



6-1896

Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 12, No. 9, June 1896

G. W. Shellenberger
Ursinus College

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Recommended Citation

Shellenberger, G. W., "Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 12, No. 9, June 1896" (1896). *Ursinus College Bulletin, 1885-1902*. 103.

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XII.

JUNE, 1896.

Number 9.

Ursinus College Bulletin

EDITORIALS.

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JULY
INCLUSIVE, BY THE STUDENTS OF
URSINUS COLLEGE

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Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

* * *

Persons wishing to discontinue their subscriptions should send immediate notice of the fact.

Matter for publication, including literary articles, items of news in any way pertaining to URSINUS COLLEGE, and special communications as to current phases of its work and welfare, will be gladly received from all students, alumni and professors of the institution.

All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented or forwarded on or before the 15th of each month.

Rates for advertising sent on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Collegeville, Pa., as second-class matter, March 16, 1895.

PRINTED BY THOMPSON BROS., COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

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THE last number of the BULLETIN was edited by the young women of the college. No new departments were added, but several were considerably extended. The literary department was especially enlarged and filled with instructive and well written articles. The news of the college was given in full, while the locals were spicy. In all respects their venture has proved a marked success and reflects credit upon their work as students. They certainly deserve our hearty congratulations.

THE spirit displayed by the students on Memorial Day is a commendable one. It received the hearty approval of those called upon to make addresses. There is certainly no better way to show respect and reverence to the memory of those who fought first for the establishment and afterward for the preservation of this grand and glorious country of ours than to indulge in parading and speech making on the day set apart for the consecration of the nation's dead. Hitherto Memorial Day has passed almost unheeded. It is hoped that in the future similar and more elaborate exercises will be held.

THE first volume of "The Ruby" has made its appearance and is now ready for sale. The work is bound in the college colors and contains about one hundred and seventy pages. For a long time the publication of an annual was contemplated by different classes, but nothing definite resulted until this year. After

due consideration the present Junior class decided to try it. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly half the year had already passed, the efforts of the class have been rewarded with at least some degree of success. The publication, owing chiefly to lack of time and collected material, is not in all respects what the class desires to have, but the start at least has been made. Next year's annual will undoubtedly be much enlarged and improved, for already the incoming Juniors have elected their staff and begun work. The present undertaking is a good one for the college, and if it is to be made permanent the liberal support of the institution and its friends will be required.

* * *

THE new catalogue has also appeared and presents its usual neat and attractive appearance. While examining it we found that several important changes in the curriculum have been made and that

several new prizes are offered. Hereafter two more books of Virgil, two more orations of Cicero, and ten more experiments in elementary Physics will be required for admission. A few changes were also made in the department of English and German has been made a required study in two other courses in the Sophomore year. But the chief change is in introducing Physics as a dominant subject in the old Latin-Mathematical course, thus making it, as it is now designated, a Mathematical-Physical course. The new prizes consist of two scholarships, the one offered by the Hahnemann Medical College, and the other by the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, to the two students in the Chemical-Biological course having the highest averages in the final examinations, and of several gold prizes established in the School of Theology. It is also gratifying to note that the number of students shows considerable increase over that of last year.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

SO GEHTS.

CANTO III.

The Sabbath day, a day for quiet rest,
Of all the week the longed-for and the best,
Is for the farmer's sons a blessed boon ;
Is long in coming and it ends too soon
For all the plowers of the virgin sod,
Who for six days behind the culture plod
And ope the bosom of the mother earth.
This day to sacred gifts is giving birth,
And leads the erring to the path of right,
And helps the steadfast to more perfect light.
In early morn no welcome church bells chime
For rural home in deep resounding rhyme.
To sad neglect, to Satan's cunning snare
The farmer oft is given in heartless care.
So many homes removed from city vice
Sleep in the churchless dales, on mountains rise,

With whom no ringing church-bell pleads,
No heaven-pointing steeple guides or leads.
To such the day of God's appointed rest
Affords no peace for their own weary breast.

An aged sire or dame may oft desire
To sing their hymns of praises with the choir,
But gentle summer rain or falling snow
Affords excuse for these folks not to go.
As years advance in slow, majestic step,
The wish, which may in youth have ever slept,
Awakes more oft and prompts the hoary head
To go. But motives which the youth has led
To disobey the wish in early spring of life
Are motives still and stronger for the strife
To face the noble wish, (but yet so weak).
So young and old alike the Sabbath keep
So suit their humored ease and mean no ill,
And flow along as does the mountain rill
In its accustomed rippling careless way.

With some befriending farmer gather they

Upon the day when plows and horses rest,
 To talk of youthful pranks and laugh and jest
 With such hilarity as surely would
 Make bygone court fools smile and do them good.
 The young and old of every sex and class
 Together sit upon huge rocks and grass,
 Beneath the nearby spreading hickory trees
 Or in the fragrant orchard filled with bees ;
 Are not too careful of the words they use—
 For rustics frankly talk as others muse—
 And intersperse their stories with a word
 Which may be called a curse if elsewhere heard.
 Some talk of planting corn or raising rye,
 some of their neighbors' faults or who might die
 Before another Sabbath day would be ;
 Some wisely talk of gathering herb and tea,
 And others laugh about the recent dance
 While boys and girls exchange a knowing glance ;
 The ghost and witch and God and mammon too,
 Are all discussed by them, as if they knew
 The mysteries of every occult lore.

A jovial rustic group of ten or more
 In which is smiling Sara, quiet John,
 Enjoying well the candid jokes and fun.
 For he has told them of the Sproegel's ghost,
 When one old hoary head begins to boast
 Of midnight courage in his early days,
 Of how he had the spunk alone to face
 All spooking monsters.

"No sir, I allers stood,
 And allers faced the moosic come what would.
 I ain't a-skeered as soon as young chaps now,
 The old stuff is the best, you must allow,
 An' I am of that raal yellor stuff
 What's hard to skeer an' what is awful tough.
 I haven't seen a spook for many years—
 They are afraid of old men, it appears,
 An' take delight in skeering such as you."

"I'm certain, uncle, that last night you too
 Had run, had you heard all that we did hear.
 We didn't see, but Sproegel's ghost was near,
 We heard him," answers Sara with a smile.

"With all the noise, the spooks can't fool this
 chile.

I seed too many not to know their ways,
 I seed them black an' white, an' some ablaze
 With all the sulphur fire of burning hell."

