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Dr. T. J. Saunders

VOL. X.

MARCH, 1900.

No. 7.

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EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Nicaragua Canal Treaty

What shall be done with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty? Shall it be approved as submitted by the distinguished statesmen who framed it, or shall it be amended as proposed by the senate committee on foreign relations, or shall it be rejected?

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is really an amendment of the so-called Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 between the United States and Great Britain, which provided for the joint control of the proposed Isthmian canal by the contracting states. In the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States is given sole control,

It provides for the neutralization of the canal, forbids its fortification or blockade and throws it open to the merchant and war vessels of all nations on equal terms.

The senate committee's proposed amendment provides, "that none of the conditions and stipulation * * * of the treaty shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

The treaty is now under very active discussion disclosing very pronounced differences of opinion. These differences should not surprise us when we consider the magnitude and importance of the canal and the many questions, as to protection, control and management involved. In so large and difficult a problem, with so many interests to be considered, there is certainly large room for honest difference of opinion. It is to be desired that the discussion be continued in a broad statesmanlike spirit, to the end that the right course to pursue may be made apparent and adopted, and the opening years of the twentieth century be signalized by the construction of this great inter-oceanic water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific.

At this writing there seems to be a strong sentiment against the approval of the treaty. It is urged against the treaty that the United States should not only have exclusive control of the canal, but the right to fortify it and in case of war to blockade it and shut out the vessels of enemies. It is contended that the Isthmus is now a natural barrier against the aggressions of any European nation upon our extended Pacific coast line. To neutralize it

and permit an enemy's vessel free transit, it is contended, would compel us to greatly increase our navy, at enormous expense, to cope with the powerful naval armaments of European nations. It is contended, too, that to make the canal free to all is a violation of the Monroe Doctrine and the surrender of a cherished American principle. It is claimed that the canal, when built, will be of the nature of an extension of our coast line, and to fortify it will be as legitimate as to fortify the harbors along our coasts. So it is contended, that, by maintaining territorial rights over the canal, we may discriminate in the tolls in a way to protect and build up our merchant marine.

In support of the treaty, it is urged, that it represents a broad, liberal world policy, well calculated to win the respect and friendship of all nations, and attract their commerce to the canal and so largely increase the revenue from tolls. It is claimed that the dominant motive for the digging of the canal is commercial not military, and so its character should be determined by considerations of peace and not of war. Yet as wars are possible and cannot wisely be left out of consideration, it is contended that to fortify the canal will make the canal a point of attack and convert it into a bone of contention and a disturber of commerce, instead of a great, free highway as it ought to be. To blockade the canal against an enemy's vessels would prove a great hardship to friendly nations and universally subject their friendship to a great and unnecessary strain. They say, unnecessary, because if the the United States cannot successfully cope with an enemy's vessels on the high seas before they reach the neutral waters of the canal, it cannot maintain an effective blockade.

As to the Monroe doctrine the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is no more in conflict than the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which held, not indeed unquestioned, but unchanged, for fifty years. Finally it is contended that especially during the latter half of the present century, the tendency has been to the "open door" policy by

extending free navigation to many rivers, seas, lakes and canals and that for the United to insist on an exclusive and provincial policy by rejecting the canal treaty, will be reactionary and strangely inconsistent for a nation which has no recently joined the company of great world powers and whose true province it is to lead the world in the onward march of civilization.

Does the Stage
Educate?

Those who most admire the drama are sometimes apt to give it more virtues than are really entitled to it. But when the stage is viewed in its proper light—neither as something dazzlingly good nor hopelessly wicked—it passes as an instructor and educator. Of course its primary aim is to amuse. Those who enumerate its benefits should never lose sight of this; but in the tempting dish of amusement there lies many a sound maxim and decree of virtue.

A man of public business who has made sacrifices to the state is apt to pay for them with melancholy; the scholar becomes a pedant; and the people pant for relaxation. They find what they want at the play. "The stage," says Schiller, "combines amusement with instruction, rest with exertion, where no faculty of the mind is overstrained, no pleasure enjoyed at the cost of the whole."

This instruction most often takes the form of mental relaxation. We dip into the history and annals of by-gone days; we recall what we have forgotten as those living pictures of men and manners pass before us. The fields of fancy lie ahead, and history repeats itself; great criminals of the past live over again in the drama, and thus benefit indignant posterity. It is here that sight grows into belief. "Sight is always more powerful to man than description, hence the stage acts more powerfully than morality or law." The story of a play may warn as well as impress. The theater should be a school of practical wis-

dom, a guide for civil life, and a key to the mind in all its sinuosities.

Stray chapters read at random in a book, stray scenes witnessed in a play, may, and often do, leave lasting impressions. The idea received remains, and acts silently. It makes us think, and we give it firmer grasp if it has been a stage representation, because we have seen it. The influence of the play is felt. The theater has the happy gift of blending intellectual amusement with its instruction. Says Steele: "A good play, acted before a well bred audience, must raise very proper excitement to good behavior, and be the most prevailing method of giving young people a turn of sense and breeding.

The Political Reform Club

Possibly it would not be out of place to speak briefly of the Political Reform Club, which was recently organized among the students. It is a part of the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association of the United States, which is a league of clubs organized in the colleges of the country, for the study of political problems and for stimulating the interests of students in political reform, and the maintenance of good government. It aims to be in a true sense, a School of Pure Politics. Its purposes are to strike at the sources of all political corruption, with special emphasis upon the liquor question.

