



1-26-1914

The Ursinus Weekly, January 26, 1914

Lary Baker Small
Ursinus College

Levi Yerger Davidheiser
Ursinus College

William LeRoy Fink
Ursinus College

Byron S. Fegely
Ursinus College

Benjamin Harrison Kell
Ursinus College

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/weekly>

 Part of the [Cultural History Commons](#), [Higher Education Commons](#), [Liberal Studies Commons](#), [Social History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

[Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.](#)

Recommended Citation

Small, Lary Baker; Davidheiser, Levi Yerger; Fink, William LeRoy; Fegely, Byron S.; Kell, Benjamin Harrison; and Sigafos, Cora Helsel, "The Ursinus Weekly, January 26, 1914" (1914). *Ursinus Weekly Newspaper, 1902-1978*. 1682.

<https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/weekly/1682>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Newspapers at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ursinus Weekly Newspaper, 1902-1978 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.

Authors

Lary Baker Small, Levi Yerger Davidheiser, William LeRoy Fink, Byron S. Fegely, Benjamin Harrison Kell, and Cora Helsel Sigafos

The Ursinus Weekly

Entered December 19, 1902, at Collegeville, Pa., as Second Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. 12. NO. 16.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1914.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Library Notes.

The library has been used extensively by the students during the first term of the present academic year. The classes in history, economics, philosophy, education and literature find that they cannot satisfactorily do the work assigned them without the constant use of books for reference and collateral reading. And during the ten hours of each day that the library is open much work is done there. An accurate record of the number of magazines, journals and reviews consulted by the students in writing term papers, preparing for debates and other literary exercises, is not kept, but if it were it would run into the thousands. A most important part of the student's education is that he learn how to use effectively that which has been collected by generations of scholars. This he learns to do in the library.

The following volumes have been purchased: The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, 1913-1914; Graves' History of Education in Modern Times, Boyton's London in English Literature, Weygandt's Irish Play and Playwrights.

Lecture on Christianity.

On Tuesday afternoon Dr. A. von C. P. Huizinga of New Haven, Conn., talked to a number of the students on "Christianity as Viewed at Present." Dr. von Huizinga has been making a careful study of the relation of philosophy to religion. He said in part:

Despite the prevalent spirit of scientific inquiry scholars are coming to realize the importance of the personality of Christ which persuades and changes the whole world. The world is best understood through studying Christ's life and following His laws. His teachings comprehend all that is best in all systems of philosophy.

The philosophical view of religion, as emotion under the guidance of God, provides no real knitting power for society. Beliefs must accord with truth, or they cannot serve as standards of life. Christianity gives us truths worth standing for.

Our civilization is essentially Christian, and the Christian spirit of service and sacrifice furnishes the strongest and most uplifting power in human society. Christianity is better than anything the new world of science can give us.

YOUTH'S PROGRESS.

Fond mem'ry's dim, and fading fast away
Into forgetfulness of former years,
When childhood's star'er longings fond held sway,
And led our hearts to love thro' joys and fears.

The fears of childhood are the joys of age,
Their pleasure's sweet tho' fleeting as the wind,
Enjoyed for one short moment to assuage,
Then vanish like thoughts from an infant's mind.

Unknown to the world and knowledge fair,
Unmindful of the gains mirth left behind,
Anticipating fame without a care,
And marking fortunes on her fickle mind.

Frail youth her journey led; but ere too late,
Experience taught her how to brave the way,
To conquer all the barriers of fate,
To reap the harvests of the present day.

Within the bud of every blossoming rose,
The promise of a sweet perfume is hid;
But ere its petals fall or portals close,
Some busy insect on its mission lit.

Altho' their place, their purpose to command,
Their frail insentient hearts are dumb; yet free
Within the wake of nature's law they stand,
And give their honey to the wandering bee.

Is there a cause to credit man's complaint
For ignorance of nature and of self,
And thir' that ignorance his heart to taint
By seeking selfishly for power and pelf?

Within the heart of every sober youth,
A latent hope there lies of great desire;
Until touched by the spark of wisdom's truth,
Potential work arises from the fire.

That work begun; his efforts to command,
He strives incessantly and seeks their end.
Between his work and all the barriers he'll stand,
And to the end his purpose he'll defend.

The dreams of childhood now no longer play
Some fancied pictures in his cultured mind;
His work is real and some future day
He hopes great fame and fortune here to find.

His recompense did not forsake his soul,
His aim of labor was but selfish gain,
His evil passions he could not control,
And all his striving efforts were in vain.

At last he strives his methods to amend,
His former gain now serves the common good,
And from all selfishness his mind is bent,
He seeks to serve his country and his God.

L. Y. DAVIDHEISER, '14.

Platform Meetings.

The theme for the annual platform meetings on January 29 will be "Movements Toward Church Unity." The program is being arranged by President Onwake in collaboration with the Federal Council of Churches of America, whose Secretary, Dr. Charles S. MacFarland of New York city, will be one of the speakers. Meetings will be held in the afternoon and evening. The public, as well as the professors and students of the college, will be welcomed to these meetings.

At a recent meeting of the Tennis Association, Yeatts, '16, was elected manager of the team for this year.

CALENDAR.

Tuesday, Jan. 27, 6.40 p. m.—Y. W. C. A., English room.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 4.00 p. m.—Mid-year examinations end.

7.00 p. m.—Y. M. C. A., English room.

8.00 p. m.—Semi-annual Business meeting of Schaff Literary Society.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—Day of Prayer. Special exercises afternoon and evening in Bomberger Hall.

Friday, Jan. 30, 7.40 p. m.—Literary Societies.

Saturday, Jan. 31, 8.00 p. m.—Social in Freeland Hall Group rooms.

Will Hold Valentine Fete.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 14, a big "Valentine Carnival" will be given in Bomberger Hall under the auspices of the Athletic Association for the purpose of raising funds to equip the college baseball team with new uniforms for the coming season.

The principal features of the carnival will be: The oyster supper, the boys' show, and the girls' show held in the two literary society halls; cake stand, candy counter, fancy work exhibition, "Hit the Coon," photo studio, fortune teller, game room, lemonade stand, and many other amusements that will serve to help every one to have a most enjoyable time.

The officers in charge of the carnival are: I. N. Boyer, general manager, with Messrs. Paul E. Ellicker and Frank M. Glendinning as assistants.

The chairmen of the various committees are: Oyster Supper, Mrs. A. Miller; waiter, Miss Fetterolf; flower, Mrs. Dr. Omwake; cake, Mrs. Ebert; candy, Mrs. Clawson; fancy work, Mrs. Smith; lemonade, Miss Davenport; advertising and promoting, Mr. Ray Seaman; boys' show, Mr. Charles Deining; girls' show, Miss Myra Sabold; games, Mr. Simon Border; photo, Mr. Dewees Singley; decorating, Mr. Albert Vogel; "Hit the Coon," Mr. Ralph Mitterling; and auxiliary committee, Mr. Barnard Heller.

The carnival will be one of the largest of its kind ever held in Collegeville and every student in the college and the entire faculty and many of the townspeople will take part. A hearty welcome is extended to the public and it is hoped that every single person in Collegeville, Trappe and vicinity will make no engagements that will interfere with their attending the big carnival.

Examinations Over—Let Us Celebrate.

