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Hiram Herr Shenk
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XV.

APRIL 1, 1899.

Number 13.

Ursinus College Bulletin

EDITORIALS.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JULY BY THE STUDENTS OF URSINUS COLLEGE.

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- C. A. BUTZ, '99, College News.
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- W. T. BUCHANAN, '99, } Locals.
- C. B. HEINLY, 1900, }
- R. A. RINKER, 1900, Athletics.
- J. E. STONE, 1900, College World.
- C. A. WALTMAN, '99, Alumni.

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E. F. BICKEL, 1900.

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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.

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THE College catalogue of 1898-99 shows a slight increase in attendance over that of last year in the School of Theology and a slight decrease in the College and the Academy, making a net decrease of eleven in all departments. This will be disappointing to those who measure the standards and the success of an institution by the number of students in attendance. It is not disappointing, however, to those who believe that standards can be raised by building up and strengthening from within. The standard that has been set by the President, Board of Directors and the Faculty is high—so high that many have despaired of reaching it, and are questioning the feasibility of sacrificing numbers for standard. As to the ultimate success of the policy adopted there can be no doubt.

The falling off in attendance in the College is found only in the Freshman Class, which is now the smallest class in College. This falling off is easily explained by the increased standard for admission to College, and as soon as the candidates for admission know that they must adapt themselves to present conditions, there will be fewer disappointments, better preparation, and a larger Freshman class.

THE announcement of the election of Professor Edmund Morris Hyde, Ph. D., L. H. D., of Lehigh University, as Dean of the College and Professor of Latin is very favorably received by the friends of the College. Educated at Trinity Col-

lege, Yale University and the University of Leipsic, Professor Hyde will bring to the work of his department a scholarship and a breadth of view altogether in keeping with the growing needs of the institution.

His successful experience in teaching and as a master of discipline and administrative work generally eminently fit him for the position of Dean made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Weinberger.

While Professor of Latin at this institution ten years ago, to which position he had been elected immediately upon his return from Leipsic University, he proved himself an indefatigable worker, and won the esteem of his co-laborers in the Faculty by the zeal and earnestness with which he discharged all his duties. During the last ten years Dr. Hyde has been a frequent visitor at Ursinus and has maintained a lively interest in her welfare. His election will do much to strengthen the Faculty, and the Board of Directors are to be congratulated upon having secured his services.

The BULLETIN wishes Dr. Hyde a long, successful and pleasant future at Ursinus.

* * *

WITH the election of Dr. Hyde which followed the resignation of Dr. Weinberger as Dean of the College, the attention to administrative details falls upon the shoulders of a younger man, and it is right that they should. Dr. Weinberger has been connected with the College since its organization, and in fact had been connected with its predecessor, Freeland Seminary. He has been Dean of the College since the creation of that office in 1892, and it is evident that a man of his years should be relieved of the arduous details of administrative work. A more thorough attention to details, greater promptness in the execution of work, and a more painstaking and conscientious devotion to duty than that which characterized the administration of Dr. Weinberger would be difficult to find. We are glad to note that he has decided to retain his position as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

A CUBAN EPISODE, DURING THE TEN YEARS' WAR (1868-78).

(Continued from last issue.)

BY EDWARD E. KELLEY, '01.

"Nor dare to lay a hand on Antonio. He is not guilty of treason."

"But I must fulfill my orders, Senor Martinez."

"Ay! fulfill them, but not in my house. A nice charge it would be to lay at the house of Martinez, to say that it permitted the arrest of a friendly guest, and that guest its bosom friend."

"Ay! in turn, 'tis well for you thus to prattle about friendship; but duty is higher than friendship. Stand aside; I will arrest him."

"At your peril!"

"Nay, but, Senor Martinez, listen to reason. You are a captain in Spain's

service, and still refuse to uphold its laws and decrees. If I can not arrest him peaceably, I will order my men to seize him by force.

"If you dare!"

"Men, arrest that man."

As quick as a flash, Don Juan seized his revolver. "The first man that touches Antonio, dies!" he cried.

