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The Kenyon Collegian

MARCH SIXTH

1908

Volume XXXIV. Number 9.
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EDITORIAL.

MUCH that the COLLEGIAN had hoped to say to the Senior Class was formally brought before it at a class meeting held in the earlier part of the week. It may not, however, be amiss for the COLLEGIAN to call the attention of the graduating class to some of the things that have been on our mind throughout the year.

If scholarship is to be taken as a standard, the class of 1908 has been an unqualified success, individually and collectively. The members have done exceptionally good work in one of the important departments of College life; that is to say the great majority of the present Seniors have made high not to say brilliant records in all class work room. The fact is, there is not a really poor student in the class, and when the last roll shall be called in June, something like eight men will probably be found enrolled as members of Phi Beta Kappa. To many minds, this would seem to be the supreme end of a college course; to have been faithful students, to have given conscientious devotion to recitations and lectures, to have gained in a majority of cases the highest grades awarded—all this upon first notice would present itself to most people as the great end sought and gained during the four years of a College course. And this ideal of scholarship is undoubtedly of first importance, and is perhaps the chief goal for which college men should seek. Yet to persist in such intellectual ability to the entire exclusion of that other and larger side of college life seems to us to be a grave, even a fatal mistake. By that other and larger side of college life, we mean the social feature, the feature that brings men together and binds them in social bond of friendship and association for the remaining and stern years of life. Looking at the matter from this point of view, the class of 1908 has been a distinct failure. This conclusion is not a hasty one, nor is the COLLEGIAN's opinion that the social side of our Senior year has been so utterly and wantonly neglected; indeed, the general estimate of the Senior Class around College is that as a group of students they have no equal on the Hill, but that as a bunch of good fellows they are a doubtful example, not to say a dismal failure. Many Seniors have asserted that there is a mutual incompatibility in the composition of their class, which seems quite impossible to overcome. This feeling, engendered in our Freshman year and fostered through the remaining three years has so completely deluded us that at last we find ourselves actually believing that any attempt at sociability among the fellows in the Seniors class must from its very nature be unsuccessful. Now the fact of the matter is that any such view of hopeless ungeniality is a pure fabric of the imagination, and if the Seniors will but disabuse their minds of this deep rooted illusion they will quickly find that the qualities for social fellowship in 1908 are abundant; the merest jot of encouragement is all that is required to bring them into full and vigorous play.

There remain for the Seniors four more months of active college life, probably the pleasantest months in the whole college year. The glorious freedom of the outdoor life in Gambier during the Spring months, lends itself uncommonly well to the development of good fellowship; it is so easy and so natural for a bunch of fellows to gather on the campus, sing the old Kenyon songs, talk over matters of mutual interest, and in various ways enjoy what we choose to term the large side of College life. During the coming months the Seniors should be particularly active along this line; if needs be, regular places and hours should be agreed upon when 1908 should get together informally. We should have a number of smokers, and informal banquets—any means in fact which would bring the fellows closer together and make it possible.
THE KENYON COLLEGIAN.

for them to know the sunnier side of their classmates nature. We are soon to go out into the great world and in after years when our Greek roots and economic principles shall have faded entirely, we should be able to turn with pleasure and gladness to the intimate associations with classmates. A Senior smoker is to be given the first week in March; we hope that this is but the beginning and that many, many more will follow upon it. If we but wish it sufficiently, we can, in a great measure, during our last months on the Hill, make up for most of what we have missed in the first three years.

Just a word more and we will be done. At the last class meeting it was resolved to wear caps and gowns regularly on every Sunday after the middle of April. The resolution was passed in good faith and should be followed with sincerity; as one of the members said, it will please our vanity if nothing else. It should give a prestige and dignity to the Senior Class, attributes which have not always been possessed by that distinguished body of men.

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IT is with a keen sense of gratification that the COLLEGIAN is able to announce that the cry of alarm sent out by this paper several weeks ago regarding the deplorable condition of Philo and Nu Pi has had its good effect.

Causes of Rejoicing. The attendance at both Societies has almost doubled, and resources have not been exhausted by any means. In fact, it is hoped that by the first of May the large majority of the men now in College will be enrolled in Philo or Nu Pi. Members of these societies are taking a singular interest in the work; men not only come to meetings themselves but actually do missionary work among the fellows of fainter heart. The programs are bright and interesting, well gotten up and well presented. It is felt that this happy bit of news should be peculiarly gratifying to the Alumni, for to the old graduates, Nu Pi and Philo meant more than any other College activity. In another part of this issue will be found a complete set of Philo programs up to and including April 15th. The general tone of the literary subjects on the schedule bespeaks continued interest and enthusiasm in Philo. Of course it is not to be inferred that Nu Pi is not doing equally well; it only happens that we do not possess a copy of its program.

Plans are all afoot for holding a Republican National Convention in Rosee Hall within the next few weeks, a joint Committee from Nu Pi and Philo having the arrangements in charge. The scheme is to have a miniature National Convention. All the states are to be represented by properly accredited delegates, and several nominating speeches are to be made, placing the names of possible candidates before the Convention. The whole machinery of this Convention will be an exact reproduction of the actual Conventions held in the past. The thing should prove a huge success; the idea has grown into a tradition here, and many such mock Conventions have been held in former years.

THE REV. HENRY H. MESSENGER.

