THE Seventy-eighth Commencement was marked by many events demonstrating the glorious history of Kenyon and assuring all of the future. The year which concluded with the exercises of Wednesday, June 27, is one that will ever be remembered as noteworthy in the history of the college. Many times dark days seemed to be the lot of our Alma Mater, and, while the future would never in doubt, present fears encompassed all. But after the shadow came the sunshine. Stanton Day was an occasion of jollification and the happy occurrences of the Seventy-eighth Commencement evidenced, indeed, that "a corner has been turned in a road always rich in glory for Kenyon and from now on the way to wider success will lie open."

It is understood that the number of visitors on the Hill for Commencement Week surpassed that of any other in the history of the college. The Alumni came in great numbers to dwell once again amid the scenes of youth. The older classes were well represented and what was especially pleasing was the presence of so many of the younger Alumni, upon whom the future of the college depends. The calm and unostentatious assumption by the Alumni of the duties of guardianship of the college was, perhaps, the most gratifying of all the events of the week.

At the Alumni Luncheon and elsewhere, it was amply demonstrated that the Alumni realized their duty and accepted such with a spirit that assured safety and success for the future. The adoption of a plan for securing an Alumni Endowment Fund is enough to convince any doubting Thomas of the earnest, self-sacrificing and loyal devotion which the Kenyon Alumni feels for his college. After such an evidence of loyalty, there can be no one who doubts for a moment the future welfare of Old Kenyon.

The reunions of the Philomathesian and Nu Pi Kappa societies furnished a pleasant topic of conversation among the older Alumni. These two societies, almost co-eval with the foundation of the institutions, have borne an important part in the history of Kenyon and every effort to increase their present sphere of action is to be commended. The various literary programs prepared for the week were presented in a very creditable manner. The revival of literary activities was viewed by the Alumni, as a whole, as one of the greatest steps in the progress of the year.

The exit of the class of nineteen hundred and six from the stage of undergraduate life will leave a place that will be hard to fill. This class entering Kenyon just before the recent and vast improvements, is the class of the transitory period. In the various changes that have come about they have performed their part and performed it well. The history of their undergraduate days foretells years of usefulness to themselves, their college and their country.

Nothing expressive enough can be written to tell of the spirit of this Commencement Week. From all sides came evidences strengthening the already solid belief in the loyalty of the Kenyon Alumni. The lofty sentiments heard at the Alumni Luncheon can well be taken as the keynote. Every speaker told of his utmost faith in the college and voiced his intention to aid in the march of progress. The return of the older Alumni, which is only accomplished by sacrifice, the silent but sure assumption by the entire Alumni of the future welfare of the college and the general air of loyalty to Kenyon assures all better than any thing else, that while the future will not take care of itself there are those who will see to it that Kenyon ever maintains the high and honorable position which by reason of her history, her men, her purpose and her spirit, she has ever held.
ALAY BACCALAUREATE.

Alumni Oration by the Hon. Albert Douglas, of the Class of 1872.

This is a day, in the imagination, sentiment and thought of all of us, this is a day which in a special sense links the past to the future. To us of the Alumni, for whom I have today the pleasant privilege of speaking, it recalls our "commencement day;" that day when we too passed the Rubicon from youth to manhood.

And so on this day it is probable that the thoughts of the members of this graduating class must be turned to the future, and towards their work as men in the world. It is probable too that many or most of them will enter one or another of the professions of theology, pedagogy, medicine or law. Hence it has occurred to me, as one whose sympathies with the feelings and aspirations of this day—thirty-four years ago—are still fresh, to attempt to say something which may possibly be of service to you, as you stand upon the very threshold of your professional career.

In one of our most witty and somewhat cynical periodical publications, I quite recently noted the following:

"The origin of the learned professions seems to be a mystery. For, health being made a mystery, we have the medical profession. Justice being made a mystery, we have the legal profession. Finally, salvation being made a mystery, we have the clerical profession."

The so-called learned professions, with the foibles, the weaknesses, the mistakes and the evil practices of some members of each of them, have from time immemorial furnished matter for ridicule and satire to popular writers. The unlearned, bigoted, cruel pedagogue; the pompous, narrow-minded or self-indulgent priest; the pettifogging, ingratiating or rascally attorney; the ignorant, pretentious, or conscienceless doctor, have for ages been the butt for the laughter and scorn of men.

In a measure each of the professions has deserved the obloquy brought upon it by some of its unworthy members; but upon the whole, while the attitude of the lay world towards the professions has materially changed in recent years, it is questionable whether the professions have ever stood as high in the intelligent estimation of men as they do today.

The change that has come over the attitude of our communities toward their professional men is somewhat curious and instructive; and of course partakes largely of that change which has so profoundly effected the intellectual life and thought of the world in all directions.

Within the recollection of many of the men now living, the minister, the lawyer, the physician occupied a place in the community unique and enviable. His exceptional education, reading, knowledge and general mental attainment differentiated him from the great bulk of his fellows. If he led a fairly respectable life, and did nothing to grossly shock the moral sentiment of the people, he came, as the years passed, to be looked upon as one set apart in the community to guide and direct public sentiment and take the lead in all of its intellectual life. The minister, the lawyer, the family physician, the school master became each the mentor and guide as well as the friend of the leaders of affairs in the city or town, and often commanded a respect quite apart from that due to his personal character. Then too, as is always the case, the profession reacted upon the man, and as he was expected to be exceptional in respectability, mental attainments and personal dignity so these attributes were cultivated in him and he exemplified the qualities that were expected of him.

But in our day and generation this attitude of the non-professional part of the community towards the doctor, the lawyer and the parson, may be said to have passed away. Or, if it be not quite true to say that it has wholly passed, it perhaps lingers only in the smaller communities and in those exceptional places where mere learning it still prized for its own sake.

The causes of this change are not far to seek. Culture is so much more widely disseminated now than it was but a few years ago; college learning has become so much more general, accessible and easily attained; we find so much of technical knowledge, so much of mental activity, so much demand for educated men in all the departments of the manufacturing, transportation and business life of the community, that the scholarship of the so-called learned professions has ceased in very large degree to be peculiar. Then, too, with this more general culture, and especially in our American life, there has undoubtedly come a wide-spread spirit of irreverence, and a tendency to treat all mystery whether in life, learning or religion, with a skepticism which is too often light and too generally scornful. But with all that may be unwelcome in this prevalence of skeptical irreverence, it is undoubtedly true that a healthful spirit of inquiry, a loss of credulity, a just suspicion of all sorts of pretense pervade the minds of our people, and bring a far more wholesome atmosphere into the intellectual and professional life of the time.

In seemingly strange contrast to this general attitude of skepticism and incredulity is the number and the success of the charlatans, the
pretenders, the quacks in all of the professions: those hangers-on who wear the professional liv- ery in order to deceive the public, and serve Mammon. They fool a part of the people all the time; and too often achieve a financial success which goes far towards debauching professional standards, by tempting better men to try their methods.

Because sickness and disease are so prevalent, because the longing for cure and for health is so eager and so intense, and because of the usual ignorance regarding both disease and cure, the number of quacks infesting the medical profession is especially large.

The growth and the effectiveness of advertising in recent years is one of the most striking phases of modern life. The power of publicity as a means of money-getting seems inexhaustible; and the glibulity of the people equally incredible. We may laugh at the tragic face and upraised finger of "Dr. Munyon"; we may smile into the ultra benevolent countenance of that disinterested friend of womankind—Lydia Pinkham; we may wonder, ridicule or condemn as we will, but the mighty tide of patented nostrums still flows on, rising apparently ever higher, and leaving here and there a rich precipitate of suriferous sediment to excite the envy, and shake the faith of honorable M. D.'s in the professional ideals they may have been taught to revere. And the legal profession, too, perhaps even the clerical, are not without members who follow somewhat similar sensational or at least unprofessional methods for catching public attention and winning factious gain or applause.

Nevertheless, all of this causes the informed student of our social life no uneasiness at all. In spite of this apparent success of ignorance and pretense there never was a time when genuine knowledge, real learning and professional worth, as against the shallow success of mere money-getting, were more thoroughly understood and appreciated than now; and their potency recognized in every walk of life and in the organic upbuilding of society. Efficient, specialized knowledge in every department of our complex civilization is the essential and the secret of our marvelous development and progress. As Prof. Giddings declares: "The efficiency of social organization depends upon a general recognition of the vital importance of expert knowledge.

The financial success of even many charlatans need cause us no despondency, nor affect our faith in other ideals. If some of the people can be fooled all the time, some, and indeed the greater and the growing part, cannot be fooled for long, if at all. Money must have its place in any definition of entire professional success. It would be as idle as it would be senseless to believe the fact that the professional man's success is measured in very large degree by the income which his professional services puts to his credit with his banker. A profession is a trade; and if it be, as indeed it is, something more, there is nevertheless an element of truth and general discernment in the easy standard of success usually adopted by the bulk of men—"How much does he make?"