"Listen, Juan;" Antonio spoke for the first time. "The man does but fulfill his duty; be not rash. I would not for the world endanger your relations with the Captain-General. Were I not in your house, I would not suffer arrest; I could there answer for myself to Valmaseda. But here, in your house, who is to answer and take the responsibility of armed resistance? Furthermore——"

"Nothing further, Antonio; desist, I pray you. Return, Calleja, to Valmaseda. He knows and favors me well, as you well know. Tell him I take all responsibility in this affair. Nay, my good fellow, further protest is needless. I know you did but try to fulfill your duty; I will tell the Captain-General so, and I will answer for the charge of treason against Antonio."

Somewhat reassured by these words, and not caring to make an enemy of such a man as Martinez, he reluctantly left the house. Their military tread had scarce died in the distance before Antonio and Juan resumed their conversation.

"I thank you, Juan, for your intervention; yes, I may say, protection. I had expected this joyous news, which I regret solely for the reason that it will somewhat change our relations. Memory tenderly recalls the pleasures of our boyhood, the blossoming forth to manhood cemented and consecrated as it were by the natural

affections of brotherhood. Now, however, all this must change; yes, change, for, Juan, my plan is unalterably fixed. The cruelties, barbarities and injustice of your countrymen have forever imbedded that idea in my head, which can never be washed away, not though it be dyed in my crimson blood.

"For fifty years, as Cervantes said, 'Spain has made Cuba a refuge of the profligates of Spain, a sanctuary for murderers, a skulking place for gamblers and sharpers—a place of delusion to many, of amelioration to few.' Taxation, outrageous taxation, has ever been your cry. Spain has unmercifully executed political prisoners, and this without the semblance of justice. You have neglected the education of the island; the freedom of the press, the undeniable right of a free people, has not even been permitted us. In war you have been more cruel and barbarous. You have slaughtered our men, women and children; Spanish horsemen have trampled our dead; you have laid whole towns in ruins, and outraged our camp-followers. All this persistent misrule you have fully carried on until Cuban blood cries out to humanity and takes refuge in the deadly machete. You——"

"Enough, Antonio, I can not bear your reproaches. Where Spain has been to blame, my own character exonerates me. My sympathy is extended to you and your poor country; yet, after all, circumstances shape our destiny, and as a Spaniard I must do my duty."

"Yes, and were I free I would also do mine, *and that a Cuban duty.*"

"Why, what do you mean, Antonio?"

"Mean? The meaning is very clear. Since you have taken the responsibility of my case on your shoulders, I must re-

main and submit myself to Spanish authority."

"You speak in sarcasm and resentment, Antonio. You are at liberty. Do you think for one moment, I would trust you to the tender hatred of Castillio and Canellas? They would have your life. No: I would advise you to go and do your duty, did I not know that you are ruining your family. All your enormous wealth will be confiscated."

"For shame, Juan, do you think that I would linger one moment on account of wealth and position?"

"Well, then, Antonio, leave immediately, and if I can save your property I will do so. I must go to the Captain-General. In the meantime disguise yourself and leave the city by way of Madrid Street. I, myself, will be going my rounds as usual at the midnight hour, and that I may know you, give this as countersign: May Antonio's machete never cross Juan's sword. Farewell!"

It was midnight; the form of a solitary horseman could be seen, spectre-like in the pale moonlight, going the rounds at the Madrid gate at midnight. The muffled up figure of a pedestrian approached from the south side. "Halt!" cried Juan. "Unfold thyself and give the countersign."

"*May Antonio's machete never cross Juan's sword,*" responded Antonio, and added as he passed through the gate: "If God decree otherwise, and the sword which has crossed the machete so often in friendly parlance be drawn in the death grapple of war, may Juan do his duty. Farewell."

"Amen," responded the horseman, "and may Antonio do his, and God shield his bosom. Farewell."

(THE END.)

THE DANGERS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

Delivered at the 29th Anniversary of the Zwinglian Literary Society.