"Oh, stop now !" John exclaims, "and don't you
 tell

Of all you met and saw of leering faces
 In gloomy woods and wild and dismal places.
 Such stories frighten children, frighten me ;
 The more I hear of ghosts, the more I see.
 'Tis almost dinner time, I must go home,
 All those who go along that way may come."

"We see the hint," they all at once exclaim,
 And all begin to tease about the game

These smiling two have learned from secret love,
 A thought suggested by a cooing dove.

A hint or not, the country maiden knows
 By trembling leaves which way the zephyr blows.
 The mortal who with beauty loves to talk,
 And arm in arm with Nature's self to walk,
 Delights to listen to the silent thought
 That sparkles in the dew so gently caught
 By myriad colored cups in every dale,
 Or on the autumn leaves that slowly sail
 O'er thousand ripples down the dancing brook
 Like fleets upon the deep.

A lover's look
 Lips to the loved one thoughts transcending words,
 As does the warbling song of happy birds.
 Unspoken may fore'er the wish remain,
 John's walking down the winding shaded lane,
 His glancing back, the secret wish reveals,
 The silken cord which love had made she feels
 Is drawing her to follow after him.
 She hears the jibes, but also on a limb,
 She sees a robin busy with her nest,
 While blackbirds laugh on every side, and jest.
 "You ran away and wouldn't wait for me."
 "Oh, well, that crowd," were all the words that he
 Could find to utter.

Lover like they walk
 Along the sylvan path. A soaring hawk
 Far, far above the highest treetop hovers,
 Unknown that he is watched by strolling lovers.
 In majesty on his aerial throne,
 He rests and gazes on the world at noon.
 In grandeur then he wings his airy way
 Beyond the distant hills of yesterday.
 Oh, had we wings, the wish comes to each one,
 We'd soar together to the beaming sun,
 And visit every twinkling distant star.

Reality is from the wish so far
 That mortals often in this sphere of time
 May only wish. The wish should be sublime
 And grand and lofty, for sincere desire
 Adds to the careless soul a blazing fire.

When trees refuse to shade the winding path,
 They walk again in blinding helio bath.
 A babbling brooklet with its pleasant voice,
 Where little fishes day by day rejoice,
 Invites, allures the lovers to its banks ;
 There sparrows flutter giving Nature thanks.
 A thousand white-fringed daisies slyly peep
 From violet covered banks whence froggies leap.

"Is this this the stream on which you'd like to
 row,

Of which you sweetly sang a day ago?"
 Asks John, surprised at all the words he said.
 The country maiden, turning not her head,
 With smile and modest blushes softly says,
 "It is the stream of life, of married days,

Of which my heart was singing."

"Oh," says he.
They look on Nature's work, but not to see,
In silence and in love.

Their hearts are filled
With sweet emotion, but the tongue is stilled.
They simply feel the thoughts come quick and go.
The thoughts they have, but still they do not know
The thoughts they have.

The usefulness of life
Is prosy work and earnest prosy strife.
For John to hear the word that she might speak
Could not waste fleeting time in vain to seek
The Muse to crystallize the thought for him
In frenzied words or in a charming hymn.
He has to use the home-spun words of life
To see if she consents to be his wife.

The question asked, the happy answer made,
They stroll along beneath the pleasant shade.
Still words are scarce, for thoughts are yet too
many—

Where words are plenty, thoughts are scarce, if any.
In fiction lovers talk in studied style;
In life they stroll and sit and think and smile.
The deeper that the charming silence is,
The fuller are their beating hearts with bliss,
with rapture and with burning love.

Before
He can depart from his betrothed, once more
Into each others eyes they look and smile.
"This afternoon I may drop in awhile."
"Oh, do," the maid replies, "and then we'll go
To Sunday-school down in the dale, you know."

WM. HARVEY ERB.

(To be continued.)

EGOTISM.

The characteristics of human nature, though numerous, group themselves into several classes, of which some are beneficial, some are detrimental, and some are neutral. Among those qualities which are detrimental to the soul there is one which exerts upon mankind an influence by no means to be despised. This characteristic is egotism. Egotism is a characteristic of the moral nature and exists, therefore, among the moral dispositions, but is not determined by temperament. It is one of the most common character-

istics of mankind but, fortunately, it varies greatly in its development in different persons.

The primary distinctive quality of egotism is its assumption of superiority. It first claims merits which are not often one's own, but which may be a part of an ideal self, and then it exalts those merits, whether real or imaginary, beyond their natural limit in the endeavor to make self appear to better advantage. There is no end to this assumption of merits, for it extends into various fields of literature, science, mechanics, et cetera, so that nothing in life is free from him who in slang phrase is called "the man who knows it all."

The exaltation of the *ego* or self is not necessarily intentional or malicious, since it is a common natural tendency. Indeed, on the other hand, actions of which the manifestations are the result of excessive self-love and a belief that self is a compendium of knowledge and ability, may be said to be almost unconscious, since they are done through habit rather than premeditation.

In egotism there is, of course, the unrestrained tendency to overrate self and one's powers, and consequently to underestimate others. A fertile imagination plays a strong part in this. Imagination opens to the mind new lines of departure which egotism at once enters and takes possession of and pursues a visionary course. The natural result is that self is unduly exalted and, as the continual telling of a falsehood induces the narrator to believe it to be the truth, so the continual exercise of the imagination in this way induces one to believe himself capable of all that he claims.

Egotism will not acknowledge defeat, for in so doing it would place others above

self and thus would cease to be egotism. Its usual claim when defeated is that there was this or that in the way which if it were only removed would insure success. According to its argument, defeat is not due to any lack in self, but to unforeseen circumstances which favor others. Therefore, egotism is ungraceful in defeat and too exultant in victory.

Egotism is a bore to human society, for who is not disgusted with that nature which prompts one to think only of self, talk of self, write of self, live for self, and in short, so thrust self upon humanity that everyone is tired of it. In addition to this, egotism causes annoyance by imputing to others faults which really are its own, and by delighting in the discomfort which it produces and in the supposed inferiority of others.

Egotism so warps the soul that it sees blemishes in others which really exist in self, and though compelled at times to see faults in self, yet it condones such errors. Egotism insists that a sin which is venial in self is mortal in others. It is this feeling which prompts mankind to say as the Pharisee, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are."

We are all more or less affected by this insidious enemy of our peace. If we wish to be happy in our lives we must cast out the evil while we can, and not allow it to gain so strong a hold upon us that we are no longer its masters, but its slaves. Egotism is a blighting influence of our lives and must be lived down. The best way is set forth in the words of the Master, in whose character egotism had no part. "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me."