While you listen then, to what is intended to be a plea for those higher professional ideals with which doubtless you are familiar, you need not fear nor imagine that you are being led away into chimerical and impractical notions, which will put off the day when you may safely marry and "take a flat"; or enjoy "the glorious privilege of being independent." Yes—perhaps, if you are quite willing to occupy the little "flat" all your days, and do not care to lay, in patience, the foundations of a larger professional residence, some of the following suggestions may seem "slow", if not old-fogey. But of one thing be assured, you certainly will never achieve more than your highest ideals. Our achievement is indeed too often clipped and curtailed by fate, by circumstances, by our own weakness, far within the limits of our initial hopes, intentions, resolutions. It is with many, as George Eliot, in "Middlemarch", says of Dr. Lydgate—"How many there are who once intended to fashion their own lives very differently and to alter the world a little. The story of their coming to be shaped after the average, and fit to be packed by the gross is hardly ever told even to their own consciousness. Perhaps their ardor cooled imperceptibly, until one day their earlier self walked like a ghost unto its old home, and made the furniture look ghastly."

But if we cannot always attain our ideals, nor control our professional accomplishment, we may decide absolutely for what we will strive, at least what we shall hope to attain.

As has been already intimated, a profession is a trade plus something; and that something is the thing worth cherishing; the thing that has made and makes true, earnest professional men the leaders of society and of progress; the men from among whom are recruited so large a part of the advance guard of civilization. A trade is a business carried on for procuring subsistence or profit; to advance to a profession, to this attainment of subsistence or profit must be added ideas involving special mental culture and discipline. For a man to practice medicine or law or preach or teach solely for subsistence or profit, for him to have no other interest in, or regard for his profession than the amount of money he
can make out of those who employ him; for him to entertain no reverence for his profession as such, for its dignity, traditions and possibilities, is indeed for him to live upon the husks of life. Do you remember George Ade's young man "with a college education, and a large assortment of cravats", who contemplated medicine as a business. His notion of the profession was: "To sit in an office about three hours every day, and have the public come in and pass money to him. He thought that all Doc had to do was to lead the easy-mark back into the chamber of horrors, look him over, ask a few questions, tell him to stop smoking, and then tap him for five or ten.

It is a slander upon all the decent trades and higher tradesmen to say that this merely mercenary attitude towards the profession we may adopt is to "sink our profession into a trade." I once heard the very best carpenter I ever knew exclaim, with a rather shame-faced smile, as he drew his hand caressingly along the beautiful oak panel he was dressing, "I just love nice wood," and then I easily understood why he was known as the best carpenter in half a dozen counties.

Reverence for the profession we practice is what we should earnestly and habitually cultivate, for in that, lies the fruitful germ of success and happiness—success in fullest measure, employment, money and honor; and happiness in doing well the thing we have pleasure in doing.

It is difficult to either fully define the true ideal of professional success, or to classify just the personal characteristics which will secure it. Men seem to win it by widely different methods; and to men who differ radically in temper, mind and characteristics a certain success seems often to come without our being able to analyze the cause. One man labors with apparent zeal, devotion and patience, and fails; while another, seemingly careless of these helpful means, will have his waiting room full, and his name upon everybody's lips. But if you will take note of it you will find that behind well nigh all professional success lies reverence for the higher ideals of the profession. The man, the doctor, the lawyer, the minister may not talk of it; he may not acknowledge it to you; or (so strangely are men constituted) even to himself; but examine more closely and you will find the roots of his prestige sunk in the soil of genuine professional feeling.

As matter of course success comes to one far more easily than to another. Burns wrote charming verse with far more facility than Gray; yet both Burns and Gray, each of them especially cherished the art of poetry as the great comfort and inspiration of his life. A man may be born to be a great jurist or a great surgeon. There may certainly be a genius for law or for medicine as well as for music or poetry; yet what is it to say that a man has genius for a certain calling except to say that he came into the world with an innate—born in him—devotion to that calling.

We cannot many of us have genius for our chosen profession, but we can dignify it, live in it, enrich our lives with it, if we will but cherish our profession as a wife, worthy of our devotion, and not treat it as a mere harlot to minister to our passion for gain. Making money by honorable means is in every sense honorable and praiseworthy, but man cannot live by bread alone, and since you must live all the days and months and years of a long life in the daily practice of some calling why not make it minister to your soul as well as to your body? You may feel sure that you will not only practice your profession better and more profitably, but with far more pleasure, contentment and happiness, if you will habitually cultivate—by reading, by study, by mingling with your professional brethren, by devotion to its best ideals—a genuine reverence for your profession, and for its fine traditions, its best achievements, its wide and ever-widening field of private and public usefulness. Thus, be assured, you will find that you have not only greatly lightened and relieved the drudgery of your daily life, but you shall also have given a hostage to fortune, and laid the foundation of an assured professional success. Men will take knowledge of you wherever, in whatever city, town or hamlet you may be, that you have a mind and an ideal above and beyond fees; that you would rather win a case and get a little than lose it and be paid much; rather cure a pauper for nothing than to make ten useless visits upon the leading citizen; and with this knowledge of you is sure to come respect, employment and success.

What is it that you commonly hear urged upon the professional neophyte as the means he should adopt, the things he should do, to win success in his opening career? By one he is told that industry is the touchstone; that to work early and late, study his books, cultivate acquaintance; when business comes spare no effort or pains to master every detail of it, and to exhaust upon it all the learning of the best authorities. Another says: Be patient, don't be in too much of a hurry, too little business at first is better than too much; if clients or patients do not at once appear wait and study, never be absent from your office and your time will come. Another says: Be faithful in service, make your client's cause, your patient's pain, your own, seek only the opportunity for service and when
it appears embrace it with faith and confidence. And so on and so on; all good advice, valuable, wise and sound, of all of it, but not comprehensive.

For I venture to say to you: revere your profession and all of these things shall be added unto you. Be true to it, and to what your ideal of what a true lawyer, or true minister, teacher or physician ought to be, and then industry, devotion, patience, service, faith will flow out of that as naturally as they flow from maternal love.

Such a professional ideal does not by any means demand that you shall sacrifice to it all the pleasures and pastimes of life. The law is not in this sense "a jealous mistress" and neither is any other profession. You may flirt as you will, only do not degrade her from her place in your regard. Cultivate other pleasures and recreations, literature, society, pleasant companionship. Broaden and enrich your life as you will. Indeed you may do many things you ought not to do, and still you will not fail; for, if you still resolutely hold aloft, even out of the mire of your follies and vices, regard for your profession as a thing you do revere, men will continue to regard and to employ you. Vice and folly will most certainly stand in the way, and moral stamina and a decent regard for the just censure of men, promote your success; but men will employ a lawyer who knows law and can keep or bring them out of business difficulties, and will employ a physician who knows what he professes to know. Fortunate circumstances may help one to start. Notoriety, claptrap and shallow smartness may bring an ephemeral success; but the public will quickly, and far more certainly than many imagine, discover the man, no matter how unobtrusive, who cherishes high ideals of his profession, and insures him a full measure of success for which he himself may not be able to account.

And now there is another thought and suggestion in this connection. Let your reverence and devotion for your chosen profession inspire you to serve in it not alone for your own comfort and success, for your own honor and advancement, but for the honor and advancement of your profession as well. None of the learned professions is a sealed book, which you may open and read, and, having mastered the contents, pass on to another. They each not only have a history and a life of their own, but each is ever changing, progressing, growing, with the march and progress of society and of civilization.

Law is a progressive science; for while the inherent principles of justice are immutable and eternal, it is the province and the glory of the common-law to adapt the application and the administration of those principles to the ever changing and advancing life and civilization of the world. Right worthily is the bench and bar of England and America performing this exalted duty. But the wise policy of the law is to make haste slowly, and its reverence for authority, for the approved and sacred rules and traditions of the past, as it ought to be, profound.

The science of medicine is essentially modern and inherently progressive. Only a little while ago the dark territory of Pathology was well nigh as unexplored as darkest Africa; and most medical practice went strutting or stumbling along its old paths in the depths of an ignorance which would be ludicrous if it were not appalling. The circulation of the blood, upon which all surgery and all medicine rests, was only discovered yesterday; and it is a dull year in that profession which does not witness some startling and triumphant invasion of the hostile regions of disease and death.

We are just beginning to apprehend how essentially pedagogies is a progressive science. From the kindergarten to the highest professional school the noble art of teaching has in recent years been the arena of some of the finest triumphs of human thought and achievement. So rapid has this progress been, so marked the success of modern methods and so archaic those of a few years ago, that we, who left school twenty, thirty and forty years ago, might be tempted to bring an action for damages against our alma mater were we not somewhat afraid of the plea of contributory negligence.

