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The Kenyon Collegian

VOLUME XXXVI

GAMBIER, OHIO, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

NUMBER 2

RESERVE

Wins by Field Goal--Cleveland Game in Sea of Mud.

Foot ball may have been played somewhere, sometime, under worse conditions than prevailed at Case field, when Reserve and Kenyon lined up for their annual contest.

The steady rain had flooded the gridiron. A northeaster was blowing a gale. Anything like real foot ball was impossible.

The two teams had not been on the field five minutes before it was a quagmire. The few who were present to watch the mud splashing contest are entitled to Carnegie medals for their heroism. Half a dozen women were on hand.

Kenyon, depending on speed for its gains, was handicapped by the slippery field. Reserve, having more beef to back her ground gainers, was given considerable advantage. Despite this, Kenyon was hopeful of a victory before the kickoff.

That Kenyon surprised even her most ardent supporters was the opinion of the majority who knew the actual conditions under which the game was played. The superb offense which had originated in Coach Pierce's strategic mind was useless. All the plays which had taken up a week's hard work, had to be abandoned because the ball was too slippery to allow the long forward passes which we had placed such great hopes upon.

Despite these oppressive handicaps Kenyon played Reserve to a 0 to 0 score in the first half and all but repeated in the second period of play. At this time a punt of the giant Portman sailed over the head of Kenyon's quarterback and even for a gain of 85 yards. This proved Reserve's salvation and the turning point of the contest.

The team did remarkably well and the defeat is one which should throw no dishonor upon the men who wore the mauve. The game in detail:

First Half

Axtell kicked off to Kagy, who came back 15 yards. Portman punted to Young, who was downed by Schiller on Kenyon's 14-yard line. Bently punted out of bounds on Reserve's 40-yard line. Barney went through right tackle for four yards. Portman punted out of bounds on Kenyon's 30-yard line. Bently failed to gain on a buck. Portman broke through and downed Bently for a loss of four yards. Bently punted

to Barney, who ran back 15 yards.

On two trials, Corlette made first down. Cook fumbled on Kenyon's 25-yard line. Kenyon tried a forward pass and lost 15 yards. Lord punted from Kenyon's eight-yard line. Reserve made first down on smashes by Portman and Corlette. Reserve lost 15 yards on an attempted forward pass. An onside kick by Kagy, which Snyder recovered, put the ball on Kenyon's 15-yard line. Lord punted to midfield. On an onside kick by Kagy, Kenyon was penalized 15 yards, the ball going to Kenyon on their 8-yard line.

A forward pass was attempted on which Kagy downed Bently on Kenyon's 2-yard line. Lord punted to Corlette on Kenyon's 20-yard line. A forward pass, Kagy to Corlette, netted Reserve 8 yards. Cook punted to Kenyon's 5-yard line and Axtell returned to Kenyon's 30. Corlette made a pretty run around left end for 20 yards. Kenyon held for downs on their 3-yard line. Barney fumbled a forward pass on Kenyon's 30-yard line, where the half ended. Corlette and Kagy played a great game for Reserve. The playing during this half was largely in Kenyon's territory. Score—Reserve, 0; Kenyon, 0.

Second Half

Portman kicked off to Young on Kenyon's 15-yard line. Lord returned to Corlette. Portman made 12 on a fake punt. Corlette and Cook made first downs. Kenyon held for downs on their 12-yard line. Cook fumbled Lord's punt on Kenyon's 53-yard line. Hayward recovering the ball. Lord punted to Corlette, who was downed on Reserve's 20-yard line. Portman punted 60 yards to Young, who was downed by Corlette on Kenyon's 14-yard line.

Great bucking by Corlette and Portman carried the ball to Kenyon's 15-yard line. Corlette failed a drop kick, but Portman recovered the ball on Kenyon's 5-yard line. Kenyon put up a great defense and took the ball on downs on their one-foot line. Lord punted out of danger. Kagy made a fair catch on Kenyon's 20-yard line. Lind made a pretty place kick from this point. Score: Reserve 3, Kenyon 0.

The game ended with the score 3 to 0 in Reserve's favor.

Lineup and summary:

Reserve, 3	Kenyon 0
Schiller	Axtell
L. E.	
Rayeraft	J. Cable
L. T.	
Lind	Siegerist (c)
L. G.	
Hole	Bland
C.	
Hall, Stewart	C. Cable
R. G.	

Portman (c)	Hayward
R. T.	
Snyder	Mason
R. E.	
Kagy	Young
Q. B.	
Barney	Henry, Williams
L. H.	
Cook	Bently
R. H.	
Corlette	Lord
F. B.	

Referee—D. H. Hunt, Jr., of Harvard. Umpire—F. W. Stanton of Bucknell. Field judge—J. F. Jones, of University School. Head linesman—E. B. Merrill, of Oberlin. Goal from field—Lind. Time—19:40. Score at end of first half—Reserve 0, Kenyon 0. Halves—25 minutes.

Notes of the Game

This from the Cleveland Leader's writeup of the game:

As usual, Kenyon played a wonderful defensive game. The desperate goal line stands which have made Kenyon a synonym for pluck in former years were more than ever in evidence.

Center Bland's passing throughout the contest was nothing less than wonderful. This ever-reliable standby passed the slippery pig-skin in perfect style and his work bids fair to gain him All-Ohio center.

Kenyon's defense was the best shown thus far this season and lifted a load of anxiety from the shoulders of those who had grave fears upon this point.

THE KENYO.

First-Class Pool

Capt. Sieghrist and C. Cable at guards put up great games. This pair did much toward smothering Reserve's plays at critical moments.

One consolation to be had from the witness is that the plays we planned for Reserve were not uncovered and hence can be used to good effect against Case.