The Rev. Henry Hayes Messenger, Summit, Miss., after an illness of a few days with grippe, died last night at the rectory of the Episcopal Church, which he had served for the last fourteen years. The Rev. Messenger was in his 80th year. He was born in Green County, Pa., and educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1855 and M. A. in 1858. He was ordained a deacon in 1858 by Bishop McIlvaine, and a priest in 1859 by Bishop Payne. In 1857 he entered the missionary work and visited West Africa where he remained for three years. He later served the churches at Los Angeles, and San Gabriel, Cal., and at Orange and Tustin, Ariz., and in 1884 he entered the Diocese of Texas, serving the churches at Huntsville and San Augustine, until 1886, and from that time until 1895 at Beaumont and at Orange. Rev. Messenger entered the diocese of Mississippi in 1894 and since that time had served at different times the churches at McComb, Magnolia, Chatawoa, and Osyka, in addition to his work here.

The funeral services were held in Christ Church to-day, with Right Rev. T. B. Bratton, Bishop of the Mississippi Diocese officiating, assisted by Rev. John Chipman, of Scranton. After the funeral services Holy Communion was solemnized. A beautiful tribute was paid by Bishop Bratton. The High School closed at noon in respect to the memory of the dead minister. The remains were conveyed to Bovina for interment.

Rev. Messenger is survived by his wife. One sister resides in Illinois and two brothers in California.

Four scholarships for American women, similar in nature to the Rhodes scholarships for men, have been established for Oxford. The examinations for these are to be held at the same time and under the same conditions as the examinations for the Rhodes scholarships.
THE KENYON OF TO-DAY.

Entirely different from most other Western colleges, though belonging to the same general type as the small colleges of New England and New York, Kenyon has nevertheless certain individual features which are worthy of note. The general character of Kenyon of today is that impressed upon it by its first founder, and Bishop Chase, unlike many founders, would not be dazed by the sights he saw if he could revisit the scenes of his labors. He would find new buildings, but built along the grave and dignified lines he himself laid down, and none of the eccentricities in brick and stone with which many a college campus is diversified. Unsympathetic observers might find the village of Gambier somewhat lacking in convenience and in enterprise, but Bishop Chase would find it just what he intended it to be, namely, an adjunct to his college which should afford the necessaries but none of the distractions of life. The good Bishop would find, to be sure, instruction in sciences like psychology and biology, which in his time had no name and scarcely an existence, and in languages like Spanish and Italian, which were hardly esteemed tongues for a Christian youth to learn, but though the humanities include a wider range of subjects than they did eighty or ninety years ago, it is still the humanities and only the humanities that are taught in Kenyon, just as in the days when Latin, Greek and Mathematics formed their whole content. Unlike most founders, too, Bishop Chase would not find the ubiquitous American woman in what he meant to be a cloistered seclusion.

The salient features of Kenyon, both those which serve to classify it and those which serve to differentiate it from other members of its own class, may be briefly summarized. In the first place, Kenyon confines itself strictly to undergraduate work of collegiate character. It offers no graduate work; that is, for the universities. It offers no technical courses; those too are for the the universities and the institutes of technology. It offers no business courses; these do not properly belong to the sphere of education. It does offer a man a "liberal" education, the education of a gentleman. It gives him a general foundation of knowledge, which will enable him to appreciate and follow the manifold intellectual interests and activities of the time and to choose and pursue his profession or business with intelligence and efficiency. It tries to fit him for an intelligent share in the business and pleasure of life.

With a view to presenting a conspectus of the field of knowledge, the Kenyon curriculum, like the curriculum of other colleges of its type, aims to offer a sufficient number of courses to give some scope for individual preferences and not a sufficient number to admit of much specializing. Obviously only a limited amount of work can be done in the four years of a college course. If a man can carry only sixteen or seventeen hours of work a week for this period, it confers no particular intellectual benefit upon him that the courses offered are so numerous that it would take him seventy years to complete all of them, as is the case in some of our universities. He has only four years to spend and not seventy, and the college, which, in order to give some scope for the tastes of the individual, offers courses covering ten or fifteen years' work, is doing as much for the individual as the university. The thirstiest man can drink no more from a river than from a spring. There must be some knowledge which is of the most importance to the average man, and it is for imparting this knowledge that the college courses are organized.

The Kenyon faculty still hold to the opinion —delusion they hope it is not—that they are somewhat better equipped to select courses for the average freshman than he is to do it for himself, and accordingly they exercise a general supervision over his choice of work from the beginning to the end of his college course. Professor Munsterberg has compared the free elective system as practiced in some of our universities to the condition of a man, who, knowing no French, tries to order a dinner from a French bill of fare by pointing out the name of one and another dish with no idea whether it is a roast or a soup or an entree that he is indicating. No doubt, says Professor Munsterberg, the waiter will bring him a dinner, but he cannot be said to have elected his courses. As Kenyon, like the other colleges of its type, wishes its students to be provided with a regular dinner and not a meal composed of soups alone or of salads alone, the faculty have labeled the roast, and the entree, and the others, and told each man that he must take everything from the fish to the coffee, only that he may choose which roast or which salad it shall be. Thus the sophomore in the course in arts must take one ancient language, but may choose which; he must take one modern language, but may choose whether it be French, German or Spanish. He must take one science, but may choose between mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. Then, to allow full scope to the individual taste, the student is permitted to make one election in any department he pleases.