In its meetings, which are held monthly, and during campaigns, twice a month, are discussed the live issues of the day.

The need of such a movement among the educated portion of our citizens is apparent, when we consider the present political corruption and the indifference of educated men.

During those years in which the habits of thought and action are becoming fixed and permanent, our educated young men are too often trained to an utter disregard of political duties. Every college man, after he leaves his Alma Mater, becomes a center of influence

in the community in which he lives. And as the venerable fathers pass away the mantle falls upon the shoulders of the coming generation.

Let every young man face this question of such vital importance, and show his interest in it, by joining this club.

The Study of Art

Man's ever increasing desire to obtain happiness has taken form in various ways. The forms become more varied as he advances in civilization, which is but one word to express the results of his untiring efforts.


Of the many forms that this desire has assumed, stand out most prominently what are known as the graphic arts. These appeal more directly to the æsthetic nature of man. They are rightly classed among the fine arts, because they come into vital touch with the finer sensibilities. Their mission is to enhance human happiness. This then being the case, they must concern themselves only with such things as are pure, wholesome and elevating; treat with subjects that have within them an incident of abiding interest. All that is loathsome and grotesque must be discarded, however faithful and minute is its execution; for in nature also we find much that is loathsome and grotesque. The very nature of art must of necessity shut out all that tends to detract from their unparalleled mission. It is but a graphic representation of the inner life of any people, and thereby becomes the conclusive proof of the degree of civilization to which that people has attained.

If the attainment of happiness was the only argument that we have in favor of the study of art, we might fear a serious defeat at the hands of those who consider it a sheer waste of time. But added to the skill of execution and the invaluable knowledge of combination and effect necessary for the honest and faithful reflection of nature, the student of art cannot but doubly intensify his or her powers of observation and

patience which are the fundamental principles that underlie the study of the sciences. These two principles must by all means enter into the general make up of the successful man or woman in any vocation. It does not stop with these two only, but the student learns to love the truth, and this is saying a great deal. The art student experiences as much joy in the truthful representation of nature—which is a difficult thing—as Archimedes did, when in his bath tub, he hit the solution to the perplexing problem that confronted him; or nearer home yet, he smiles with the same appreciation of the wonderful as does our professor of mathematics when he talks about the mysterious laws enwrapped in a mathematical formula. The student goes yet a step farther: he learns to love the beautiful. These two last mentioned—the love of truth and beauty—we venture to say are the greatest functions of the human soul. Wherever they exist they cannot but produce happiness, the end and purpose of art. We say then, that all ought to have some knowledge of art.

John Ruskin, His Life and Works

E. D. NEEDHAM, '03

N the afternoon of Jan. 20, 1900, died the world's greatest master of modern English prose, John Ruskin. Born of wealthy parents in London in 1819, he had every opportunity for developing his precocious intellect.

At the age of nine he wrote a poem of which an infant god might dream but not surpass. From that time forth his was the strenuous life of which Roosevelt speaks. A life of consecration to its work, of lofty aim and mighty exertions. A life which every Saxon worships and the world admires.

Graduating from Oxford at the age of twenty he won the most popular prize of that institution, the Newdegate prize for poetry.

Ruskin tells us that the first thing he can

remember was "extreme joy mingled with awe" with which he contemplated any natural scene. Is it strange, then, that nature was his theme? Poets have depicted Nature in melodious verse and have stirred our hearts. Painters have portrayed Nature in gorgeous colors and have caught our eyes and gripped our purses. But it is John Ruskin who has described Nature in prose. Prose, though the brawn and sinew of the language, is the most difficult. But how beautifully! how grandly! Beyond all chances of successful rivalry has Ruskin written.

There is beauty in Nature. We all see it. Ruskin saw it, studied it, understood it. Ruskin looked at art, studied that, understood it. He saw wherein art failed to translate the beauty of God's handiwork to the pictured canvas, the sculptured statue or the architect's builded dream. There were mistaken dogmas to be removed, prejudice to be overcome, ignorance to be conquered. A task for an intellectual giant or an artistic and architectural hero. The world of art was looking for such a man. The cause had brought forth men who had nobly striven to overthrow the old school of landscape painters and establish the new. All had failed. Four years of painting, study and writing and John Ruskin published his first work, "Modern Painters." The world read it, saw the burning purity of his thought, the elevation of his ideal, his noble reverence, his inspiring truth. The world believed and was converted.

John Ruskin, the Apostle of the beautiful, had by the beauty of his touch, the skill of his pen and the might of his genius, done more for the realm of art than any one man in the ages. He then published "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and the "Stones of Vienna," both of which have become textbooks among students of architecture.

We Anglo-Saxons are an intensely practical people. A race of blood and iron. From early times our works of art have been reproductions of scenes of commerce, of trade, of

gain; scenes of love and war, victory, seldom of defeat. Our architecture is seen in the crumbling ruins of gloomy castles, in frowning fortresses of the present time, in warehouses, docks, bridges that span the rolling tide, ships that skim the oceans and highways of steel that gird the continents. Anglo-Saxon art has dwelt on that which has made our race mistress of the seas and king of wealth.

But Ruskin would add to all this the beautiful. He said, "Life without industry is sin, and industry without art, brutality." He would purify our thought and action by placing before us the beauty of nature, not as seen in the careless glance of ignorant indifference, but as seen by the man of culture. Nature spoke to Ruskin. He says: "All that passing to and fro of fruitful shower and grateful shade, and all the visions of silver palaces built above the horizon, and voices of moving winds and threatening thunder, and glories of colored robes and cloven ray are but to deepen in our hearts the acceptance, and distinctness and dearness of the simple words 'Our father, which art in heaven.'"