Whether or not we quite agree with Macaulay "that in divinity there cannot be a progress analogous to that which is constantly taking place in pharmacy"; that a Christian in the twentieth century with a Bible has no advantage scientifically over a Christian in the fifth century with a Bible, and that we are no nearer than they to the solution of those riddles, which 3000 years ago, under the tents of the Edumean Emirs, perplexed Eliphaz and Zophar; nevertheless, whether we agree or disagree with this famous dictum of the essayist, it will not cause us to entertain a less exalted regard for the Christian ministry as a profession. Whether or not theology may be considered a science; whether those that come after us may ever know more than our fathers' fathers knew of the virgin birth or bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ; His message to men is certainly a progressive message. Not a message of phylosophy, but of life. His gospel not an exact nor final definition of faith, but a power transforming society, by inspiring the individual. His church not a body of the elect, but the congregation of those who seek Him in sincerity and truth; and consequently, as it would seem, in which heresy trials are likely to ultimately become an anachronism.
Thus it seems apparent that whatever profession one may choose as the field of his life's labors, there will be found not only the opportunity for personal profit and distinction but also the opportunity and the inspiration to serve the profession; and so to increase its usefulness to society and to humanity.

And, finally, in all your service, for yourselves and for your profession, serve also your country. "Life may be given in many ways, and loyalty to truth be sealed, as bravely in the closet as the field." Cherish high ideals of citizenship, Cast your influence ever into the scale of civic and political righteousness.

We are passing through a wonderful and an inspiring episode in our American social and political life. We have loved gain far more than our work. We have followed false ideals; and the exposure of greed, wrong and rottenness is indeed appalling. The familiar names of great corporations and great men are trailed in the mire. But above it all, over it all, sad, yes! but indignant and determined; indeed triumphant, stands our American citizenship—the great awakened public opinion; public conscience, of the American people. Seeing the dangers of corporate wealth and lawless cupidity we are arming to combat them. We have and will find again leaders to meet the new exigencies, the new problems, the new stress of new times. Do you—in your place, in your way, in your ability, become such leaders; or if not, at any rate stand ready to follow such. Avoid radicalism on the one hand and pessimism on the other. Preserve the sane and open mind. Above all be hopeful, be confident, be courageous regarding the future of your country.

The annual meeting of Phi Beta Kappa was held in Ascension Hall, at 9 A. M., Monday June 25th. The meeting was for the purpose of electing officers for next year and also for choosing new men for the society. Last year's officers, consisting of Dr. Peirce, President; Dean H. W. Jones, Vice President, and Maxwell B. Long, Secretary and Treasurer, were re-elected. Messrs. J. W. Hamilton, '06; A. K. Taylor, '06; G. A. Sanford, '07; and Arthur Halsted, '07, were elected as members of the society. It is noteworthy to mention that with the election of Messrs. Hamilton and Taylor, the class of 1906 has the honor of having eight men as members of Phi Beta Kappa.

The initiation took place on the following Wednesday at 12 M. After the ceremonies were over the society was given a most inspiring address by Col. J. J. McCook, '66, President of the New York Association of Phi Beta Kappa.

SHALL THE CLASSICS GO

Class Oration by Frederick Hess Hamm, of the Class of 1906.

Within the last three decades there has grown up in our colleges and universities a system called by its promoters the "modern scientific plan of education." It seeks to supplant literary training with specialized work in scientific studies; aiming to furnish direct and speedy preparation for business or professional life, casting aside all that does not bear especially upon the particular field which the student has chosen for his life's work.

This system has grown out of the commercial and so-called spirit of the time, and is the result of a desire to enter upon professional careers as soon as possible with a preparation which costs little time and effort and which gives its possessor an ability to make money early in life.

These are its strongest advocates who have never had a taste of the classical literatures. The spirit of greed, which takes on the modest name of practical pursuits, demands the suppression of everything which does not contribute directly to the immediate earning capacity of the individual.

Education must necessarily consist in two things: training to learn, and training to express. The first is secured in the prosecution of such studies and mental exercises as will give the student the power to acquire information. Training in expression must accompany the habit of learning, for until the appropriate word clothes the new impression, this new impression, this new learning is outside the threshold of thought.

The mediaeval education had just this division in the Trivium and the Quadrivium. The first, that of expression included Grammar, Rhetoric and Dialectics. These were called the "Artes" (and the "Artes Sermoecinales") in distinction from the "Artes Reales" as the Quadrivium was commonly named. According to Boethius, this was made up of Arithmetic, Geometry, Music and Astronomy. This dual system, although later disguised by a multiplicity of theological studies, has formed the basis for all subsequent education among European nations, the Trivium roughly representing the baccalaureate and the Quadrivium the master's degree.

The question of the abolishing of certain tried means of expression—the classical languages—and substituting modern languages and science for them is not new, nor is it confined to our own country. Here it has been fairly overdone. Colleges and universities have expanded their
list of electives adding sciences and modern languages until there is a recognized incoherence and instability to the courses. Students with but few exceptions have a distaste for severe training and relish those studies which are immediately enjoyable because of their novelty and ease. Already there is a manifest lack of thoughtful culture and sound training, a condition to which such studies must give rise. In this country these courses crept into the curriculum through the rivalry of the separate departments of study, and no open war of any consequence was waged against them. In England and Germany, however, the proposal to include the sciences in the courses to the exclusion of the classical languages has met open and systematic opposition. The history of the movement in Germany may be taken as a correct and rational settlement of the matter.

In that country there are two classes of preparatory schools, the "Gymnasia" and the "Realschulen." The former retain the classical languages as the foundation of their course, while the "Realschulen" are the technical schools. Up to 1870 the German Universities had insisted uncompromisingly on the requirement of Greek and Latin as half the course of the preparatory school and had steadily refused admission to the graduates of the "Realschulen." The friends of the latter, however, made such persistent and strenuous appeals for the admission of their graduates that in 1870 the Prussian Ministry of Education granted them this privilege for a limited number of years. After the graduates of the two classes of schools had ten years' trial alongside of each other the Ministry called for an opinion on their relative merits from the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berlin. This body numbers a hundred men and includes, besides those famous for classical studies, Helmholtz, the physicist; Kirchof, in Spectrum Analysis, Hofman in Chemistry and Ranke and Droyson, in History. No more able or impartial court could have been assembled before which to test the case. The opinion which they submitted was based on the testimony of the professors who taught the two classes of students together and irresistible because it is based upon careful observation, besides it is unanimous. It is summed up as follows.*

"The preparatory education acquired in the "Realschulen" is, taken altogether, inferior to that guaranteed by the 'Gymnasia.' This is due to many reasons, but above all, because the ideality of the scientific sense, interest in learning not dependent on nor limited by practical aims, but ministering to the liberal education of the mind as such, the many-sided and widely extended exercise of the thinking power, and an acquaintance with the classical bases of our civilization can be satisfactorily cultivated only in our institutions of classical learning." Thus we see that in Germany at least the matter has been decided in a definite and logical way. This verdict in the case must be valid in our country.

Those who insist on the omission of Greek and Latin from the courses in our institutions of higher learning argue that the college and university should be governed by the popular will; that the voice of the people demands the change from the dead languages; and that the schools of higher learning must sooner or later conform to its behests. But in answer to such an argument we would ask how and by what right the people have arrived at a decision on an academic question on which they have merely a personal opinion? Only a very small percentage of the people of our country have any knowledge of the Classics and the many are therefore unable to present an opinion as to their merits as an educational factor. Even if the public were in a position to pass upon the question, should the institutions of higher education be subservient to this opinion? The country is daily growing more bent upon material ends; the merits of questions are decided not so much upon their principles as upon the way in which they will affect business. Shall the divine right of ideas be lost in the paganism of things? Colleges, by tradition and foundation must stand with the church as the last bulwark against the hordes of mercenary vandals. They must stand as guideposts pointing men to the higher planes of life; to the serene condition where men are moved by lofty sentiments, reared on deep conviction, by the power not ourselves that makes for righteousness; by an unconquerable interest in mankind.

We are glad today to reap the benefits of the education of the ages past. But we should remember that this development clusters around the classics as a foundation. Built upon the sound basis which these studies prepare, there has come to us a goodly part that we now claim of civilization and enlightenment. The system has for centuries proved its worth and given to the world the greatest minds for progress and advancement.

"We know the men whose minds grew wide and clear O'er Homer's lines, or Tully's polished phrase."*

The worth of the old system is proved by its fruits. Would it be the part of wisdom, then, to supplant that which has proved adequate by

an experimental system, the outcome of which is uncertain?

In conservative Germany there is an intellectual aristocracy, made up of those who have had training in the classics. These are called "Die Studierte" and are held in great esteem by their fellows. In this country, we do not make such a partition as this, although educated men realize that that culture is as yet uncertain,—it is indeed often pathetically at fault—in which the classics have had no place. Literary attainment,—the power of apt expression—alone gives that polish, that fine and well poised self-mastery which enables the man to stand a giant among his fellows. The power of nice expression is a requisite for the cultured man. He must be able to distinguish and appreciate all the delicate shades of meaning, all the possibilities of his native tongue in both diction and form. Those who advocate the abolishing of Greek and Latin recognize this fact, but insist that the modern supply this demand. But the idiomatic mobility of spoken languages must be supplemented by the settled standards of languages that are fixed. The modern languages can not meet these requirements simply because they are living languages and are therefore subject to change. Greek and Latin, on the other hand, stand as a completed system, minutely worked out in detail and will continue permanently fixed in content and structure. Besides no language has ever equalled Greek and Latin in intricate composition and form. No modern language can compare with them in flexibility. None allows such niceness of expression and varied word order. Who has not admired the poetry of Milton, that genius who out of a popular and shifting vernacular, reared a monument of vital and enduring form. Yet this consumption was no accident; it was attained only by a lifelong study of the classics; by an habitual regard for the eloquence of form.