JOSEPH P. ALDEN. '99.

A "NEW BOOK" TABLE.

A "new book" department would be an additional attraction to the library. By that I mean a table containing the lately written novels and poems. When the papers are full of the criticisms and comments on certain books it is then that they should be read.

It would be a literary education for some competent person to follow the announcements of books, secure criticisms and comments on the same and then procure the books. The books and criticisms should be placed together on a table provided for the purpose. These books should not be taken from the library for several weeks.

The library is weak in late poetry and fiction, even the late poet laureate of England not being represented.

Although the literature of to-day cannot be placed in the first rank, yet there is great satisfaction in being in touch with the writers and books of to-day. Do not be so absorbed in the literature of the past that you miss the present, for that will also soon become the literature of the past and you will always be in arrears. It is true that this period has not seen the advent of a Shakespeare, but Shakespeare was not to his generation what he is to ours, and we do not know how some of our writers will be looked upon a century from now. We have no Longfellow, Whittier or Hawthorne, but we have the pretty poems of an Eugene Field, the touching tales of a Bret Harte and the character sketches of Ian MacLaren's Drumtochty. And while we like to climb a mountain now and then we live in the valleys.

Let this "new book" table contain only the best of this period's production and

not only the books and their criticisms but also a biography of the author.

F. R. L.

MATHEMATICS AN INTERESTING STUDY.

To give interest to school work is a general tendency in modern education. Devices are employed to make subjects attractive. Rough paths are made smooth and crooked ways straight to hold the learner's attention and keep him in school, because pupils will not study that subject for which they have a dislike. They cannot turn with lively interest to a subject disinteresting in itself or made so by lack of skill on the part of the teacher. From a hate for books and teachers they drift into ignorance. Hence the general effort to give interest to school work.

The range of concrete studies not only extends throughout the early years of instruction but it also claims a goodly number of hours' attention even in the collegiate curriculum. To educate through the senses to lay hold of something tangible seems to have become a modern requisite in a subject before anyone can be induced to pursue its study.

It is consistent with this tendency, that a school, in order that it may be recognized as an institution worthy of its name, must stamp upon its work the trademark "modern" if that which is produced shall stand the test of use. Laboratories are opened. Delicate, expensive apparatus is placed upon the tables and in the cabinets. Believing that the student grasps and retains thought best when read in the language of experiment, an exclusively inductive method of teaching is pursued, and subjects in natural science

hitherto unknown or taught to but a limited extent find a prominent place on the schedule of studies. There is no royal road to learning. Study is work and the study of mathematics is hard work. Physical strength may come from play but mental discipline comes from study. From its very nature the study of mathematics is deductive and abstract, with abstractions of even a higher order than found in logic. Mathematics cannot be defined by the commonly accepted imperfect idea of the superposition of lines or of mechanical operations. Neither does the subject in its fullest sense mean the measurement of geometrical magnitudes, although it has this for its object, but it is a vast chain of reasonings scarcely followed by the intellect.

Though the subject is difficult and one in which we are eminently deficient yet the study of mathematics may be made as interesting and doubtless as easy as any subject in the curriculum. The equipment of a mathematical laboratory is a feasible project. What is done with abacus and bundles of toothpicks in teaching the child numbers may be done, in a similar manner, in leading a student to comprehend them or edifficult relations of quantity. It is just as easy to equip a mathematical laboratory as to equip a physical or chemical laboratory. It is just as easy to study mathematics experimentally as to study natural science experimentally. The subject bears such a wide relation to the affairs of life that "specimens" are not wanting. There are many things in the subject to inspire enthusiasm and to awaken spontaneous interest and lively research. The ingenious teacher will be able to devise many interesting experiments whereby long, difficult processes of the abstract may be

reduced to a single simple statement about things, thereby securing for this department of study, instead of angry, disheartened students, ready learners.

The history of mathematics furnishes sufficient interest to abundantly compensate for the tedious processes and intricate manipulations of formulae. It is the most ancient and perfect of sciences. It is the mother of science. To the ancients *mathema* conveyed a very imperfect idea of a few crude generalizations about number, but it formed the nucleus around which were grouped a class of kindred subjects whose development has been accomplished during the intervening centuries. It must be remembered that there were times in the history of the world when education was confined to fewer subjects than it is today; when mathematics was limited to a few isolated hypotheses; when there was no systematic classification of related operations grouped under separate titles having a distinct relation to the whole.

To-day the student is introduced to the subject from which the crudities have long been eliminated and which is permanently fixed in its fundamental principles. With this progress and gradual evolution of the subject of mathematics from its primitive chaos can be associated the history of individuals, countries and peoples. Arabia claims to have invented Arithmetic. In Egypt were the beginnings of astronomy and land-surveying. Greece and Arabia are rivals for earliest algebraic manuscripts. Leibnitz is a synonym for calculus. Napier and Cardan gave their names to logarithms and cubic equations and the aroma of Pythagoras's name clings to the solutions of the right triangle.

Mathematics loses much of its interest

because its history is merely made a part of the recitation. Isolated historical facts are by no means inviting. Symbols and formulae alone are prose reading. It is difficult to fix principles in the memory. But when principle and related historical fact are presented simultaneously, the work becomes easy and the result satisfies the students.

When we come to consider the scope of mathematics and the diversity of subjects to which mathematics is applied there attaches to it a wide interest. As an art it has for its object the indirect measurement of magnitudes; as a science, it proposes to determine magnitudes by each other according to the precise relations which exist between them. But magnitude is a property of all matter and the practical side of every department of human activity involves an inquiry into concrete conditions and varied applications of mathematics from the simplest numerical operations to the highest combination of transcendental analysis. Engineering is a great field of applied mathematics. It is easy to measure a right line on the plane surface of a table but it is quite a different matter to measure a right line across a river or the altitude of an inaccessible cliff. In art mathematics regulates the harmonic relations between the several parts of the picture. In mechanics, it treats of the action of forces on bodies and determines the exact quantitative relations of force and matter. It is the science of mathematics which enables man to set up a ladder against the heavens and read the stars and trace their orbits.

It is not intended to make a *sine qua non* plea for the mathematical element of our collegiate course. Other subjects must have their proportionate share of

time and attention. As an element of a complete education, however, mathematics is essential. It still holds its pristine merits as a disciplinary study. Its deductive processes lead from accepted truths to ultimate conclusions; from concrete axioms to abstract conceptions. They are the framework of proof in all exact sciences. Mathematics is a fertile field in which to invest one's talents.