Last Saturday's game brought further elimination of teams for the championship of the Ohio conference. Wesleyan was already counted out of it and Kenyon's defeat at the hands of Reserve, put the former out of the running. It is still possible for Kenyon, however, by winning her remaining games, to throw the championship question into the hopeless muddle that it resulted in last season.

Continued on Page 8.

LARWILL

Lectures -- President Eliot, of Harvard University, De- livers First Lecture.

On Monday evening, October 25, Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University delivered the opening lecture of the Larwill lecture course. His subject was: "The Future of Trade Unionism in a Democracy." With immitable skill Dr. Eliot reviewed the history, the benefits and the evils of Trade Unionism. In substance he spoke as follows:

Trade unionism is not an ancient institution. It is less than one hundred years old. Capital in the modern sense is newer still. It has seen its greatest development within the past fifteen years. Both sprang out of the liberty of association engendered by democracy. Both have their abuses and these abuses their remedies. Trade unionism in Europe arose under oppression. It resisted and this resistance took the form of rioting, since there was no other way to successfully oppose overwhelming power in the hands of the law. When it came to America, this spirit of resistance and the methods of war used in Europe followed.

What does democracy mean? It means or should mean the bodily and the spiritual freedom of the individual. In the words of Louis Pasteur, it is the state wherein the individual is permitted to exert himself to the utmost of his powers. Trade unionism does not always act as an ally of democracy in maintaining freedom, and this freedom is always democracy's aim, object, goal. In the unskilled trades violence is more common than in the skilled trades. This is because there is a vast army of men in the unskilled trades who know no other argument. Violence is the arch enemy of liberty for the individual. In the second place trade unionism has said there shall be restricted output. No one shall do his best, and this hampers and degrades the individual. "It rots the moral fiber of man." Only the lazy and the incompetent escape this degradation, because they do not feel the degrading effects of loafing. This also opposes the workings of democracy in its effort to give liberty to the individual. Thirdly, trade unionism limits apprentices. This is bad, because there are often times when trades need more men, and the individual who would work is shut out from the opportunity. This also strikes at individual liberty. Fourthly, trade unionism holds to the boycott, which is a means for attaining the goal of

trade unionism, the monopoly of industry. It works against freedom, for it hampers the individual. Fifthly, the union label acts against democracy and liberty by striking the individual manufacturer.

There are two kinds of strikes which are very destructive of individual freedom: First, the general strike, second, the sympathetic strike. The methods used by strikers are those of warfare. Suddenness of attack is a favorite one. Strategy is always employed. In Canada a law requires a public inquiry before any strike or lockout can take place. America is adopting this system. Gradually the piece work and the premium systems are creeping in to do away with the evils of restricted output. Instead of war to the knife and knife to the hilt, agreements are resorted to. Trade unions and capitalists are adopting the joint agreement plan rapidly. But even this has its evils. In this plan the consumer is not considered. Values go up on foods and necessities and the great mass of the public is unable to get justice. When it becomes possible for the consumer to have a hand in the arbitration between capital and labor, the plan of joint agreement will be just to all concerned.

Wise legislation is a potent remedy for these evils. Democracy allowed trade unionism, in fact it caused trade unionism. It must therefore and will remedy the evils resulting therefrom.

On Tuesday evening, October 26th, Dr. Eliot delivered a second lecture. In this lecture he spoke on capitalism. He pointed out, what its duties are and what the effects of liberty and democracy are upon it. He dealt with tendencies rather than events. He expounded the subject in the following way:

Associations of labor and capital are very large, yet they are mobile. Invention has made possible this mobility in both cases. The "combined action of multitudes" is easy with modern conveniences. Within days and even hours vast forces can be set in motion and made formidable. Capital is more mobile than labor. Of all labor, the mining trade is the most mobile because it is a nomad occupation. The men in this trade are easily aroused, because they are not settled. Especially in the West is this so where few miners own their own homes. Yet capital is more mobile than the most unsettled body of workers. It can change its environment thousands of miles within a very short length of time. It is oligarchic in government, whereas labor is democratic. A few men issue an edict and the thing is done in the government of capital.

Capital management is approaching an ethical ideal. This was not always so, but capital is now becoming more just, more in favor of public welfare. The old fashioned owner says, "May I not do as I please with my own?" Democracy answers "no." The

old-fashioned owner is the same as a thousand years ago, but modern democracy says a man must consider the interests of the masses. The manufacturing interests recognize this principle, realizing that with the growth of industry, the old economic order is passing away. Democracy says "You must not sell injurious products." It says to the builder of a house, "You must not build as you please." In some cities wooden houses are not allowed, and a large number of rules and regulations must be observed in the building of any structure. Precautions against fire and proper sanitation are required. The owner is thus limited out of regard for the public health and safety.

Again, an owner in employing women and children must see that proper sanitation is observed in his factory. Shorter hours are prescribed and in some trades he must not employ women or children under severe penalty of the law. Many states have these laws and enforce them. Democratic society demands that everyone meet his responsibilities of public

health and of the workmen he controls. The care of the physical health of the employe is a recent thing. The trade unions were responsible for starting this reform, but society has taken up the work.

Capital must allow labor to improve. An individual is not happy unless he can improve. "Steady work is more important than education," but it must have a chance to improve. Machinery has largely diminished the expectation for improvement. A man should not be employed upon one piece of machinery for a long time, if the control of that piece of machinery is simple. He loses interest and is not happy. Every good and happy workman works zealously.

Capital should offer the rising wage until middle age. A man must feel that he will some day get higher wages, or he is dissatisfied.

Labor unions are cruel to two classes of laborers. First, to men who are incompetent to earn the minimum wage. These workmen go from door to door seeking employment, and lead a very hard

life. The second class are those who have begun to decline in efficiency. These are generally men past fifty. The duty of capital in this case is to aim to prolong the period of earning. To do this, lodgings, housing, and land should be provided and the laborer settled comfortably. Wise capital has seen this duty, and where vast investment of capital exists, the workman is settled in his home.