The practical man may well realize the fact that an action to be most effective, must be marked by order and conscious intelligence. The core of such intelligence is a knowledge of what the mind does and how it does it. This knowledge can be acquired only by training in those subjects which develop a logical and comprehensive faculty; observation and experiment; arrangement and expression; and of these expression must be the final honor. This expression must be grammatical. Who is so ignorant to deny that the classical languages are mathematically exact in this respect? Their syntax has been refined to such a state of perfection that uncertain constructions are well nigh impossible.

Besides the superior training which they afford as disciplinary exercises, Greek and Latin are unsurpassed as studies for information. They are the source of the learning of the Western World. In them are preserved art, poetry and law. When Macaulay went to India to draft the great Civil Code, he read only Greek and Latin. To what end? The classics still have messages for our practical world. Does not the drama, does not history, do not logic and philosophy, does not oratory, do not the beginning of our modern languages and present-day science belong to them? Who can lay claim to a mastery of these subjects who has not studied them in their sources? The master-pieces of these parent languages were written, not for ancient times alone, but for all ages and for all mankind. No highly cultivated society, cosmopolitan and impersonal, will fail to find in Horace, a congenial spirit. He treats almost every phase of human activity. Such an orator and politician as Cicero will never cease to be an authority because he has solved problems which confront every political body. Such dramatists as Sophocles and Euripides can never cease to challenge the attention of mankind so long as man is the tragic creature of circumstances and of his own undoing. Let the mind play above the material fact, let it strive for expression and the principles that strike at the heart of things, and the wisdom of Greece and Rome rise before us as spirits that will not be laid. This wealth of fact and language is the greatest heritage which antiquity has bestowed upon posterity.

Let those then, controlled by apparent necessity or by a precocious greed for gain, attend schools for technical training. Let the colleges of our land, relying on the approved system of practice and tradition insist upon some hard work in the classics. Only thus may be secured that well grounded and sound scholarship, that broad culture, so essentially necessary to an educated man. Only thus can the graduates of our institutions come out equipped with that thoughtfulness, that "intuitive decision of a bright and thorough-edged intellect" that leads to right and unselfish public service.

The Class of '96 certainly did wake things up. This class is one of the largest that ever entered Kenyon. During the week the '96 men were designated by very clever badges. A banquet was held upon Tuesday evening and old times were brought back. Loyalty to Kenyon and good-fellowship appeared to be the two chief characteristics of this class.

President William Foster Peirce and Mrs. Peirce left on Thursday, June 28th, for their European trip.
THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

The Alumni Luncheon was held upon Wednesday afternoon, in Rosse Hall. The gradual increase in the numbers attending the Alumni luncheon made the change from Philomathean Hall to Rosse not only advisable but necessary. Many remarked that the luncheon of this commencement was the largest ever held. At the speaker’s table sat President Peirce, Bishop Leonard, Bishop Vincent, Bishop White, Dean Jones, Dr. Sterling, Mr. John Stone, ’44, Mr. Joseph H. Larwill, ’55, Mr. James Kilbourne, ’62, Dr. N. P. Dandridge, ’66, and Mr. Grove D. Curtis, ’80. One noticeable feature of the afternoon was the large attendance of the younger alumni. Grace was pronounced by the Bishop of Ohio. Grove D. Curtis, ’80, President of the Alumni Association, welcomed the Class of 1900 into that organization in a most fitting speech. In concluding, Mr. Curtis said:

“...I am sure that I voice the feelings of all when I express the hope that the affection and enthusiasm which you now feel for your college you will carry with you from the hall, and that in after years your Alma Mater may count you among her choicest jewels. I also trust that your accession to our association may add to its strength and efficiency as a working agency for Kenyon College. Gifts and endowments are to be desired and are all right in their place, but there is nothing that can take the place of the relation that exists between the college and her sons.”

In the absence of Francis T. A. Junckin, Esq., ’84, who was to have acted as Toastmaster, Mr. Curtis called upon Dr. N. P. Dandridge, ’66, to preside in that capacity. After a short speech, in which he reviewed the occurrences of the past year, Dr. Dandridge introduced President Peirce, who said in part:

“I assure you, gentlemen of the Alumni Association, that it is with much diffidence that I arise thus early in the program to take part in the proceedings of the afternoon. My pleasure is that my duties will soon be over. Now, gentlemen of the Alumni Association, let me testify first to my gratification and encouragement that such a large assembly of Kenyon men is brought together here today. We have had our troubles the past year, and it is necessary to stand together shoulder to shoulder to withstand them. During the past year my hands and heart have been strengthened by the assurance of the loyal support which Kenyon men everywhere have given, and I am glad that with great love for your Academic Mother at heart, you have come in such numbers to pay your respects to Her on this occasion.

This commencement day marks, it seems to me, a real and important step in advance. We are come to a larger and more commodious hall, and the number of guests has grown in proportion. I doubt not that at each succeeding Commencement a larger number of the Alumni of the college will come back to Kenyon to pay Her tribute. I would suggest that Kenyon follow the example of my Alma Mater, Amherst, and offer a trophy, a silver cup, which is held each year by that class which has the largest number or per cent. of its members back at Commencement. It seems to me that that suggestion might help to promote the work of our Alumni Association, not merely that of the general organization, but also the work of local associations. In my experience this has been the banner year so far as local meetings are concerned. There have been at least seven such gatherings of Kenyon men at one point and another. Important landmarks, bright with augury of the future of the college.

The quantity and quality of the next entering class is largely in your hands during the weeks of this coming summer, and will be what your work, your influence, your suggestion, your personal effort may determine. I want, as I take my seat, to testify to the pleasure and satisfaction this occasion gives me, and ask you to bear this matter in mind during the weeks of the summer vacation, and do a little effective work, each one of you, for your Alma Mater.”

At this point, the Hon. Albert Douglas, ’72, presented the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Wm. F. Peirce, with this commencement, closes ten years of devoted, efficient and successful administration of the office of President of Kenyon College; during which time both the number of students and the property of the college have been doubled; Hanna Hall, the Stephens Stack-room and Colburn Hall have been built; Rosse Hall restored, and many other improvements completed; and the standing and reputation of the college greatly augmented; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Peirce has, by his fine personality and by his many sterling qualities of mind and heart; and by his manly and tactful dealing with the recent most trying and distressing crises in the history of the college, greatly endeared himself to the students, alumni and friends of Kenyon college; therefore it is

Resolved, That we do extend to President Peirce our very grateful acknowledgment for the work he has done and the results he has achieved; that we do assure him of our appreciation of his worth which is so poorly measured by the financial remuneration the corporation is able to bes-
tow upon him; that we express the hope that he may long continue to serve these institutions; and that we do sincerely promise him that the Alumni will loyally and earnestly support him in all his efforts for the upbuilding of these institutions.

"As an expression of kindly feeling and appreciation," continued Mr. Douglas, "We have been able to raise here this afternoon a thousand dollars for Dr. Peirce and his wife to help defray the expenses of a part of the expenses of their trip abroad."

The Glee Club was called upon and answered by an excellent singing of the "Bells of St. Michael's Tower."

In introducing the next speaker, Dr. Dandridge said: "It is all very well to realize the ability of the present faculty of the college. It is better for us to go back to recall some of the names and some memories of the older days. There is no name that comes back to us with sweeter memory than that of Professor Trimble. We are fortunate in having with us today the son of Professor Trimble."

Mr. Matthew Trimble, '60, arose and in a burst of old time eloquence spoke in Latin for some time, giving as he said "My whole endorsement to that splendid speech of the class orator today, and say that I agree in hearty accord with the sentiments he expressed in regard to the dead languages. It is eight times five years plus six ago this month we stood within the chanced rails of the then sacred walls of this building and were introduced to the President of Kenyon by my own dear father, Professor John Trimble. My father presented us to the President for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and I have never forgotten his speech; and I think I have quoted it correctly. (Refers to Latin.)"

I want to express my very sincere thanks for the distinguished mention and very complimentary terms in which you have alluded to my father and to me. By many old graduates of Kenyon he will be remembered, as he is by me, a grand old man of Kenyon. I recall many incidents, but I would not dare to call them back. I had not the slightest suggestion that that man's name was to be suggested and I want to thank you for the complimentary manner in which that name has been received. "God bless Old Kenyon!"