W. M. RIFE, '98.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SERMON DELIVERED BY DR. MCCOOK AT THE THEOLOGICAL COMMENCEMENT.

A large audience was present and deeply appreciated the sermon of Dr. McCook. He was master of his subject and master of his audience, as he held their attention closely throughout the sermon. He selected for his text, Psalms 60:4.—"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." After a description of the ancient banners or metal standards in Israel and other nations, and their value for military purposes as contrasted with modern flags, the theme was announced as "Christ the Standard of Christianity."

He has been and ever must be displayed as the rallying point of all who love the truth of God, the religious salvation of sinners, and the holiness and happiness of the race. This proposition was tested first by the testimony of the Primitive Church. Those who rallied to the Christ-Banner were but a handful of lowly men and women. And what a strange device does their banner present—A Crucified One! Yet with such a banner and such a device, men were persuaded to give

their thoughts and at last their affections and allegiance to the Man of Nazareth.

The social insignificance and limited influence of the primitive Christians was illustrated by quotations from Pagan contemporaries. The hostile influences and agents arrayed against them were pointed out. Yet they increased so rapidly that in the first three centuries the catacombs, or burial places of the Christians, in Rome alone are estimated to have contained from seven to eight millions of graves.

The fierceness of their trials and firmness of their faith are factors by which we can measure the power of the conviction which made the early Christians irresistible even in their weakness. What must have been the force of the external evidence, the inward spiritual conviction which arrested, convinced and upheld such multitudes of men against such hostile influences.

Christianity is tested in the second place by the lives of typical disciples of Jesus Christ. Christ himself is the Standard of Christianity. Yet it is natural and within certain limits right to judge any religion by its believers. Our Master recognizes the test. "Ye shall know them by their fruits." But you would not test the quality of an apple orchard by one worm-eaten apple, nor even by a basketful of "windfalls," insect stung fruit, rattled down by a passing wind. By its fruit year in and year out, by the whole ingathering of the orchard at the end of the season the test of the trees is made.

So let it be with Christianity. The plea was made for fairness in judging the lives and life works of Christians, emphasis was laid on the word "typical." The succession of St. Judas has never failed, and has stretched an unbroken chain through all the ages of Christianity. But

shall we while we think of Judas forget the faithful eleven who consumed themselves with toils and sacrifices for the salvation of the race?

The Primitive Church has its Ananias and Sapphira, and the Church in all ages since has been tainted and burdened with like disciples. But shall we forget the Marys and Marthas, Joannas, Salomes and Magdalenes who have been wrought into images of beauty and helpfulness by the moulding hand of the Christ, because an avaricious and insincere Sapphira proved recreant to her faith?

A New York minister with a brain rendered infertile by overwork yields to the temptation of intellectual pride, and preaches as his own a sermon or part of a sermon written and published by another man. Straightway the great daily newspapers break forth into articles and editorials on "Clerical Plagiarism!" From Atlantic to Pacific rises and swells in journalistic chorus the echoes of reportorial "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart"—Clerical Plagiarism! As though it were a specific characteristic of American clergymen to steal their sermons!

Yet all this while thirty thousand faithful preachers of God's Word are giving their own best thoughts and fullest life to the honest, industrious, devoted, self-denying and most helpful service of humanity. "Oh! but you didn't mean to incriminate the whole clergy of America!" you say. Very well, then, do not use generic terms when you mean an individual! One swallow does not make a summer, one plagiarizing parson does not demonstrate "Clerical Plagiarism!"

In the same connection Dr. McCook urged that the test of Christianity should not be made from those who are still callow disciples in the school of Christ,

with their whole religious nature in embryo. Christianity within the soul is progressive. Let religion be judged by the ripe fruit of Christian character, not by its adolescence; just as you would judge a peach by the luscious flavor of September instead of the acrid fruit of June.

We do not judge the artist's genius and skill by the mere outlines of his first study, by his undeveloped work. His finished work alone can show us what he is. Shall it be otherwise with Him whose master hand is laying upon the canvas of man's character the forms of Christian life? What has Christ done in the matured life of His saints? What has divine grace wrought upon the souls that have yielded thereto? What is and what is to be the outcome of Christianity in the individual and in the race? Thus let us test the claims of Christ to be the Banner for the rallying of the faithful among all nations.

In the third place Christianity is to be tested by Christ's own Gospel, not simply by the traditions of theology and the tendencies of the times. It would not be a difficult task to find in the theology of Christian Communion, the complete consensus of the fundamental doctrines of our Holy Religion. The Presbyterian Hodge and Barnes, Shedd and Smith; the Methodist Wesley and Watson; Bunyan and Judson of the Baptists; Cranmer and Latimer of the Anglicans; McIlvaine, Stevens and Brooks of the Episopalian; Luther and Melancthon of the Evangelical Church of Germany; Zwingli, Ursinus and William of Orange from the Reformed Church; Calvin and Admiral Coligny of the French Huguenots; Knox and Regent Murray of the Scotch Kirk; Pascal and Fenelon, Augustine and Anselm of the Roman Catholic Communion; and

Chrysostom and Origen of the Apostolic Church,—over all these, and on all these our bridge would reach to the great butress in the further vista Saint Paul, the Doctor of the Gentiles, and thence to Christ himself on the shore beyond. Thus might we build our bridge of golden truth, and all of every communion, with loving heart and united spirit could march hand in hand across it, amid the plaudits of the true church catholic in the ages past, amid the shouts of the redeemed, triumphant in the heavens above.

The bonds of union among all these Catholic Christians are simply the principles of the Christian religion, the incontrovertible doctrines of the Christ; the unquestioned truths which remain as a solid residuum, when all the points of difference among the various churches of Christendom have been sifted out and set aside. The supreme test of Christianity is Christ's own teaching in His Holy Word.

In the fourth place, the Christian religion is not to be tested by External Evidence alone, but by the Voice of the Holy Spirit of Christ within the soul. Pascal wearied with the investigation of the external evidence of our religion. To his mind they made Christianity in the highest degree probable. They showed Christ to be the banner of the Divine Truth, but they failed in one important particular. They did not exhibit Him to the soul of this eminent philosopher as the "One Altogether Lovely." They did not, and

could not constrain him to fall at the feet of the Master and say "My Beloved!" He fell back on his own personal experiences of what Jesus Christ had done for him, in him and through him. There is no one who may not have a like testimony. "Taste and see that the Lord is good." "I believed, therefore have I spoken."