Moreover, students' electives being largely determined by caprice or circumstance or accident, it has seemed wise to guard against shifting
purpose and lack of continuity. Accordingly, at least two of the courses of the sophomore year must be carried throughout the junior year, and at least one junior course must be continued in the senior year. As the best thing a college can do for a man is to teach him to speak and write his native tongue with precision, if not with elegance, and to enjoy its literature. English is prescribed for all men in all courses throughout the four years.

From what has been said it follows almost as a corollary that Kenyon is, in the second place, a small college. It is only the few nowadays—and the percentage is perhaps smaller in the West than in the East—that desire a liberal education, and so Kenyon has never had more than a hundred and fifty undergraduates, exclusive of theological students. Knowing that it has not the necessary equipment for good work in technical, graduate or professional courses, Kenyon has made no "bid" for greater numbers by offering makeshift courses in those departments; it professes to do only what it can do well and thoroughly. Another obvious reason for increasing numbers is to admit women, but neither to this means has Kenyon cared to resort. It remains practically alone among Western colleges in maintaining the old-fashioned tradition of separate education and in making no provision for the education of women.

But Kenyon is a small college not only from necessity, but from conviction. At a time when a great college like Princeton is trying to split itself up into smaller units, it is superfluous to enlarge upon the benefits of the small college—upon the personal attention its faculty is able to bestow upon students, both inside and outside the classroom; upon its way of treating students as individuals instead of units, upon its development of personality. In Kenyon, which with its hundred and fifty students maintains all the athletic and social organizations that mark American college life, every man, however small his ability, must do what he can. The environment awakens and cultivates his sense of individuality, his realization of the true importance of his personal life. In the small college, as in ancient Athens and medieval Florence, each man, plainly seeing what his own effort contributes to the common weal, is stimulated to his best endeavor.

A third feature of Kenyon is its dormitory life. The Greek letter fraternities, though active at Kenyon, have not here, as elsewhere, broken the college up into independent groups. By segregating the several fraternities in different parts of the dormitories, privacy is secured to the fraternities without sacrifice of the "esprit du corps" which results from community life. A call in front of Old Kenyon will summon every man in college.

It is the more remarkable that Kenyon should have been able to keep out the fraternity house, that source of disunion, because the Kenyon chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon built the first fraternity lodge in the United States; but the interior arrangement of Old Kenyon has no doubt been a determining factor. The building is in five distinct sections, some of which have no communication except through the basement, and it has a separate entrance for each section or "division." When Hanna Hall was erected the same plan of separate divisions was adhered to. Three divisions of Old Kenyon are occupied by the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, and Delta Tau Delta fraternities, and two divisions of Hanna Hall by the Psi Upsilon and Beta Theta Pi fraternities, leaving two divisions of Old Kenyon and one of Hanna Hall for non-fraternity men.

Hanna Hall was erected in 1902 by Senator Hanna in honor of his wife, and is a model of a college dormitory. Old Kenyon, though Bishop Chase regarded it as "containing more convenience" than any building that ever he saw, left much to be desired in the eyes of our softer generation, and, accordingly, thanks in part to contributions from alumni of the fraternities residing in the building, the whole interior has been rebuilt within the last year. By the skill of the architect, Mr. C. F. Schweinfurth, it has become in point of equipment one of the finest, and in point of finish one of the handsomest college dormitories in the country.

A fourth distinctive feature of Kenyon is the entire absorption of its students in college activities. Other colleges are in towns or cities; Kenyon is in the country. There is no life for the students except what they make for themselves, and the isolation of the situation makes college life all the more intense.

In the fifth place, Kenyon, as an apostle of true culture, has always taught the meaning of beauty and the subordination of the material to the spiritual. Philadephia was its founder, was a man of taste in a generation in which few Americans thought of beauty. Life within his college walls might be crude and primitive, but the walls themselves should be permanent, in stone and nobly reared. Side by side with Old Kenyon it was impossible to erect mean or commonplace buildings, and so on the hill above the muddy Kokosing has risen a group of buildings worthy of comparison with those on the banks of the Isis or the Cam.

Kenyon College, with its serene and stately beauty, has a lesson of refinement to teach. In the old days students might be obliged to carry
their own wood and water, but it was in a building which had the majestic proportions—as well as the inconveniences—of a mediaeval castle. The student may tramp knee-deep in snow, but he does it with the music of the Canterbury chimes in his ears. If the last new book that he wants is not on the library shelves, he can find there specimens of the printing of the great book-makers. Kenyon is like a refined family which, if forced to subsist on meagre fare, will place its little upon the table with immaculate linen, delicate china and deft service. Kenyon has always been a poor college, but its poverty has always been dignified. In the lives of the ill-paid professors, too, the Kenyon man sees that poverty need not be mean or sordid or unrefined. These are no small lessons for a young man to learn in a nation which as a nation is only beginning to love beauty and refinement, and which offers excessive worship to the dollar.