The toastmaster requested the Glee Club to sing a Latin song, but as such was not included in their repertoire, they responded with the Alumni Song. Thereupon, several of the older Alumni gathered together and with a vim and a spirit that was extraordinary sang the words of a once popular Latin song. From then on, that portion of the room was known as the Latin Quarter.

Mr. Grove D. Curtis then arose and made a plea for heartier interest in the Collegian, saying:

"The Collegian is the only means for the Alumni to keep in touch with affairs. Every Alumnus should be a subscriber."

Dr. Dandridge continued:

"One point President Peirce mentioned has come home to us all, that it would be a very happy thing for the class having the largest percentage and best representation of its members back each year at Commencement to be honored with a silver trophy cup. In respect to this I want to proclaim the class of 1866 of which I was a member. This is our 40th anniversary and so far as I know the only living members are Col. McCook and myself. I think that the proposed beautiful custom should begin today, so that this percentage of attendance can be counted in our favor.

Now it had been my intention to call upon Col. McCook to respond to the toast, the Class of 1866, and I had intended to associate with that toast a proper tribute to the time of 1866. It is with regret, therefore, that I learn that Col. McCook has been called away from this luncheon for I am sure we should all have appreciated the graceful tribute that Col. McCook could make."

Mr. Douglas—"I move that the Class of 1866 have the cup for next year."

Toastmaster—"I will see that Class of 1866 gets the cup."

"It is extremely happy," said Dr. Dandridge, "to follow the courses pursued by the sons of Kenyon. If they perform their part well they are worthy of our respect and of the regard of the sons of Kenyon, but when they perform their part well in the larger spheres of life, meet with success in great business enterprises, are prominent in public affairs, having a name that is well known throughout the state and has been for many years, they are doubly worthy of our admiration and approval. I take great pleasure in introducing a Kenyon man who has achieved this end, James Kilbourne."

Colonel Kilbourne said:

"Gentlemen of the Alumni Association: I am grateful for the good fortune that has permitted me to be present at the Commencement this year. Heretofore many things have prevented my coming back to Kenyon, but fortune has been more kindly to me on this occasion, and so for the first time for more years than I like to think of I am able to be here.

"It is natural of course that on an occasion like this that the great misfortunes that have befallen the college during the past year should be uppermost in the minds of all of us. I do not intend to dwell upon them. I think, how-
ever, that this Commencement Week is indeed a “bright augury for the future”, and we may well look forward to better things.

"It was not convenient for me to be here today, but I felt that under the circumstances everyone who has been at Kenyon college should make arrangements to be here at this time if possible. I am told that the number of Alumni present is much greater than for many years past, if not greater, as our toastmaster has intimated, than ever before. I am sure that the same spirit which influenced me has influenced the Alumni generally. I am sure that a new spirit has come and a new determination to the sons of Kenyon to help and inspire her not only to wipe out all the misfortunes that have come to her, but such as will raise her to a brighter and stronger vantage ground than she has ever held before.

"I only wish to add a little personal word that I beg to say of Dr. Peirce before he goes away. It has been my very good fortune to see a good deal of Dr. Peirce. I have learned to admire the man, and the more I know of him the more my admiration grows. Both I and all my family love him as if he were one of our own. I trust that he may have a health-giving vacation and a safe return, and that he may live long to guide the affairs of this college which he has served with such energy and zeal."

Dr. Dandridge urged the Alumni to send their sons to Kenyon. In introducing the next speaker, the toastmaster remarked that while the speaker was not a Kenyon man he had two sons that were. Colonel Goddard was introduced and said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Alumni of Kenyon College: To say that I am taken by surprise is to put it mildly. I am not an Alumnus of Kenyon college. I am the father of two boys who belong to this Association, and at this moment, without a hint that I would be expected to say anything, I can only say further that I think Kenyon college greatly to be congratulated upon an aggregate of two very important elements in its combination. I refer to the faculty and the undergraduates. We old fellows are too apt to forget on these occasions that here are young men coming on who follow in our footsteps, and to some extent our example. That example should be such as we should wish our own sons to follow. I do not mean to imply that most of you set an example that your sons should not follow."

The Commencements of Kenyon college have been for several years a source of great gratification to me, and have increased in interest year after year. It is a double pleasure today, not only because there is a larger number of the Alumni present than usual, among whom are many old personal friends, but also because of the largely increased number of the younger Alumni. It is a pleasure to see such a spirit look up among the young fellows as shall make them come to Commencement as often as they can. It is their duty to come back, it is something every Kenyon man owes to his Alma Mater. It does you good. It does the college good. I thank you."

The next speaker was Col. James Kilbourne Jones, of the class of '58.

He congratulated the Alumni upon the size of the meeting and upon the spirit evidenced in the remarks of the speakers, and emphasized the value of these gatherings. In concluding, he said:

"Today when my good friend, Trimble, was speaking about his father, he brought back to me something of old times. But first I want to say that Professor Trimble was a man that everybody who came in contact with him, loved. He was a fine old gentleman in every way; but although I loved him as much as anybody did, there was one criticism against him and that was that the chicken he kept was too playug tough for anybody to eat. We had a little jamboree down on the Hill one night and I was appointed to get the chicken. I thought that Professor Trimble was so tender hearted he would have fine chickens. So I got his rooster. We couldn't cut or tear it apart. We tried boiling it, but that did no good. Finally we got an ax and chopped it up, but still we couldn't do anything with it, and finally in despair threw it in the cistern of old Mother Trimble's house."

"The memories and associations of the bygone days are dear to us all," remarked Dr. Dandridge. "We have with us here today a man who can tell us something of the primitive times of Kenyon. I have the pleasure to introduce to you of the class of 1844 (a few years before I came to town), Mr. John Stone."

Mr. Stone responded telling of his undying affection for the college and his constant interest in the affairs of Kenyon, concluding after a brilliant eulogy of Kenyon:

"May she stand in the future as in the past the most desirable institution of education; ever commanding the blessing of the Lord."

Mr. Joseph H. Larwill, '55, was introduced and in a speech full of poetic beauty compared his return at each recurring commencement to the swallow that ever returns to its nest. The Alumni Song was rendered by the Glee Club with their customary excellence. Mr. T. P. Linn, of the Board of Trustees, was called upon and responded most heartily in the following speech.
"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: If I had the wonderful memory of my friend, Mr. Trimble, in order to keep up the reputation of the "Latin Quarter," I would repeat the words which I had the misfortune to deliver at my graduation.

It was my pleasure to spend nearly three weeks in Gambier last May doing some work which required particular attention and absence from interruption. I wish to pay my respects to the character of the faculty and the students of Kenyon college. I never have seen, any place, a body of students with the character and general manliness and good behavior belonging to and pertaining to the students of Kenyon college, as I saw them during those three weeks. Two of the brightest jewels of the American people are its flag and its boys. As long as the boys last the flag will never come down.

Now, gentlemen, the finances of Kenyon college in one respect are in better condition than they have ever been. In another respect they are not so good. We feel that we have come to the parting of the ways, that we are leaving the backward ways or the level road, and are going on the upward way. We are spending large sums of money and expect to spend, within our means, still larger sums in order to make this college the best seat of academic learning not only in the West or Middle West but in the United States. In order to do this we need money. The Alumni and friends must be looked to to see that we get this money. If we do our part others who are not Alumni will do their part. It is to you, gentlemen, to whom this duty applies. We are not poverty stricken but it is absolutely necessary that this college should have a greater endowment and it is your absolute duty to this college to see that this college has the endowment. It is not a great task when it is once started, and I earnestly hope that from this time on you will begin to do your part to sustain the President and Faculty and the Trustees in attempting to carry out our object to make this, as I said, the great academic institution of the United States."

In introducing the next speaker, the toastmaster said:

"I feel that you have the right to know something of the Alumni Association itself. I think the Alumni have a good right to demand that they should hear something about the work of the Association during the past year, something about the enthusiasm with which they have responded, and nobody can tell you better than my friend, Mr. Curtis."

Mr. Curtis spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Alumni Association: I must confess that the happenings of the past year have prevented the culmination of some plans looking toward the welfare of Kenyon. They are only delayed, however, and I am sure we can look forward with hope to the future. I happened to meet Governor Herrick in a hotel a few weeks ago, and he spoke of the friendship he had formed for Kenyon. He said he had done a little something for Kenyon college and intended to do a great deal for her in the future. As soon as I return to New York I intend to see Governor Herrick and also one or two other influential friends of Kenyon college who have assured me that they would do practical work to advance the interest of Kenyon. You will perhaps remember that a large number of the past donors of Kenyon college have lived in New York, in Bronson's memento especially is there a large number of New York names. Their sons and daughters are still in New York and in Brooklyn. As I said before I intended to take up the work and hoped that I might revive the interest which their forefathers had in our college. The terrible misfortunes prevented me from doing many things which I had anticipated trying to do. We can, however, look forward to a future bright with promise, and my earnest desire is that Kenyon may soon come into the realization of our fondest hopes."