Christianity is the most scientific of all religions, because it is an experimental religion. It is based upon experience, nay a continued series of experience.

In the last place, the general truth was emphasized and illustrated that the Supreme and Final Test of Christianity is Christ himself. God marked the dawn of creation by the command, "Let there be light!" And light there was for four long aeons. Not until the fourth creative day did He make the sun. So in the spiritual realm. Light shines from many minds. Light has been and shall be of mere earthly origin, and we will not call it darkness because it shines not from our horizon and in our sky. But there is only one Sun of the soul! We hear and will ponder and recognize all truth from whatever source. But if one is to know the supreme truth he must study Christ Himself. He is the Banner of Divine Truth; he is the Banner of God to be displayed because of the truth. "Back to Christ!" Yes, that is a good banner cry. But better still perhaps is *Forward to Christ! Upward to Christ!*

COLLEGE NEWS.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The society held its annual open meeting on Thursday evening, May 21. The

programme rendered was interesting and instructive, and the performers acquitted themselves creditably. The following is the programme as presented:

MARCH,
 DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES,
 VOCAL SOLO,
 ESSAY: "Ambition"
 DECLAMATION: "Scott and the Veteran"
 INSTRUMENTAL DUET,
 ESSAY: "The X-Rays"
 DECLAMATION, "The Schoolmaster's Guests"
 VOCAL DUET,
 ESSAY: "Unfading Laurels"
 DECLAMATION: "Green Mountain Justice"
 INSTRUMENTAL SOLO,
 ORATION: "The Development of Our Mother
 Tongue"
 VOCAL SOLO,
 SCHAFF GAZETTE,
 VOCAL SOLO,

MISS HUNSICKER.
 CHAPLAIN, FOGELMAN, '98.
 MISS REIFFSNYDER.
 J. M. WHITTOCK, '99.
 FRANK H. HOBSON, A.
 REV. AND MRS. E. C. HIBSHMAN.
 A. F. KRAUSE, '99.
 C. B. HEINLY, A.
 MISSES REIFFSNYDER AND KEELEY.
 W. B. JOHNSON, '98.
 S. I. CADWALLADER, '99.
 MISS PAIST.
 STANLEY CASSELBERRY, '98.
 MRS. E. C. HIBSHMAN.
 G. F. LONGACRE, '96, EDITOR.
 MISS KEELEY.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the office of Historian was adopted at a recent meeting.

During the past month the following annual officers were elected: Member of the Library Committee, G. L. Omwake, '98; Curator, W. M. Rife, '98; Attorney, L. A. Williamson; Directors, C. G. Petri, A., and M. N. Wehler, '97; Historian, A. R. Kepler, '99.

On the evening of May 15, the society discussed the question, *Resolved*, That an increase in our coast and naval defenses is warranted. The disputants on the affirmative were Williamson, Petri,

Kerschner and Rife; those on the negative were Shenk, Knoll, Waltman and Omwake. The decision of the judges was given in favor of the affirmative. A spirited general debate followed. The house sustained the decision of the judges.

The tendency of the society for some months has been toward the discussion of questions that should interest every American citizen. This is commendable, inasmuch as it awakens in the minds of the members a desire to inquire into the doings of our political and educational institutions. These discussions have proved more far-reaching in their results than would be supposed by the casual observer. Members of the society who heretofore have read little current literature are now studying with earnestness and zeal questions of great moment to the American people.

Y. M. C. A.

The summer conferences are now occupying the minds of the Y. M. C. A. men. Three of these conferences have been initiated by the Intercollegiate Movement of Christian college students. Chief among them is that at Northfield, Mass. The other two are at Lake Geneva, Wis., and Knoxville, Tenn.

"Northfield" is a familiar and popular word among the students of the East. For the eleventh successive season Mr. D. L. Moody has invited them to meet near his home in the beautiful Connecticut valley for nine days of conference, Bible study and recreation, and indications point to the usual representation of between four and five hundred students from the colleges and universities of the United

States and Canada. Ursinus will be represented at Northfield for the first time this year. Quite a great deal of interest is taken by our association, and indications at present point to the election of at least five delegates. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Charles T. Studd, B. A., Cambridge University, '83; President Francis L. Patton, Princeton University; President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College; Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, Philadelphia; Mr. Robert E. Speer, New York City, and a number of others. Mr. Moody will preside at the platform meetings and will speak from time to time.

A revised constitution has been adopted by the Ursinus association and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Kerstetter, '98; Vice-President, P. M. Orr, '98; Recording Secretary, E. T. Rhodes, '99; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Stone, 1900; Treasurer, D. E. Hottenstein, 1900; Musical Director, W. E. Garrett, '99.

The Students' Hand-Book published by the association has just made its appearance and is a very creditable publication. It contains much valuable information, especially for new students, and will doubtless prove very helpful in the work of the association during the coming year.

RECEPTION.

The last reception of the Faculty to the students was given on Tuesday evening, May 19, in Olevian Hall. The attendance was not as large as usual, but a delightful evening was spent by those present. The following programme was admirably rendered:

PROGRAMME.

- VOCAL TRIO WITH CLARINET OBLIGATO AND PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT: "The Mariners"
MISS FRANKLYN, MR. AND MRS. RAUCH AND MESSRS. ROYER.
- RECITATION: "Bill Bowker's Courtship"
MISS JESSIE ROYER.
- DUET: "The Sinking Ship"
REV. O. H. E. RAUCH AND MR. RALPH ROYER.
- CLARINET SOLO: "Scene und Arie aus der oper"
Luisa Di Montfort.
MR. CARL ROYER.
- BASS SOLO: "The Clock of the Universe"
MR. RALPH ROYER.
- BARITONE SOLO, WITH FLUTE OBLIGATO: "Oh that We Two were Maying."
MESSRS. ROYER.
- RECITATION: "The Christmas Baby"
MISS ROYER.
- FLUTE AND CLARINET DUET, *Italian Melody.*
MESSRS. ROYER.
- QUARTETTE: "Dancing O'er the Waves"
MR. AND MRS. RAUCH, MISS ROYER
AND MR. RALPH ROYER.

OLEVIAN CLUB.