The President and Faculty of the College will give a social to the student body next Saturday evening. The social will be held in the Group Rooms of Freeland Hall and will begin at 8 o'clock. Committees from the student body have been appointed and a general good time may be expected. This will not be an exclusive function but will be for all, and every student in the college is requested to come.

THE URSINUS WEEKLY

Published weekly at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., during the college year, by the Alumni Association of Ursinus College.

BOARD OF CONTROL

G. L. OMWAKE, Pd. D., President.
FREDERICK L. MOSEB, Treasurer.

A. MABEL HOBSON
HOMER SMITH, Ph. D.
L. B. SMALL, Secretary.

THE STAFF

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
L. B. SMALL, '14.

ASSISTANT EDITOR
MAURICE A. HESS, '14.

ASSOCIATES

EDNA M. WAGNER, '14.
PAUL E. ELICKER, '14.
ROY L. MINICH, '15.
CHAS. F. DEININGER, '15.
LEROY F. DERR, '16.
MARION S. KERN, '16.

BUSINESS MANAGER

GEORGE R. ENSMINGER, '14.

ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER

DEWEES F. SINGLEY, '15.

TERMS:

\$1.00 per year; Single copies, 5 cents.

EDITORIAL

The remarks made by the librarian a few mornings ago concerning the use of the library should be remembered by us all.

There can be no doubt of the statement that the privileges accorded the students of our college in the use of the library are as great as those enjoyed at any other institution. In many libraries all reference books are kept under lock and key and no one can obtain a reference book without first consulting the librarian. The fact that the restrictions in our own library are so few and so liberal should not engender the idea that books may be removed from the library indiscriminately and held indefinitely.

Reference books in the Philosophy, History, Education, and English departments especially, are almost constantly being called for; and any person who takes these books from the library without having them recorded is not availing himself of the library privileges but of license.

In the use of the library, as in anything else in which a number of persons are interested, liberal rules can be maintained only on the condition that each individual has regard for the rights of every other individual.

Another abuse that has crept into our library privileges concerns the matter of conversation. It is not at all uncommon to hear two persons talking in tones that are audible across the room. Amid such conditions study is almost impossible. Persons have frequently left the library and have gone to

the chapel, where the light is poor, simply to get away from the disturbing noise.

It should be understood that the library is for study and not for social gatherings. But if it is necessary to speak in the library it should be done in a way that will not disturb every one else in the room. What is necessary to be spoken should be spoken in whispers and not in tones that can be heard from one end of the room to the other.

We do not believe there is a single individual who uses the library that does not know what the rules are. The violations are due either to thoughtlessness or indifference. Let us hope that it is not the latter. If it is the result of thoughtlessness, then let us be more considerate, both for those who wish to study and for those who have the library in their charge.

Operated Upon For Appendicitis.

Miss Seiz, '16, became ill a few days ago while at school. She went to her home at Phoenixville and on Friday underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Phoenixville hospital. Since the operation, which was entirely successful, Miss Seiz has been getting along very satisfactorily. It will probably be several weeks before she will be able to return to school.

CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Y. M. C. A.

"The Power of Example" was the subject for discussion at the meeting on Wednesday evening. Heller led the meeting, saying in part: Man primarily is a creature of imitation. Friendship is productive of imitation, hence our relation to Christ, the great teacher, is so intimate that we reflect many of his qualities. Christ's humility is an example worthy of imitation.

Minich, Singley, Deininger, Yeatts, and Small spoke these points: Our actions speak so loud people cannot hear what we say. Natives in foreign lands imitate the missionaries; hence there is a demand for sincere Christians. We should not think of Christ as our example alone, but should appreciate the fact that we are unconscious examples to those with whom we come in contact. We may exert a wonderful influence on the life of our younger brother and sister. Trials in college make men of us. Too often we are inclined to accept the trite saying, "When in Rome do as the Romans do."

ANOKA
2 for 25
A New
ARROW
Collar
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

F. W. SCHEUREN
UP-TO-DATE BARBER
Second door below Post Office.

JOHN L. BECHTEL
F. W. SCHEUREN
FURNITURE and CARPET

W. H. GRISTOCK'S SONS
COAL, LUMBER, FEED
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

D. H. BARTMAN
FINE GROCERIES
Cakes, Confectionery, Ice Cream
Newspapers and Magazines.

E. E. CONWAY
SHOES NEATLY REPAIRED
SECOND DOOR BELOW THE RAILROAD

LOUIS MUCHE
First-Class Shaving and Haircut
Best Cigars and Cigarettes
Below Railroad.

FRANCES BARRETT
Latest Styles in Gents' Neckwear
GENTS' FURNISHING
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

We buy school-books
And we send free to every applicant our "Books Wanted" Catalogue of over 2,000 school-books, with the prices at which we accept them, as well as new books.

We pay cash
For all marketable school-books, or if desired, we credit consignments on accounts to be paid by us to other school-books from time to time as needed.

HINDS & HOBT
31-33-35 W. 14th St., New York City.
Mention this ad.

The Sensible Cure FOR FOOT ILLS
Is the simplest—A Pair of Our Shoes. Follow the crowd to our store.
KINGSTON, THE SHOE MAN,
Opera House Block, Norristown, Pa.

Its Havana
Pathfinder
5c. Cigar
Ask Your Dealer
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
ESTABLISHED 1824
SCHOOL of ENGINEERING
CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL and CHEMICAL
ENGINEERING, and GENERAL SCIENCE
Send for a Catalogue. TROY, N.Y.



Don't Blame the Implement—

blame yourself—if you can't play up to form with a strange racket, or golf club, or base ball, there is no excuse for you. Spalding Athletic Goods are on sale in every town from Maine to California.

Send for Our Catalogue—It's Free.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
1210 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Smith & Yocum Hardware

All Kinds of Electrical Supplies
A Full Stock of Building Hardware
Electrical work promptly attended to. Tin roofing, spouting and repairing. Agents for the Devoe Paint.
Heaters, Stoves and Ranges.
106 West Main St., Norristown
Both Phones. Adjoining Masont Temple.

The J. Frank Boyer Plumbing and Heating Co.

BOYER ARCADE
MAIN STREET
NORRISTOWN, - - PENNA.
Heating and Plumbing Contractors.

Eureka Laundry
POTTSTOWN, PA.
SMALL AND LIGHT, Agents.

"Style"
You'll find good style illustrated in our Fall Suits and Overcoats—models of distinct individuality, correct according to the most recent dictum governing young men's attire.

Jacob Reed's Sons
Specialists in Men's Apparel
1424-26 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

The Literary Supplement

TO THE URSINUS WEEKLY

Volume 12

January

THE FINAL CALL.

FIRST PRIZE, ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY SOPHOMORE ESSAY CONTEST.

The glories of a day well spent are crowned with the exalted excellence and the sublime splendor of a triumphantly setting sun. Twilight deepens into darkness and doleful night, clad in flowing raiment of sombre black, approaches and leads in her train a season of remorse, terror and dread.

At her advent, man trembles. He endeavors in vain to escape from her horrid embrace. Her groans and long-drawn sighs add new fear to his furiously throbbing heart. Slowly and majestically she advances, casting her dark shadow before her.

But as she draws nearer, she seems less horrible than man at first supposed. Her form is altered. What seemed at first to be groans and lamentations are but the measures of a solemn chant; the sound of her voice reechoes in distant reverberations, like the throbbing pulse of a great organ. With her thin white hand she pushes aside a heavy veil and discloses a face—fair, young and passionate. Her countenance is far more beautiful than the face of Day.