Of the other great influence of the Kenyon environment I need hardly speak. It is very generally during his college days that the young man undergoes the inevitable conflict between reason and faith, and asks and ponders those questions of "God, of nature and the human soul" which from generation to generation and from age to age are born afresh in every thinking soul. During this period of upheaval and readjustment, during this stage of transition, of "otherness," when he is out of harmony with the faith in which he has been trained, in this the most momentous crisis of his spiritual life, the Church insensibly stretches out her hand to aid. Calm and majestic, the creature not of a day but of all the Christian centuries, the Church, with her services, the long heritage of the ages, shows no change with the shifting controversies of the day, and standing above our petty conflicts, in the unchanging atmosphere of truth, wins and soothes and calms in the turmoil of doubt by her very unchangeableness and serenity.

By way of statistics be it said that in the year 1906–1907 Kenyon had one hundred and twenty-eight students in the collegiate departments and nineteen in the theological seminary, a faculty of fifteen in the college, besides librarian and library and laboratory assistants, and a faculty of five in the seminary. No college of the same standing has so small an endowment, the invested funds amounting to little more than half a million. To make the financial situation still more difficult, Kenyon is excluded from the benefits of the Carnegie foundation on the basis of the rule, "No denominational tests for trustees." whereas the Kenyon constitution provides that certain trustees shall be elected by diocesan conventions and that certain others shall be Churchmen.

COLLEGE NOTES.

It is gratifying to observe the frequent and convenient use of the Theodore Sterling Room. Some kind of a general meeting room has long been needed at Kenyon. The frequent recourse to the English room was inconvenient and impracticable as a meeting place, especially on a stormy evening. The Sterling Room is certainly accomplishing the end for which it has been designated and its use for this purpose should be encouraged.

The members of the student body who attended church at the morning service on Sunday, the 23rd, had the pleasure of hearing a most able and pointed sermon by the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio.

We regret to see so many of the students leaving college at the beginning of the second semester. Among the Freshmen there are Brady, Fullerton and Beeman. Brady has received an appointment to Annapolis. In the Junior class Mr. Eiser has been compelled to leave in order to assume the responsibilities of his father's business. A. W. Coldewey has stood by his class to the last minute. 1909, with deep sorrow sees another of its loyal members departing from the active fold. Mr. Coldewey expects to sail for Europe early in March.

Mr. W. A. Mahoney, of Columbus, has offered a prize of $15.00 to the Kenyon student who presents the best essay on the subject of international arbitration. This offer is open to all Kenyon students, provided that there are at least five contestants. The essay must embody more than 2,500 words and be handed in by June 1st. The committee in charge is composed of Dr. Hall, Dr. Reeves and Dr. Manning.

The first meeting of Dr. Harrison's class for the literary discussion of the book of Job took place in the Sterling Room on the evening of Feb. 16. The class meets every Sunday evening at six o'clock. Those who have attended certainly appreciate the interesting and instructive lectures of Dr. Harrison. The subject is an extremely interesting one when viewed from the literary standpoint.

The Kenyon Glee and Mandolin Clubs left on the 27th for Cohocton where they gave the first concert of the trip. Thence the route lay through the important cities of Northern Ohio, principally, Akron, Cleveland, Elyria, Norwalk, Toledo and Belleview. Such an extensive trip is a large undertaking and the great success is
due to the management of Mr. Childs and Mr. Gale. The glee club is in fine shape owing to the energy and ability of Mr. Cahall, the leader. Mr. Luthy also has drilled the Mandolin Club into good condition. It is in large part due to its successful Glee and Mandolin Clubs that Kenyon is acquiring the title of the "Yale of the West."

The Chess Club has of late been holding meetings in the Sterling Room every Friday evening. All those who are interested in the game are invited to attend.

On the evening of February 25 a number of the young ladies of Harcourt and the members of the Sophomore Class of Kenyon were delightfully entertained by President and Mrs. Peirce at locre. The winners at each table received charming Washington's birthday souvenirs as mementoes of victory. Towards the close of the evening the musically inclined rendered several patriotic songs about Washington and his hatchet, which were very much appreciated. And it was with universal feelings of regret that we saw the time approach when the girls left for Harcourt and the fellows for Kenyon; the patriotism of the latter, however, again showed itself in class yells all the way down the path.

Mr. Dun and Mr. Coldeway have resigned from the Collegian Board and their places have been taken by the first two Freshmen to be appointed this year, R. B. Brown and C. D. Karem.

THE LARWILL LECTURE.

On Thursday evening, February 20th, Dr. Hamilton Holt, Managing Editor of the Independent, and a visitor at the International Peace Conference held at the Hague last Summer, lectured on "The Federation of the World," under the auspices of the Larwill Lecture fund. It is not too much to say that Dr. Holt proved himself the most acceptable and pleasing man of the many who have come under the Larwill donation. His manner of talking, while always forceful, was remarkably free from the pedantry of dry facts, and throughout the whole of the lecture, he interspersed the rare sort of humor and humorous references. The first part of his lecture was devoted to a brief recapitulation of the peace movement which had its first and most significant genesis in the year 1898. Following this he sketched in a most delightful manner the work accomplished and mapped out at the Peace Conference last summer. He closed with an earnest and effectual appeal for world peace, bringing before us in a most logical manner the eminent practicability of such a course. Aside from being a very exceptional lecturer, Dr. Holt proved himself to be a most charming man, and we hope that it will be possible to bring him back to Gambier at an early date.

