshman.

Permit me to remark, then, plainly and simply, that a Freshman is a sacrificial victim. A man who knows aught of college would not be a Freshman if he could get out of it. But, ah, there's the rub! He can't get out of it and so he gets into it. And gets into it with a vengeance, too!

When I came to Kenyon about a week ago, (you will note that I am very frank), I was, and of course it is to be expected that I will continue to be, like the rest of my unfortunate brethren in misery, "green as grass and greener, too." *

With this apology, then, for my retiring and timid disposition during my first few days on the hill, and even up to the time of this present writing, imagine the awful agony of my feelings when I heard some of the upper classmen yell after me, "Freshmen, introduce yourself!" And then picture to yourselves my humiliation as I stood there before that crowd of upper classmen in a most abject and humble way, with hat off and head bowed in meek deference to their superiority, while they taught me my proper sphere by observing that on such auspicious occasions, I must reply, "Freshman, sir!"

* Tennyson—adapted.

Then picture to yourself the Freshman's first night away from home among fellows of whom he knows not a single soul, and then think of the gentle reception tendered him on his first night. When that awful cry of "Freshman Out," which is yelled so lustily by our revered upper classmen, sang out for the first time, I will confess that I heard it with fear and trembling, but afterwards I learned to accept its gentle call with a thrill of meek submission.

Think of being lined up along the wall of Old Kenyon with your face turned to the wall. The scene reminded me of the Jews before
the Weeping Wall of Jerusalem, but this time it was not the wall that was weeping. Then came the march, the lock step, the hot hand, the very opposite of the kind of hand I had expected in those happy, dreamy days when I used to think of going to Kenyon. How the enchantment of it all was broken! And then those gentle implements of torture known as "gonks!" In very truth, I have much cause to remember them! Then the "monkey shines," or shall I call them by the more genteel name of "stunts," that we were instructed to go through for the edification and enlightenment* of our revered* upper classmen.*

Well, I for one will never forget it. I have no quarrel with the custom, whatever. The experience may have been a trifle sad and bitter at the time, but I can not help thinking of the time when I shall be a gray haired old man and the recollections of my first week at Kenyon will come to me all of a sudden, and then with a loud guffaw, which of course will cause my little girls to inquire anxiously as to the cause of all my merriment, and then I will tell them while they listen patiently, as they have done a hundred times before, the stories I seem never to have forgotten. I know I will not have received my hazing in vain if I retain such memories of it.

But I must remember that I began this disquisition, or possibly "dessertation" would be better, in as doleful a tone as was consistent with my dignity. In fact, if I remember rightly, I pleaded for your sympathy. But the writing of this treatise has changed my feelings somewhat in the matter and I am tempted to ask another: "Have you ever seen the Freshman who went through his hazing experience with a good grace, who, after it was all over, was not prepared to go and do likewise?"

That is a fair question. And while I do not deny that "There is a hell for Freshman," I maintain that the devils who torture us are, after all, paradoxical as it may sound,—good devils. And like good wine, they improve with age as we get to know them better.

L. L. R.

* It need hardly be said that the author is a Freshman.
Dr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Peirce sailed on October 1st, on the steamer La Loraine from New York for a six months' sojourn in Europe. They will visit Cathedral towns in France, making a long stay in Paris. From here they will go to Geneva, Turin, Genoa, Milan, Venice, and will make a long sojourn in Rome. A letter received October 19th reports a safe and pleasant voyage.

During the first week of October Mr. Ora Coltman, artist, from Cleveland, visited Gambier and made some very pretty water color paintings of the college buildings and campus. He held a reception in the parlor of the Kenyon House Friday and Saturday evenings of that week to exhibit this work. The collection contained some very pretty pictures, two of which deserve especial mention, one of the gates and middle path showing the chapel, and one of Ascension Hall. The picture of the Gates will be exhibited at the annual exhibition of water color work in New York this winter.

The moving of the books into the new stack room has been completed and the library is again in good order. An extra force was put on and the work pushed as fast as possible. The opening of the library for the usual hours is received with much satisfaction and pleasure by the College.