As the dew of early morning fades before the burning rays of the rising sun, so man's fears vanish when he learns to know the real significance of Night. He lays his hand in the hand of the goddess; she speaks to him softly and then gently leads him on to a land of peace—to the island—Valley of Avilion—where he may dream sweet dreams until the coming of Day.

As night is a season of rest from the cares of a weary day, so is death a mere transitional period from frivolous pleasure to real happiness, awful when we behold it from afar but more beautiful as we approach nearer to it. Death calls us, we respond and, as she takes us by the hand to lead us through the valley of the shadow, we follow her as willing servants answering the call of the Divine Master.

Death has always been a mystery to man. He sees her embrace his dearest friend but he can't understand. His mind is clouded with doubt. He asks himself questions, he seeks advice from his neighbor, he fears, he hopes, but his convictions grow as time passes and at last distrust assails him. He finds no balm which will heal his broken spirit.

But there is a remedy. Doubt weakens and the storm of fear subsides when one finds God and believes in Him from what he sees of Him in man. One who has come into close communion with God regards death as the beginning of a grander and more complete life—a triumph over the grave. Death is a mere beguiling, a departure on a long and eventful journey to a new land, to see friends who have gone before and to wait for others who are yet to come. Death is inevitable; the existence of a future life is certain; why should we fear?

Speculation in regard to death is common among all classes of men. The peasant in his

little hut, the noble enjoying the splendor of his court, the professional man in his study—all face the same question. Each must solve it for himself.

In the minds of some men, the question of death solves itself in a kind of evolutionary process. One event paves the way for the next and at the consummation of earthly life all doubt is removed. Such was the case with Alfred Lord Tennyson. He feared, he hated, he understood, he loved death.

He loved death because he understood its real import; he understood from the fact that he allowed himself to be governed by the dictates of a Higher Power. He loved Christ and, through his love for Him, he learned to triumph over death.

Tennyson's faith was the result of a well-defined process of evolution—a reality attained at the expenditure of much effort on the part of the poet. It was neither the product of a day nor of a year, but of a lifetime. The fear of death asserted itself in the mind of the poet when he was a boy; it presented itself as a barrier to happiness in his early manhood; it was shattered in his later life and, in after years, it was triumphed over by a happy old man.

Morose and melancholy in his youth, Tennyson entertained in his mind fears which only faith could remove. He feared darkness. He hated night. He looked forward with terror to the day when he would have to meet his inevitable doom. He was afraid. Science had weakened his faith; it had made a coward of him. He doubted the existence of God; with Voltaire and other scientists of his day, he believed that life was followed by oblivion—that death meant the end of body and soul. Questions of human destiny confronted him. Problems of great weight burdened his soul. Each day, he believed, carried him nearer to his doom.

But matters were not destined to run on in this course. A change came. Fortune seemed at first to frown on Tennyson but later that expression of displeasure was replaced with a smile.

On September fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, Arthur Hallam, a close friend of Tennyson and one for whom the poet had cherished untold love, died. Unheralded by any symptom of disease, the news fell like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Rising like a giant wave, it drove the poet's frail craft of faith, with mighty force, against the sharp rocks of the ultimate problems of destiny.

During the years immediately following the death of Hallam, Tennyson was exceedingly morbid. He withdrew from the outside world; he shut himself up in his study to consider the problems which confronted him. He wrote a few lines of poetry, he corrected his verse, he communed with Nature and he found God. With God, came the true realization—the triumph over oblivion.

A new sphere was opened up to Tennyson. What he thought and what he felt in that spaceless and timeless country unveil to us some of the secret places in the character of the man. He believed in God and learned to know that God cares for man. Continuous consciousness of one's personality after death was a matter of faith with Tennyson. It was fully set forth in "In Memoriam."

But in what way are we immortal? Tennyson assumed the existence of the soul and believed that it was a part of God before it was breathed into the flesh for its mission on earth. At death, the individual soul—Tennyson believed—returns from the earth and reunites itself with the Great Soul, from whence it came. Personality, in Tennyson's mind, established in this world, moves on with full memory into the greater world beyond. Souls on this earth are

able, by an inner consciousness, by a working of the mind, to communicate with each other and with the souls of friends who have gone before. Thus, with the fathoming of these great depths of passionate conjecture, speculation became fact.

Uncommon regions of mind and life were revealed to Tennyson. He was given a key to strange gardens of thought and through those gardens he wandered, until the Angel of the Greater Life called him away to a land of other delights.

The glories of a day well spent are crowned with the splendor of the setting sun. The crown, in Tennyson's case, was a triumphal entry into the happier world beyond.

For weeks the poet's life had been gradually ebbing to a close. Evening of October sixth came. On the bed in the poet's room, flooded and bathed with the light of a full moon, lay a breathing figure of marble. There was the sound of a long-drawn breath. The deep furrows of thought were erased from the poet's brow. A smile lighted up his countenance and the soul of Tennyson was launched on the sea of eternity.

The body was placed in a plain wooden coffin and driven to Westminster Abbey. In the poet's hand lay his copy of Shakespeare, on his brow rested a laurel wreath from Virgil's tomb and over the casket was draped a Union Jack.

It was late afternoon when the cortege reached the Abbey. As the casket was being carried through the dark aisles of the church, a choir, in the distance, chanted:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea."

The solemn procession reached the grave and as the body was being lowered into its final resting place, there softly re-echoed through the halls:

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark."

Twilight faded into darkness. Night had come, but night was made splendid by the moon. Death came, but after death—life.

WM. FINK, '15.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY.

SECOND PRIZE, ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY SOPHOMORE ESSAY CONTEST.

Philanthropy in the literal sense of the word denotes the love of man to his fellow creatures. It has its origin in the sympathy of mankind for the oppressed and submerged. Obviously, therefore, its essential function would be to promote the happiness of mankind in general. Through God's just dispensation it is not given to all of us to be wealthy and influential; but the fact that the hearts of so many have been touched by the spirit of sympathy and the amelioration of man gives us hope in our distress and a pillar to which we may cling when poverty, adversity and want seem ready to overtake us. The intent of philanthropy is a desire on the part of man to mitigate social evils and increase social comforts. It is comprehensive benevolence, but is often specific in its objects. The minds of philanthropists are so broad that practically the whole field of human endeavor has been touched by the sweep of their liberal hands.

The scope of modern philanthropy assumes two great tendencies; the educational and the humanitarian. Education at all times has been largely a matter of benevolence. As long as philanthropy was limited in its benevolent operations, so long was higher education limited to a few favored individuals. The philanthropy of the nation and commonwealth

coupled with the necessity of a higher education gave us our public schools, which to-day have a greater responsibility in moulding the lives of our future American citizens than any other institution in the land. Many of our Colleges and Universities are philanthropic institutions and most of our denominational schools are supported almost entirely by the benevolence and liberality of their adherents. Private, industrial and technical schools have been established by men of means for the purpose of affording the privileges and advantages of higher education to those who could not otherwise enjoy them. It would be impossible to mention the names of all the schools founded under such conditions or the men whose ideals and gifts made their establishment possible. A few illustrations will suffice to show under what general conditions and for what purposes such schools were founded.