Ruskin's giant intellect and sympathetic heart expanded beyond the realm of art. Though preeminently an art critic he was a great thinker on social problems and wrote much on political economy and kindred topics. He was the advocate of a sort of Utopian form of government in which the golden rule should be the supreme law. Though some thought he was visionary and utterly impracticable he gave £25000 toward the forming of a social colony which at least proved his sincerity. However, recent developments have proved that he was simply ahead of his time, thus adding another gem to the crown of excellence which sheds a halo about his name.

Ruskin was kind, loving, generous, sympathetic and possessed of a fund of forgiveness far beyond that of common men. There was one great sadness in his life. His wife procured a divorce from him and married his

friend Millais. Yet never a ripple was caused in their friendship. Ruskin continued to be on terms of intimacy with both.

Some have said this argued weakness on Ruskin's part. To the contrary, it showed his keener perception of human feeling, his instinctive knowledge of right and wrong, and his ability to fathom the pathos in the life of the childlike woman whose life belonged to him, the great silent thinker.

It is easy to think when some one shows us the way. But Ruskin was a leader of thought, a pioneer in socialistic science, a friend to all, an enemy to none. He has done much to better the condition of the lowly. Even hustling America is adopting his ideas, and if his soul can view the world to-day it must thrill with pleasure and swell with pride to see the industrial institutions which are monuments to his idea of the universal brotherhood of man.

Ruskin is dead but his works live and will live as long as golden sunlight falls on emerald green or storm clouds darken the azure blue. He it was who revealed nature to us in prose, with the imaginative splendor of the poet and the graphic power of the artist.

May blessings rich and full pour upon him from the eternal fountain of the blessed, for his name is revered by the thousands whose eyes he has opened from misery to ecstasy, from dull ignorance to a fuller appreciation of the meaning of even a bit of blue sky.

Man's Perverted Nature

KATHARINE BARNES, '01

IN nature there is a gradual ascension. Man stands at the front. He is the climax of creation. On the throne erected by nature, man sits with domineering power. The many and varied conditions in which nature manifests itself, are all subservient to his ends.

Earth with its firm grasp upon its rich

minerals, lays back its crusty cover and gives up its hidden wealth at his command. The fertile plains and rich valleys teem with almost unlimited fields of grain under man's control and cultivation. Lakes and navigable streams groan beneath the products of his labor. Many of the forces of nature that have been playing in unproductive fields, are now turned into channels of usefulness and are rendering to civilization and humanity their greatest blessings. The sweet melodies of the warbling birds; the beauty and the aroma of the flower as it bursts into newer and fuller life; the bubbling of the brook; the rippling of the waves, are all to enrich the abode of man, to fill full his cup of joy, to make his happiness complete.

But notwithstanding his exalted position, notwithstanding the efforts of nature to make him happy, yet, man has many impediments without and numerous ungovernable passions within. His very nature is the germ and seed-bed of trouble and vexation. His desires, aspirations, and actions are diametrically opposed to many of his fellow creatures.

The differences or variations in human nature are marvelous. Each individual bears a peculiar stamp. That which makes man active, alert, and energetic; the propelling force of the busy world; the power that causes man to do and to dare; the utilizing of presented opportunities, are all different in every individual. When we think how man's powers are ruffled by passion, clouded by prejudice, impaired by disease, is it any wonder that many of his acts are detrimental to the upbuilding of mankind?

"Brutes find out where their talents lie.
A bear will not attempt to fly.
A foundered horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-barred gate.
A dog by instinct turns aside
Which sees the ditch too deep and wide.
But man we find the only creature
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when she loudly cries—'forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least inclines
Absurdly bends his whole designs."

So often attention is directed in the wrong

way and riveted upon the wrong thing. The understanding is full of ignorance and error. Reason is corrupt. It is under these circumstances that the will drives man into violent collision with his better self. Then it is that prudence gives way and appetite directs and commands. Benevolence ceases to act and avarice assumes control.

The great and perplexing problems that confront us are none other than those caused by man's perverted nature. It is no trivial fact that man can pour forth to another the very material that robs him of the attributes that form the gulf between man and brute, that robs him of the necessities of life, that spreads want and woe throughout the land. Men were not made to prey upon and devour one another. Neighbors and nations are not natural enemies. War is not the vocation of man. Antagonism, spite and cruelty are only the abuse of forces given to man to increase his usefulness and well being. He is ever below his capabilities. No man is what he is able to be. He is not master of his own dominion. He rules not his own spirit.

Man wants to obtain honor, usefulness, harmony, and happiness, but he doubts his own capacities, doubts his own constancy and fears the labor necessary to the attainments of the goal of his aspirations. Oh! how low is the actual life of man! How few resist the open temptations to evil! How few place firmly their lives on great principles, live by great moral truths, and walk in the ascending paths of wisdom! How few are anything more than a shadow of what they might be!

Man ought to believe that he can be what he wishes. His faith should be a mighty power within him. Doubt and fear should be thrown to the wind. Time and labor do great things and if man exerts himself strongly and wisely, he will soon stand among the sons of light and ere long shine in the great unknown. There is no limit to knowledge, culture, virtue, growth and progress. True life is angelic; perverted life is worse than nothing. The one urges upward and onward, the other downward

and backward. In the soul a light shineth, a voice crieth for the true life, for the mighty and glorious possibilities within. Man's actual life is only a seed of his possible attainments.