There is some talk of the College renting ground to a party of Gambier men to use as a speedway, for use in driving.

The new catalogue for the year 1903-04 will be out early in November.

The basement of Old Kenyon has been fitted with new closets and a new shower. These improvements are a great help to the appearance and comfort of the basement, as they are of the latest type.

The annual cane rush between the Sophomore and Freshman classes took place as usual on the Friday of the first week of college.
The two classes were almost evenly matched as to numbers and weight. The cane rush rules went into effect at ten o'clock Thursday night, and the Freshman class repaired to a barn for the night to avoid being stolen. They came to the Dormitory about one o'clock to attack the Sophomores who were in the middle of the building. A fight ensued which resulted in the hasty retreat of the Freshmen. They captured one man and lost one but these were rescued on the following day by their fellows. The rush was fast and furious, but lasted only six minutes. In this time the Sophomore class had pulled more than half the Freshman class off the cane. The score was twenty-four to twenty-three in favor of the Freshmen. The judges were Stalker and Irvine of the class '04, and Quinn of the Junior class.

On October 10th, the voters in College organized a political club. Much enthusiasm was manifested in the meeting and a large list of voters became members. It was afterwards decided to invite others who were not voters to become members, and this resulted in the enrolling of nearly every man in College.

Mr. J. Kell Brandon was a visitor on the Hill, October 8th.

On October 18th, Senator Hanna and Mr. Herrick delivered a campaign address in Mt. Vernon. In view of the gift of Senator Hanna to the college, the students considered it their duty to go to Mt. Vernon in a body to cheer Uncle Mark. The faculty kindly suspended recitations for the afternoon and the whole membership of the college, except the football team, went over on the noon train. Senator Hanna was on the same train, and when it pulled into the station the students got together cheering and singing. As soon as the visitors were in there carriages two lines were formed on either side and the march to the Opera House began. On arriving here the students formed two lines, between which the distinguished guests entered. The speeches were forcible and to the point. They were very well received by the large audience, and frequently the speakers were interrupted by applause. When the addresses had been delivered the
chairman announced that the concluding number would be furnished by the students in the gallery. They sang the college song with vigor and were loudly applauded. The trip back to Gambier was made on the special train of Mr. Hanna. He came through the train shaking hands with the students and expressing his extreme delight in the reception that had been given him.

The year bids fair to be a very prosperous one for the Academy. The number of students is larger than for some time. During the summer the interior of the building has been much improved.

Mr. Karl D. Williams, '03, is connected with K. M. A. this year in the capacity of steward.

The Bedell Lectures will be delivered this year by the Bishop of Albany, the Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, D. D. The subjects of the three lectures are: Evidence, Experience, Influence. The first lecture will be delivered at 10 A.M. Thursday, November 5th; the second will be delivered on the afternoon of the same day at 4 o'clock; the third on the morning of Friday, November 6th.

The semi-annual meeting of the Big Six athletic conference was held here on October 22nd. Those present were Professor Thomas, O. S. U.; Professor Rice, Ohio Wesleyan; Professor Cushing, Western Reserve; Professor Van Horn, Case, and Professor Reeves, Kenyon.

The President, Professor St. John of Oberlin, was absent, having missed the only train that could get him here on time. Professor Rice acted as secretary and Professor Thomas was elected temporary chairman.

Very little business was transacted outside of indorsing the opinion of Professor Walter, arbitrator of the Big Six and Western Conferences, in regard to the ineligibility of students employed as gymnasium assistants or teaching preparatory classes.

The meeting was adjourned till next March. The next meeting will probably be held in Cleveland, but the time and place have not been definitely settled.
Several changes in the Faculty have taken place this fall, and some new appointments have been made.

To the Chair of History has been appointed Russell S. DeVol, M. A., who was formerly professor in Ohio University, and subsequently in Kenyon College. During his absence from Gambier, Prof. DeVol has spent a year in graduate work in Johns Hopkins University. He also succeeds Dr. Shaw as treasurer of the College.