Girard College, located in the city of Philadelphia, was one of the first great benevolent institutions in the country. It is named after its donor Stephen Girard, who founded the school for the benefit of poor white orphans, and it is managed according to the instructions in his will. Applicants are admitted between the ages of six and ten years. They are fed, clothed, educated and bound out to mechanical, agricultural or commercial occupations between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

A school of a somewhat similar type is the Williamson School in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This institution, on account of its extensive endowment, is able to furnish free tuition, board and clothing to its students; besides a three-year course in one of the various trades included in its curriculum.

In the School of Philanthropy of New York City this mighty movement for the uplift of man has become its own master. This school is affiliated with Columbia University and its curriculum includes two years of academic work. It aims to fit men and women for civic and social service either professional or volunteer. A school similar in its purpose has been established in Chicago within recent years.

"Books," says Edwin Whipple, "are light-houses erected on the great sea of life." Recognizing this fact and stimulated with a desire to better the condition of humanity, Andrew Carnegie has erected many magnificent libraries in the cities and towns of our country. Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy does not end here. He is very liberal with his gifts and thousands of people have felt the touch of his out-stretched hand. His cosmopolitan character is shown by the fact that he has recently given ten millions of dollars to the cause of "Universal Peace."

As soon as an educational institution increases its endowment, so soon is it able to give better facilities to students. The schools which have received endowments from philanthropists are numerous. Probably no man has made larger contributions to the cause of higher education than John D. Rockefeller, whose generous gifts have made Chicago University one of the greatest educational centres in the United States.

While its educational features are so widespread its humanitarian character is no less comprehensive. This phase of philanthropic work includes the building of hospitals, settlement houses, homes for the aged, orphanages and hospices, as well as the work of the organized charities. Many, if not the majority, of our hospitals are charitable institutions, depending either on endowments or on the contributions of their constituency for support. The orphanages of all descriptions supported either by churches or individuals are benevolent corporations.

A noted humanitarian institution of this kind is the "Home of Rest for Musicians," located

in Milan, Italy. This famous home for retired musicians is one of the three existing institutions of the kind. It was founded by the great Italian operatic composer Giuseppe Verdi and is abundantly endowed.

Another example of humanitarian philanthropy is "Bethel," a home for epileptics, located in the Westphalian district of Germany. This home is a little town in itself and is superintended by Pastor von Bodelschwingh. The patients are cared for and treated for their disease as well as provided with employment. Inmates come from all over the world and many are cured of the terrible disease.

The establishment of homes for the aged, settlement houses and hospices is the benevolent work of churches and individuals. The work done by the organized charities in our cities and towns is also worthy of consideration. Here, if anywhere, we are lacking. The work which at present might be done in the slums of our cities is scarcely imaginable. The sooner we realize the stupendous task here before us, the sooner will the social conditions of our country be elevated.

The effects of philanthropy are manifold. It gives evidence of enlightenment, of high ideals in the moral and social uplift of humanity. It expresses a consciousness of the universal brotherhood of mankind and realizes the fact that not only those favored by fortune are entitled to the comforts of life, but also those who have borne the battles of life and have fallen by the wayside are to have a share in the harvest which they helped to reap. It helps to encourage a better feeling between capital and labor, and in some measure atones for the frenzied finance and intense commercialism of the age. In its wide sweep it gives strength to the weary, courage to the disheartened, comfort to the distressed, and gives unflinching evidence of the universal approach of the democracy of the world. It endeavors to reach conditions of life where it can be of real service, to reach men where there is yet a chance for them to recuperate and become active, useful and self-supporting. It does no longer wait until men are absolutely overcome by the stern fate of circumstance; waiting, as it were, at the great terminus of the way of life to pick up those worn out and poor and take them in luxurious conveyance to some comfortable home, there to spend their last useless days in some enforced satisfaction; but it has attained that wide outlook and spirit where it puts into practice the idea that he befriends humanity most who helps them help themselves so that they are never thrown upon public care. Modern philanthropy embodies the heart of the old Samaritan with the intensity of the modern utilitarian and its effects are both spiritually and socially uplifting. It realizes that misery and poverty with their mighty armies would vanquish the prosperity and felicity of the nation and deaden the sense of sympathy and co-operation of its individuals. It is no longer a loaf of bread to the miserable pauper, a soft pillow to the dying veteran, a pleasant home to the weeping orphan; but it is the power of human interest, of human assistance, of human love engaging itself in the felicitation of human usefulness.

Philanthropy has been active in the past, it is active in the present and let us hope that its activity in the future will not decrease but increase, so that the hearts of all may bear upon them the maxim of the Man of Galilee: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

BYRON S. FEGELY, '15.

AN ECONOMIC ASPECT OF WAR.

When the first authentic history was written, some people saw the injustice in war. Since

then great nations have arisen and fallen by war, with a loss of millions of lives, many of which might have been saved if the nations had accepted "The Way of Peace." Many plans have been proposed to secure World Peace. Some have advocated obligatory disarmament, others the principles of judicial law and still the question remains to be solved by the great principles of international arbitration, which are the very embodiment of Christianity. They are the sentiment which have penetrated the hearts and lives of the Argentines and Chilians that led them to form the bodies of their great war guns into the mighty statue of Christ, which now stands in the heart of the Andes, bearing the inscription of the "bond of peace" which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer they have sworn to maintain. This is the sentiment that was born at The Hague in 1899 and 1907 in the principles of international arbitration, which one day shall be instilled in the hearts of nations as the way of peace.

Is it necessary for one man to prey upon the life of another, or for one tribe to hunt down the other, as in ages gone by, when protection and unification were needed to hold the tribes together? Customs and habits must change to keep pace with the advance of time. To-day all people are subject to a common law and any harm that may be done to an individual or to a community must naturally affect mankind.

The United States, Russia and Austria-Hungary are indeed the only nations that can be said to be self-supporting. (15) Germany being so thickly populated is of necessity dependent upon the other nations for a variety of products. (16) England and France likewise are dependent upon the world at large, for many of their daily necessities. For this reason economically speaking, a long sustained war could not be carried on between any of these great nations, without mutual detriment to the powers engaged. In time of war the facilities for importing grain would be greatly hampered. The best men of the land would be called out for the war. At such times international laws are ignored.

It is well known that the "third estate" or the laboring class was in the majority in the time of the "Ancient Regime," and the French Revolution, which incited revolution over all Europe. How can we evade this fact to-day? Are not the poorer, laboring class still in the majority in every nation? In case of war between the countries that are dependent upon the nations for imported goods, would not the misery and poverty of the population representing the class just referred to, be greatly magnified by a prolonged war? A decisive battle would be almost impossible, because of the recent great discoveries in military and naval tactics, such as the powerful explosives, the sharp-shooting-long-range guns, and the aeroplane, all of which were recently in use of the war of the Balkan States. (17)

Not a man would be truly benefited by a modern war. "If Germany could conquer England, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it? (18) Were the English people benefited by the Crimean War, which cost them one hundred million pounds as a result of which they received thirty years of Abdul Hamid in Turkey? Then why should nations speak of going to war? I answer it is because too many of the people are ignorant of the existing social and economic causes and effects of war. They permit themselves to be dominated by a few men who make the war possible. War will continue to go on until some good substitute for war is secured.

