orders working France.

MIAMI QUINTETTE
OUTPLAYS KENYON

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 4)

MAJOR WARD APPOINTED
TO NATIONAL ARMY

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 4)
decorated with red and white crepe paper. A buffet lunch was served during the course of the evening.

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

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

The evening of the fifth was given over to the "Informal," in which was "gym" as in the case of their "games" is in the course of the evening.

Mr. Fry, Express Agent, up to the fact that the Senior Class wanted a certain backwards box paper for a certain time. But somehow, crepe paper in sufficient quantity was secured just twenty-four hours before the one of the various orchestras was destined to strike up the first dance.

This precious paper had to be applied to the walls of the "gym," is an expensive fashion as possible, and eight men did the work in the weary hours of the morning after the "Informal." A splendid freshman, requisitioned for the purpose, three volunteers, a Sophomore, a Junior, and a Bexley man and four of the twelve members of the good old Class of '86 attended the decorating party.

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

Besides Mr. Catt, the Chairman, Mr. Semey and Mr. Mudler did most of the work of the Committee.

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

Josephus Daniels.

SIR JOHN FRASER

LECTURES ON WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

the races at present inhabiting them, from the fifth to the seventh centuries, the people have been at war. Up until the 16th century, they fought among themselves, and from the fourteenth to the nineteenth, they were under the rule of Turkey, which managed to preserve order among them. Then began the strife with Turkey, culminating in the last Balkan war. There is always trouble among them, which gives Germany, acting through the agency of Austria, a chance for the extension of influence and the gradual acquisition of territory on one pretext or another.

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

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

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

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

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

The government under the Romanoffs was largely in the hands of Germans from the Baltic Province, who were possessed of much better executive ability than the idealistic Russians.

The Russian mouth is a melting pot, idealistic impractical, but on the whole livable. He is densely ignorant.

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 6)

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THE DEATH OF DR. SOUTHWORTH

A Former Kenyon Professor and Father of Six Kenyon Men Dies

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

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

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

Mr. Southworth made a tour of the world in 1873, and in 1877 he went abroad for four years, spending his time in travel and study. This equipped him for the professorship of the English language and literature at Kenyon, where he served from 1881 to 1888. He was also professor of Sacred Rhetoric at Wesley Hall from 1885 to 1889.

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

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

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

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

DR. REEVES SPEAKS AT PIQUA

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

KENYON LOSES GAME TO RESERVE 31-28

Kenyon Basketball Quintette Furnishes Close, Exciting Game On Home Floor

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kenyon (28)</th>
<th>Reserve (31)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell</td>
<td>F. Howells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastman</td>
<td>F. Liebermar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>C. Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed</td>
<td>G. Carr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seibold</td>
<td>G. Davis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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March 7, 1918

When the Cat's Away

We trust that the old saw will not hold good under the circumstances to which it is at present applicable, "pace" the honored President. Seriously—President Peirce left us with an admonition to do our duty in all respects. This could be made the text of a long sermon. But, "Deo volente," sermons will never be perpetrated in these columns. Moreover, we all were President Peirce's friends.

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

Athletic Trips

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

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

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

German in Colleges

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

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

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

But that we are in the war, our soldiers will need German more than ever, in prison camps, for disseminating propaganda, and perhaps, to use when the Allies have crossed the Rhine. Since the declaration of war, there is as much real use for knowledge of German as before, and the study of it should by all means be continued, even from a practical point of view. Again, our hatred of the Kaiser is to be true, strong, and just, and must be guarded against ignorant intolerance, and unfounded bigotry. And how can we discover the essential wrong of their Kultur better than by endeavoring to learn their language?

The Passing of the Kenyon House

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

The old order changes giving place to the new. A melancholy spectacle it is indeed, if we had to believe that there was to be no future Kenyon House. But, Phoenix-like, we expect a new Kenyon House to rise from the ruins of the old. The opportunity is a hand for some one to make a clear vision to become eternally famous. What is now needed is a Kenyon Inn that shall be at once a "Common" for the men and truly an inn for visitors and alumni. There is no doubt that there is a need for some sort of a college institution that will provide meals for the students and accommodations for their friends, from visitors and alumni.

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

What a snafu it would be to Kenyon men past, present and future to know that there had been a real ruin with real hospitality and congenial surroundings to spend many pleasant hours upon while on the Hill.

An idle dream? Well perhaps.

DEATH OF WALTER H. ENDLE

Walter Henry Endle of the Class of Seventeen died at his home in Belle- vue, Ohio, on December 9, 1917.

While stationed at Camp Sherman, Endle became ill and was taken home. There complications set in, and on January 1, 1918, he died. The service was one of the best of the war, and Endle was given a hero's funeral.

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

The following fall he entered Ken-yon College and graduated thence four years later.

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

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

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

A few men started this war in the blindness of automatic power; all men will realize this war in the open vision of democracy. Josephus Daniels.