It is understood that the next Larwill lecturer will be Mr. George Vincent, the first Ohio man to be sent to Oxford under the Rhodes scholarship endowment fund. He has given several short talks before the Ohio Association of College Presidents, and from all that can be learned from him, he will be a most satisfactory man to tell us of the many interesting features that surround Oxford.

PHILO PROGRAMS.

MARCH 11. (Senior Program.)
2. "Presidential Possibilities," Mr. Sykes.
5. "Life and Works of George Meredith," Mr. L'Hommedieu.

MARCH 18.
A mock trial by the members of Philo.

MARCH 25.

APRIL 1.
1. Debate on the question, "Is the Roosevelt Administration responsible for the present industrial depression?"

J. N. Pew, Jr., '98, has been elected captain of the Cornell track team. He has been prominent in athletics since his Freshman year, when, after winning the weight events for his class track team, he took fourth place in the hammer throw at the intercollegiate meet. Last year he took third place in the same event.

As a result of the wholesale criticism directed against Carlisle, charging that members of the star Indian football team were professionals, the college authorities have adopted a new eligibility rule, which will bar all men who are not regularly enrolled students or who have played more than four years.
MEETINGS.

Nu Pi Kappa.

The regular meeting of Nu Pi Kappa was held on January 29th. In the absence of a regular program the following speeches were given extemporaneously:

"Our Navy Should be Increased," Mr. Wuebker.

"The Signal System on the Erie," Mr. Mason.

"The Inheritance Tax in France," Mr. Lord.

"The Tobacco War in Kentucky," Mr. Gayle.

"Charlemagne," Mr. Scott.

"The Democratic Party," Mr. Morrow.

"Continuing Athletic Relations with O. S. U.," Mr. Southward.

"County Local Option Bill," Mr. Hughes.

The next regular meeting of Nu Pi Kappa was not held until the 19th of February owing to examination week and the Prom. At this meeting Messrs. Field, Smith, Senft and Vogelsong were elected to membership. Mr. Beeman was initiated. After hearing the report of various committees the following program was rendered:

"Fowler's Views on Our Currency," Mr. Mason.

"Harbor Lights under Water," Mr. Seth.

"Extemporaneous Speech," Mr. Jefferson.

"Roosevelt and Jackson," Mr. Southward.

"The Elmira Reformatory System," Mr. Platt.

Assembly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Assembly was held on February 17th. Dr. Reeves, on behalf of the Executive Committee after a few brief remarks presented football K's to the following men: E. S. Southward, Bland, Childs, Cunningham, Coolidge, Sieghrist, Bentley, Brigham, Littleford and Clarke.

Mr. Coolidge reported that the Committee appointed for the purpose of arranging an interscholastic track meet at Gambier had conferred with Dr. Peirce, but that nothing definite had been done as yet.

A petition to the faculty was read and after being discussed at some length was ordered to be laid indefinitely on the table.

Senior Class Meeting.

A meeting of the Senior Class was held in the Sterling Room on February 26th. It was decided to elect the members of the Senior Class committee instead of following the usual custom of appointing them. The following men were elected to that committee: Messrs. Cahall, Clarke, Finnell, L'Hommedieu, Luthy, Platt and Sykes.

The Senior Committee was authorized to select a preacher for the baccalaureate sermon. A committee consisting of Messrs. Finnell and Hughes was appointed to confer with the faculty concerning the June examinations.

A class smoker was also agreed upon to be held in the Sterling Room on the evening of March the Seventh.

Executive Committee.

February 15. The manager of the football team was authorized to sign a contract for a football game with O. S. U., to be played in Columbus on Thanksgiving Day. The guarantee to be $400.

The manager of the football team was voted a budget of $6.21 for expenses incurred in making the schedule.

Mr. C. C. Childs, manager of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, reported the Prom concert as follows: receipts, $50; expenses, $31; profit, $19.

Mr. D. G. Gayle was elected assistant manager of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs.

Mr. Hughes was voted a budget of fifty cents to cover the expense of having the constitution typewritten.

Feb. 19. Mr. Morrow reported $217 on hand.

Mr. Lybarger, manager of the Collegian, reported the condition of the Collegian as follows: total receipts, $148.78; expense, $106.54; balance, $42.24.

Mr. C. M. Cable was elected to the assistant managership of the Collegian.

Mr. Platt was elected as Kenyon's representative to the O. I. A. A. and voted a budget of four dollars to cover his expenses to the meeting in Columbus.

Feb. 26. Meeting called to order by Dr. Reeves with four members present.

Mr. Rarey was elected assistant manager of the basketball team.

The Ackland Press was granted a budget of $4.50 for work done during the football season.

Philo.

The regular meeting of Philo was held January 19th. Mr. Harter was received into membership and the names of Messrs. Luthy, Sieghrist, Kinney and Weatherwax were proposed for membership.

The debate for the evening was on the subject, "Resolved, That four years spent at Kenyon or similar institutions is more valuable from a materialistic point of view than the same amount of time spent in business." Affirmative: Lybarger, Wiseman; negative, Denney, Thomp-
son. Judges, Chase, Clements, Gillette: After the debate a lively debate took place on the subject.

Mr. Clements gave a talk on a college man’s appreciation of Kipling.

Philo resumed its regular meeting Feb. 10th, after missing two regular meetings because of the Prom and Examination Week.