Then,

"Set your mark high,
'Twill be forgiven, if in your aspirations to be great
Your destiny o'erleaps the mortal state
And claims a kindred with the stars;
For they are a beauty and majesty,
And create such love and reverence from afar,
That fortune, fame, power, and life
Have named themselves a star."

Nature's Plan

J. G. SANDERS, '01



AT break of day the sun rises in matchless splendor. As he mounts higher and higher towards the zenith, his warm rays impart a thrill of new life to all the earth. He is the source of light and heat. The heat energy of the sun is transformed by plants and animals into vital energy. Thus truly, we are children of the sun.

The moon, which in the silent hours of night sheds a soft radiance over land and sea, by a mysterious power making all things beautiful, performs in less degree the same work as the sun, by means of borrowed light and heat. The influence of the stars upon the earth is comparatively small, but we know not the vast power they may exert upon other worlds. If their only purpose was to adorn the canopy of heaven and inspire the soul of man to clearer and broader views, mankind would be infinitely poorer without them.

Both below and above the earth's surface are evidences of work which occupied long periods of time. These evidences are indexed for us by mountain formations, wide valleys, arid wastes and numerous rocks scattered over the continents. Vegetation labors constantly for its very existence. It manifests itself in many and varied forms. Whether plant life appears as a weed or a beautiful flower, a shrub or a majestic tree, we see, through all, the grand

principle that moves the world—work, *work*. All animal life conforms to this rule. Man, too, must labor in order that he be in harmony with the whole plan of nature. But man differs from all else, in that he alone shrinks from labor. He alone has the power to reason, the ability to understand, and the will to obey or reject the law of labor.

Yet it is for man's best welfare that he work. His intellect needs employment. To supply this need, there is much hidden energy stored within the earth, which man's inventive genius brings to light. Coffin says, "The human race, through employment of the forces of nature, is moving ever on to a higher plane of civilization." Sometimes in measuring man's work we weigh only what one has materially accomplished. The pyramids seem to us vast monuments of man's labor. But think of what has been wrought by our great men,—their thoughts and deeds! They are living monuments which shall stand long after the great piles of stone in Egypt have crumbled to dust.

Through past ages we trace man's work in noble masses of architecture, in sculpture and art, in music and poetry, in literature and philosophy, in states and empires. What man labors to learn to day, he labors to use tomorrow. With both brain and heart he reaches out into the future. The only way man can live in the future is by those efforts which mark indelibly the generation in which he now lives. The mountain torrent by degrees, gathers its waters from every source, concentrates them upon a single point which, at last, gives way, and the stream rushes down the mountain side sweeping all before it. So man draws from every source of information and concentrates all into one grand effort, which sweeps away obstacles, and causes hindrances to seem like pebbles in the path of the torrent.

Time changes, but man's work for man is eternal. All things which now present such grandeur to the eye, and such problems for man's intellect shall be destroyed, but the master-workman himself shall live on when the

universe has passed away. Time and eternity shall prove the truth and beauty of the infinite wisdom which began the existence of man here, perfecting him hereafter.

The College Man's Relation to the World

I. N. BOWER, '03

THE world is strangely double:—matter and spirit blend in wonderful unity. The human mind thrown into this material world, at first concludes that matter is all, but at last finds that spirit is all. The first gropings of the mind result in hard, cold things, and spirit is not satisfied with things. Intelligence seeks intelligence; love longs for love; human will demands a great will, a fixed purpose in its surroundings. Spirit must seek spirit. Mind must stand face to face with mind and know that it is such.

Education is the leading out of the mind until it finds mind in its surroundings. Only then when it sees itself mirrored in the things outside itself, can it understand its own nature. To this end are all our schools and colleges, all science and philosophy, all teachers and teaching. "The world exists for the education of man." For this, man will pore over the history of nations long since vanished; for this he will search the dead rocks, the fossilized life of former ages; for this he will search the dead languages, the fossilized thoughts of olden times. To this end he will sail over seas, dig among ruins, climb the snow-capped mountains, suffer pain and hardships,—even death.

The college is a place where we may find ourselves. It is here we find out our powers and possibilities; here we learn to know our strength and weakness, and learn to use the one to shun the other. The college man learns to bend all his energies to one purpose, as a lens bends rays of light to a point. He learns to pierce the illusion of time and space, and behind appearances to see eternal truth. He learns to see behind every fact, a law, behind

every effect, a cause, behind everything, a thought. When he can do this he has overcome the world. He can juggle with the things of time and place and know them for what they are. To such a one the world is only a larger school, and all things become his teachers. A man truly educated can help all men, for knowing himself, he will know all men. To him all men are brothers, every place is home. When he can find within his own mind things that explain every act of man, when he finds all men within himself and himself repeated in every man, he can sympathize with all. Henceforth, there can be to him no stranger, no enemy, no hated person.