To the newly created professorship of Romance Languages has been appointed Edwin B. Nichols, M. A. (Harvard), formerly professor of Modern Languages at the University of Maine, and more recently Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Cincinnati. He has studied both at Leipzig and at Paris, and is the editor of a Spanish text to appear shortly from the press of the American Book Co. His first year course in Spanish is very popular.

George Bruce Halstead, B. A., (Bruceton), Ph. D., (Johns Hopkins) has been appointed to the Peabody Professorship of Mathematics succeeding Dr. Shaw. He has been for several years professor of Mathematics at the University of Texas. He is the president of the Mathematical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Richard C. Manning, B. A., Ph. D., (Harvard) succeeds Dr. Smythe as Benson Professor. Prof. Manning was for two years a student at Bonn and Leipzig. He was instructor in Latin at Harvard, and came here from a professorship in Hobart College.

Professor Ingham has leave of absence for one year. He holds a fellowship in the University of Pennsylvania. His place is partially filled by the temporary appointment of Clarence W. Balke, S. D., a graduate of Oberlin College, and for two years a graduate student of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. R. Bryson is filled by James S. Harrison, B. A., Ph. D., (Columbia University).
We are pleased to note that during the absence of Dr. Peirce, Dr. Newhall is acting as president of the College.

Messrs. Collins, Goddard, Cartmell, Cromley, Morrison, Williams and Liddell of the class of 1903, spent some time on the hill at the beginning of the term.

The Rev. Russell Kirby Cauklk, Bexley, '03, and an alumnus of Kenyon visited the hill on Sunday, October 18th, and assisted at evening song. The Rev. R. K. Cauklk saw the game at O. S. U. on October 17th.

Mr. Lloyd A. Grigsby, '01, Mr. M. M. Gunlefinger, '01, and Mr. G. F. Russell, '01, spent some time on the hill at the beginning of the term. Mr. Grigsby acted as organist on Sunday, September the twentieth, and Mr. Russell sang a solo. Mr. Grigsby was the regular organist during his stay in college, and Mr. Russell was the regular baritone of the college choir.

Messrs. Aubrey, Brandon, Coolidge, Cummings and Harper, all '02, were on the hill for the opening of the term.

Mr. A. J. Aubrey, '02, has made frequent visits to the hill during the past two months, and has been of great service in helping to coach the football team.

Mr. W. T. Collins, '03, visited the hill on October the eighteenth, after having seen the game at Columbus the day before. He made a visit of several days.
Alumni Notes.

Liddell, '08, is reading law in Pittsburgh.
Cromley is studying law in the University of Georgetown.
Goddard is with the Johnstown Furniture Company in Chicago.
Collins has accepted a responsible and lucrative position with the Louisiana and Texas Lumber Company. His address will be Kenard, Texas.

Balcolm and Morrison are studying theology at the General Seminary.

Carlisle is teaching Physics and Chemistry in the Fostoria High School. He is also coaching the football team with good success.
Hammond is at Steubenville in the National Exchange Bank.
Cuff is reading law at his home in Napoleon, Ohio.
Williams is steward at the K. M. A.
Eisenman is at the Leland-Stanford University studying law.
Jackson is at the W. R. U. law school.
Kooms is at home in Mt. Vernon.
Cartmell is in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

Wyant has a position in the Chicago office of the Corbin Lock Company.
Walker is still in Bexley and is also doing the Master's work in the College.
Wright is in Lima.
Hunter is teaching in Bridgeport.

A letter from G. H. MacNish informs us that he has been spending his summer largely as a labour agitator, but has of late accepted a more lucrative position as instructor in mathematics.
For the first game of the season Coach Eckstorm and Mr. Woodbury, the Football Manager, secured the Buckeye Club of Columbus. Their team is composed of excellent material, being made up largely of ex-college players, but of course they were lacking in team work. The score does not give a correct estimate of the comparative power of the teams. Only three times did the visitors succeed in carrying the ball five yards in three scrimmages. Kenyon stopped their charges with ease and York at left end particularly distinguished himself in this respect, often running behind the opponent’s line, catching the runner and tackling him for a loss when the play was directed around the other end.