The first number on the program was a debate on the subject, “Resolved, That the Freshman Rule in the ‘Big Nine’ be abolished.” Affirmative, Sackett, Emmerine; negative, Martin, Brereton. Judges, Chase, Clements, Denney.

Mr. Agnew gave a talk on a college man’s appreciation of Aldrich.

Plans were discussed for holding a miniature convention in conjunction with Nu Pi Kappa, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Metglas, Sackett and Bland were appointed to make arrangements.

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1910 Class Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sophomore class was held January 18th. The committee having the class song in charge reported that the work on this song was rapidly nearing completion.

A committee was appointed to arrange if possible a Sophomore hop to be given some time in May.

An invitation was read from Dr. Peirce inviting the class to attend a progressive euchre party at his house.

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BASKET-BALL.

Kenyon, 49. Otterbein, 23.

Our losing streak was finally broken when we defeated Otterbein in Rossie Hall, Friday, February 14, by a score of 49 to 23.

Candidly, we expected a bigger score, but the failure to obtain this we will be excused by the fact that we had not practiced for two weeks owing to examinations and Prom week.

The game was rather close and exciting all the way and a great many shots fell to the lot of each side. The first half ended 31 to 20 in favor of the mauve, while the second half was much closer, we having the long end of the 18 to 16 score.

Clymer and Sanders were the mainstays for the Westerville team, the former scoring 8 goals from the floor. Clarke and Dun were the chief point winners for Kenyon.

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Line-up and summary:

Kenyon: Otterbein.

Bentley, L. F. Sanders
Cardillo, R. F. Clymer
Dun, C. Weaver
Brigman, L. G. Lloyd
Clarke, R. G. Cooke

Goals from floor: Clarke 7, Dun 6, Bentley 4, Cardillo 4, Brigman 3, Clymer 8, Sanders 5, Weaver 2, Lloyd 1. Goals from foul: Clymer 4, Dun 1. Officials, Henry and Werner.

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Otterbein, 37. Kenyon, 33.

The week following our victory the team went to Westerville for the return game with Otterbein. They were evidently waiting for us and we were defeated.

The game was a wrangle from start to finish. Their scores had 37 to 33 as the final outcome and ours had 36 to 35.

Otterbein’s official, too, was anything but impartial. Whether or not intentionally unfair or not is the question; but he certainly displayed a woeful lack of knowledge of some of the line points of the game. There was a great deal of individual scraping and on the whole the game was the most disagreeable and unsatisfactory of the season.

The game was ours apparently until within 30 seconds of the end when our field goal and two or three foul goals made attainable through the able assistance of our friend, Mr. Rosselot, of Otterbein, put that team in the lead.

Sanders and Cardillo were the stars of the respective teams. Line-up:

Kenyon: Otterbein.

Bentley, L. F. Sanders
Cardillo, R. F. Clymer
Dun, C. Weaver
Brigman, L. G. Lloyd-Rosselot
Clarke, R. G. Cooke

Officials, Gayle and Rosselot.

The first cut was made in the Harvard varsity squad several weeks ago by Coach Coogan, forty men surviving. As there are but five weeks more of work before the Southern trip, there will be another cut in a week or so. Instead of dividing the candidates into two squads and having each report alternate days, all the men are to report every day.

In all colleges of Ohio State University, except the College of Law, there can be as many final tests on the work of the term as there are hours of recitation—Ex.
SOME ESSAY SKETCHES.

Finding that our plan of publishing examples of students' classroom work met with such cordial approval, we have decided to print, whenever possible, samples of work done under the English department. As was stated before, no corrections have been made, the material being sent to press in exactly the form handed in to the Professors; of course, these gentlemen are in no wise responsible for any errors.

Fishing.

Fishing may be best divided into two great classes, successful and unsuccessful. The first is a sport which nearly every lover of sports enjoys. Almost every one likes to go out on a beautiful, clear day, lounge back on several pillows and catch a good string of fish. Indeed it is very difficult to imagine anything more fascinating than to feel the jerk of a good fish on your line after nearly every cast. Getting snagged or leaving your reel backlash doesn't give rise to that desire to throw the whole outfit overboard, when the fish is biting and your string is rapidly growing heavier. No, in this case you quietly untangle your line thinking all the time what admirable control you are gaining over your temper, and then in a sudden fit of generosity you are really glad it happened since it isn't really sportsmanlike not to give the fish some chance.

An east wind springs up but you don't mind that. You never believed in signs anyway, and feel sorry for those unfortunate ones who think an east wind affects fishing.

The next time you go out it is cloudy and perhaps a light rain is falling. Just the kind of a day you have been wishing for. You arrive at your favorite hole and after deliberate preparations cast in. After about an hour has passed and your stringer is still in your pocket, you begin to notice how wet you are getting. It is an outrage that some one can't invent a raincoat that will keep the water out. On the next cast your line fouls and you spend about ten minutes untangling it, telling yourself all the time what you would do to the man who invented such a reel if you only had him there. Then you begin to wonder if the others back at the cabin have got a fire going. Glancing up you notice that the wind is from the east. No wonder you didn't catch anything! Pulling up the anchor and at the same time afraid to move for fear of letting the dry spot under you get wet, you pull home. After supper, when you are all warm and dry, you wonder why you didn't stay and try a few more casts persuading yourself that you really would have caught the fish you had been telling the others you lost if you had only stayed.