But alas, we know better than we do. Like Icarus, we would soar to the sun, and like him, we plunge headlong into the deep. Often what we long for lies just within our grasp, if we only knew how to seize it. This is made plain in the business world. Things that the savage considered useless have become necessities to civilized man, and things that we now consider worthless will one day be of priceless value. Anthracite coal was once used for making roads. Steam and electricity always existed, but it was only yesterday that man made use of them. The powers of nature are not half conquered. Locked up within the rocks are boundless and inexhaustible treasures for man's use. Metals and stones are there sufficient for man's needs through all time to come. Fertility is there that will make the desert blossom as the rose. When David fled from Saul, he armed himself with the sword of Goliath, his old enemy; so we, if we know how, may make our old enemy, the world, serve us. The winds and the waves, and the rays of the sun may be made our slaves instead of our masters. But not here alone must work be done. Man is a social being and necessarily comes in contact with his fellow men. Even if it were desirable it is not possible to escape this relation and the duties it imposes. The attempt to ignore this fact is the blunder of the ages. Rome forgot that her conquered enemies were men, and conqueror and subject, master and slave, helped on

the fall of the empire. France forgot that her peasants were men and the result was the French Revolution.

It is a sad paradox that we complain at the same time of over-production and of over population. Some can find no markets for their goods, while some are starving. While we go over seas to keep the "open door" in China, the door of opportunity is closed to many at home, and bars of mutual distrust and hate shut us out from the riches of social brotherhood. Society as a whole must become self-conscious; the body politic must acquire a soul that will feel if one of the members suffers. Injustice to one must be resented as if it were injustice to all. To bring this result about will require toil and sacrifice; for material never became spiritual, wrong never became right of itself. He who puts himself on the side of the weak, the oppressed, the down-trodden, will himself be wronged, rejected, spurned. Socrates taught and lived pure morality, and was forced to drink the poison hemlock; Lincoln freed the slaves, and was assassinated; Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good, and they crucified him.

The college man because he knows, because he is a mam among men, should

*** live to hail that season
 By gifted minds foretold,
 When man shall live by reason,
 And not alone by gold.
 When every wrong thing righted,
 And man to man united,
 The whole world shall be lighted,
 As Eden was of old."

Athletics

IN almost every college in the state there is a period of inactivity in athletics. This period begins with the closing of the football season and lasts until the opening of the baseball season. In Otterbein, we are glad to note, there has been a noticeable increase in attendance at the gymnasium over former years. Several large classes were organized at the beginning of the winter term and will con-

tinue throughout the year. Those of us who are taking advantage of the opportunity offered for work in the gymnasium are gaining, and those of us who neglect to economize enough time to give to athletics are losing. You may ask why this statement is made. Probably you have noticed no reason for it. There are many, nevertheless, which every thoughtful person cannot help but see. If you choose to be a scholar, there is no better way to keep your mind in a good, healthy condition than by exercising daily. If you choose to lead a business life, develop your mind and body at the same time. Again, if you choose to be of any worth to your companions on the football or baseball field, keep pace with them by taking regular work in the gymnasium or elsewhere.

Captains of football teams are often disappointed in trying new men for positions on the first team after having seen these same persons play an excellent game on the second team the year before. Why is this? Can it be that the young men of today begin to decline in strength at the early age of twenty? We all know that this should not be so, if it is. There is not one of us who is a better student this year than last unless by an honest effort on our part, and the same is true of all of us as athletes, whether upon the gridiron, the diamond or in the gymnasium. We cannot hope to excel in anything, if we pay no more attention to physical laws than the majority of us do.

It is a fact worthy of notice that colleges throughout the world have rebelled against intoxicants. Otterbein stands in the front rank, but in Otterbein, and in ninety-nine colleges out of every hundred ten graduates go to early graves from disobedience of physical laws, where one graduate dies from the use of intoxicants. Why do our prominent educators neglect this fact? They cannot help but know that it is a fact. The time will soon come, it is to be hoped, when all colleges will require from two to three years of systematic physical training under a competent instructor along

with the regular college course. Then the book-worm will cease to be, and college training will be a benefit to us all. W. F. C.

OUR COACH

At a meeting of the Athletic Board on Friday evening, March 9th, Mr. Frank Flowers, of Washington and Jefferson, was engaged to coach next year's football eleven. The board



has been discussing the matter of coach for some time, and finally chose Mr. Flowers in preference to the five other applicants for the position. The new coach is a well known football player, and has an enviable reputation. Mr. Flowers has been connected with the game

for the past ten years. He has coached several teams and his work has always been crowned with success. He acted as graduate coach of W. and J., and is the only graduate there who ever made a success. Under the direction of so efficient a coach as Mr. Flowers, Otterbein will put a winning team in the field next fall. A lot of new material was developed last fall, and only two old players will be missing next season, and there are promising candidates for these positions. Manager Keller has arranged the following schedule of games: Sept. 29, O. S. U.; Oct. 6, Dennison; Oct. 13, Ohio University at Athens; Oct. 20, Marietta; Oct. 27, Heidelberg; Nov. 3, Case; Nov. 10, O. M. U.; Nov. 17, O. W. U.; Thanksgiving, Wittenberg.

Alumni

Miss Bertha Smith, '99, has been spending a few days with old friends in Westerville.

Rev. O. C. Ewry, '99, was recently married to Miss Alice Johnson, of Fruit Hill. Mr. Ewry has resigned the pastorate of Cherry Grove charge, and will leave soon for Denver, Col., to become pastor of the First U. B. church of that city. Rev. Mr. Ewry was formerly connected with THE ÆGIS, which now extends its best wishes.

I. A. Loose, '76, Professor of political economy in Iowa State University, has recently presented the college library with a valuable work by himself entitled "Studies in the Politics of Aristotle and the Republic of Plato." It is a large and exhaustive treatise on the subject with which it deals and will prove a valuable addition to the library. It is published by the University as one of its semi-monthly Bulletins.