The phalanx of Alexander shakes the world; the legions of Cæsar subdue the barbarian; the army of Napoleon sweeps across the European continent like a mighty flood before which none can stand. Nothing is changeless save the immutable laws of change. Before the couch of the dying Alexander pass the soldiers of an hundred battles to look once more upon the face of a hero who has shared with them a thousand hardships. Cæsar is ambitious, he dies at the hands of Brutus. Napoleon meets a Wellington, he languishes and dies at St. Helena. Cornwallis, surrounded by the allied French and American forces, surrenders at Yorktown. The remnant of the once splendid army of Northern Virginia lays down its arms at Appomattox Court House. Once more the world is startled. Dewey boldly steams into Manila Bay and destroys the Spanish fleet. Schley annihilates Cervera off Santiago. Victory is complete and we are confronted with the dangers of American imperialism.

Of the territory which Fortune has thrust upon us, some lies near our shores, while the greater part of it is thousands of miles from our most western boundary. Although the population is composed largely of Negroes, Malays and Mongolians, the highest types of both American and European civilization are much in evidence. Owing to the unsettled condition of political and military affairs in these islands, absolute and immediate independence is an impossibility, while the

protection of a mighty, God fearing and liberty-loving nation is a necessity. To our lot has it fallen to protect these young nations and to us may the shame never be of having withheld from them their liberty.

Of their annexation as permanent colonial possessions, Andrew Carnegie, the largest employer of labor, says: "There is not a dinner pail that is not to be laid under contribution; labor is to bear the burden. There is scarcely a farmer, a farm hand employed by the farmer, or a wage earner of any kind, upon whose hard-won earnings taxes will not be levied to support this most un-American scheme."

"If there is one principle more deeply written than any other in the minds of every American," says Thomas Jefferson, "it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest." Could anything be more explicit? There we have from the pen of our great—perhaps our greatest—statesman a clear and strong denunciation of the doctrine that territory should be acquired and held by force. By those who claim that we have outgrown the doctrines of our fathers, it must be remembered that the ideas of Jefferson were reiterated by no less a statesman than James G. Blaine in his work of bringing the republics of North and South America into closer relations. But there may be those who regard even the official acts of Blaine as ancient history in this, a time of great and rapid change. If so, let it be remembered that President McKinley in his message of December sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States, said regarding the Cuban situation: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought

of. That by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression." The policy of a nation may change as power and wealth are attained, though a "code of morality" can surely be subject to no fluctuations, but must remain immutable through the ages.

This is an age of progress. Man has snatched the lightning from the clouds and compelled it to be his messenger, he has made fire and water to cooperate in the production of steam, and no longer must he depend upon uncertain winds for navigation. The one hundred and twenty-eight days required for Magellan to make his voyage from the strait which bears his name across that broad expanse of ocean to the Philippine islands are no longer necessary, and yet when we consider the long weeks spent by our cruisers and transports in making their way to the assistance of Admiral Dewey after the battle of Manila Bay or the much longer time required for that heavier fighting machine, the monitor Monterey, to make its voyage, we are brought to realize the vast amount of water which separates us from our newly acquired eastern possessions. Indeed, what visions of the riches of these isles of the Pacific must dance before the eyes of our people and delight every modern Cortez or Pizarro who seeks the conquest of another Mexico or another Peru. Visions which tempt us to abandon not only the traditions of a century but even our national "code of morality," impelling us to vie with the monarchies of the old world in the extension of sovereignty by force.

When our fathers rose against the oppressors who endeavored to govern them from across the sea they fully realized that a people could not be wisely governed by those whose surroundings were so differ-

ent from their own, whose very life was of a character widely divergent from theirs. And yet it must be remembered that those to whose rule we objected were not a people wholly different from ourselves. We are the descendents of Englishmen—blood of their blood and bone of their bone—while those in the Orient whom the imperialist would have us call our subjects—a word most un-American—are not only separated from us by an ocean much greater in extent than the one which separates us from England and have interests of a widely divergent character from our own, but, above all, are to us an alien people in whose veins there flows no blood of ours.