Democracy says "capital should resist monopoly of labor" by the trade unions, since monopoly of labor abridges the liberty of the individual, and as a national result, content and happiness are diminished. Teachers of a trade should be employed by capital to lessen the evil of strikes. Young men easily learn a trade if they have had any experience in another trade, and so when a strike comes these teachers could take hold themselves while instructing others, and the power of the strikers to monopolize labor would greatly decrease. On the other hand, capital should never seek a monopoly of its own. Twenty years ago every manu-

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facturer aimed to get a monopoly of labor.

Capital has been abused by writers. The horrors of competition have been depicted, and capital has been called remorseless. Dr. Eliot said he believed this attitude to be wrong. "It (competition) is the source of progress and is essential to freedom." No one ever does anything without learning to do it through competition. It is a legitimate social thing. No child learns what it can do without it. It is essential to progress in trade and to the nation as a whole. Capital must maintain competition. The limit to competition is the abandonment of property, and the selling of product at a loss. It should never reach this extreme stage.

The people must be educated. Long ago education was thought to close at the age of twenty, from which time the individual was supposed to apply his education to his occupation. The point of view has changed. We know education is continuous, a life long process, wherein the mind never ceases to develop and to acquire wisdom. "The growth and enlargement of mental and spiritual power" goes on always. The education of industry is necessary for the masses and capital is responsible in large measure for this education. The responsibility of capital in this matter is growing heavier. Most nations of Europe have a system of militarism which gives the individual valuable training, but in this country the "armies of industry" must supply this training. Democracy gives over this duty to capitalism at the close of the common school education. Where capitalism fulfills its duty in this respect, it offsets some wrong teachings of trade unionism. "The capitalist is a teacher and educator of men."

There must come political reform of all sorts. The citizens of America must need think of this. In fact too much thought can not be spent upon this subject. Capital has great influence in determining the character of the American people. Its funds should never be on the side of corruption.

Capital should be allowed fair profits, in return for all it can do to promote the public welfare. There are three kinds of corporations of which democracy demands strict accounts of money matters. They are: (1) Banks, (2) Public utilities, which are inevitable monopolies, (3) Corporations which ask the public to subscribe in order to raise capital to supply what is lost. This is a new demand of democracy. A few years ago this publicity would have been refused. It has shown its value in promoting regularity and general security. The public law governs the above case.

Democracy expects two things: First Justice and second Humanity. Capital and labor concentrated produce rich men. Democracy creates no social distinctions, but they come anyway. Democracy has no objection to rich men who are good. It rather enjoys the sight of the splendor

of the rich. It likes to view the yachts and equipages, the lake side and forest homes. So long as riches are humanly and unselfish-up used, democracy won't interfere. Yet it expects to what the rich man has in the way of stream and forest, lake and mountain. In England the poor man may go herrying in the great game preserves, he may gather fallen wood and use the footpaths. To shut the footpaths is impossible because they have been used for centuries. Only in America can the footpaths be shut up. Democracy asks the opening of these footpaths. Fortunes should be acquired only to do perpetual good. "Angels might envy mortals so fine a luxury." Democracy demands this and the just apportionment of taxes. Capital does evade taxes levied for public works needed by the masses for their physical, intellectual, and moral welfare. This is another duty democracy asks, not to evade just taxation.

All these are "ideals, hopes, expectations" regarding trade unionism and capital. Reforms are under way. To perfect them is the desire of the American nation.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Dates of Interest to the Kenyon World

November 1, Monday — All Saints' Day, Founder's Day.

November 3, Wednesday, and November 4, Thursday—The Bedell Lectures by the Right Reverend Thomas L. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee. Subject, "The Christian Church and Education."

November 6, Saturday—Football: Heidelberg vs. Kenyon at Benson Field.

November 8, Monday—November Assembly Meeting.

November 13, Saturday—Football: Denison vs. Kenyon at Granville.

November 15, Monday—Executive Committee Meeting.

November 20, Saturday—Football: Wooster vs. Kenyon at Benson Field.

November 22, Monday—Executive Committee Meeting.

November 25, Tuesday—Thanksgiving day. Football: Ohio State vs. Kenyon at Columbus. Kenyon Banquet.

December 3 (Exact date uncertain) Matriculation Day.

December 6, Monday—The Colburn players will present Shakespeare's Twelfth Night at Rosse Hall.

December 13, Monday—December Assembly Meeting.

December 17, Friday—Christmas Recess begins.

January 4, Tuesday—College opens with Morning Prayer at 7:45.

The Bedell Lectures

The Bedell lectures by Bishop Gailor of Tennessee will be given early in November. The subjects of these lectures will be announced in the next issue of the Collegian.

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MERIT FOR MANAGERSHIP

The need of some means of trying out underclassmen for important managerships has again been demonstrated. The deadlock just ended over the election of a manager for the Glee club serves to again drive home a point which has often been seen before.

A system by which freshmen and sophomores could do work under upper class managers in order to demonstrate their fitness to succeed to these positions is badly needed here. In no other college in Ohio are the under-graduate managers entrusted with so much responsibility and given such a free hand as at Kenyon. To elect men with no previous experience to such positions is very unwise. If it were known that to be elected a man must have proved his fitness and the selection did not depend upon the whim of the manager, better men could be secured. In the first place more men would try out for the positions and would become to some extent acquainted with their duties before they undertook the entire responsibilities of the office.

Such a system could easily be adopted. One which readily suggests itself would be about as follows: Have the managers try out all the men who want to be assistant managers and make his selection from this number, stat-

ing his reasons to the executive committee for his selection. Such reasons would of course be business ability, application, the fact that he is a representative Kenyon man and any others the executive committee might require. At the same time the manager should put on record his opinions of any other applicants for the position besides his first choice. In that way if an assistant manager leaves college or for any reason does not succeed to a managership the committee would have some guide in the selection of a man to fill the place. The recent situation arose because Assistant Manager Rarey did not return to college and no other man had shown any of the qualities needed for the position.