The people must be imbued with a knowledge of the social and economic factors that are so prevalent in modern democracy. They must be taught that war demoralizes the soldier, the statesman, the journalist, the minister, the citi-

zen and a mighty army of young women, and that it blocks social progress. Biologically speaking, as a result of war the stature of the French man has been reduced several inches. (18) The people must know that for war expenditures annually the United States spends 73 per cent. of her total percentage of income. (20) That the total annual expenditures of the world is approximately two and one-half billion dollars. (21) The military expenditures of the United States have increased by 360 per cent. in the past ten years, and eleven-twelfths of the nation's money has gone for war past, present or future. (22)

In the great Civil War of America which cost over three thousand million dollars, nearly a million lives were lost. Thousands of fatherless children were awakened from their cradles by the devastating army; mothers, sisters and fathers were parted forever. The blood of the best sons of our land stained the fields of Gettysburg and Appomattox. Perhaps the best conception of the loss of so many lives representing the flower of a country's manhood can be obtained if one attempts to estimate the loss to the world of a life like Luther, Aristotle or Shakespeare, had one of them been killed in battle before his great work was given to the world. Still this great destructive influence is going on somewhere throughout the world this very year. When will it end? Side by side with this world movement for international peace we see rising the mad rivalry among the nations in the preparations for war. As already stated more money is now spent for militarism than ever before in the history of the world.

Is not the military organization of this country one of the most complete organizations known? Is not the money levied for its maintenance paid more readily than any other tax? The United States is continuing to build mighty dreadnaughts which in a year may be counted as worthless because of new inventions.

We are told that the progress of invention in destructive implements and methods of construction is so great and so rapid that naval vessels, formidable when constructed, soon become obsolete and ineffective. It is claimed that all of the vessels of the fleet which participated in the battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War are now of little account and that the great navy that made the spectacular voyage around the world recently could be destroyed by one or two of the latest types of dreadnaughts. The famous "Oregon" and the "Indiana" are to be relegated to the inferior class. (26)

Then we ask the question, why are we going so wild over preparations for war? It is because all the other nations are fearing war with each other. They build larger ships. Then our nation builds still larger ones. What is to be the end of such logic? I answer this war scare must stop. We must apply the principles of international arbitration. But we should not forget to consider war and its glittering paraphernalia which after all represents a series of ideas and emotions which have been very dear to the soldiers from the beginning. "We shall never dispose of the movement toward armaments and toward increasing armaments until we satisfy the nations who are carrying on this movement merely for selfdefence and for the protection of their integrity that there is some other means upon which they can really rely for the settlement of international controversies." (27)

As stated before, war and the love for war have a time honored history in which great habits have been definitely formed in the minds of nations, and suddenly to abandon all armament for the purpose of bringing about international peace, would be as futile as to close up all saloons and leave to the patrons of these oft

visited dens no place to frequent in substitution for their loss.

Therefore when we aim at disarmament we must first think of some great principles to absorb the life and satisfy the longings of the mind of nations to take the place of that of which they have been deprived. We say, "We honor those who have given to their country the full measure of their life. They have done all they can do. We condemn the conditions that have required the sacrifice. We admire those who when the time came, did not hesitate to die for their country; but we say there is as much inspiration in a noble life as there is in an heroic death." A man ought to be willing to die for his country if necessary, but it is not much better for the country and himself that he should live for it and contribute by a life of usefulness to its prosperity and well-being? (28)

In order that we may make this clear to the militarist and the opponents of universal disarmament, and create a condition whereby our aims may be realized we must provide a *substitute* for militarism, as Professor James has so well put it, "A Moral Equivalent for War." We must act upon the imagination of our opponents and lead them to see that the future conditions with their many elements of charm, shall take the place that the opponents of disarmament now occupy. We should show that the destinies of people must no longer be decided quickly, thrillingly, and tragically by force but gradually by the principles of international arbitration in which brains and thought supersede the physical strength and the cannon.

The thought of Professor James well expresses this truth: If there were, instead of military conscription a conscription of the whole youthful population to form a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against *Nature*, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and the numerous other goods to the commonwealth would follow. (29) We must provide some equivalent for preserving that manliness of type, which is able to discipline a whole community. We must teach the people to think on their political affairs and not follow their leaders blindly, to get the informed will of the people and not the emotional to hold sway. "War is emotional and thoughtless." Therefore, we should teach the philosophy of law and justice, its meaning in the life of every child, teach them that the time for settling disputes by force of arms has gone by with the advance of time. We must teach all children, men and women the fact that the loss in time of war and the expense in time of peace do not justify the end. We should teach them that war is an evil; while education is a virtue, and that therefore it should put an end to war forever.

When we have once educated the people to believe these truths, and to understand thoroughly the causes of war and its social and economic results we have found the way of peace. We have created an ever growing sentiment that can only be satisfied by bringing about its required end. When education has done its work properly the intense emotions will never appear except where a resort to daring instinctive experimentation is necessary, and the true solution of war will have been the fruit of the mighty principles of INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. (31)

Tennyson, as he dipped into the future, sang of a time when—

"The war drum would thro' no longer
And the battle flag be furled,
In a Parliament of Man,
A Federation of the world,"

(15)—de Black, "The Future of War" (p. 302)

(16)—Ibid, (p. 297)

(17)—de Black, "The Future of War" (p. 505)

(18)—Norman Angel, "The Great Illusion" (p. 16)

(19)—Facts as given by The American Peace Society, Boston, Mass.

(20)—The report of U. S. Treasurer for 1909.

(21)—Statesman's Year Book 1910.

(22)—National Education Association Reports of 1911, (p. 141) Katharine Blake.

(23)—Jane Adams, "Newer Ideals of Peace."

(24)—Jane Adams, "Newer Ideals of Peace."

(25)—The Outlook, December 14th, 1912.

(26)—Tom, John W. Foster, "International Arbitration" (p. 29-32)

(27)—President Wm. Taft, "The Advocate of Peace," November.

(28)—Francis B. Loomis, Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, 1909, (p. 231)

(29)—Prof. James, "A Moral Equivalent of War" (p. 17)

(30)—Theodore Matburg, The Philosophy of the Peace Congress (p. 30)

(31)—Henderson, "Text Book in the Principles of Education" (p. 199)

B. HARRISON KELL, '14.

SHAKESPEARE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HISTORY.

Shakespeare, the great master mind among dramatists and poets, has the power to attract the attention of men in a way which is rarely if ever comprehended. To him we turn for those presentations of life and of character which afford a legitimate outlet for some of the strongest feelings of our natures. And, again we look to Shakespeare when we seek the most precious thoughts in their most beautiful expression,—when we would find portions of the best poetry in literature. In the pages of his works, we find a greater understanding of human nature portrayed in the characters he represents than we are enabled to find in any other author. In short, however we may test Shakespeare, the dramatist and the poet, we find that he stands untouched and alone, his rivals scarcely seeming to be such. He is the one who for more than two centuries has caused all civilized men to stand in awe, in contemplation of a mind so broad and an understanding so acute as to be able to produce so fine a quality of literature in so great a quantity.

Should there be some who require more than one ordinarily seeks in good literature,—more than the most beautiful expression of the world's choicest thoughts and more than the portrayal of characters which seem more real perhaps than those we read about in histories or with whom we come in contact; should there be readers who require more than the culture attained by acquaintance with great poets and who demand that from their reading they be given more practical gain, even such ones could satisfy their desires by the study of Shakespeare.

It may be an entirely new thought to the majority of people, perhaps a startling revelation, to be told that all the historians put together have not done as much as Shakespeare to enlighten men concerning the history of England. It is quite true that in reference to matters of fact we hardly refer to Shakespeare as our authority. But one author has said that "in some way and for some reason or other we secretly make him our standard of old English manners and characters and life, reading other historians by his light and trying them by his measures, whether aware of it or not."