"While Kenyon has kept bright her old traditions, she has adapted herself to the changing of conditions, she has kept herself abreast of the times and I take it that this is a sure foundation of the future," commented Dr. Dandridge. "While Kenyon has adjusted herself to the changing conditions of the times, we must not forget that she is a Church College, that she was founded for religious reasons, and I most earnestly hope that she will always be a Church college. This College is a part of the Church organization, I will ask Bishop Leonard to speak to us."

Bishop Leonard said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, this has been a day of surprises and this call certainly surprises none more than myself. I once heard that very great orator, Mr. James G. Blaine, say that he never made an extemporary speech which had not been carefully prepared. Therefore, Mr. Toastmaster, my speech will not follow the plan of that great orator, Mr. Blaine, for I am entirely unprepared. We should never gather together here at Kenyon without bearing in mind the principles of those great and good men who were the founders of this institution, of that wonderful man, Bishop Chase, and of his successors Bishop McIlvaine and Bishop Bedell. Those men certainly were always mindful of the fact that these institutions were institutions not only of learning and education, but institu-
tions whose very heart-beats were full of the spirit of religion. I read a very interesting story the other day of a Scotchman and his wife who came over to locate in one of the wild regions of Canada many years ago. The Scotchman built his log hut in the woods in a little clearing, and all went well for a time. Then one day he came home to find his wife sitting on their humble door-sill very much overcome with her sorrows and tears. "What is the matter, Mary," he said. "O, I can't see out," she wailed. "O, don't mind that, look up."

All the friends of these institutions have been and must continually be looking up. Founded upon the principles of religion, these institutions in all their departments must be religious. "Looking up" should be our motto, so, in the future as in the past, the sons of Kenyon may be the sons of God.

With Bishop Leonard's mighty speech, the Luncheon came to a close. Many who have not missed a Luncheon for years earnestly declared that never before was there such an enthusiastic meeting of the Alumni. As an indication of the future, the Alumni Luncheon was indeed a bright omen.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises were begun by Morning Prayer at 9:00 A.M., Wednesday, June 27th. Immediately upon the close of the religious ceremony the academic procession was formed at Hubbard Hall. A. E. York and Fred McGlashan acted as marshals. In the academic procession were undergraduates, the members of the graduating class, the faculty of Kenyon College, the trustees of the College, Col. John J. McCook, '66, the Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, '72, the Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Leonard, the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, the Hon. Albert Douglas, '72, and President Peirce.

The day was a propitious one. The June sun shone brightly and the air was filled with that fragrance common to Gambier in the rare days of the early summer. The caps and gowns and colored hoods of those in the procession added dignity to the occasion and made it an event of splendor and impressiveness. Rossie Hall draped in the college colors never looked stately. The members of the Faculty, the graduating class, the Trustees and the holders of honorary degrees took places upon the platform.

After the invocation by Bishop Leonard, of Ohio, President Peirce opened the commencement exercises. He took occasion to speak of the five honor men of the class of 1906. It was stated that Edgar Ralph Moeser, the first honor man, had attained the highest possible grade in every branch of study in his course. This can be equalled but never surpassed. Only once before in the history of the college has this been equalled.

President Peirce then introduced Frederick Hess Hamm, orator for the Class of 1906. Mr. Hamm delivered an able and eloquent address. His subject was the benefits derived from classical study and he made a telling plea for the retention of the classics. This oration is given in full in another portion of this issue.

After a selection by Johnson's orchestra, the Hon. Albert Douglas, '72, was introduced as the Alumni orator. The forcible address which Mr. Douglas made is published elsewhere in this issue. The sound reasoning and high ideals which were included in this address struck all who heard it with admiration. The members of the Class of 1906 were fortunate in having as the orator of their commencement a man so qualified to speak upon his chosen subject. The noble advice which Mr. Douglas gave them cannot go amiss. The oration was delivered with force and clearness and words cannot chronicle the impression that it made.

Degrees were then granted to William Ladd Torrance, Harry Martin Babin and Elmer Nelson Owen, graduates of Bexley Hall. A certificate of graduation from Bexley Hall was awarded to Henry Jerome Simpson.

Dr. William Peters Reeves, Secretary of the Faculty, presented the following men to receive their degrees in course:


Bachelor of Philosophy:—Ernest Allen Duncan, Howard Philip Fischback, Charles McGibney Roberts (second honor man).

Bachelor of Letters:—Silas Blake Axtell, Charles McElroy Ballard, John Levi Cable, Reginald Whitney Crosby, Frederick Jacob Hartman (fourth honor man).

Bachelor of Science:—Walter Allen Booth, George Clinton Lee, Jr.

President Peirce stated that the Honorary Degree of LL. D., had been conferred upon Andrew Carnegie, on April 26, 1906. The Rev. George F. Smythe then presented the Hon. Albert Douglas, '72, for the degree of LL. D. Mr. Douglas made a brief speech in which he thanked the college for the honor which it bestowed upon him.
Bishop Leonard formally presented to the college the portrait of Andrew Carnegie, which the latter had given to the college. President Peirce accepted the gift in behalf of the college, stating that the portrait would be placed in the college library.

The gift of a scholarship fund of $25,000 by Andrew Carnegie was then announced by President Peirce who said that the gift came from Mr. Carnegie to the student body which he had greatly admired upon the occasion of his visit in April.

President Peirce also announced that three of the prizes offered by the Association of Church Colleges and Schools had been won by Kenyon men. Edgar R. Moeber won the first prize in Senior Latin and Frederick H. Hamm the second. The first prize in Mathematics was won by Arthur Halstead, of the Class of 1907. First and second places in Sophomore Latin were also taken by Kenyon men, but no prizes were awarded.

The Five Hundred Dollar Prize Scholarship awarded to a graduate of Bexley Hall was won by Harry M. Babin.

The exercises were brought to a close by the benediction pronounced by Bishop Vincent, of Southern Ohio.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to order Tuesday morning, June 26th, in Hubbard Hall, by the President of the Board, The Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio.


The rules being suspended, President Peirce, Albert Douglas and U. L. Marvin, as a committee, nominated Col. John J. McCook and William G. Mather, as members of the Board under article VII, and they were duly elected. Col. McCook being on the Hill was notified of his election and took his seat as a member of the Board. The President of the College presented his report which was accepted. The committee upon the report introduced the following recommendations:

1. The Treasurer shall pay over that part of the Bedell income which is set apart for the purchase of books to the Dean of Bexley Hall.
2. The nomination of Reginald B. Allen, B. S., Ph. D., to the Chair of Mathematics; and of D. L. Dunlap, M. D., to be athletic director.
3. A secretary be granted to the President and Treasurer.
4. That acknowledgments be made to Andrew Carnegie, the Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott and the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, for gifts received during the past year.
5. That steps be taken to secure title to the property known as Harcourt Place.
6. That a proper resolution be passed complimentary to President Peirce on the eminent success of his ten years' administration of the office of President.

The rebuilding of the Academy be postponed and the committee having the same in charge be dissolved. Also that, should negotiations now pending result in vesting the title to the Harcourt property in the Board, the Executive Committee is authorized to lease the same as soon as may be, at such rental, for such purpose and upon such terms as to the committee may seem expedient.

The request of the Kenyon Christian Union was granted.

It was determined by the Board to change the time of the annual meeting from Tuesday morning to Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There were the usual reports. These reports showed a hopeful condition in every line of college work.

A. L. Frazer, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

The Glee and Mandolin Clubs gave their usual Commencement Week concert on Tuesday evening, June 26th. The concert was a fine one and while the warm June night was not conducive to indoor entertainment the large audience was extremely enthusiastic. The evening's program was a fitting conclusion of a very successful year for the musical clubs. All who participated are worthy of high commendation for their loyal work.

The re-establishment of the Promenade Concert a year or so ago was a happy event. The Middle Path, decorated with the varicolored Japanese lanterns, presented a festival appearance, Tuesday evening after the Glee and Mandolin Club concert. From the porch of Rossie Hall came the sounds of music. Johnson's orchestra being stationed at that place. Over all the balmy summer air, freshened by the fragrance of the fields, settled down, making the occasion one of great pleasure and enjoyment.
THE SENIOR PLAY.

The extreme popularity in which the annual Senior Play is held, was well demonstrated by the large and enthusiastic audience which greeted the presentation of "The Taming of the Shrew," on Monday evening, June 25th. It was the first-occasion of a Shakespearean drama as a Senior play. The success of the effort was such that everyone read with pleasure that it was to be followed next Commencement by another masterpiece by the Bard of Stratford. After weeks of patient rehearsal, the members of the Class of 1906 may well feel satisfied with the results of their endeavor. Dr. Wm. P. Reeves, to whom the success of the Senior play is due, is to be highly congratulated upon the outcome of his efforts. The smooth presentation and performance of an exceedingly difficult play is, indeed, the reward of his earnest and self-sacrificing work.