If there is but one characteristic common to all Americans, that characteristic is patriotism. It may be inspired by victory or renewed by defeat, or, like a mighty river, it flows on through peace—still waters run deep. We do not know the force with which it moves; but only attempt to deprive us of some custom as old as the nation or of the principles enunciated in that declaration which proclaimed our independence to the world,

then will that river break from its banks, overwhelming its opposers. Our Declaration of Independence maintains as a self evident truth, that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." And from this principle, the very foundation of our liberty, we will not be moved.

By our sacred dead, who fell amid the din of battle or perished 'neath the withering rays of a tropical sun, by our living heroes who fought upon the land and dared upon the sea, by each sailor and soldier who went forth with the motto, "Let us die to make men free," we will not now deny men that freedom—freedom as dear to them as is to us to-day the freedom for which our fathers bled and died.

Then,

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise.
The queen of the world and the child of the skies;
Thy genius commands thee; with rapture behold,
While ages on ages thy splendors unfold.
Thy reign is the last and the noblest of time,
Most fruitful thy soil, most inviting thy clime.
Let the crimes of the East ne'er incrimson thy name,
Be freedom, and science, and virtue thy fame."

G. K. OBERHOLTZER, '99.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ZWINGLIAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Zwinglian Society observed its 29th Anniversary in Bomberger Memorial Hall, Friday evening March 24. J. P. Alden, presiding, introduced Prof. W. A. Kline, '93, who opened the exercises with prayer. This was followed by a selection by the Mozart Club.

The Salutatorian, W. S. Kern, 1902, after welcoming the audience in a few

aptly worded sentences, spoke on "Protection of American Forests." His production was of an argumentative nature. He showed some of the evils that result from destruction of the forests and held that the "government must take the care of the forests into its hands and under its consideration and bring about a forest redemption." This fact can only be brought about by arousing Congress and the public to take an interest in the matter.

Our recent war with Spain afforded P. H. Fogel, 1901, an opportunity to point out with considerable emphasis the needs of "The New Navy." He showed that the America of to-day is different from the America of half a score of years ago and that as we are constantly assuming a higher position in the concert of nations, greater responsibilities are devolving upon us which demand a large navy to enforce our rights. Our navy would be absolutely insufficient to cope with such powers as Great Britain, Russia or France, if we should clash with any of these powers.

Music—"Belle of Philadelphia," was then rendered by the Mozart Club, after which J. W. Kratzer, 1901, spoke on "The Real Menace to Lasting Peace." The speaker took a somewhat optimistic view of the Czar's peace manifesto, stating the great good that would result from it. To Russia it would be advantageous to advocate disarmament, but the European diplomats regard it as being wholly chimerical and visionary. "Cordiality between nations can rest only upon mutual respect for the rights of one another." "The nations all desire peace; but not until some pet scheme has been put into play and the long coveted territory annexed or regained," can it become a reality.

F. J. Gildner, 1900, delivered an oration on "The young American in War." He impressed upon the audience the fact that the great number of those who fought our battles were young men—the strength of the republic.

Music by the Mozart Club followed.

"General Calixto Garcia," was the subject of the eulogist, G. E. Oswald, 1900. He spoke of the great Cuban hero in most glowing terms, following up his ca-

reer from the cradle, through the bloody battles, even to the happy period when freedom's banner waved triumphantly over a once oppressed people, when, by reason of the great strains of the war, he was compelled to lay down his life which he sacrificed heroically on the altar of freedom, entitling him "to an immortal crown of glory among the heroic dead." "A patriot, a soldier, and a leader, he has erected a monument in the hearts of his countrymen which shall stand as long as Cuba's shore shall be moistened with driving spray torn from the tossing seas."

After the Mozart Club had rendered "Ninetta Waltzes," G. K. Oberholtzer, '99, delivered the Zwinglian oration, which appears in full elsewhere in this issue.

The Mozart Club then rendered "Two Step, Happy Days in Dixie," after which President Spangler pronounced the benediction.