In offensive work Kenyon plowed through the opponents at will and disastrous fumbling on the part of the runners accounts for the fact that the score was not much higher. Boggs, Oliver, York and Irvine all played a good game and gained much ground.

All the scoring was done in the first half. In the second half, although the ball was kept in Buckeye territory, fumbling and loose play prevented scoring. Our goal was never in danger and Kenyon’s forty-five yard line was the nearest Buckeye ever got. Malloy and Kern did good work for the Buckeyes.

**LINE UP.**

**KENYON**

Zoch and York .................. Left End .................. Malloy and Cot
Rockwell and Ricketts ........... Left Tackle .......... Booth
Stevens .......................... Left Guard .......... Ridmoor
Holmes .......................... Center ............... Hertinger
Axtell .......................... Right Guard ........ Dunsford
A lack of pre-season training was largely responsible for the poor showing made at Oberlin. The game was long drawn out on this account, as time had continually to be taken out for our men. Further, as neither side proved able to gain much ground the game was largely a kicking contest, in which Kenyon was out-punted, owing to the fact that although our punter, Boggs, can boot the ball to some effect, he was not at that time up to his best form. Except by punting Oberlin was not able to gain much ground and Kenyon stopped them with ease at all times when there was any danger to our goal.

**LINE UP**

**KENYON**
- York.......................... Left End
- Ricketts........................ Left Tackle
- Gawne.......................... Left Guard
- Holmes.......................... Center
- Rockwell........................ Right Guard
- Irvine.......................... Right Tackle
- Lee.............................. Right End
- Andrews........................ Quarter
- Boggs............................ Left Half
- Laudick........................ Right Half
- Oliver............................ Full Back

**OBERLIN**
- Funk............................ Left End
- Harding........................ Left Tackle
- Bartholomew..................... Center
- Van Clef and Rose.............. Right Guard
- Bellows........................ Right Tackle
- Metcalf........................ Right End
- Miller........................... Quarter
- Millar........................... Left Half
- Coster........................... Right Half
- Beard............................ Full Back

KENYON 0 — CASE 17 — OCTOBER 10TH.

Kenyon played only a fair game against Case on October 10th. Still it was largely fortune that gave the Science boys a victory. An unfortunate high pass gave the Case men a touchdown in the first half and their scoring, the second half was due largely to the fast work of Green, the negro half back. Cadle played the star game for Case. Oliver showed good form but his interference was too slow for him. Anderson's cool and heady work brought him applause, while the whole team played a plucky up-hill game.

KENYON

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<tr>
<th>York</th>
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<td>Quinn</td>
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<td>Boggs</td>
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<td>Baker and Davidson</td>
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<td>Laudick</td>
<td>Right Half</td>
<td>Rook and Green</td>
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<td>Oliver</td>
<td>Full Back</td>
<td>Resch and Refner</td>
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KENYON LINE UP.

O. S. U. 59 — KENYON 0 — OCTOBER 17TH.

Kenyon was overwhelmingly defeated by O. S. U. on October 17th. The team seemed overtrained and tired by the heavy practice of the day before. Oliver, Brown, Anderson and Hall played a plucky uphill game and Boggs did some good kicking but these men could not win the game alone. O. S. U. showed excellent form and played a fast game.

KENYON

| Quinn and David | Left End | Maynard |
| Ricketts and Gawne | Left Tackle | Lincoln |
| Stephens         | Left Guard | Clark  |

O. S. U. LINE UP.
Holmes..............................................Center..............................................Hoyer
Rockwell.............................................Right Guard.......................................Diltz
Irvine..................................................Right Tackle.......................................Marker
Lee and York....................................Right End..............................................Walker
Anderson...........................................Quarter...............................................Foss
Boggs..................................................Left Half.............................................Thrower
Laudick and Hall................................Right Half...............................................Jones
Oliver and Brown................................Full Back...............................................Lawrence

Umpire, Keene, of Brown. Referee, Inglis, of W. and J. Time of
halves, 25 minutes.

"Big Six" Schedules.

OHIO WESLEYAN.