A review of so well known a drama as "The Taming of the Shrew," would be out of place. The purpose of the daring Petruchio to subdue the wilful and untamed Kate is too well known to bear repetition. The various devices resorted to by that gallant suitor, the extremely unusual situations caused by the whims of Kate, the forbearance of the gentle Bianca and the startling denouement are an old story to all.

Every member of the cast performed his part with success. The various characters were presented with a technique surprising to many. Earnest preparation was evidenced at every turn. Several members of the cast were given special opportunities on account of the advantages of their roles. Special mention is to be made of Mr. Taylor as Katharina the Shrew. The portrayal of this character was exceedingly fine. As Petruchio, Mr. Mooser did himself great credit. The dignity and position of the rich Baptista were presented in such a manner by Mr. Roberts as to cause wide-spread comment. And so we might go on and tell of the excellence of Mr. Hamm as Hortensio, or of the life-like presentation of Christopher Sly, by Mr. Crosby, but it will suffice to say that the members of the Class of 1906 presented their Senior Play with the same success that marked their many other endeavors.

The drama was presented in Elizabethan style. No scenery was attempted. The curtain arose but once, the various acts and scenes being separated by the crossing of the Beefeaters, whose extraordinary gracefulness was one of the features of the performance. Each year brings at Commencement the Senior Play. The universal success of the plays of the past redounds credit to those in charge.

CAST.

PERSONS IN THE INDUCION:

A Lord ........................................ Mr. Lee

Christopher Sly, a tinker ........................ Mr. Crosby

Hostess ........................................ Mr. Ballard

Page ........................................... Mr. Hammond

Huntsmen ................................. Messers. Booth, Cable, Underwood

Servingmen ............................... Messers. Nicholas, Warm and Fischbach and Players.

Baptista, a rich gentleman of Padua ... Mr. Roberts

Vincentio, an old gentleman of Pisa ... Mr. A. L. Brown

Lucentio, Vincentio's son, in love with Bianca ... Mr. W. H. Brown

Petruchio, a gentleman of Verona, suitor to Katharina ... Mr. Mooser

Gremio, suitor to Bianca ... Mr. Axtell

Hortensio .................................... Mr. Hamim

Tranio ........................................ Mr. Hartford

Biondello .................................... Mr. Dyer

Grumio ........................................ Mr. Taylor

Curtis .......................................... Mr. Stephen

A Pedant ..................................... Mr. Thompson

Katharina, the Shrew ... daughters to Baptista ... Mr. Taylor

Bianca ........................................ Mr. Graves

Servants as above.

Scene—Padua, and Petruchio's country house.

SCENE ANALYSIS.

The Beefeaters cross at each Act and Scene.

Induction.

Scene I. Before an alehouse. Scene 2. Redeamber in the lord's house.

ACT I.

Scene 1. Padua; a public place. Scene 2. Before Hortensio's house.

ACT II.

Scene 1. Padua; room in Baptista's house.

ACT III.


ACT IV.


ACT V.

Scene 1. Padua; before Lucentio's house. Scene 2. Padua; Lucentio's house.

The course in the art and science of making pottery at Ohio State is said to be the only one of its kind in this country.

A new engineering building is being erected at the University of Pennsylvania at the cost of $150,000. A new dormitory will also be erected.
ALUMNI NOTES.

Mr. John Stone, of the Class of 1844, was the oldest Alumnus on the Hill. He made a very eloquent and patriotic speech at the Alumni Luncheon.

An account has been received of the twenty-sixth annual dinner and reunion of the Kenyon College Alumni Association, of Chicago and the Northwest, held June 2, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Some thirty covers were laid. Francis T. A. Junkin, '84, acted as toastmaster. Addresses were made by President Peirce, William P. Elliott, '70; Dr. D. R. Brower, LL. D., '98; the Rev. George B. Pratt, '02; Mr. George W. Thomas, '61, the Rev. H. E. Chase, '86, and Mr. A. A. Crosby, father of Reginald and Philip Crosby. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and all the speeches told of loyalty to the college and of assured hope for the future. The officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

President, the Rev. G. B. Pratt, '02; Vice-President, Alfred H. Granger, '87; Secretary and Treasurer, George F. Russell, '01; Executive Committee, Wm. P. Elliott, '70; Frederick W. Harnew, '89; and Wm. N. Wyant, '03; The COLLEGIAN is indebted to Mr. George F. Russell not only for the account of the banquet, but also for many valuable and important Alumni notes.


Among the Bexley Alumni were: the Ven. J. Townsend Russell, '03; the Rev. James Sheeren, '92; the Rev. C. W. Nauman, '92; the Rev. L. E. Daniels, '02; the Rev. R. E. Abraham, '03; the Rev. W. L. Torrance, '05.

Among the visitors were Bishop and Mrs. Leonard, Bishop Vincent, the Rev. R. G. Noland, Col. Goddard, and many parents and friends of the graduating class, among whom was a host of pretty girls.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Manning and Dr. Harrison left Gambier before the close of examination week. They will spend the summer abroad.

Dr. Walton will be at Cedar Point again this summer.

Prof. R. S. Devol will have charge of the president's office during the vacation.

Business Manager Ewalt collected many subscriptions during commencement week. He is to be congratulated upon his efforts. The undergraduates are reminded that many subscriptions in college have yet to be had.

The Assembly, according to late estimates, has the good fortune to have a balance on the right side of the ledger.
THE COLLEGIAN.

A recent issue of the Colleqian contained a letter from Grove D. Curtis, Esq., President of the Alumni Association. This able letter told of the Collegian from a graduate viewpoint. Entering upon our duties as the editors of the thirty-third volume of the Collegian, we beg leave to call the attention of the alumni, undergraduates and friends of Kenyon to certain facts pertinent to the welfare of the Kenyon Collegian.

The Collegian, in its present form, was conceived and made a fact by a former editor, Mr. Maxwell B. Long, of the Class of 1905. Reconstructing upon the foundations of half a century, Mr. Long gave the Kenyon world a bi-weekly publication that was to knit together the various interests of that sphere of action. During the past year under the able and efficient guidance of Mr. Fred J. Hartman, '06, the Collegian continued its work. In days when darkness seemed to surround the institution, the Collegian spoke for the student-body in notes that were clear and that traveled far. From the very character of its purpose, a college paper cannot help being one of the most important adjuncts to any institution, however large or however small.

We are convinced that the Collegian has been an important feature of Kenyon life; we are certain that it is the best medium of expression whether giving the idea of the graduate or the undergraduate. Ever since its foundation in 1855, with a few possible lapses, the Collegian has done its part in placing our Alma Mater in the fair position she now holds. We do not doubt that all agree in the verdict that the publication of the Collegian is advantageous to the college; that its continuance in its present form is essential.

The moral support of all is therefore guaranteed. Something beyond this is necessary and absolutely necessary. At the Alumni Luncheon subscription blanks with a sample of the Collegian were placed at every seat. Mr. Curtis took the opportunity of the occasion to make a strong plea for the Collegian. The management was sanguine that many subscriptions would result. As a matter of fact, very few over a dozen subscriptions were received. The business manager attempted to canvass the Alumni during the week. The result of such was gratifying, hardly anyone directly approached refusing to subscribe.

No one who witnessed the actions of the Alumni during this last commencement can for a moment doubt the loyalty and the efficient loyalty of the Kenyon Alumni. No other college in the country can tell of its Alumni with more pride than can Kenyon. It is to this loyalty to Alma Mater that we speak. It is upon this loyalty that the success of the Collegian depends.

The policy of the Collegian for the next year will be somewhat more elaborate than before. Several Alumni who are deeply interested in the Collegian will oversee the publication of various articles from time to time. An outline of these was given in the letter of Grove D. Curtis, already referred to. The first fall number will contain more detailed information. Thus the Collegian will become more than ever a link between the Alumni and the College.

No publication can exist without the material support of subscriptions. When the Alumni realize the conditions, there can be no doubt that, moved by the Kenyon spirit, they will come to the rescue. The next year must see such support forthcoming. Without it, such conditions will result that the work of the Collegian must be seriously impaired. The past year has been marked by a revival of literary activity at Kenyon. Such interest should include the Collegian and the long lane that seemingly had no turning should prove a smooth road to success.

RUSSELL PRIZE SPEAKING.

The J. Townsend Russell prizes for public speaking, offered to two men of each class in Bexley Hall, were finally awarded Monday morning, June 25th in Colburn Hall, before an interested audience. Messrs. Maxwell B. Long and William Hammond received the first and second prizes respectively in the Junior Class for the declamation of "Spartacus' Address to the Gladiators." Messrs. G. Prower Lyman and Roscoe A. Clayborne received the prizes in the Middle Class, for the declamation of Longfellow's "Launching of the Ship." Messrs. Elmer N. Owen and Harry M. Babin received the prizes in the Senior Class for the declamation of "Paul's Speech before Agrippa."

The results of the careful training of Professor Russell in his work among the students of Bexley Hall was clearly demonstrated in the excellent delivery and exposition of all the contestants. It is certainly a source of gratification that the criticism sometimes applied to clergymen regarding their lack of good, clear speaking is being met in such a satisfactory manner by the faculty of Bexley Hall.