The committee in charge was J. P. Alden, '99; J. N. Kugler, '99; E. M. Hershey, 1900; W. S. Keiter, 1901, and W. F. Kern, 1902. The Mozart Club at Ursinus, E. J. Laros, S. T. '96, leader, furnished the music.

A NEW DEAN.

The announcement of the election of Professor Edmund Morris Hyde, Ph. D., L. H. D., as Dean of the College and Professor of Latin, has been made through the public press and the catalogue. Professor Hyde is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford. Subsequently he pursued his studies at Yale from which institution he secured the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After a suc-

cessful and varied experience in teaching he continued his studies at Leipsic, after which he held the chair of Latin at Ursinus for two years. This position he resigned to accept a similar professorship at Lehigh, which he held for ten years. The announcement of his election to the position he held ten years ago is very gratifying to the students and Alumni of Ursinus.

ENGLISH PRIZE.

The catalogue of 1898-99 announces a new prize known as the English Prize. This prize of twenty dollars has been established by Prof. A. H. Fetterolf, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Girard College, and "will be awarded at the close of the Sophomore year to the student ranking highest in all the courses in English prescribed for Freshmen and Sophomores." The Sophomore composition prize will be discontinued after this year.

LOCALS.

C. G. Petri, 1900, has been elected President of the Y. M. C. A.

A number of students spent Easter vacation at their respective homes.

Ursinus opened its base ball season on the home grounds with Yale Law School.

Miss Lutes, '99, attended the Junior C. E. Union Rally, Philadelphia, March 25.

The spring term of the Academy opened with an addition of several new students.

Guilford M. Wakelin, 1901, Williams College, visited his sister, Mrs. Dr. Urban, recently.

The Glee and Mandolin clubs gave a concert to a crowded house in Norristown on Friday evening.

Mr. Frank Bossert of the University of Pennsylvania visited his friend J. W. Kratzer at Ursinus.

Among the recent visitors at Olevian Hall was Miss Eva Bowman of the Neff School of Oratory, Philadelphia.

Leh Roy Urban, 1900, Princeton University, visited his brother, Dr. Urban, Professor of Philosophy, recently.

Prof. E. M. Fogel, '94, Moravian School, Bethlehem, spent a few days visiting his brother P. H. Fogel, 1901, recently.

At a recent business meeting of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs E. M. Hershey was elected business manager and F. J. Gildner, assistant manager and treasurer.

The new catalogue recently made its appearance with a number of changes. Among the changes for next year is five hours instruction in the forenoon instead of four.

Miss Lutes, '99, and Messrs. Rice and Ohl, 1901, participated in a Biblical declamation contest held in St. Luke's Reformed Church, March 21st. The first prize, a Bible, was given to Miss Lutes and the second, a New Testament, to Mr. Rice.

John S. Heffner, 1901, S. T., Philadelphia, Pa., F. O. Wagner, 1900, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., Miss Maggie Funk, Royersford, Pa., Miss Harriet A. Scott, Germantown, Pa., and W. L. Steiner, 1900, Hamilton College, N. Y., spent some time with their respective friends at college recently.

ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL.

The baseball season was opened on the home grounds by a game with Yale Law School. The Yaleites were victorious, 18 to 9. The home team had but little practice this spring owing to the unfavorable weather and the poor condition of the grounds, and consequently were not in the best form. The fielding of both sides was ragged and the batting hard and clean. The pitchers did not exert themselves to any extent. With more practice Ursinus is bound to give a worthy account of herself on the diamond this season.

The following tells the tale of the first game:

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Trook, ss.,	2	1	1	3	0
Kelley, c.,	2	1	8	0	0
Kugler, 3b.,	0	1	4	1	1
Kochenderfer, cf.,	2	2	1	0	0
Thomas, r. f., 2b.,	1	2	2	5	1
Caldwell, 1b.,	0	0	8	1	1
Yeakle, l. f.,	0	0	2	1	0
Rinker, 2b.,	0	1	1	1	2
Saxenmeyer, p.,	1	1	0	0	1
Roth, r. f.,	1	1	0	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—
	9	10	27	12	8