The plan outlined above may not commend itself to the committee or the student body but the need of some plan is perfectly obvious. The Collegian hopes to see one at least tried in the near future.

WHY FIVE VOTES

In the recent deadlock, the question has been often asked "Why should it be necessary for a candidate to receive five votes when there are only seven members of the executive committee?" That particular provision of the constitution has been criticised and the members of the last constitutional revision committee hauled over the coals, figuratively speaking, for inserting it. Members of the executive committee have been particularly severe in their criticisms.

Of course it is unnecessary to point out the fact that the constitution was submitted to the assembly section at a time and full opportunity for discussing each clause was given to all members before voting upon it. The time to make any changes was last February and it is certainly unfair to hold the committee responsible now if the instrument is not satisfactory to a majority. Moreover the constitution can be changed by amendment at any time.

The committee however had in mind just such a situation as the recent one when that particular clause was framed; it was to meet and prevent just such occurrences that it was adopted. We hope no one will misunderstand plain speaking in a matter which has been perfectly obvious to all. For some years hardly a manager has been elected without some deal or previous understanding often of the barter and sale variety. It was to prevent just such previous understandings that the clause in

question was inserted. It is very seldom indeed that a deal can be arranged whereby a candidate can receive five votes. Witness the last election. The result is, as was the case in the election of Mr. Sackett, a unanimous selection of a man suitable to all, who is as well if not better fitted for the place than any man in college.

We imagine that after a few more deadlocks there will be fewer deals and more merit in our selections. Judging from the expressions of the executive committee which reached the air outside the sanctorum sanctorum, all night sessions are not particularly conducive to a pleasant frame of mind.

WHERE ARE THE S. C. I's?

Among the articles taken out of the Collegian box Friday was one which consisted of a single sentence. It was, "What has become of the ancient and honorable institution of the Sophomore Court of Inquiry?"

In our opinion this question is both pertinent and timely.

So far this year the Sophomore class has shown lamentable neglect in this direction. Whether this is an intentional neglect of one of the college traditions or is due to a lack of organization among the members of the Class of 1912, we have no means of ascertaining. However, the fact remains that the institution of the S. C. I. is badly needed at present on the Hill and its abolishment will be keenly felt in college both this year and in years to come.

The S. C. I. is one of the means whereby a new class of men are reminded that they have yet to learn how to govern themselves on the Hill. It is an effective agent of discipline, a wholesome means by which the Freshmen are educated into the customs and ideas of Kenyon college. Of course, like everything else, it may be abused, nay has been grossly abused in the past, but this fact does not alter the other fact that when rightly administered it is a good thing.

We would earnestly urge the members of the Sophomore class and the upper classmen to see to it that this institution is immediately resurrected from its temporary state of uselessness and is brought back again to the normal state of effectiveness.

This is a stand which we are sure will meet with the approval of every Kenyon man both alumni and upper classmen and therefore—members of the Sophomore class, get busy, and accomplish something!

Let us have oil for the doors in Rosse Hall. The sounds whenever anyone entered the building during the Eliot lectures resembled the fabled creaking in the joints of Rip Van Winkle when that worthy came again to life. Far be it from us to criticise the administration of Kenyon college in great matters. But we should like to see the door hinges of Rosse Hall oiled before the next Larwill lectures.

Officers of Student Organizations

President of Assembly—	W. J. Bland
Vice President—	A. B. White
Secretary—	L. F. Emerine
Treasurer—	Dr. L. B. Walton
Foot Ball Captain—	C. D. Sieghrist
Foot Ball Manager—	A. B. White
Base Ball Captain—	
Base Ball Manager—	B. H. Reinheimer
Basket Ball Captain—	R. A. Bentley
Basket Ball Manager—	L. H. Russell
Track Captain—	E. M. Mason
Track Manager—	
Tennis Captain—	A. B. White
Tennis Manager—	R. M. Watson
Leader of the Glee Club—	W. R. McCowatt
Manager of the Glee Club—	A. L. Sackett
Leader of the Mandolin Club—	W. A. Thomas
Leader of the Choir—	W. R. McCowatt
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The Honor Committee—A. L. Sackett, A. L. Cardillo, W. F. Tunks, L. H. Russell, C. H. Marvin, B. N. Hayward, M. Sykes.

The Dormitory Committee—W. J. Bland, M. H. Wiseman, R. A. Bentley, C. D. Sieghrist, R. H. Fultz, T. Kraft, H. G. C. Martin.

On the Hill.

Nothing has happened in recent years, more truly indicative of the healthy condition of Kenyon spirit, than the turnout of the entire college on the eve of the Reserve game. About three thirty last Friday afternoon the entire student body of Kenyon gathered in front of Old Kenyon and betook themselves down the hill to the athletic field. Lots of enthusiasm was aroused and the varsity with the cheers and songs of the old college in their ears ran through the fastest signal practice of the year. They were encouraged; they knew that the students to a man were behind them and supporting them. As a result they went to Cleveland and put up a magnificent game.

We were defeated by a narrow margin yet we come back knowing that nothing had been left undone to secure the victory for the school.

Last week the Freshmen woke up to the opportunities of beautifying Gambier and as a result the numerals '13 occupy the most prominent places on sidewalks and sides of buildings. The Freshmen should be congratulated on their happy choice of the color of the paint i. e. green.

The Collegian Board held its second meeting in the West Wing Bulls Eye, Thursday evening, Oct. 20. The first issue of the collegian was talked over and the organization perfected. The board will hereafter meet on the next day following each issue.