On the evening of March 8, at the home of the bride, occurred the wedding of Miss Nettie Arnold, Music '98, of New Madison, and Mr. James Alexander, of the same place. On the following day Mr. and Mrs. Alexander paid

their Westerville friends a short call while on their wedding tour. After their return they will be at home to their friends at New Madison. THE ÆGIS desires to offer its congratulations.

On Friday evening, March 16, the Columbus Otterbein Alumnae association held its annual reunion and banquet at the Chittenden Hotel. The pleasant gathering proved an enjoyable evening for all, including several of the Faculty and friends present from Westerville. The following toasts were offered during the course of the banquet: A. B. Shauck, '74, "Otterbein—Well That Reminds Me;" Prof. Guitner, '60, "The Old Public Rhetorical;" Ira Crum, "The Prep in Politics;" Mrs. Pres. Sanders, "To-day and To-morrow.

On the evening of Feb. 22 occurred an event of a good deal of interest to the United Brethren Collegians in and about Chicago, namely, the first annual banquet of an association including the former students of Otterbein, Westfield and Western. The honor of suggesting the organization belongs to Mr. N. A. Hardinger, of Westfield College, and to him also must be given the credit for a large share of the labor incident to the carrying out of the design. A meeting of some of the Westfield alumni was held on Thanksgiving day when steps were taken to form a joint association. Several meetings of representatives of the various Colleges followed and an organization was formed having Prof. J. M. Strasburg as its President and Mr. Hardinger as Secretary and Treasurer. This organization soon bore fruit in an invitation to be present at a feast on the evening of Feb. 22, the Leland Hotel, corner Michigan avenue and Jackson Boulevard, being chosen as the place of meeting.

The evening mentioned found a goodly number of guests congregated at the place named. The usual greetings passed and an elegant dinner was disposed of, after which Prof. Strasburg, as toastmaster, introduced

the speakers of the evening. President Sanders responded to the toast, "Otterbein University," giving much of interest in regard to present conditions in the mother college of the church. President W. S. Reese responded for Westfield. In the absence of the President of Western College Mr. L. L. Hammitt, Western, '99, responded in a witty speech to the toast on "Western College." The Rev. Jesse Kolmas, Western, '90, spoke on "Education in the United Brethren Church." Mrs. W. O. Tobey spoke on "Unions and Reunions." The Rev. A. W. Ringland, D. D., cleverly and wittily dodged the subject of "Honorary Degrees." These were followed by some impromptu responses, music, etc.

It may be of interest to know that the committee succeeded in the limited time at their disposal, in discovering the whereabouts of eighty-seven residents of Chicago and suburbs who were formerly enrolled as students in some one or other of the United Brethren schools. A goodly share of these responded to the invitation by their presence.

Among the Otterbein graduates present were: Prof. J. M. Strasburg, '65, probably the earliest graduate in the city, President Sanders, President W. S. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Tobey, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Ed Everitt, Miss Amna Scott, Mrs. W. E. Bingham, *nee* Fouts, and Mr. R. E. Bower. A GUEST.

Personals

C. W. Snyder says he has not grown any for several weeks.

H. V. Bear and P. G. Hewitt are having a tussle with the mumps.

Ira Flick has been elected captain of the base ball team, "Mike" Long having resigned.

There has been much speculation among the students, relative to Mr. Howard's intentions. The gentleman recently confessed his mutabili-

ty by acknowledging to Prof. Zuck that his affections change.

Professor Zuck has been summoned to Pennsylvania on account of the illness of his mother.

H. L. Dallas, C. O. Aultman and Geo. Walters will not be in school the spring term.

Messrs. Worman and Bookman will spend the vacation lecturing in different parts of the state.

Mr. Elzie Bowers takes frequent walks to the sugar camp. He does not go unaccompanied.

L. S. Hendrickson reports that while at Findlay, he met a lady, an elderly lady—well not so old, either.

Lost—To much sleep. Any information concerning its whereabouts will be graciously received by W. O. Lambert.

F. A. Anderson made a flying trip to Mechanicsburg recently. He received all necessary information for the trip from Prof. T. G. McFadden.

Locals

“Keep off the grass” is the order given by the faculty.

The choir is preparing to give a sacred concert on Easter.

Snipe hunts are still indulged in occasionally with surprising success.

Wanted—A point. Must be a good conversationalist and financier. F. OLDT

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Last week occurred the annual celebration of the beloved old joke of ringing the college bell at midnight. This joke is one which does not become infirm with old age, and is one which is always appreciated. The next joke sched-

uled will be the taking of the bell clapper. This, of course, will meet the hearty approval of both students and faculty.

The Philaethean and Cleiorhetean societies held their regular open sessions on Thursday evening, March 15th. The programs which are given below in full were well rendered:

CLEIORHETEAN.

Piano Duet—Valse Brilliant.....*B. Mc. N. Ilgenritz*
MABELLE COLEMAN, IDA ILES.

Address.....The Girl of the 19th Century
MARY BEST.

Music { (a) Peasant's Wedding March.....*Soderman*
(b) In Primrose Lane.....*J. C. Macy*
GLEE CLUB.

Pen Portraits.....LORA BENNETT

Critique.....Prisoners of Hope
OTIS FLOOK.