YALE LAW SCHOOL.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Buchanan, ss.,	2	0	0	2	5
Fessenman, p., r. f.,	4	2	1	5	1
Corbin, 1b.,	3	1	9	1	1
Cuhna, c.,	2	1	3	1	0
Lane, 2b.,	1	1	8	1	0
Malone, l. f.,	2	2	3	2	0
Heine, 3b.,	1	1	2	3	1
Hill, r. f., p.,	1	1	0	0	0
Doheny, c. f.,	2	0	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	18	9	27	15	8
Ursinus,	4	0	1	2	0
Yale Law School,	2	0	2	7	4
	1	0	0	0	2
	0	0	0	0	18

THE TRACK TEAM.

It is expected that Ursinus will make a creditable showing at the Relay Races, which takes place on Franklin Field, on Saturday, April 29.

The candidates for the track team are practicing daily, and are gradually getting into condition. Cross country runs are taken every evening. Special attention is given to speed and endurance. Physical Director Klase has taken the men in charge and they are receiving proper physical attention.

The team is training faithfully and should receive all the encouragement possible.

The final selection of the team will probably be made from the following: Bell, S., Captain Casselberry, 1900, Emery, 1901, Waltman, '99, Whittock, '99, and Yeakle, S.

THE RESERVES.

There is a whole host of candidates in the field for the second team. Competition is very close. Rice, 1901, has been chosen captain.

The following is the list:

Catcher, McLaren, Kratzer; pitcher, Rice; first base, Lindeman, Halteman; second base, Snyder, Stuckert, Appel; third base, Kaiser, Trexler; short-stop, Leinbach, Emery, Klase, Roth, Walt; outfield, Watkins, Walt, Hobson, Laros, Krebs, Lentz, Fisher, Kohl, Ohl, Moyer, Spangler.

Manager Alexander, 1901, is preparing a schedule. He has concluded negotiations for the following games:

April 22, Norristown High School at Collegeville.

May 17, Drexel Institute at Collegeville.

May 20, Perkiomen Seminary at Pennsburg.

May 27, Central High School of Phil-

adelphia, at Collegeville.

June 20, Perkiomen Seminary at Collegeville.

Games are being arranged with Penn Charter, Hill School, Cheltenham Academy, Drexel Institute and Brown Preparatory.

COLLEGE WORLD.

DR. James O. Murray, Dean of Princeton, died March 27.

IN the past seven years Williams College has received over \$300,000 in money.

THE debate between Princeton and Harvard held at Princeton, recently, was won by Harvard.

DR. Henry Van Dyke, of New York, has accepted the professorship of English Literature at Princeton.

DR. John H. Finley, President of Knox College, has resigned to become editor of *McClure's Magazine*.

THE Easter number of the *Spectator* is one of the best numbers of that magazine that we have received.

THE *Black and Red*, from Northwestern University, is a new exchange. It contains a number of literary articles of merit.

THE current number of the *Phaethra* is replete with interesting literary articles. We regret that the *Phaethra* is not a monthly.

GROUND was broken March 30 for the new dormitory at Bucknell University with appropriate ceremonies. The building is to cost \$50,000.

REV. James Cameron Mackenzie, Ph. D., head Master of the Lawrenceville School, has tendered his resignation to take effect at the end of the present school year.

WHILE the *Amherst Literary Monthly* is always interesting, the March number is of special interest. "Winter Dreams" is written in that happy style which reminds one of Ik Marvel.

SYRACUSE University has the largest enrollment in the history of the institution. In the College of the Liberal Arts the Freshman Class numbers two hundred and twenty, a gain of seventy over last year.

THE *Intercollegian* is publishing a series of articles under the heading "After College, what?" "The College Professor and his opportunities for Christian Influence," in the April number is well worth reading. The same number contains an excellent half-tone of Northfield.

THE current number of *Bucknell Mirror* is devoted to the literary societies of that institution. It contains histories of the societies written by alumni and an excellent article on "The Value to a Lawyer of a Training in a Literary Society," by Judge Bell, of Hollidaysburg who is also an alumnus of Bucknell.