Oct. 31.  Western Reserve at Delaware.
Nov.  7.  Kenyon at Delaware.
Nov. 21.  O. S. U. at Columbus.

CASE.

Sept. 26.  Case 18, Central High, 0.
Oct. 10.  Case 17, Kenyon 0.
Oct. 17.  Case 40, Allegheny 0.
Oct. 31.  Oberlin at Oberlin.
Nov.  7.  O. M. U. at Columbus.
Nov. 26.  Western Reserve at Cleveland.
WESTERN RESERVE.

Oct. 3. Western Reserve 29, Heidelberg 0.
Oct. 10. Western Reserve 0, W. & J. 42.
Oct. 17. Western Reserve 17, Wooster —.
Nov. 7. Oberlin at Cleveland.
Nov. 21. Kenyon at Cleveland.

OBERLIN.

Oct. 3. Oberlin 0, Kenyon 0.
Oct. 10. Oberlin 39, Wooster 0.
Oct. 31. Case at Oberlin.
Nov. 7. Reserve at Cleveland.
Nov. 14. Ohio State at Columbus.

OHIO STATE.

Sept. 26. O. S. U. 18, Otterbein, 0.
Oct. 3. O. S. U. 28, Wittenberg 0.
Oct. 17. O. S. U. 59, Kenyon 0.
Oct. 31. West Va. at Columbus.
Nov. 7. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Nov. 14. Oberlin at Columbus.
Nov. 21. O. W. U. at Columbus.
Nov. 26. Indiana at Columbus.
Big Six Conference.

A conference of the "Big Six" was held at Kenyon on October 2nd. Dr. Reeves as our member of the board of course represented Kenyon at the conference while the other five colleges were represented by the following gentlemen: Case School of Applied Science by Professor Van Horn, Ohio State University by Professor Thomas, Ohio Wesleyan University by Professor Rice, Oberlin University by Professor St. John, and Western Reserve University by Professor Cushing. It was decided that Professor Waldo, of Purdue University, be appointed arbitrator of the "Big Six." Professor Waldo has accepted the position. It may be well to state that Professor Waldo already holds the office of arbitrator to the "Big Nine," who figure prominently in purely Western inter-collegiate athletics.

There was much discussion over the eligibility of Jones of Ohio State University. He was declared eligible. Jones is a freshman and plays half-back for the State University. Kenyon's action in not allowing Francis to play was commended by the representatives of the other colleges, and it is of course very easy to see how well it would please them.

There was some discussion as to the eligibility of under-graduate assistants in classes and laboratories, but no decision was reached on this point.

After some further general discussion the meeting adjourned.

BIG SIX RULES.

1. No one shall participate in any intercollegiate sport unless he be a bona fide student doing full work in a regular or special course, as defined in the curriculum of this college, and no person who has participated as a college student in any intercollegiate game as a member of any college team and who has not afterward obtained a college academic degree, shall be permitted to participate in any game as a member of any other college team until he has become a matriculate in such college under the above conditions for a period of one year
and until after the close of the succeeding season devoted to the sport in which he last participated.

2. No person shall be admitted to any intercollegiate contest who receives any gift, remuneration, or pay for his services on the college team.

3. No student shall participate in baseball, football, basketball, and track athletics upon the teams of any college or colleges for more than four years in the aggregate, and any member of a college team who plays during any part of an intercollegiate football (or baseball) game does thereby participate in that sport for the year.

4. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate contest who has ever used or is using his knowledge of athletics or his athletic skill for gain. No person, who receives any compensation from the university for services rendered by way of regular instruction shall be allowed to play on any team.

5. No student shall play in any game under an assumed name.

6. No student shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest who is found by the faculty to be delinquent in his studies.

7. All intercollegiate games shall be played on grounds either owned by or under immediate control of one or both of the colleges participating in the contest, and all intercollegiate games shall be played under student or college management, and not under the control of any corporation or association or private individual.

8. The election of managers and captains of teams in each college shall be subject to the approval of its committee on athletics.