In ten of his thirty-seven plays, Shakespeare has dealt with the history of England. In several more he has drawn his material from the legendary history of England and still others are based upon the history of two other nations. So, in rough estimation, it may be said that one-fourth of his work is what may be termed chronicle play and nearly one-half of it has been drawn, in some measure, from historical sources.

A chronicle play has been defined as one "which drew its material from national history." It is distinguished from other forms of

the drama by its material rather than by its form. Before 1585-1590, the chronicle play was not a prominent or a popular form of the drama. The genuine English chronicle play is said to have had its origin in the outburst of patriotism after the death of Mary, Queen of Scots, and after England had defeated the Spanish Armada. Between the years 1588-1598 this form of the drama reached its height of popularity and about 1600, it developed into what are termed the comedy of manners and the tragedy. A comparison has been drawn between the historical plays of the Elizabethan Age and our plays of the civil war. The popularity of the dramas "Arizona" and "Ethan Allen" enable us to appreciate the sentiment of the Elizabethan Englishmen for the historical plays.

Of Shakespeare's English Historical plays, eight of them form a kind of unity in that the historical connection is unbroken throughout. According to the most recent authorities "Henry VI" was the earliest of these dramas and was written in the years 1590-92. It was followed by "Richard III," "Richard II," the two parts of "Henry IV," and "Henry V." These plays include a century of English history and deal with the reigns of Edward IV and Edward V, ending with the death of Richard and the proclamation of Henry VII, the Earl of Richmond, as king. Shakespeare does not consider the reign of Henry VII and this is probably because he thought there was nothing of sufficient interest in it to serve dramatic purposes. "King John" was written between the plays of "Richard III" and "Richard II." What historical events Shakespeare has not touched upon because of the interval between "King John" and "Richard II," he refers to in the play of "Henry V." The drama "Henry VIII," the last of the historical plays, was written in the year 1612. For the greater part of his material, Shakespeare relied upon the Chronicles of the annalist Holinshed, which were published in 1577.

Besides the dramas based upon English history Shakespeare has written three which are concerned with Roman history,—"Coriolanus," "Julius Caesar" and "Antony and Cleopatra." For these, he drew his material from North's English translation of Plutarch's Lives. Because he felt bound by the restraint of facts, Shakespeare's tragedies deal with non-historical matter. In some instances, he has drawn the material for his dramas from legendary history which was then believed to be true. "King Lear" and "Cymbeline" were taken from British legends, "Macbeth" from the legendary accounts of Scotland, "Hamlet" from those of Denmark, and from the Greek and Roman legends the three dramas,—"Troilus and Cressida," "Timon of Athens" and "Titus Andronicus." It is evident then that Shakespeare took much of his material from history and legend rather than presenting mere fiction. It is quite true also that for many of his dramas he merely borrowed his plots from older plays and redressed them with his own poetry and characterizations. But it is because of the wonderful manner in which Shakespeare has accomplished this, that his dramas and particularly his historical plays are such marvelous pieces of literature.

For a drama to be truly historical, the literal truth must be maintained, but not to such an extent or in such a manner that the movement, freedom and spirit of the drama are crushed. Dramatic laws have precedence over historical laws. The wonderful way in which Shakespeare was master of his art may be exemplified no better than by observing the way in which the laws of drama and the laws of history are reconciled in his historical plays. The ease with which he portrays his characters and uses his imagination when restrained by historical laws bespeaks the mind of a genius.

He has set forth the events and portrayed the characters of his historical plays in a way well worthy of attention. Shakespeare set aside mere chronological order when by this means something higher and better could be attained. He possessed that most rare ability of building events together in such a manner that they served their purpose better than if allowed to stand in their natural order. Rather than presenting the events as a mere succession of happenings, he binds them together to form a whole or a unity.

Shakespeare could take a little truth and by rightly expanding it and clothing it, was able to show his readers a whole reign. Where the historians give mere facts, Shakespeare was able to present a whole age with its manners, customs and morals as well as its outstanding events. Rather than mere students of history we become, as it were, spectators of past events in all their reality. It is true that petty anachronisms do occur in some of the dramas, but they are never so great that the imagination of the reader cannot overlook them. But never does he make so glaring a mistake as to mingle in the spirit of classic times the court life of the time of Louis XIV.

His humor mingled with the solemn and actual again brings forcibly to our minds the greatness and the skill of the master hand able to portray these two opposites in so successful a manner. He shows how throughout all history the truth of the maxim remains, "that it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." When Shakespeare deviated farthest from facts, there were some who said that he may have relied on some traditional matter not yet regarded as history, but later to be verified. His departures were not without reason and purpose. "King John" is the drama in which he has departed farthest from the historical truths. Here the author seems to have taken more liberty with the facts of history than the laws of art justify. When he makes the murder of Arthur by John the only cause of the great troubles which took place in the reign he is not emphasizing the true cause of the difficulties. Where a slight change may be made in the dates of a certain period, or a life lengthened or shortened by a few years, the author's purpose is justified. Then, too, to secure the proper dramatic effect it is sometimes necessary to condense, as it were, certain instances so that the result is a concentration or a unifying. But why Shakespeare saw fit to depart from his usual custom to so marked a degree in "King John" is a conjecture. Perhaps it has been best answered by the fact that two plays had been previously written on the reign of King John and that from these Shakespeare is said to have borrowed his plot and plan of events. The character of King John was therefore a familiar one to the English people and it is quite probable that Shakespeare preferred to give to the play-goers the events which were so familiar and so popular, rather than to introduce King John in a new way.

Coleridge maintained that "Richard II" was the best of Shakespeare's historical plays. It is quite generally conceded that "Richard II" and "Henry IV" are the most strictly historical of Shakespeare's plays and that Richard II and Bolingbroke are the best portrayed of Shakespeare's historical characters.

But, on the whole, Shakespeare portrays the events of history in such a manner that he guides us through that which he has not touched upon. The living scenes presented to us make a vivid and lasting impression such as mere historians cannot give their readers. By the light of Shakespeare's plays, kings may learn the true dignity of their office and the follies of usurpation and tyranny. Indeed, Shakespeare's political portrayals are applicable to any period of history which one may con-

sider. The minor unities could not always be observed, or the dramatist would have had to resort to more narrative and less representation. Neither could the considerations of time and place be given what might seem their due respect, for cause and effect, being of far greater importance, were of necessity to be portrayed first in the successful dramas. The laws of reason and of logic are of paramount importance and Shakespeare has given them such a place in his dramas. Even what Shakespeare created was historical in its effect. It is said that "how and why a thing happened is more important than where and when." Shakespeare observed this rule and always in his dramas took freedom from the law of history so far as he well could in order to convey more clearly the impression he would give.

Besides the wisdom showed by Shakespeare in the portrayal of events, the manner in which his characters are represented is equally worthy of notice. Only when the period with which he was dealing lacked personages of dramatic interest did Shakespeare introduce fictitious ones into his plays. It is true of all his plays that the characters are differentiated clearly. Each of them is an individual possessed of such traits as are common to humanity. This was Shakespeare's first consideration after which he placed them in their historical surroundings. Even his minor characters are such that each is an individual, rather than a mere representative of a class. His characters were first of all true to nature. Shakespeare could with equal ability portray the great king and the common man in his ordinary walk of life. By giving glimpses into the everyday life of great personages, he gives a clue to their characters to be had in no other way, and makes them seem more real.