Vocal Duet—Come May With All Thy Flowers
G. W. Marston
HATTIE NAFZGER, MARY BEST.

Romance.....ELSIE LAMBERT

Piano Duet—Heather Bells Polka.....*Kunkel*
MARY COOK, NELLE CLIFTON.

Oration.....Man's Perverved Nature
KATHERINE BARNES.

Music—Dragon Flies.....*W. Bargeil*
GLEE CLUB.

Adjournment.

PHILAEETHEAN.

Chorus.....Philaethea
SOCIETY.

Description.....Camp Life
ADA BELLE KUMLER.

Piano Duet—Gallop Brilliante.....*Sponholtz*
MYRTLE SCOTT, VIDA SHAUCK.

Address.....Woman in Industry
MABEL SHANK.

Quartet—Lullaby.....*Gilchrist*
JESSIE BRASHARES, NORAH SHAUCK,
MYRTLE SCOTT, GRACE MILLER.

Paper.....ETHEL MARIE CROUSE

Piano Solo—Kamernoi-Ostrow, Op. 10.....*Rubenstein*
MISS LULA BAKER.

Critique.....Church Entertainments
GRACE WALLACE.

Vocal Solo—Daphne's Love.....*Langdan Ranald*
HELEN CAMILLE SHAUCK.

A True Unpublished Incident of the War
META MCFADDEN
Roll Call.

Song—Goodnight, Goodnight, Beloved.....*Pinsuti*
GLEE CLUB.

Adjournment.

The meeting place of Good Quality and Low
Prices is found at MARKLEY'S.

We are glad to learn that many old familiar
faces will be seen here next term, and a number
of new ones also.

Messrs. F. H. Remaley and J. L. Shively
are attending the convention of the presidents
of the Y. M. C. A. at Granville.

When you go home remember to speak to
your friends of Otterbein and bring a new
student with you when you return.

The last lecture of the lecture course was
given Wednesday evening by Wm. Hawley
Smith, on "Something Left Over."

The citizens' lecture course this year was one
of the best that has been given. Every enter-
tainment was of high order, and the course was
a success financially.

The following word tells us the Christian
names of the boys that know all about the miss-
ing hymn books: "C-l-o-n-d-y-k-e." Can you
find them and do you know them?

The church choir was given a reception at
the home of Mr. Fouts, Monday evening,
March 12th. The chapel choir was given a 5
o'clock dinner at the home of President
Sanders Tuesday evening, March 13.

The Sophomores held a class meeting on the
evening of March 6th at the home of President
Sanders. All the members of the class were
present except the married men, all of whom
sent good excuses for their absence. A short
business session was first held after which light
refreshments were served. A pleasant social

time then followed. A motley crowd of Preps,
unwilling for the Sophies to enjoy themselves,
assembled on the outside and did their best to
make the night hideous by means of fire works
and what not, but the Sophomores did not pro-
pose to be interrupted by such disturbances.

During the school year 455 volumes have
been added to the college library, both by do-
nation and purchase. The following is an ac-
count of the books presented: Miscellaneous
works, 20 volumes, by Rev. Frank Sanders;
"The Living Age," 48 volumes, by Mr. and
Mrs. L. O. Miller; "Economics and Politics,"
1 volume, by author, Prof I. A. Loos, of Iowa
State University; "Siberia and Central Asia,"
by author, Hon. J. W. Bookwalter; "Facing
the Twentieth Century," by publishers, Amer-
ican Union League Society; U. B. Periodicals
of 1899, 7 volumes, by U. B. Publishing

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House; "Beliefs About the Bible," 1 volume, by publishers; "Minnesota Plant Life" by author, MacMillan; "Woman's Evangel," bound volumes for 1898 99, by Mrs. L. K. Miller; 90 volumes, by U. S. Government; 10 volumes, by Prof. John Haywood; 10 volumes, by Prof. Geo. Scott.

Of the many excellent entertainments of the music department, the one given in the Conservatory March 14th was no exception. The program as rendered is as follows:

- Beethoven*—Symphony No. 7, Vivace. Allegretto. Presto
Misses V. Snauck, M. Scott, M. Coleman,
Mr. G. Grabill
- Bartlett*—Oh Lord, be Merciful.....Mrs. Pearl Good
- Mendelssohn*—Consolation.....Miss Georgia West Park
- Concone*—Simply Story.....Miss Jessie Good
- Jensen*—Op. 33, No. 7, 8, 15.....Miss Coroline Allen
- Johns*—I Love and the World is Mine.....Miss Ida Iles
- Beethoven*.....Sonata, Op. 2, No. 2, Allegro Vivace
Miss Cora Longshore
- Grieg*—{(a) Voeglein }.....Miss Ada Belle Kumler
{(b) An den Fruehling}
- Cowles*—Forgotten Miss Alice Shauck
- Mozart*.....Sonata, C major, Allegro Moderato
Miss Mamie Yost
- Chopin*—Valse, Op. 64, No. 1.....Miss Ida Iles
- Chopin*—Polonaise, Op. 22.....Miss Myrtle O. Scott
- Mietzke*.....Callest Thou Thus, Oh Master
Miss Laura E. Flickinger
- Gottschalk*—Last Hope.....Miss Mabelle Coleman
- Verner*—The Night Wind.....Mr. H. Edgerton
- Chopin*—Valse, No. 18 Miss Rosadee Long
- Howley*.....The Nightingale and the Rose
Miss Mabelle Coleman
- Beethoven*.....Sonata, Op. 2, No. 3, Allegro con brio
Miss Ethel Ina Yates
- Chopin*—Polonaise, Op. 26, No. 2.....Mr. Ivan Rudisill
- Becker*—Springtide.....Miss Vida Shauck
Violin Obligato—Mr. John D. Miller
- Saint-Saens*.....Op. 34
Miss Lula May Baker and Mr. G. Grabill

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A large delegation took in Tripler's lecture on "Liquid Air" last week. Prof. L. H. McFadden has a supply of the strawberries which were frozen in the liquid air. Any one wishing

some of these as souvenirs may be accomodated on applying to the professor.