9. College football teams shall play only with teams representing educational institutions.

10. Before every intercollegiate contest the respective chairmen of the athletic committees of the institutions concerned shall submit to each other a certified list of the players eligible under the rules adopted to participate in said contest. It shall be the duty of the captains of the respective teams to exclude all players from the contest except those certified.
11. Athletic committees shall require each candidate for a team to represent the university in athletic contests to subscribe to a statement that he is eligible under the letter and spirit of the rules adopted.

12. No person having been a member of any college athletic team during any year and having been in attendance less than one college half-year, shall be permitted to play in any intercollegiate contest thereafter until he shall have been in attendance six consecutive calendar months.
Kenyon Collegian.

CONSTITUTION.

I. The recognized officers of this publication are: (1) An editor-in-chief, and not to exceed nine associate editors, to constitute the literary board of the paper. (2) A business manager who shall have a vote at meetings of the board, and an assistant manager or managers who shall have no voice at the meetings of the board. These shall constitute the business department of the paper, to be appointed by the executive committee of the Kenyon College Assembly.

II. (1) The editor-in-chief shall be elected by the board whenever the office shall fall vacant. The editor-in-chief shall hold office from the time of his election until the regular April meeting of the board in his senior year or until he voluntarily resigns or leaves college: Provided, that in case two successive issues of the paper fail to appear, unless it be shown that the issue was prevented by financial embarrassment of the paper, his term of office shall be considered to have expired and the board shall elect a new editor-in-chief, forthwith.

(2) Associate editors shall be elected by the board at its discretion. Provided: (a) That no person shall be elected to associate editorship who shall not have had matter to the extent of four hundred words of prose or forty lines of verse accepted for publication in The Collegian. (b) That when there are less than eight associate editors not more than two members of the literary board shall belong to any one of the constitutional divisions of the assembly, that in no case shall there be more than three members of the literary board from any one of the said divisions, and in any case there shall not be more than two members of the literary department belonging to that section of which the business manager is a member.

(3) Associate editors are elected to the board to hold office until the regular April meeting of the board in their senior year, or until they voluntarily resign. Provided: That in case any member of the board shall both fail to attend two successive meetings of the board
and to hand in available literary matter for two successive issues, or shall fail to hand in available literary matter for three successive issues shall be dropped from the board, and it shall be the duty of the editor-in-chief to erase his name from the list of editors, and if he shall fail to do so, the board may at its discretion request him to do so by a majority vote, and in case of his failure to do so shall consider him to have resigned and shall elect his successor forthwith.

III. The regular issues of the Collegian shall be those for:

1. April, 2. May,
3. June, 4. Commencement,
5. October, 6. November,
7. December, 8. January,

The volume to commence with the April issue.

IV. The duties of the editor-in-chief shall be to write all editorials, to pass final judgment upon all matter submitted for publication, to assign departments to the associate editors, to see that all copy is sent in to the printers, to see that all proof is read, to preside at all meetings of the board, and to do all in his power to insure efficiency and punctuality on the part of the literary department of the paper.

V. The duties of associate editors are to take charge, to the best of their ability, of the departments assigned them, to be present at all meetings of the board, to encourage contributions from all members of the student body, and to see that they are submitted to the editor-in-chief at the earliest possible moment.

VI. (1) At such times as the membership of the board exceeds four men, four men shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the hour assigned the meeting. After a lapse of fifteen minutes the editor-in-chief may declare three members, if they be present, a quorum. But if the membership of the board be less than four, then the whole board shall constitute a quorum.

(2) All meetings of the board must be held in one of the college buildings south of the college gates between the hours of seven and ten p. m., and notice to that effect shall be posted before three o'clock p. m., on the day of the meeting.
(3) New members shall have no vote until the meeting following that at which they are elected, and the new editor-in-chief shall not take the chair until after the meeting at which he is elected.

(4) In case more than one person is nominated for the office of editor-in-chief, the election shall be by ballot.

(5) Ex-editors-in-chief and business managers who have held office for one year or more shall be placed on the Collegian's free list for life.

VII. This constitution may be amended by a majority of those present at any meeting with the concurrence of the editor-in-chief, or by three-quarters of the entire literary board.
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