The Olevian Club gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening, May 14, at Olevian Hall. The following programme was rendered: Piano Solo, Miss Werner; Bass Solo, Stanley Casselberry; Recitation, Miss Mensch; Vocal Solo, Miss Werner. The entertainment closed with a shadow play, under the instruction of Miss Dean, in which the following took part: Miss Bowman, and Messrs. Lerch, Petri and Krause. The scenery was beautiful and was designed by the ladies of the club.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

On Monday, May 25, the Democrats of the college met and effected an organization by electing the following officers: President, M. N. Wehler, '97; Vice-President, H. S. Shelly, '97; Secretary, G. L.

Omwake, '98; Treasurer, W. M. Rife, '98; Marshall, A. F. Krause, '99.

Resolutions were adopted declaring against any change in the present tariff laws other than for providing sufficient revenue, emulating the money plank in the State Platform, and endorsing the Hon. Robert E. Pattison for President.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.

For some time past those students interested in the success of Republican principles were considering the advisability of organizing a club. On Tuesday, May 26, a large number met in the Y. M. C. A. room and effected a temporary organization by electing H. H. Shenk, '99, as Chairman and J. K. McKee, '98, as Secretary. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, G. W. Zimmerman, '96; Vice-President, J. P. Spatz, '97; Secretary, J. S. Heiges, '98; Treasurer, C. A. Butz, '99; Marshal, S. I. Cadwallader, '99.

Mr. Zimmerman on taking the chair made a short address which was heartily received. Messrs. Shenk, Whittock and Buchanan were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of the 26th Annual Commencement will be as follows:

Sunday, June 14.

8 P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon by President Henry T. Spangler, D. D. Music by Trinity Church Choir.

Monday, June 15.

8 P. M. Junior Oratorical Contest. Awarding of the Hobson and Meminger Medals. Music by the Norristown Orchestra, Mr. Walter Geller, Leader.

Tuesday, June 16.

10 A. M. Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors in the President's Rooms.

2 P. M. Field Athletics, on the Athletic Field, under the direction of Physical Instructor George Albert Most.

8 P. M. Address before the Literary Societies, by the Honorable James M. Beck, United States Attorney, Philadelphia.

Music by members of the Musical Department of the college, A. E. Messinger, Director.

Wednesday, June 17.

10 A. M. Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, in the College Chapel.

2 P. M. Senior Class Day Exercises, in the College Auditorium.

4 P. M. Alumni Dinner at Prospect Terrace.

8 P. M. Alumni Oration, in the College Auditorium, "The Moral Power of National Righteousness," by the Rev. Charles E. Wehler, A. M., Manheim, Pa.

9 P. M. Re-union of the Literary Societies, in the Society Halls.

Art Exhibit in Studio, third floor, Bomberger Memorial Hall, open Wednesday and Thursday, except during time of public exercises.

Thursday, June 18.

9.30 A. M. Music by Klingler's Orchestra, Allentown, Pa.

10 A. M. Commencement. Orations by three members of the graduating class. Conferring of degrees.

Commencement Oration, by the Hon. William N. Ashman, LL. D., of Philadelphia.

2 P. M. Concert, by the Allentown Band.

3 P. M. Athletic contests. Baseball Game between the College nine and an Alumni team. Tennis Tournament.

8 P. M. President's Reception, at the President's House.

COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE.

Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger, *Chairman*

Prof. M. Peters, *Secretary*

Rev. J. H. Hendricks

Augustus W. Bomberger, Esq.

Whorten A. Kline

The Committee Room is in the Library. The Alumni and all visitors are requested to call there and enter their names and addresses in the Register.

Card Orders for excursion tickets on the Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads may be obtained by writing to the Commencement Committee. On the Perkiomen and Stony Creek Railroads, Excursion tickets will be sold without orders. These tickets will be good from Friday, June 12, to Saturday, June 20.

For the convenience of visitors a special train will leave Collegetown on the evening of Commencement Day at 6 o'clock, connecting at Perkiomen Junction for Reading and Philadelphia and way points.

LOCALS.

Examinations.

Refresh your memories.

This is a busy season of the college year.

A. D. P. Frantz has been elected pas-

tor of the Numidia charge, Columbia county.

The Seniors have made up their conditions.

The Juniors are burnishing their oratorical machinery.

Prof. Peters preached at the Kutztown State Normal School on June 7.

The inhabitants of East College think cleanliness is the greatest virtue.

Classify carefully your temporary sources of authenticated information.

J. Hunter Watts, S. T., '97, will fill Rev. S. H. Seem's pulpit during August.

Prof. Kline preached in the First Reformed church, Philadelphia, on May 31.

On Decoration Day some of the students visited the historic hills of Valley Forge.

J. D. Hicks, S. T., '97, is supplying Dr. Good's pulpit during his absence in Europe.

H. F. Witzel was unanimously elected pastor of the St. John's Reformed church, Hazelton, Pa.

Casselberry can visit Olevian Hall only in the day time. Vinnie says that is better than not at all.

A reporter's bureau has been organized at the college. "Stubby" is president and the only member.

Misses Keeley, Reiffnyder and Cleaver of Philadelphia, were the guests of A. F. Krause a few weeks ago.

On May 17, J. B. Appenzeller and Arch Brown of Philadelphia visited the former's son, Edgar, at Ursinus.

Clarence Clapp has been appointed by the Board of Missions to take charge of

the Reformed church recently organized at Thomasville, N. C.

Rhodes is sure that a great migration from the third floor of East College would be an acceptable move. Kugler seconds the motion.

Not long ago Butz, '99, introduced himself into the society of a neighboring village. Do not despair, young man, you may yet succeed.

President H. T. Spangler, D. D., and Dr. Sechler of the Theological Faculty were delegates to the General Synod held in Dayton Ohio.

The Rev. W. J. Hinke was ordained as pastor of Trinity Reformed church of Allentown and has taken up his residence for the summer in that city.

William Toennes, S. T., '97, is supplying the Reformed Church at Ridgway, Elk county, during the pastor's absence in Europe.

Rife and Heiges have purchased the faithful animal, Maggie. They will let

her enjoy a good rest during the summer so that she may be in good condition next fall.

On Decoration Day the student body paraded through the village. The national tunes were played by the college band under the leadership of Stick, '99. Many of the citizens responded in patriotic speeches.

Whenever there is any noise,
The Prof. does not explore,
Because he knows the noisy boys
Are on the second floor.

The first of these is Stubblebine,
Both angular and tall,
Who played upon the college-nine
Until he muffed the ball.

Suspect the next you never would,
'Tis Wehler round and hearty,
Who thinks there's naught on earth so good
As the Democratic party.