MAJOR WARD APPOINTED TO NATIONAL ARMY (Continued from Page 1)

Adjutant to a Brigade now in France. Major Ward, as we have said, beyond the age limit, was not appointed at the outbreak of the war to the active service. To perform what service he could for the country in the national train, he left his business interests in Columbus and became military instructor at Gambier and at Ohio Wesleyan.

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

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

Upon receipt of the news, the Faculty Military Committee met at once and formulated plans for the ac- tive prosecution of the work. Capt. Remy will act as executive officer and emphasis will be placed on door-to-door and rifle practice.

MIAMI QUINCYETTE OUTPLAYS KENYON (Continued from Page 1)

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

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

The Kenyon squad played their usual hard steady game. Both guards played the defensive. Captain Love's floor work was up to its general ex- cellence and the shift of Love to guard and the playing of Rem- y at center seemed to help things a little but the change was too late in the game to make any material dif- ference in the result. Score: G.F.T. Eastman, 1. f. .4 .4 Maxwell, f. .8 .8 Love, e. .6 .6 Read, f. g. .2 .2 Seibold, f. g. .6 .6 Total 14 14 G.F.T. W. Sexton, 1. f. .12 .14 Muny, 1. f. .6 .6 Robinson, e. .10 .10 H. Sexton, f. g. .8 .8 Brait, e. g. .4 .4 Total 40 42 Faults—W. Sexton, 2 out of 6; Max- well, none out of 2. Reference—Mahk, St. Marys. Time of halves—20 min. Substitutions: French for H. Sexton. Fenz for W. Sexton. Beckley for Seibold, Muny for Robinson. Remy for Love, Love for Scholl.
DR. WALTON TAKES GOVERNMENT JOB

Has Already Returned Home and Agreed Take Up Duties of His Professorship

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

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

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

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

KENYON MEN RETURN FROM FRONT

Kinder and Nicola Come Back From France to Complete Studies at Bexley

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

Mr. Kinder tells some very interesting details of action on the front. All members of the party enlisted as ambulance drivers in the American field service and went to Bordeaux and thence to Paris. Here they discovered that the ambulance service was filled up, and volunteered as ammunition truck drivers. These trucks carried ammunition from the various depots up to within 500 yards of the front line trenches. The party saw service in the Chemin-des-Dames sector.

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

(Continued on Page 8)

KENYON COLLEGIAN

Page Five

ASSEMBLY ELECTS ASSISTANT TREASURER

February Assembly Finally Elects Dr. Locker as Aid to Dr. Walton—Carter Made Cheer Leader

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 7)

WITTENBURG WINS OVER KENYON 29-24

A close game on Wittenberg’s floor Results in Opponent’s Favor

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

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

The second half, Wittenberg continued to play the corners to a greater degree than Kenyon and came

(Continued on Page 8)

NU PI KAPPA WINS STIER’S DEBATE

Team Representing Younger Literary Society Wins From the Philomathian

The Nu Pi Kappa Literary Society won the unanimous decision over the Philomathian Society in the annual Stier’s Debate. Mr. Maxwell of Philo won the first prize and the second prize was divided, by the award of the judges, between the speakers of Nu Pi Kappa.

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 6)

KENYON QUINTETTE LOSES TO MARIETTA

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW MEN—SECOND SEMESTER

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

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

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

Alden Stitz,
Sandusky High School, Sandusky, O.

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

Edmond Goodman, New York, N. Y.
Gymnastique Internationale, Dresden, Germany.
L’ecole De Versailles, Versailles, France.
Dr. Piek’s School, Windsor, Eng.

Will Gregor Gehri,
East High School, Columbus.

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

Henry Hart Albrecht,
Massillon High School, Massillon, O.
NU PI KAPPA WINS
STRIES' DEBATE
(Continued from Page 5)

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

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

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

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

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

The teams were:

Phi Delta (Negative) Mr. Graves Mr. Fishack Mr. Meisler Mr. Hastings (Alternate) Nu Pi Kappa (Positive) Mr. Eastman Mr. Harper Mr. Stack Mr. Howarth (Alternate)

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

lead however was too great to be over-

come, though up to the last minute Kenyon was bidding fair to overtake it.

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

For Marietta, Stewart shone in his floor-sock and foul shooting. Captain Love starred for Kenyon, dropping in 14 points of goals. His floor work was very good all the time after the time he broke away from two or three opponents and swished the ball through the goal.

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

M. DELEMAR SPEAKS
ON CERCLES FRANCAIS

M. Delemar, one of the principal men in the movement for the "Cercles Francais" in the United States delivered a French lecture at Kenyon several years ago. These Cercles Francais" were originated 18 years ago by Professor Hyde of Harvard who paid $2000 each year for a series of 10 lectures to be given by a prominent Frenchman.

The aim of these French Conversational Societies is to acquaint Americans with the history and literature of France, not merely the informative, but to teach the spirit of the literature and science of France. These Societies are spread through out 36 states in which there are 34 branches. The branches are divided into two classes; the first serving a collegiate community and the second serving the general public.

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

Kenyon 29 Marietta 42

SIR JOHN FRASER
LECTURES ON WAR
(Continued from Page 2)

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

Liberty, to the Russian workman and peasant, meant shorter hours and more pay. Consequently, when he came into control, he granted them to himself. The workshops of the country were demoralized, and the production of munitions fell off 80%.