About fifty men accompanied the team to Cleveland Saturday and in spite of the rain and muddy field saw a very exciting game. Nothing but praise for the team was heard and the fellows returned to the Hill tired but contented with the knowledge that they had seen an exhibition of traditional Kenyon pluck.

Walter A. Mahony died of typhoid fever in Columbus, October 24, 1909. Mr. W. A. Mahony was a widely known Peace Advocate. Students of Kenyon College remember with interest his lecture on International Peace at Rosse Hall. Mr. Mahony also offer a prize at Kenyon for the best essay on Onternational Peace Arbitration.

A Correction

In the advertisement of the 1910 Reveille in the last issue of the Collegian a mistake was made in the price of the book. It should read two dollars instead of one dollar and seventy-five cents.

The Coburn Players

This company of players of New York city have been secured as an attraction at Rosse Hall early in December. They will present one of Shakespeare's plays. This company is one of the most widely known of those who present plays of this character and the opportunity to see them is one which the students will much appreciate.

Smoker for Dr. Eliot

On Tuesday evening after the lecture the faculty and student body had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Eliot informally. A smoker was held in the West Wing Bull's Eye and was attended by almost all of the Kenyon and Bexley Faculty together with a majority of the student body. Dr. Eliot proved to be a most delightful guest and one whom we hope to welcome again to Gambier Hill. The evening passed very quickly, enlivened by some of the Kenyon songs.

Those present from out of town besides Dr. Eliot were General J. Kent Hamilton, '59, of Toledo, Rev. Mr. Hull of Mt. Vernon, Wm. P. Elliot, '70, of Chicago, T. P. Linn, '72, of Columbus and L. T. Cromley, '03, Mt. Vernon.

President and Mrs. Peirce Entertain

On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 26, from three to five, President and Mrs. Peirce received informally in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Eliot of Harvard University. The guests included the faculty and wives.

BEXLEY NOTES

Dean Du Moulin is expected at Bexley for All Saints' Day, Monday, November first, to give a course of lectures to the Seniors in Pastoral Theology.

The usual Sunday mission work is being done by the Bexley men this year.

Mr. Riblet goes regularly to assist the Rev. Mr. Reeve at Trinity Cathedral, Columbus; Mr. Ernst has the missions at Cardington and Mt. Gilead as last year; Mr. Sturgiss goes to Sidney. Mr. Hughes is supplying temporarily at Galena, and Mr. Soares at Findlay. Mr. Albus has supplid at Coshocton since last spring.

The Senior class held a debate at the Hall, Monday, October 25. Dean Jones gave for the subject "Resolved: That the fact that men do not attend largely at church, is due to the fault of our Clergy." Messrs. Riblet and Soares affirmative; Messrs. Sturgiss and Kinkaid negative. Dean Jones gave his decision in favor of Messrs. Riblet and Soares on the affirmative.

Bishop Vincent of the Southern Diocese arrived at Gambier Monday afternoon to give a series of lectures to the students.

It is expected that Bishop and Mrs. Leonard will open Kokosing some time the first week in November.

Mr. Grutter has entered the Senior class at Bexley; he comes from the German Evangelical church.

Mr. and Mrs. Grutter entertained the Senior class at dinner at their home here on the eighteenth.

A marked improvement is noted

in the singing at Bexley this year, and a movement has been set on foot by Messrs. Crawford, Kinkaid and Hadley to establish a choral even sang at their chapel.

Dr. and Mrs. Peirce were at home to the young ladies of Harcourt and the new men on the Hill, Friday evening, October eighth. Dr. Smythe, Mrs. Smythe and Miss Merwin assisted in the receiving line. Mrs. Weider and Mrs. Walton served delicious refreshments in the dining room.

The evening gave a very pleasant opportunity for the new men to meet the professors and their wives, and also the young ladies of Harcourt.

Wilbur L. Cummings, '02, who is now practising law in Seattle, Washington, is spending the month of October in New York City defending several persons who are being prosecuted by the Federal Immigration Bureau for alleged violations of the Immigration Laws.

Translated into French—

Dodo—"Are you a bird or a quadruped, Mr. Johnson?"—"Why yes that is right?"—"Are you not an animal, Mr. Clarke?"—"Nothing personal in these questions boys."

Alumni Notes

Henry S. Gregg '82 of the Minneapolis Iron Star, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been in poor health the last year and spent the summer in the pine woods at Mantrap, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are intending to visit Gambier next Commencement.

Wm. P. Elliott, '70, has been visiting friends in Gambier.

Chas. W. Adams '83 is manager of the St. Paul Branch of the Northwestern Fuel Co.

W. W. Cott '09 is traveling through the Southern States in the interest of the Pendergast Lumber Co.

Arthur Morton ex'12 is in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad at Great Falls, Montana.

Harry A. Beeman ex'11 is now employed in construction work for the Lake Shore Railroad at Berea, Ohio.

Wilbur Cummings '02, of the law firm of McBurney & Cummings, Seattle, Wash., is in New York City on a business trip and will make a short visit to Gambier on his return to the Pacific coast.

Two former Kenyon men of the class of '04 both of whom left Kenyon to pursue a scientific course at the Mass. Institute of Technology are John V. Rathbone of Chicago, Illinois and Leon Maury Pease who visited the Hill early in October, for the first time in a number of years.

Dud White ex'12, is attending Washington University in Seattle and word from him reports that he is already a member of

the football team there, playing half back.

Frank C. Lord, '06, is cashier of the Park River National Bank of Park River, North Dakota.

Guy Buttolph has been in Gambier the past three weeks visiting his mother.

Judge John Adams, '79, formerly of Zanesville is living in Columbus, Ohio, where he is Dean of the Law School of the Ohio State University. Judge Adams was on the Hill during President Eliot's lectures.

Carl Vogel song ex'11, visited the Hill recently to spend a few days of his vacation.

The Rev. John Coolidge of Springfield, O., visited the Hill during the lectures of Pres. Eliot of Harvard.