By means of a great personality, Shakespeare can unify a whole drama, showing the development, and the manner in which all things depend upon the central figure. This can best be illustrated by "Richard III" in which the Duke of Gloster is the great personality around which the scenes are constructed. Richard III was one of the most popular characters on the stage in the time of Elizabeth and had appeared in about a dozen plays written during that period. Shakespeare took the deformed body, the villainous nature and the overmastering ambition, all of which had existed before in folk-tale and on the stage, and gave them a soul. Richard III lives more to us because of Shakespeare's drama than because of any historical account of him.

While a historical play, "Richard III" may also be called a king's tragedy. Because of the unity and the great central figure commanding attention all the way through, "Richard III" is far more popular than "Henry VI," "Richard II," or "King John." The same may be said of Henry VI where again Shakespeare maintains unity by means of a central figure. In passing, it may be said that in "Henry IV" is portrayed one of the most popular of Shakespeare's representative characters in the person of Falstaff. He so clearly represents everywhere the wit and humor of old England that he helps the historical portions of the drama. Shakespeare's personations have been compared to statues which may be viewed from all sides and not to bas-reliefs where one can see but one surface. The wonderful manner in which he has portrayed his characters of history leaves Shakespeare in a world all his own. All people admit that Richard III lives more to us because of his historical characters in their true light.

Ben Jonson said that Shakespeare wrote "not for an age, but for all time." What Shakespeare has given to all nations in his historical plays, will indeed be for all time.

"A mind reflecting ages past, whose clear
And equal surface can make things appear,—
Distant a thousand years,—and represent
Them in their lively colors, just extent."

We may in a measure realize what the world would lack if this great life had never been lived when we are told that we can study nothing concerning the history of England which we could not better understand by reading Shakespeare.

WM. H. CORSON, M. D.
 Bell Phone 62-A. Keystone 56.
 Main St. and Fifth Ave.
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
 Office Hours: Until 10 a. m. 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

S. B. HORNING, M. D.
FRACTURING PHYSICIAN
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
 Office Hours: Until 9 a. m.; 2-2.30 and 7-7.30 p. m. Telephone in office.

E. A. KRUSEN, M. D.
 FORMERLY OF COLLEGEVILLE
Boyer Arcade Norristown, Pa.
 Hours: 8 to 9, 2 to 3, 7 to 8, Sundays: 1 to 2 only.
 Day Phone 1213 W. Main St., Bell 216.
 Boyer Arcade, Bell, 1170.

DR. FRANK M. DEDAKER
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
 OFFICE: Until 10 a. m., 1.30-2.30 p. m.
 HOURS: 6-8 p. m. Both Phones

BELL 'PHONE 27 Y KEYSTONE 31
DR. S. D. CORNISH
DENTIST
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

EYES CAREFULLY EXAMINED
LENSES ACCURATELY GROUND
EXPERT FRAME ADJUSTING
A. B. PARKER
 Optometrist
210 DeKalb St. NORRISTOWN.

KODAKS \$2 TO \$20
 FUMES, COMBS, BRUSHES,
 PHOTO ALBUMS, PLAYING CARDS,
 WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATES, ETC.
HAFELE'S DRUG STORE
 63 E. Main St.,
 NORRISTOWN, PA.

W. P. FENTON
 Dealer in
 Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.
 Gents' Furnishings and Shoes
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

PRINTING
 At the Sign of the Ivy Leaf in Philadelphia
 School and College, Business
 and Legal, Large and Small
George H Buchanan Co
 420 Sanson Street

Burdan's Ice Cream
 Manufactured by modern sanitary
 methods. Shipped anywhere in
 Eastern Pennsylvania.
Pottstown, Pa.

Collegeville National Bank
 A. D. Fetterolf, Pres. M. B. Linderman, Vice-Pres
 W. D. Renninger, Cashier
CAPITAL, \$50,000
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$25,000
 We respectfully solicit your account.

The Central Theological Seminary
 OF THE REFORMED CHURCH OF THE U. S.
DAYTON, OHIO

Union of Ursinus and Heidelberg Theo-
 logical Seminaries. Eight professors, in-
 cluding the Teacher of Elocution. Pre-
 sents: (1) Undergraduate; (2) Special
 and Partial, and (3) Graduate Courses of
 Study. Tuition free.

For further information address,
 REV. H. J. CHRISTMAN, D. D., Pres.
 REV. WILLIAM VOLLMER, Ph. D., D. D., Sec.

PATRONIZE
'THE WEEKLY'S' ADVERTISERS.

Y. W. C. A.

"The College Woman's Character" was the timely subject of Miss Peters' talk at the Y. W. C. A. meeting on Tuesday evening. She brought out a number of strong points, some of which follow:

Every thought and action is a stone in the structure of character, which each of us is building for herself day by day. Thoughts lead to actions, actions to habits, and habits to character. Trifles often show the character more truly than do the larger things.

Honesty forms the corner-stone in character. We should try to develop a high sense of honor while we are still at college, or there will always be a weak spot in our lives.

Our characters depend largely on the examples we follow. Whether we realize it or not, our example is influencing others; therefore let us recognize our responsibilities and develop a character worthy of imitation.

Character, even more than knowledge, is power.

An interesting discussion followed the leader's talk.

Mertz, '14, who went home several days ago treated with a nervous breakdown, has returned to the college.

College Directory.

Football—Manager, Harry; Assistant Manager, Pritchard.
 Baseball—Manager, Elicker; Assistant Manager, Glendenning.
 Athletic Association—President, Boyer.
 Tennis Association—President, Elicker.
 Classical Group—President, Hess.
 Historical - Political Group — President, Boyer.
 Chemical-Biological Group — President, Peters.
 Mathematical Groups—President, Elicker
 Modern Language Group — President, Miss Wagner.
 English - Historical Group — President, Eby.
 Schaff Literary Society—Pres., Fisher.
 Zwinglian Literary Society—President, Davidheiser.
 Y. W. C. A., President, Miss Sabold.
 Y. M. C. A., President, Boyer.
 1914 Ruby—Business Manager, Yeager.
 1915 Ruby—Editor-in-chief, Deiningger;
 Business Manager, Minich.
 Student Senate—President, Fisher.
 Glee Club—Manager, Robinson.

The Fisk Teachers' Agency,
156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Other offices in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, etc.

H. E. Crocker, P. V. Huyssoon, C. H. Patterson, E. H. Schuyler, O. J. Ehrsgott, Grace S. Gurney, Managers.

Especially serviceable to college graduates by reason of large patronage among Colleges, High Schools and Private Schools. **Send for Circulars.**



GET IN ACTION.

OUR great big stock of Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Trousers, etc., consisting of over 3000 garments,

Are Now Reduced.

Our clearance time is here; the object of this sweeping reduction is pretty generally understood.

We make a rule not to carry anything over to another season. We advise you to get here, the earlier the better—the greater the selections the greater the bargains.

WEITZENKORN'S

POTTSTOWN, PA.

No Car Fare Paid during Sale.