On the Railroads at Gambier.

While walking down by the station the other day I noticed a group of college students gathered on the station platform and gazing expectantly up the track. I sauntered over to the group and addressing one of their number asked him if the noon train were late. He replied that it was, so I crossed the track and lay down on the grass to await its arrival.

It did not strike me with any particular force at the time but I later realized that this was not merely an exceptional case but an everyday occurrence. There are few, if any, trains passing through Gambier during the day which are exactly on time. They vary from being anywhere from five minutes to an hour late and while the students have come to look upon it as a matter of course it is none the less irritating.

Furthermore, the night trains do not stop at all unless a pre-arrangement is made or else passengers get off. I have heard that there is a clause somewhere in the company's franchise which states explicitly that all trains must stop going both ways at Gambier. Why, if this clause exists is it not enforced? Surely the short delay caused by stopping here would not matter when the trains are going to be late anyway. Besides it is difficult at best for visitors and the people of Gambier to make good connections, and the college owes it to itself if not to its friends to see that this rule is enforced.

Modern Madness.

Have you an high-powered automobile? Do you own a motor boat? Are you a captain of industry? If not you arc in no danger except as the wheel of fortune may whirl you into such a position. You may follow the quiet tenor of your way in peace and safety. If you care to, occasionally, you can stay out all night, and perchance, trust your self to the tender graces of the cab driver to get you safely home, and still you will be on the safe side. That is a kind of madness they knew in the olden times.

This modern madness, however, is something entirely new. It is very insidious, like other forms of insanity. Doubtless most of you are in no danger, although slow-going Europeans claim that we Americans are especially addicted to it. Let that be as it may. If you have in mind the purchase of a modern 'space-eater' or are pursuing the festive dollar fourteen days in seven, you are quite likely to have contracted
This modern madness is born of the so-called commercial spirit of to-day. "Speed mania," it is called sometimes. Really it is a serious matter. Every day one reads about bad automobile accidents; sanitariums and rest-cures are filled with men, men broken-down and worn out from overwork, whose loss to the community and nation can not be estimated.

The effect and cause in such cases are closely allied. General speaking, however, automobile accidents and nervous breakdowns are the results and not causes. Business men work so hard and take so little care of themselves, that sooner or later the break comes. Their nerves are constantly on edge. In their pleasures they keep up the same rapid pace. Walking, golf, tennis, or even slow automobiling do not satisfy. They must have something exciting, the fastest yachts, the swiftest motor cars.

Now they are at the danger point. Psychologists and medical men say that if people thus affected, for they recognize this "speed mania" as a disease, have taken part in athletics, if their minds and eyes have been trained to think and see and act quickly through experience and perception, then perhaps they can control the great power under them with a reasonable chance of safety. If, however, such people have led sedentary lives, if they have lived with their business or among books until the "speed mania" has come, unless they are confined to an asylum or sanitarium, their hopes for long life are not likely to be fulfilled. Men who would not think of going sailing except with someone who understood the sport and on the calmest sea, or who would not attempt to ride a spirited horse without having tried a more gentle beast first, without half understanding the enormous forces in play, drive their cars at the most tremendous speed and often over strange roads. Something unexpected happens. Their minds for the minute are stunned; their muscles simply cannot respond. In a trice it is all over. Likely there is one less speed mania.

But after all, there is no need to worry. It is well to know about "speed mania," but most of us need have no fear of contracting it.

Revivals.

A prominent part of the Methodist church services are the revivals which occur usually once a year or oftener if the community needs it. The revivals last usually a week or two and are for the purpose of adding new members, stimulating the spirit of the faithful and redeeming the wicked. This discussion is merely an attempt to ascertain the results of such a service without being biased or irrevocent. A brief description of a revival would perhaps refresh our knowledge of them.

The revival service follows practically the same order as the regular church service, the only changes being in the selection of hymns and the text of the sermon. The hymns chosen are those of a soul-inspiring air while the text of the sermon is one referring to conversion or else to the terrible fate of the ungodly. As the sermon progresses so also does the religious fervor of the speaker increase, especially if he finds he is making no visible impression on his hearers. If at the end of the sermon the preacher is sure of having convinced some of his flock of the error of their ways, he calls upon them to come forward and assert their allegiance to the church. If not, he begins the elimination process, in which he calls upon all those who love their mother to stand up and then all those who love God to stand up, and so on with questions of various allusion, until all are standing. Sometimes a testimony meeting is resorted to where personal reminiscences are heard. This is done, however, only in extreme cases.

The people secured or redeemed for the church by this means appear to the writer to have been overcome by emotion and superstition rather than by religious conviction. Reason is a predominant element in the Christian religion but no attempt is made to convince the people by this means. The people are worked up to a high pitch of excitement by an emotional and hysterical preacher and they would reverence anything to be momentarily relieved. The frequent subsequent falls of the converts seem to show that the effect of the revival is short and no good is attained. It has come within my knowledge that a man who went to a revival on Saturday night was overcome, swore off smoking, only to score himself roundly the next day for having forgotten to lay in his Sunday supply of tobacco.

DID KENYON FIRST PLAY FOOTBALL?

HARTFORD CITY, IND., Feb. 19, 1908.

Editor Collegian, Gambier, Ohio.