Thomas W. Attridge ex'12, has entered Princeton University as a Sophomore.

Chas. M. Roberts '06, received his degree of Doctor of Laws at Columbia last June, and is now practicing law in New York City.

T. E. Smith ex'11, has entered Harvard University.

Theodore C. Schneerer ex'11 is studying medicine in Cincinnati.

Randall Anderson ex'11, is attending the University of Chicago.

Chauncey W. Judd '07 is attending the Medical school of Johns Hopkins University.

P. L. Day, '09, is a traveling salesman for the American Tobacco Company, with headquarters in Cleveland.

Ray D. Cahall is teaching in High School at Youngstown, Ohio.

Mark Kinney, ex'10, who left Kenyon to attend the Mass. Institute of Technology, is now with an architect's firm in New York City.

Edward C. Underwood, ex'12, is employed by his father in the Jamestown Iron Casting Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Wm. S. Lloyd '80, is editor of a newspaper in Collinwood, O.

Arthur Davis '00, formerly chemist with the Packard Touring Co. is now with the Erie Railroad at Erie, Pa.

Fred McGlashan is with a steel manufacturing company at Wheeling, W. Va.

Louis Wuebker, '08, has entered Boston Tech.

eGorge E. Fullerton, ex'11 is spending the winter in Washington, D. C. with his parents.

Melvin Deane Southworth, '07, has left for a trip to Europe. Mr. Southworth is in the employ of the Proctor and Gamble Co. of Cincinnati and will be their representative in France after next spring.

THE CLEVELAND ALUMNI BANQUET

The Kenyon football team and its adherents were tendered a splendid banquet by our loyal alumni at the University Club on the evening of the Reserve game. One would have thought that Kenyon had not only won that particular game, but had also cinched the state championship, so great was the spirit.

The Hon. T. M. Reynolds acted as toastmaster and at no time did he allow things to drag. The banquet itself was a splendid one and the program of speeches could not have been excelled. Songs and yells were interspersed between the various courses and all-in-all the interest never lagged.

One of the most pleasant speakers of the evening was Dean Du Moulin of Trinity Cathedral. Though not a Kenyon man, he paid a splendid tribute to Kenyon spirit which he said had so moved him that he was going to send his son to Kenyon.

Former Governor Myron T. Herrick spoke of the value of athletics in college and their effect upon the training of the right kind of men. He said that though he was an alumnus of another institution no other college held the place in his heart that Kenyon did. Among the other speakers were Colonel Webb C. Hayes and Judge U. L. Marvin.

President Peirce made a splendid address defending football and its moral influence on college men. Dr. Peirce drew a lesson from our defeat at the hands of Reserve. The ability to accept defeat yet to keep the spirit of determination was one of the things he thought college men learned from football. But the chief value of the struggle, he believed, was the college spirit it brought out, the loyalty to the alma mater. This, he contended, was a commanding factor in laying the foundation of a young man for the life struggle. If that spirit, which in defeat still remains loyal and determines to overcome any odds in future contests, makes him willing to fight her battles for all there is in him, it will make him just as loyal to the city, the state and the nation in the years to come he said.

Altogether there were about fifty in attendance and among these was T. M. Reynolds, Gov. Herrick, Dean Du Morlin, James H. Dempsey, Judge Laurence, Judge U. L. Marvin, Andrew Squires, W. P. Elliott, Col. Webb Hayes, D. Z. Norton and C. C. Boulton, who are trustees, James Crossinge, Rev. E. G. Mapes, Rev. E. J. Owen, Harry Sawyer, H. P. Sawyer, Cahall, Cunningham, Johnson, Lee Vaughn, Cuff, Simpson, Platt, Rev. Mr. Fay, Dr. Walton, Fred Zin, Rev. C. W. Baker, Rev. E. Owen, D. F. Williams, R. R. Munder and a large number of active Kenyon men. At the end of the banquet the following men were elected as officers of the Cleveland Alumni Association for the coming year:

Frank H. Ginn, '90, President.
James Lawrence, '71, Vice President.

R. H. Hunter, '03, Secretary.

Freshman Catechism.

From the 1882 Reveille.

Question. What is your name?
Answer. Give it up.
Ques. For what are you sent to College?

Ans. To cheat the Faculty.
Ques. Are you doing it?
Ans. I am, by the help of the pony.

Ques. What do you learn from the Faculty?

Ans. I learn two things, to go to church, and when I am there to go to sleep.

Ques. Do you unfeignedly believe that you are the most supreme being in light pants?

Ans. That is my belief.

Ques. When are you inwardly moved, what do you do?

Ans. Sample beer.

Ques. What is your duty toward the Faculty?

Ans. My duty toward the Faculty is to believe in it, to pity it with all my heart, with all my soul, with all my might, and to do unto it as I wouldn't it to do to me.

Ques. What is your duty toward yourself?

Ans. My duty toward myself is (in consideration of my health and the fond expectation of my parents) not to do any manner of smoke mean cigars.

Ques. Does the Faculty love you?

Ans. Yea, verily, it is fond of us.

Ques. Rehearse the Commandments.

Ans. I. Thou shalt love none other boss, but Gr-ky.

II. Thou shalt not play poker.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Faculty in vain, for perhaps thou wilt get left.

IV. Thou shalt honor the laws of this College, that thy days may be long in the institution in which thy father hath placed thee.

V. Six days shalt thou go to town, but the seventh, thou shalt rest, thou and the pony that is upon thy shelf.

VI. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy neighbor's daughter.

VII. Thou shalt not attend recitations, for they are indeed, bores.

VIII. Thou shalt not write upon thy cuffs before examination.

IX. Thou shalt not play ball on Sunday, for verily, it is bare faced.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's cigarettes nor his smoking tobacco.