With Wehler rooms a baseball man
Who's neither tall nor stout;
And though he does the best he can,
The pitchers strike him out.

Across the hall's an Irish lad,
Well versed in classic lore,
Who uses words both good and bad
When water strikes the door.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Rev. C. H. Slinghoff, '90, the popular pastor of the McConnellstown charge, was a delegate to the general Synod, an honor seldom conferred upon so young a man.

Ira L. Bryner, '92, Professor of Latin and Greek in the Shippensburg Normal School, has been elected County Superintendent of Cumberland county. We congratulate Prof. Bryner.

G. H. Meixell, '90, Professor of the English language in Midland College, Kansas, has written a biography of the Hon. John J. Ingalls. We congratulate Prof. Meix-

ell for having such a prominent man as Mr. Ingalls among his many admirers.

Rev. C. E. Wehler, '87, has been kept busy attending to his pastoral duties and other engagements. Mr. Wehler delivered the dedication oration of a high school building near his home. He also delivered the address to the graduates of the high school. Brother Wehler is also the alumni orator this year.

We hope to see as many of the alumni at college as possible during Commencement week. If there is anything that any

of the Alumni would like to have noted in the BULLETIN it will be gratefully received by any member of the staff.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, May 12, at the home of the bride at McConnellstown, Pa., Rev. James M. S. Isenberg, recently graduated from the School of Theology, and Miss Mary E. Heffner were united in

the bonds of holy matrimony. The officiating clergyman was Rev. H. E. Jones, of Collegeville, assisted by Rev. C. H. Slinghoff, of McConnellstown. The bride is an estimable and highly cultured young lady. She was an energetic and earnest worker in the Reformed Church and Sunday-school at McConnellstown, having been organist and teacher in the school for a number of years. The BULLETIN congratulates.

ATHLETICS.

On Monday, May 11, the baseball team started on its trip to the central part of the State. The first game played was on Tuesday with Mercersburg College. The score was given in the last number.

On the following Wednesday, our boys crossed bats for a second time this season, with the strong Dickinson team. The game was called at 3 o'clock with Dickinson at the bat. Before the side was retired three runs were scored. Ursinus came to bat with a determination of making some runs. Four men crossed home plate before the bats were laid down. Having gained the lead, it was retained until the seventh inning when Dickinson took the lead. In the ninth the score was tied. Ursinus was now playing an up-hill game. It was finished by Dickinson bringing in five runs in the tenth through errors. The game throughout was interesting. The feature of the game was the batting done by both teams.

DICKINSON.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shearer, c. f.,	2	2	3	0	0
Gilroy, 2b.,	4	2	3	3	0
West, r. f.,	3	2	0	0	1
Owens, c.,	4	3	11	4	1
McNeal, ss.,	4	3	1	3	0
Kramer, 3b.,	2	2	3	1	1

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Thomas, l. f.,	1	2	2	0	0
Bowman, 1b.,	0	2	6	0	2
Williams, p.,	1	0	1	0	0
Totals,	21	18	30	11	5

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Henson, ss.,	4	3	2	4	0
Cadwallader, 2b.,	3	3	1	2	1
Trook, 1b.,	2	1	11	0	0
Rahn, c.,	2	3	11	2	1
Zimmerman, 3b.,	1	1	1	2	2
Kugler, l. f.,	1	1	0	0	1
Spatz, c. f.,	0	0	2	0	1
Ehler, r. f.,	1	2	2	0	1
Laros, p.,	2	1	0	0	0
Totals,	16	15	30	10	7

Two base hits: Trook, Rahn 2, Gilroy, Owens, McNeal, Thomas. Three base hits: Cadwallader, Rahn, Kugler, Owens. Struck out by Laros, 10; by Williams and Rian, 8. Bases on balls off Rian, 1; off Williams, 5; off Laros, 1. Passed balls: Owens, Rahn.

The last game of the trip was played with Gettysburg. Ursinus was badly defeated. As this was the third game in three successive days, many of our players were in poor condition. Laros especially felt the effect of two days' pitching and could not do himself justice. The score:

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Henson, ss.,	0	0	1	2	3
Cadwallader, 2b.,	0	0	1	1	8
Trook, 1b.,	0	1	5	0	0
Rahn, c.,	0	0	16	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.,	0	0	1	2	4
Kugler, l. f.,	0	0	2	0	2

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Spatz, c. f.,	0	0	1	0	0
Ehler, r. f.,	0	1	0	0	0
Laros, p.,	0	0	0	2	0
Ensminger, p.,	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	0	2	27	7	17

GETTYSBURG.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
White, 3b.,	3	2	2	2	0
Sheely, 1b.,	3	0	7	0	0
Leisenring, 2b.,	3	3	1	3	0
Tate, c.,	4	2	14	1	0
Burns, p.,	3	1	1	0	0
Abel, ss.,	1	1	0	1	0
Hutton, r. f.,	2	1	1	0	0
Hartzell, l. f.,	1	0	1	0	0
Herman, c. f.,	1	0	0	0	0
Totals,	21	10	27	7	0

Three base hit : Leisenring. Struck out by Laros, 9 ; by Ensminger, 5 ; by Burns, 12. Bases on balls off Laros, 3 ; off Ensminger, 1 ; off Burns, 4.

On May 16, Ursinus defeated Hill School for the second time this season. Both teams played a good game. Ensminger pitched a fine game and deserves much credit. The treatment which the boys received while at the school cannot be spoken of too highly. The score :

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Henson, ss.,	2	2	1	3	1
Cadwallader, 2b.,	3	1	1	5	0
Trook, 1b. and 3b.,	3	3	8	0	0
Rahn, c.,	2	2	6	2	0
Kugler, l. f.,	1	0	1	0	0
Heiges, 1b.,	1	2	5	0	1
Zimmerman, 3b.,	0	0	2	1	0
Ehler, r. f.,	1	1	1	0	2
Spatz, c. f.,	1	0	1	0	0
Ensminger, p.,	1	1	0	1	0
Totals,	15	12	27	12	4

HILL SCHOOL.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Porshall, c. f.,	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, 1b.,	0	1	8	0	1
Aiken, c.,	2	2	7	1	0
B. Hunsberger, 3b.,	2	0	3	2	1
Alexander, r. f.,	0	0	0	1	1
French, l. f. and p.,	1	2	0	2	1
M. Hunsberger, p., l. f.,	2	2	1	1	1
Woodward, 2b.,	1	0	3	3	1
Ball, ss.,	1	0	1	0	2
Totals,	10	7	24	11	8

Two base hit : Trook. Three base hit : Rahn. Struck out by Hunsberger and French, 6 ; by Ensminger, 7. Bases on balls off French and Hunsberger, 8 ; off Ensminger, 6. Passed balls : Aiken, 1.