The college year of 1906-07, commences September 18th.
ALUMNI BUSINESS MEETING.

The Alumni business meeting was called to order Wednesday afternoon, June 27th, in Philo Hall, immediately after the Alumni Luncheon. Grove D. Curtis, '80, President of the Association presided. The Rev. A. L. Frazer, '80, C. F. Colville, '80, and Philermen B. Stanbery, Jr., '98, were appointed as a nominating committee. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The nominating committee reported the following nominations:

President, Grove D. Curtis, '80; First Vice President, the Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, '72; Second Vice President, W. P. Elliott, '70; Third Vice President, James Kilbourne Jones, '58; Secretary, C. R. Ganter, '99; Treasurer, Dean H. W. Jones, Bexley, '70; Necrologist, Francis W. Blake, M. D., '80.

Mr. W. P. Elliott read a tribute, prepared by James Denton Hancock, '59, to the memory of George T. Chapman, '56, and Marcus A. Woodward, '50. It was moved and carried that the memorial be received and placed on file and that thanks be extended to Judge Hancock.

Dean Jones referred to the formation of the social union of Bexley men accomplished at the recent Alumni Breakfast. The purpose of which union is to advance the interest of Kenyon College and to facilitate a closer union between the College and the Seminary.


The inspectors of election reported the election of the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer and C. R. Ganter as the Alumni Trustees.

The Hon. Albert Douglas offered a resolution, recommending to the Board of Trustees that Florien Giauque be elected to fill a vacancy on the Board. The resolution was heartily carried.

It was decided that the committee having in charge the project of Mr. Joseph H. Larwill in regard to the repair of the Middle Path be continued.

Mr. Wm. M. Raynolds suggested a plan to raise an Alumni Endowment Fund, referring to the plan of a larger college whereby each graduate pledged $5.00 yearly until a certain sum was reached. This suggestion was eagerly seized and it was moved and carried that a committee with power to act be appointed to inquire into this matter and to further the project. Mr. Wm. M. Raynolds was appointed chairman of this committee with power to select the remainder of the committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Florien Giauque the good wishes of the Alumni Association were sent to the Rev. John Ely, of College Hill, whose presence was prevented by illness.

Dean H. W. Jones referred to the unselfish services of the Hon. Talfourd P. Linn, on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

THE STIERES DEBATE.

The second annual Stieres Debate was held in Rosse Hall on Saturday evening, June 23rd. The subject was, Resolved, That municipalities in the United States should own and operate plants supplying light, water and street railway transportation.

President William F. Peirce acted as chairman of the meeting. The first speaker was J. A. Stephens, '06, who opened the debate for the affirmative. Mr. Stephens outlined the plans of the affirmative and defined the question from their view-point. L. L. Riley, '07, opened the debate for the negative and showed the advantages of private ownership and the universal success attained under such a system. S. B. Axtell, '06, the next speaker, declared that bad political conditions resulted from private ownership. H. W. Patterson, '07, showed upon behalf of the negative that public ownership was not as successful even in Great Britain as generally supposed. Each speaker was given a rebuttal speech. These speeches were for the most part upon the mooted question of political corruption. The affirmative speakers presented their side clearly and forcibly but seemed to lack the smooth and fluent expression which characterized the negative speakers. The negative speakers carried on their arguments in their usual calm and finished manner. It is sufficient to say that the negative debaters sustained the well merited reputation won by them in the recent debate with Wooster University. All the debaters were members of the Philomathesian Society.

The judges, Mr. Wm. M. Raynolds, '73, of Cleveland, Mr. Grove D. Curtis, '80, of New York City, and the Ven. J. Townsend Russell, '93, of Brooklyn, pronounced an unanimous decision in favor of the negative. The first prize was awarded to Mr. L. L. Riley and the second to Mr. H. W. Patterson.
PHILOMATHESIAN.

The meeting of the Alumni and undergraduate members of the Philomathesian Society was called to order at 5 p.m. in Philo Hall Monday of Commencement Week by President H. W. Patterson, '07.

Mr. M. F. Maury, '04, in a short speech outlined the principal points of interest in the history of Philo.

Colonel John J. McCook spoke upon the marked influence which Philo had in public affairs in times past, and asserted that a man received as much if not more from his literary society as from his regular college work. He said that we ought not to lose any opportunity to revive interest and restore the society to its old place.

A committee composed of Col. J. J. McCook, J. L. Browne and W. P. Elliott was appointed to extend greeting to Nu Pi Kappa, who were in session in their Hall.

Mr. Florien W. Giauque, spoke of the society in his days and told of some of the interesting features that made it a valuable training school.

Others of the older Alumni recalled interesting experiences of the society in the past. Mr. J. L. Browne restored to the present members many of the secrets of the society.


The Bexley Alumni Breakfast was held at Coburn Hall, Tuesday morning, June 26th, at 8 A.M. Dean Jones, of Bexley Hall, presided as the host and to him is to be given the credit for the successful accomplishment of the plan. It was an expression of the closer unity of feeling and interest that now exists between the college and the theological seminary. After the break-
NU PI KAPPA.

A meeting of the Nu Pi Kappa Literary Society was held in the Society hall at 5 P. M., Monday, June 25. A number of the Alumni members were present, among them being the following:

Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, '72, Bishop of Michigan City; Mr. Elliott Marfield, '83, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Geo. B. Pratt, '82, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Albert Douglas, '72, Chillicothe, Ohio; Rev. A. L. Frazer, '80, Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. W. A. Childs, '83, Hamilton, Canada; Mr. J. K. Jones, '58, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. W. M. Raynolds, '73, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Grove D. Curtis, '80, New York City.

Upon motion of The Hon. Albert Douglas, Mr. J. K. Jones, of the class of '58, was made chairman and Mr. F. L. White, of the class of '87, was made Secretary of a Committee whose duty it shall be to make plans and preparations for a grand reunion of Nu Pi Kappa during Commencement Week of 1907. Mr. J. K. Jones chose the following members on the Committee: Rt. Rev. J. H. White, '72; Mr. Elliott Marfield, '83; Rev. George B. Pratt, '82; Hon. Albert Douglas, '72; Rev. A. L. Frazer, '80.

After a short discussion of other business matters the meeting was adjourned. All communications in regard to the reunion should be addressed to the secretary of the Committee, Mr. F. L. White, Gambier, Ohio.

THE REVEILLE.

The 1906 Reveille was placed on sale a few weeks before Commencement. The book is a radical departure from the form of the annual for the past two years. The cover design is more elaborate than ever attempted before, and from its excellence caused wide spread comment. The book is neatly bound and is well set off by its excellent cover design. The paper is enameled of an India tint. Most of the pictures are good and the drawings, notably the Fraternity and Musical Headings, were well received. Many typographical errors are to be deplored. Close inspection and investigation revealed the fact that nearly all of these mistakes are due to the printers. Some mistakes are very hard to account for. The book is a very readable one, containing excellent accounts of the various collegiate activities and several clever sketches. The sale of the Reveille has not been entirely encouraging. For some unknown reason the Kenyon Annuals fail to support themselves. It is essential that something be done to alleviate such a condition in the future.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Sunday evening, June 24, was taken up by the Baccalaureate Sermon delivered by the Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., of the Class of '73, Bishop of Michigan City. The members of the graduating class were escorted to the Senior seats by the marshals. The faculty followed by the clergy took their places in the chancel. The procession was one of splendor and impressiveness.

The sermon was preceded by the regular form of evening prayer, the lesson being read by the Rev. G. B. Pratt. During the service the choir, which had prepared special music, sang even better than usual. One of the most impressive of their efforts was the anthem, "As Pants the Hart".

Bishop White took as the theme of his sermon "Reverence." He found his text in The Revelation. The sermon was at once intellectual, spiritual and practical. The eloquent words of the Bishop struck every one in the large congregation and must have carried home to every soul a message of inestimable worth. The idea upon which the preacher laid special stress was for us to learn early to pay the proper reverence for all things that contain truth. This lesson once mastered it is but a small step to have the spirit of reverence for things spiritual. The sermon was a masterly one, full of sublime ideals, fraught with sound sense and beneficial to all who had the privilege of hearing it.

SENIOR RECEPTION.

The Senior Reception on Wednesday evening, June 27th, concluded the festivities of Commencement Week. In many respects the reception of this year surpassed all others. It certainly did in point of numbers. The wives of the members of the faculty and the Class of 1906 formed the receiving line. Rosse Hall never looked prettier. The abundance of draped bunting formed an excellent background for the beautiful costumes of the ladies. Johnson's orchestra furnished the music and so excellent was it that the dawn breaking over the beautiful Kokosing Valley found the dance still in progress. Excellent luncheon was served during the evening.

Williams College authorities have accepted plans for the erection of a new $60,000 dormitory, also an addition to one of her already large dormitories which will cost $20,000.—Ex.