Executive Committee Meeting

Oct. 18, 1909

Meeting called to order by Chairman Reeves with Messrs. Harter, Tunks, Young, Dr. Walton, Lybarger, Hardy and Sackett present.

Manager White was granted a budget of \$100.

\$50 paid to Coach Pierce.

Manager Russell of Basket Ball department was voted a budget of one dollar.

Dr. Walton was granted \$9 as a budget.

Meeting then adjourned.

1879

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1910 Reveille Board Meeting

The editorial board of the 1910 Reveille met in the English room on Friday afternoon, Oct. 26. Plans were discussed in regard to the general makeup of the book. After the disposal of routine business the board adjourned.

Freshman Examinations

At the meeting of the Faculty of Sept. 28 the following new rules were adopted.

1. That examinations be given to Freshmen before the Thanksgiving recess.

2. That to matriculate a student shall have an average standing of 3 in four studies in these mid semester examinations.

3. That non-matriculants shall be put on probation and shall be dropped if they do not pass in nine hours of work.

Rule 3 in other words means that a Freshman who fails to make standing required by Rule 2 must maintain a passing grade in all classes, without overcuts, and to remain in college shall pass in nine hours of work in final examinations at end of first semester.

Executive Committee Meeting

Oct. 13, 1909

Meeting called to order by the chairman, Dr. Reeves. Members present were Dr. Walton, Lybarger, Tunks, Sackett, Hardy, Harter and Young. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Tunks was appointed as the third member of the committee to write circular letters to the Alumni.

Upon the recommendation of Captain Coolidge the following men were granted Track Ks: G. Southworth, Henry, Mason and Coolidge. The following Freshmen were granted numerals: McIntire, McCafferty, Thomas, Dickinson, Weaver, Dunn and Goldsmith.

The treasurer made the following report:

Bills paid\$9.00
Balance20

The foot ball manager made the following report of the Delaware game:

Total expenses\$117.35
Budget 30.00
Guarantee 80.00
Loss 37.50

The contract with the Republican-News Co. was accepted for ratification.

Messrs. Lybarger and Hardy were appointed to audit the books of the treasurer.

A budget of \$40 was granted Mr. White to take the team to Springfield.

Meeting then adjourned.

Special Assembly Meeting

A special Assembly was called on Thursday, October 21st, by President Bland. The object was to arouse more spirit for the Reserve game. The meeting was opened by a few remarks by Mr. Bland on our chances for the twenty-third. Coach Pierce then gave a talk, and complained in it of the irregular attendance at practice

during the last two weeks. He stated that it would take the loyal work of both the team and the student body to turn out a winning team this year, but he remarked that if he got the support of the entire college, he did not doubt that the team would make a fine showing. He was followed by Messrs Sieghrist, Lord, C. Cable, J. Cable, Axtell and Young of the team, and by Manager White, who spoke of the business side of the event. Cheerleader Hayes then led in some good Kenyon cheers, and the meeting adjourned for some songs and a Hika in front of Ascension Hall.

The attendance at signal practice last Friday was very encouraging. Not only were all of the regulars, but a good number of Freshmen and subs were down also. The field was covered with men who came down to watch football practice and to encourage the team by their cheering and singing. If such spirit were always shown at practice, the team and the coach would be helped along tremendously.

At Other Colleges

Dr. Henry A. Garfield, son of President Garfield, was inaugurated president of Williams College on October 7.

A rather odd debate was won by team of Chinese students from the University of Pennsylvania over a similar team from Cornell. The Celestials from Penn. won the debate and at the same time a handsome cup presented by the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern United States.

The Pan Hellenic system of pledging girls to sororities has been given up both at Minnesota and at Ohio State.

Dartmouth is another college to fall into line and take up the system of student self government. Kenyon has found this system an admirable one and no doubt Dartmouth will have the same success.

The Notre Dame Scholastic reviewing the trip of the Wisconsin baseball team through Japan remarks that the time for a world-league is at hand, and facetiously adds that Esperanto enthusiasts should seize this opportunity for extending the long desired universal language.

The Ohio Wesleyan Transcript gave a very fair and unbiased account of the Kenyon-Wesleyan game. These accounts are so rare in college papers that they should be given credit when they do occur.

A University for Iceland.—According to the Frankfurt the National Assembly of Iceland has decided to establish a university at Reykjavik, the capital of the island. The new university is to have four faculties and sixteen professors and lecturers. Icelandic students at the University of Copenhagen enjoy many advantages, such as free residence and scholarships, but a native university is being provided in order, it is said, to further the popular desire to be independent of Denmark as far as possible.—Quoted from London Times.

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The Executive Committee Meets.

Sometime during the afternoon a notice appears on the bulletin tonight 7:15". By 7:20 there is one member of the Committee and one manager in the library. By 7:30 the prospect is more encouraging, three committee members are gossiping on the health of Henry's dog, though they each have abstracts of sixty pages for History Seven tomorrow. The two faculty members are still in absentia. At quarter of eight Bugs comes in and by this time all but one of the Committee and three managers have assembled. The next question arising is the place of meeting, such weighty and important business must not be revealed to the ear and eye of the common public, so the glaring light of the library alcove is not to be thought of. The little room at the northwest corner of the library looks inviting until it is discovered that no gas was ever provided for this room. And in that case Harter won't be able to see his nose, so it is impracticable. It has been recognized by the members with deep regret that Pete's amours will not permit his gracing the presence, so the well ordered and business like interior of his office is unattainable. Bugs suggests that his office is a good place for analyzing and dissecting difficult problems (the rest laugh) so the aggregation tramps southward. Falling up the curb of North Ascension a call for matches is made. One by one the gas jets flare forth in their radiant glory and mounting ever higher, all are safely gathered in Bug's office. After chairs are procured from across the Hall the meeting starts off with Bugs presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting are read and the reports of the football and basketball managers heard so that it looks as if the meeting would go off in a business like and snappy manner. But the careful observer cannot but notice an air of mystery and foreboding—the distinctive pucker to Lybarger's eyebrows indicate to those who know him that deep laid plans are forming in that majestic head. Bugs opens the plot when under unfinished business he calls for the election of the glee club manager. Tunks attempts to relieve the tension by saying that as a good voice and position on the club have been customary requisites to the manager, he suggests that Harter be unanimously elected. Bugs however with a shake of his head turns levity aside and says that the election of a manager is an important matter and requires careful deliberation. He calls for nominations and Kinder and Fultz are named. Someone calls for a ballot vote and Bugs after fumbling in his desk produces a pair of shears. A blue book, the sacred property of the college treasury is mercilessly cut to pieces and the vote taken. The result is three votes apiece. Some one suggests that the chairman cast the deciding vote, but since five votes are necessary to election this will do no good. A new vote is called for the shears applied, Harter and Tunks adjust their glasses, and the tellers