There are piles of girls and miles of girls, and girls both great and small; but of all the girls, the Junior girls, are the girls that beat them all. This is the decision of the Junior boys, and that of course is conclusive; but even a Senior, Sophomore, Freshman or Prep would say the same if he could have seen how admirably the ladies of the Junior class entertained their highly esteemed classmates—the boys—at the Holmes hotel on the evening of March 1st. It is a well known fact that every one is not gifted in the art of entertaining, but as may be inferred from what has been said the Juniors are not wanting in this particular. The plan of entertainment was not of the light and frivolous nature, which characterizes the meetings of the other classes, but it was arranged to be not only entertaining but instructive and elevating as well. At the appointed hour the class repaired to the dining room where an elaborate menu was elegantly served. Between the courses the following toasts were given: "The Junior Boys," by Miss Guitner; "The Junior Girls," by Mr. Keller; "A Prophecy," by Mr. Bennert. When the time came for going home, in order to relieve any bashful member from embarrassment, a lottery was resorted to, to decide the matter of escorts. One couple, however, was not satisfied with their lot, so were given the privilege of exchanging for lots to fit their particular case. This of course was allowable

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Owing to circumstances. The last feature of the affair was that the smiling gentleman of the class lost his "nerve" and gave over his charge to the care of another.

(To be continued.)

Exchanges

The Steele Review and High School Times, of Dayton, are very good types of High school papers.

The cover of the February High School Times is of a patriotic nature in honor of Washington's Birthday.

The Chisel is the best exchange we receive which is published by women only. Its lit-

erary department is interesting but perhaps could be improved a little by the appearance of a heavier article occasionally. Its Exchanges are good.

Doctor Josiah Strong and Robert E. Speer, contribute articles for the March Association Men.

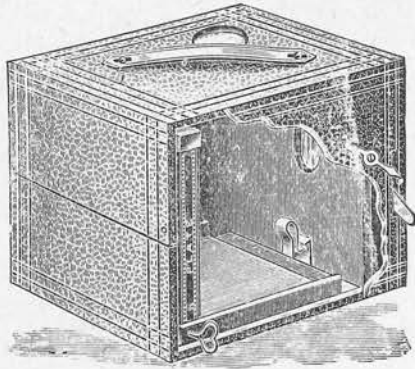
Almost every issue we are obliged to throw out personal roasts, such as, "Ask B— why C— did so and so?" or "X has his hair cut," etc. A few of the readers may enjoy reading such jokes. A few, indeed, may even enjoy being roasted. But we do not believe that the chief end of a college paper is to indulge in such petty attacks. And we do not stand alone in this position. As a general rule, the poorer the college paper, the more personal

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roasts it contains. The number of roasts appearing in our exchanges diminishes steadily from the average high school publication, which abounds in them, to the best college papers which are almost entirely free from them.—Ex.

Do not fear being understood and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your own mind what you would like to do and then without violence of direction you will move straight to the goal.—Philistine.

Count Tolstoi, the great Russian philanthropist, tells the story of most wars when he says, substantially that through the coming manipulations of politicians poor men are led to forget the teachings of Christ and at the command of their leaders shoot down other poor people who are their brother Christians and might be their best friends, while at the same time the other people are compelled to support the men who are employed to shoot them down.

The Miami Student contains an article on "The College Paper." It shows that its author has a good idea of what a college paper ought to be. In the following extract he points out the difficulty of publishing a good college monthly: "The college papers of a large school, where there are magazines for that which is supposedly literary, and bright weeklies or crisp dailies for bona fide news matter, are pretty well able to fix a standard

and live up to it. But we lesser luminaries, who come out semi-occasionally, tell everything three months after it has happened, and publish our brightest jokes between obituaries, we are the individuals that never find our mission.

William I. Crane, in March Philistine, in an article on the "Education of the Hand," says: "It is a melancholy but admitted fact that the world is full of useless people, waiting for something to turn up. They are out of employment because of their inability to express themselves, orally and manually." He makes a strong plea for manual training which is worthy of careful study. The article on "War" in the same magazine also deserves a thoughtful reading.

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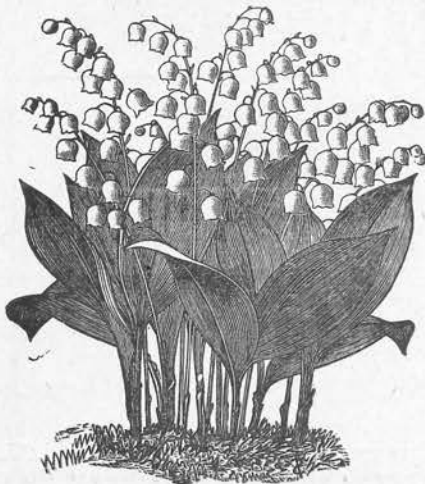
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