Ursinus won easily from Rutgers on the home grounds on May 23. Laros pitched a fine game, striking out fourteen men. Rutgers was saved from a shut out by errors in the last inning. The score :

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cadwallader, 2b.,	4	0	2	1	0
Spatz, c. f.,	1	1	1	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.,	2	1	2	1	2
Rahn, ss.,	1	3	2	3	1
Kugler, l. f.,	1	0	1	0	0
Heiges, 1b.,	2	1	5	2	1
Ehler, c.,	1	1	14	2	1
Spangler, r. f.,	1	0	0	0	1
Laros, p.,	3	1	0	4	1
Totals,	16	8	27	13	7

RUTGERS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Parrott, c.,	0	0	4	1	0
Scudder, p. and 2b.,	0	0	4	2	1
Cox, 2b. and p.,	0	0	4	2	0
Mason, 3b.,	1	0	1	2	2
Walser, l. f.,	1	0	1	1	1
Stickland, ss.,	1	0	2	3	1
Corbin, c. f.,	0	2	0	0	0
Guthrie, 1b.,	0	0	8	1	0
Decker, r. f.,	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	3	2	24	13	5

Struck out by Laros, 14 ; by Scudder, 3 ; by Cox, 1. Bases on balls off Scudder, 8 ; off Cox, 3 ; off Laros, 4. Passed balls : Parrott, 3 ; Ehler, 2. Time of game, 2 hours. Umpire, Krause.

On May 25, a large crowd assembled at East Greenville to witness the game between Ursinus and East Greenville. The defeat was due to our team's inability to solve McCafferty's curves. The score :

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Henson, ss.,	0	1	0	4	1
Cadwallader, 2b.,	0	0	3	4	2
Rahn, 1b.,	0	1	10	0	0
Kugler, l. f.,	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.,	0	1	2	1	2
Ehler, c.,	0	0	8	3	2
Heiges, r. f.,	0	0	1	0	0
Spatz, c. f.,	0	0	1	0	1
Ensminger, p.,	0	0	0	1	0
Laros, p.,	0	0	0	1	0
Totals,	0	3	27	14	8

EAST GREENVILLE.

Schuler, c.,	3	1	10	0	0
Lachman, ss.,	0	1	1	3	1
Christman, 1b.,	1	0	7	0	0
Fluck, 2b.,	1	1	4	5	1
McCafferty, p.,	1	1	0	2	0
Hallman, 3b.,	1	2	4	0	0
Krause, c. f.,	2	1	0	0	0
Smith, r. f.,	0	1	0	0	0
Conway, l. f.,	2	2	0	0	0
Totals,	11	11	27	10	2

Struck out by McCafferty, 10; by Ensminger, 4; by Laros, 2. Bases on balls off McCafferty, 1.

The Temple College team was easily defeated on the home grounds on May 28. The chief cause of their defeat was the lack of team work. Borsert pitched a good game but was handicapped by poor support. The score:

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Henson, ss.,	4	0	0	2	0
Cadwallader, 2b.,	2	2	3	1	3
Rahn, 1b.,	4	2	11	1	0
Kugler, l. f.,	5	4	1	0	1
Zimmerman, 3b.,	2	1	1	1	1
Ehler, c.,	2	1	10	2	1
Laros, p.,	0	0	0	1	0
Spatz, c. f.,	1	0	1	0	1
Heiges, r. f.,	3	0	0	0	0
Totals,	23	10	27	8	7

TEMPLE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Seeler, ss.,	1	0	0	2	2
Redheffer, c. f.,	2	2	3	1	0
Williams, l. f.,	1	0	2	0	1
Frantz, c.,	1	0	11	0	3
Paul, 3b.,	1	2	2	1	4
Handy, 2b.,	1	0	0	2	1
Borsert, p.,	0	0	0	0	1
Marteller, 1b.,	1	1	6	0	1
Feeleg, r. f.,	1	0	0	0	3
Totals,	9	5	24	6	16

On Decoration Day, Ursinus met West Chester Normal at West Chester. The team was greatly weakened by the absence of four of the regular players, only three men playing in their regular positions. Ursinus, however, played good ball, keeping well in the lead to the ninth inning notwithstanding the partiality of the umpire. In this inning West Chester scored four runs through errors and the very unsatisfactory umpiring. Laros pitched a fine game, having his opponents at his mercy. Rahn,

who has been doing good work with the bat this season, made a home run. The score:

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cadwallader, 2b.,	0	1	2	3	2
Zimmerman, 3b.,	2	1	2	2	1
Rahn, c.,	1	2	10	4	0
Heiges, 1b.,	1	2	10	1	1
Williams, r. f.,	1	1	0	0	2
Reagle, ss.,	1	0	1	2	4
Ensminger, l. f.,	0	1	0	0	0
Krause, c. f.,	1	0	2	0	0
Laros, p.,	1	0	0	3	0
Totals,	8	8	27	11	10

WEST CHESTER.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gallagher, ss.,	2	1	3	5	2
Kuntz, l. f.,	1	0	1	0	0
Hartman, 1b.,	2	0	8	0	1
C. Garrett, 2b.,	1	1	3	2	1
Farrel, p.,	1	0	2	2	0
Welch, c.,	1	1	9	0	0
G. Garrett, 3b.,	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, c. f.,	0	0	0	0	0
Ward, r. f.,	1	2	1	0	0
Totals,	9	5	27	9	4

Two base hits: Rahn, Gallagher. Three base hits: Cadwallader, Ward. Home run: Rahn. Struck out by Laros, 10; by Farrel, 8. Double play: Cadwallader to Heiges.

An impression seems to prevail that the team is weaker this year than it has been for several years. This impression is due to some misrepresentations circulated through the daily papers. We are certain that the author of these reports did not view the situation in the proper light. Before going any further we would say that such reports are detrimental to the interests of athletics and of the institution, for they make it difficult for the managers to arrange games with suitable teams.

We acknowledge that in some respects the team is weak but not weaker than in former years. This is proved by the result of games played with teams never met before. This year games were played with some of the strongest of college teams, with colleges having from one hundred and fifty to four hundred students from which to draw. Looking at it in this light Ursinus need not feel ashamed of her record thus far.