The provisional government called upon the Czar, and he signed away his empire with a few scratches of a lead-pencil.

The Czar himself has often been ac-

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

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

The success of the revolution in Russia, if it may be called success, is due to the fact that it was not engineered by Russians, as the abortive uprisings have generally been, but it is due to a race which possesses the executive ability which the Russian lacks.

There are six million Jews in Russia, well under five percent of the population; but in the present government offices are held by Jews. The Jews have much more practical and practical than the Russian, and the latter knows it. Hence the oppositions of Russian Jews have been, as points of fact, just as act on as self-defense on the part of the childlike Russian.

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

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

The consequence of the German-Russian peace, however, will not be so great and favorable to Germany as many people seem to think. The Russians have only a very few German risings, because they are for the most part Austrians who have been captured, and the Austrians are losing their enthusiasm and becoming a smaller and smaller factor in the war. Tofood, the revolution has so demoralized the Russian transport system that it will be impossible to get food in any considerable quantities into Germany. The central powers had but a very small number of troops on the Russian border for a long time before the final breakdown.

Sir John then brings out the positions of the various Western Allies with respect to the present and future. France, he declared, is not yet completely exhausted, but nevertheless, her five little fingers have not been appealing that for eighteen months she has not dared to publish the lists.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After the lecture, a very long question was held in the ball's eye of East Wing, where Sir John brought out several interesting points which, unfortunately, were not permitted to publish.

Sir John left a very favorable impression among the men who heard the lecture and were present at the reception afterwards. On the whole, it was one of the most magnetic and forceful speakers which the Lawrill Lectureship Committee has brought here.
Harriet cemented the only successful game for Kenyon, tossing in the field goals. Kenyon C. H. S. Sewell, Sewell, spelling. 3. Camp Sherman, McClure 12, Met. 5. Popken 4, Kay 5. Hootman Camp. Fouls—Maxwell 2. Substitution—Rupp for Hootman, Collins for Popken, Camp for Met. Referee—Ganser. ASSEMBLY ELECTS ASSISTANT TREASURER (Continued from Page 5) the entire college and is well worth the attendance of all. Mr. Snook, Manager of the "Rex- vel," again asked the men to support the publication. The best way, he said, to insure the success of the book is for everyone to get his own assis- tance in immediately. Mr. Tate urged the men to consider the Commons as a distinctly Kenyon institution. It was rumored, he said, that men were leaving the Commons because of the support of the food conservation measures. This is un- patriotic and shows a poor Kenyon spirit. It was moved and carried that the Assembly unanimously support the war measures that are being en- forced at the Commons.


Miss Margaret Barney, Cleveland. Miss Helen Shaler, Cleveland. Miss Elizabeth Devins, Mt. Vernon. Miss Harriet Wollard, Mt. Vernon. Miss Jeanettte Columbus. Miss Elizabeth Burnett, Pittsburg. Miss Helen Byington, Port Clinton. Miss Virginia Wilken, Cleveland. Miss Mary Mell, Akron.


Mr. E. E. Branch, Akron.

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN Page Seven

KENYON QUINTETTE LOSES TO CAMP SHERMAN

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

The Kenyon Varsity Basketball Team lost to the representatives of Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, February 21, by the score of 54 to 22. The game was not as slow, however, as the score makes it appear. The Kenyon five fought from start to finish, and their opponents did not have the easiest time winning. But experience, weight, and general ability favored the soldiers five and won the game for them.

McClure, the Camp Sherman forward, was easily the star of the game; his basket shooting was very unusual. Eastman put up the most successful game for Kenyon, tossing in six field goals.

Kenyon 22 Camp Sherman 54
Eastman . f. f. McClure
Mowll r. f. Met.
Seibold c. Popken
Lowe c. t. g. Kayp
Read r. g. Hootman
Goals—Kenyon 6, Maxwell, Seibold, 3, Camp Sherman, McClure 12, Met. 5, Popken 4, Kay 5. Hootman

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M. CESTRE LECTURES
FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

Bordeaux Exchange Professor at Harvard Describes Higher Education in France

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

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

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

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

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

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

WITTENBERG WINS
OVER KENYON 29 TO 24
(Continued from Page 5)

They out with the large end of the score.

Lineup: G F T
Eastman, I. g. 4 0 4
Maxwell, r. l. 12 2 14
Love, c. 2 0 2
Read, r. g. 2 0 2
Seibold, I. g. 0 0 0
Total 20 4 24

For the second time in five years, Kenyon has been defeated by Wittenberg in a football game.

THE KENYON COLLEGIAN

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LENTER SERVICES
Lost is being observed as usual this year. Services begin Ash Wednesda in the morning with another of required attendance at five o'clock. Ten minute services are held every noon, when various clergy of the Facul give short addresses. Dr. Selinger has services three times a week, Dr. Smythe, twice, and Dr. Weida, once. At five o'clock every afternoon except Saturday, Evening Prayer is read.