Dear Sir: In the Collegian of Jan. 17, there is a statement that shows a mistaken conception on my part or that of the writer of the article on "Philo Prospects" on page 50. In the last paragraph he says: "We point with pride to the fact that Kenyon first played football in Ohio." If he means by that, inter-collegiate football, I am sure he is mistaken and Kenyon has enough things to be proud of without boast-
ing of an honor to which she cannot rightfully lay claim. If, on the contrary, he means that Kenyon was the first college in the state where an Association or round football was kicked about by the students, and possibly class games played, I will not controvert the statement, but would be glad to learn the particulars of such introduction of the sport.

Kenyon's first games under the intercollegiate rules and with other colleges were played in the fall of 1890 when the college was a member of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, formed that spring, and of which Ohio State, Denison, Wooster, Buchtel and Kenyon were members. Buchtel, however, not putting a football team in the field that year. I was the manager of that team and recall that the only man in college who had ever played the game was W. H. Foley, '01, who had played on his preparatory team in Massachusetts and I think on the Harvard Freshman team. Foley was made captain and really taught the team all the football it knew, although C. F. Bruse, who was a master at the military academy and had been captain of a famous Williams team, that of 1888, I think, coached us a little. The record that year is probably familiar to those who have followed Kenyon football. The first game was with Denison at Granville when we were beaten 10 to 0. Wooster played at Gambier and won 30 to 2. Kenyon forcing Wooster to a safety, the only points scored against that team during the season. Then Denison came to Gambier for a return game which Kenyon won handily by 22 to 8, while the last game, the Thanksgiving game at Columbus with Ohio State, went to our credit 17 to 10. It was a record Kenyon had reason to be proud of, not only from her small numbers, less than half the present enrollment, but also from the fact that all the other colleges had had teams the previous year and had played one or more intercollegiate games while the sport was absolutely new to Kenyon and her players. In addition to Wooster, Denison and Ohio State having played previous to the fall of 1890, there had been a team at Ohio Wesleyan and I think Oberlin also had had a team in the field.

My first appearance on the Hill was in the fall of 1884 when I entered K. M. A. and I know from that time until the fall of 1890 there was no football played at Kenyon. After we put a team in the field I made inquiries of a number of alumni as to whether the college ever had had a team in the field before and failed to find that it had, although some of the men who graduated in the 80's said there had been an Association football around college which was kicked about but no outside games played and, so far as I could find, no regular games among the students themselves. The writer of "Philos Prospects" may have information that I could not secure and entitling Kenyon to the honor he claims for her. I should be only delighted to learn that he has and to know the facts and feel sure such information would be of equal interest to others. I have followed the record of Kenyon football teams since 1890, have felt great pride in the game and often successful fight the little college has put up against the other Ohio colleges that far outstrip her in numbers, and wish to know anything new of her football history that I can learn. I trust the Collegian will be able to enlighten me as to whether I am correct in my knowledge of Kenyon football or whether the writer of "Philos Prospects" is in the right.

Yours very truly.

R. B. Hubbard, '01.

The Collegian is unable to give Mr. Hubbard any definite information. If there is any alumus that can? If so, we should be glad to know of it.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The Reserve Prom was held the week after our own. An innovation which met with great success was the introduction of class corners instead of fraternity corners. The Weekly grasps the opportunity to congratulate the Reserve students on the spirit of democracy manifested. We are glad to say of Kenyon that a student is free to go anywhere in the hall and must not seek a particular corner in order to keep from feeling out of place.

The first novice track meet was held at Princeton two weeks ago to select the man who will compete in the games at Trenton.

The international chess tournament between representatives of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Brown and the Oxford Chess Club will be held probably March 31. The tournament will be carried on by means of cablegrams.

Northwestern University has decided to give university credit for work done in athletics, provided the work be of such regularity and efficiency that it will be equivalent to four hours' work in the gymnasium.—Ex.

Guy Haskins, Pennsylvania's champion miler will not be able to compete in the intercollegiates this year on account of his being dropped from the Dental Department of the University.
A Summer Law School.

The Cincinnati Law School offers an eight weeks' course, beginning June third. The work will be under the same professors as during the regular school year.

Send for announcement giving full information.

The Cincinnati Law School.

Graduate Schools of Harvard University

The following Professional Schools in Harvard University are open to holders of a bachelor's degree

Law School
A three years' course leads to the degree of LL.B. Residence for three years is required, but residence at another three years' school may be accepted as a substitute for one of the years of residence at this school. Three annual examinations are required. Inquiries may be addressed to H. A. Fischer, 20 Austin Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Medical School
A four years' course leads to the M. D. degree. The School offers graduate courses open to holders of the M. D. degree, and in its new laboratories offers greatly extended facilities for research. For catalogues, for graduate and summer courses, for research and special courses, address Charles M. Green, M. D., 104 Administration Building, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

Divinity School
This is an undenominational school of theology offering instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Inquiries may be addressed to R. S. Morison, 5 Divinity Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
Instruction is offered leading to the master's and doctor's degrees in the following fields: Philology (Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature), History, Political Science, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Fine Arts, Music, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, and Anthropology. Inquiries may be addressed to G. W. Robinson, 11 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduate School of Applied Science
Instruction leading to professional degrees is offered in the following subjects: Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, Applied Zoology, and Applied Geology. Inquiries may be addressed to W. C. Sabine, 17 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
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