WRIGHT & DITSON

Fall and Winter Catalogues
 Mailed on Request

For superior articles for all athletic sports insist upon those bearing the Wright and Ditson Trade Mark.
UNIFORMS, SWEATERS, JERSEYS

for

FOOTBALL—BASKETBALL—HOCKEY

ALL WINTER SPORTS

WRIGHT & DITSON

22 WARREN ST., NEW YORK

Boston Providence Chicago Cambridge San Francisco Worcester

CHAS. KUHN'S

Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Ursinus College

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

24 Miles from Philadelphia.

Group system of instruction. University-trained faculty. High standards of scholarship. Strong Christian influences. Athletics encouraged but controlled. No fraternities or exclusive clubs. Active literary societies. Refining social environment. Men and women admitted to all courses. Expenses moderate.

GEO. LESLIE OMWAKE, President.

Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

SKATING in the keen air—the companionship of a pipe—the pleasure of a tobacco such as Velvet!

Velvet is the best leaf—aged over two years in the warehouse—a slow, silent transformation from harsh leaf to a mellow smoking tobacco. Time gradually erodes the bite—matures the good qualities of the leaf—a flavor unusual—good—wonderfully good!

Such a tobacco takes time to produce—extreme care withheld, but this is the smoke we all want—so why not?

At all dealers.

Langels & Myers Tobacco Co.



Full Two Ounce Tins **10c**

Ch.-Bi's. Lose Out To H.-P's.

The second game of the inter-group basketball league was played on Saturday in the Thompson Memorial Cage, between the Historical-Political and the Chemical-Biological groups and resulted in a victory for the former by the score 28 to 14. The game was interesting throughout and the accurate goal shooting of the Historical-Political gave the Freeland boys the victory. Captain Light, Gingrich, and Hain played a star game for their group, and Shaub, the Chemical-Biological guard, played an all around game, caging two baskets from difficult angles on the floor.

The line-up:

H.-POL.		CH.-BI.	
Light	Forward	Bedenk	
Adams	Forward	Yost (Butler)	
Gingrich	Center	Miller (Yost)	
Boyer	Guard	Shaub	
Hain	Guard	Kichline	

Field goals—Light 4, Gingrich 3, Hain 2, Adams, Shaub 2, Yost Butler, Bedenk. Foul goals—Light, 8 out of 20; Bedenk, 1 out of 2; Shaub, 1 out of 1; Kichline, 2 out of 5; Butler, 0 out of 4. Fouls committed—H.-Pol., 12; Ch.-Bi., 20. Referee, Grove; umpire, Har-rity; time-keeper, Hess; scorers, Elicker and Seaman. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Standing of League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Mathematical	1	0	1.000
Political	1	0	1.000
Classical	0	1	.000
Chem.-Biological	0	1	.000

Miss Edith Wack, of Lansdale, Pa., visited Miss Sandt, '17, on Saturday.

Miss Sigafos, '14, is at her home at Lansdale, Pa., because of sickness.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Schaff.

A novel and interesting program was given in Schaff on Friday evening. As this program came in the midst of examinations it was entirely extemporaneous. Every number on the program was performed with but one substitution.

The following numbers were given:

Piano solo, Miss Boorem; recitation, Miss Hallman; monologue, Mr. Rumbaugh; recitation, Miss Sabbot; debate, Resolved that Athletics are Overemphasized in American Colleges, affirmative speakers, Messrs. Singley, Gebhard and Strasbaugh; negative, Messrs. Gingrich, Eusminger and Smith. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side. Piano solo, Miss Hunsicker; talk, Miss Paul; stump speech, Mr. Kichline; vocal solo, Miss Klein; Gazette, Mr. Light.

The following numbers were especially well rendered: Piano solo by Miss Boorem, recitation by Miss Hallman, and the monologue by Mr. Rumbaugh. In the debate Messrs. Singley and Eusminger did especially well.

Zwinglian.

A debate on the question, "Resolved, that the Commission Form of Government Should be Adopted By All American Cities," featured in Zwinglian, Friday evening. On the affirmative side the speakers were Messrs. Kaltreider, M. Yost and Boyer, while those on the negative side were Messrs. Ziegler, Minich and Kell. The affirmative side won the decision of the judges but the negative secured that of the house.

Other numbers were: Cornet solo, Mr. Wiest; instrumental duet, Misses Kern and Rahu; review, Mr. Pritchard.

Miss Davenport, under voluntary exercises, favored the society with selections on the piano.

Lecturer Coming.

The Chemical-Biological Group has been fortunate in securing Mr. Seneca Egbert, A. M., M. D., to give a lecture, open to the public, in Bomberger Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at 7.30 o'clock. His subject will be: "Preventive Medicine and Public Health of Today."

Dr. Egbert is Dean of the Department of Medicine and Professor of Hygiene at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, and is recognized as an authority on Hygiene. Come out to hear him.

S. R. LONGACRE Both Phones
INTERIOR DECORATING
 And General House Painting
 Fine Wall Papers and Mouldings
 380 High Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Established 1869. Incorporated 1902.

F. L. Hoover & Sons,
 (INCORPORATED)
Carpenters, Contractors and Builders.

GENERAL JOBBING
 1023 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Members of the Master Builders Exchange.

The Independent PRINT SHOP

Is fully equipped to do attractive COLLEGE PRINTING — Programs, Letter Heads, Cards, Pamphlets, Etc.

Collegeville, Pa.

CRISMAN & QUILLMAN
 Electrical Contractors
 109 E. Main Street
 NORRISTOWN, PA.

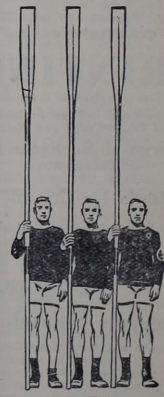
PENN TRUST CO.
 THE BANK THAT ALWAYS TREATS YOU RIGHT WHETHER YOU ARE A CUSTOMER OR NOT
 NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Sixth Successful Season of
GARRICK THEATRE
 NORRISTOWN, PA.
 NOW PLAYING
Fashionable Vaudeville and Classy Photo Plays
MATINEE DAILY
ADMISSION : : 10--20c. Reserved.
 TICKETS RESERVED BY MAIL OR PHONE — BELL 1271, KEYSTONE 427-V


The New Century Teachers' Bureau
 1420 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
 Has placed many Ursinus College graduates in teaching positions. If you desire to teach next fall, write for particulars
GEORGE M. DOWNING, Proprietor

Unexcelled Brilliance Illumination Obtained
 From the use of the new MAZDA LAMP has NO EQUAL.
 LET US PROVE IT TO YOU by installing electricity in your home. Our representative will give you prices for wiring and fixturing. A postal card or phone call will reach us. Bell. 570. Keystone. 455-w.
Counties Gas and Electric Company, Norristown, Pa.

"Keeping in Front"
 You fellows know what that means! We've been very successful in this regard with Fatima Cigarettes. By the way, these cigarettes were first sold in the college towns—and you agreed with us that they were good.
 Then we put out for the big race, to make Fatimas of nation-wide reputation, and today more are sold than any other cigarette in this country.
 Now purer, or more carefully chosen tobacco grows than that in Fatimas. We purposely put them in a plain inexpensive wrapper—in this way we can afford quality tobacco, and twenty of the smokes for 15 cents.
 Now your college crew is of utmost importance to you—so is a good cigarette, and it's your aim in life to keep Fatimas in the lead—right up to their good quality—right up to where you first found them, and will always find them.
 Success fellows! You started this cigarette on its successful career—and you pull a strong oar all over this country.
Logan's Myers Tobacco Co.



FATIMA
 TURKISH BLEND
 CIGARETTES
 20 for 15¢



"Distinctively Individual"