drone on the monotony of Kinder, Fultz, Kinder, Fultz, Kinder, Fultz. Fortunate that Pete is not present for he cannot spare enough time from broussing in the library to indulge in boresome political intrigues. Bugs however is in a cheerful mood and joins in the general laugh over the predicament. He says though that as it is clear nothing can be done in this way, he desires some one to suggest a way out. Sackett suggests the nomination of another man to break the deadlock. Hardy of calculus fame brightly says that the more candidates the less votes each will receive, but Harter who last year passed Algebra and Trig takes issue with him and nominates Emerine. Bugs calls for a second to the nomination, Tunks says it isn't necessary. A general discussion ensues in which some say it has been the custom to require a second, some say it hasn't some say it is necessary in Parliamentary Ruling (a subject unknown to all present) some say it isn't. A third vote is taken and results in a blow to Hitchy's tutoring, for it is still a tie, each candidate receiving two ballots. Ten minutes is then wasted in searching the out of date copy of the Assembly Constitution in possession of the committee for a ruling in regard to manager elections. The Secretary gives up the search and then the copy is passed among the members till Sackett at last finds a brief section which states that "five votes are necessary to elect a manager." Some one then suggests that to facilitate business in the future the Secretary learn the Constitution by heart so that no unnecessary time will be wasted. The committee then determines that next week they will drag Bentley—the absent member—away from studying Astronomy by force in the attempt to have enough votes. Secretary Young then moves to lay the matter aside for at least one week. This is amended two or three times until when Bugs states it he gets mixed up on whether the present candidates shall be eligible for renomination and puts it just wrong. Several cry "No" and it is finally straightened out so that it is unanimously carried. This leaves the matter just as it was when originally suggested a month ago.—The business is to start entirely over and new Nominations are to be made at the next meeting with the same candidates eligible. Meanwhile important matters in the Glee Club department slip by unattended to. A joint concert with Amherst and another pilgrimage to Geck which are being planned may fall through on account of lack of prompt attention. Yet the members of the Executive Committee have the air of a noble deed well done.

Manager Russell of the Basketball team then astonished the committee by asking for a budget of \$1.00. After much discussion on the state of the finances the budget was granted. The grateful reply of Manager Russell to the condescension of Dr. Wingert in offering to let Kenyon open the basketball season for O. S. U. on its own floor was unanimously approved.

Bugs then recognizes Farquhar as Tennis Manager who after making an elaborate report of receipts of \$2.67 and expenses of \$1.96 lays before the Committee a proposition from Dr. Hall who desires to give his tennis courts over to the College if they will fix them up and keep them in repair. This is greeted with jeers and cries of Ut., Mr. Dudley!, for the Committee does not appreciate Buck's philanthropic motives and thinks he is merely seeking revenge for the seize of the Criminology class. White however (he will probably graduate now after all) comes bravely to the Dr.'s rescue and in a pathetic appeal shows his purely unselfish motives in desiring to promote athletic sports at Kenyon and quotes the soul stirring motto "Are you ready, Kenyon!". Tears are seen in not a few eyes, and the committee atones for its lack of appreciation by voting its thanks to Dr. Hall without a dissenting voice. The Secretary is instructed to extend the thanks to the Doctor and it is generally predicted that Young will get a one in Economics. In regard to the business side of the proposition,—accepting or rejecting the offer,—the committee decides it is too late in the season to do anything and they let the matter rest. Bugs then makes the rash statement that "Gentlemen, we seem to be transacting a lot of business without accomplishing anything", but the committee assumes a dignified and haughty manner and is shocked at its business methods being criticized.

The football Manager is then recognized and says he has a bill for postage he wishes paid,—he

forgets whether it is seventeen or eighteen cents but hopes the committee will authorize him to pay it. Bugs says that it shall not be paid until the exact amount is known and this matter is postponed a week. A motion for adjournment is then made without warning and immediately carried. The members file out and give an "Executive Committee Rah!" which resounds over the campus, and go to their divisions and lord it over the rest of the fellows as being the only ones with whom the business of the College can be trusted.

FOOT BALL

(Continued from Page One)

The standing of the teams at present, based on games played with other Conference elevens only, is as follows:

Relative Standing of Ohio Teams

College	Won	Lost	Pct.
Heidelberg	0	3	.000
O. S. U.	3	0	1.000
Case	*2	0	1.000
Oberlin	*1	0	1.000
W. R. U.	1	0	1.000
Kenyon	2	1	.667
Denison	1	1	.500
Wooster	1	2	.333
Wesleyan	0	3	.000

*Case and Oberlin played tie game, 0 to 0.

Important Ohio Scores of Oct. 23

Case 0, Oberlin 0.
Reserve 3, Kenyon 0.
State 21, Wesleyan 6.
Wooster 29, Heidelberg 0.
Denison 0, Carnegie Tech. 0.

Harry Theobald ex '10, is again in the bond business in Cincinnati.

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