



11-6-1908

The Ursinus Weekly, November 6, 1908

Welcome Sherman Kerschner
Ursinus College

David Stamy
Ursinus College


Harvey Danehower
Ursinus College

Edgar Nevin Rhodes
Ursinus College

Francis Krusen
Ursinus College

See next page for additional authors

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Authors

Welcome Sherman Kerschner, David Stamy, Harvey Danehower, Edgar Nevin Rhodes, Francis Krusen, and John Alfred Koons

The Ursinus Weekly

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VOL. 7. NO. 7

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

CALENDAR

Friday, Nov. 6, Literary Societies
7.40 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 7, Medico-Chi. vs.
Ursinus, on Ursinus Field, at
3 p. m.
Monday, Nov. 9, Ursinus Union,
at 7.30 p. m.
Tuesday, Nov. 10, Y. W. C. A.,
at 6.40 p. m.
Choral Society, at 6.45 p. m.
Meeting of Brotherhood of St.
Paul, at 7.30 p. m.
Ursinus vs. Rutgers at New
Brunswick.
Wednesday, Nov. 11, Y. M. C. A.
at 6.40 p. m.
Thursday, Nov. 12, Choral So-
ciety at 6.45 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 13, Literary Societies
7.40 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 14, Ursinus vs.
Lehigh at S. Bethlehem.
Ursinus Scrubs vs. Bethlehem
Preparatory School, at Beth-
lehem.

FOOTBALL

On Saturday our team journeyed to Hoboken, N. J., where they had as their opponents the team from the Stevens Institute. As this was the first meeting on the gridiron of these two elevens, the result of the game was awaited with considerable interest at Ursinus. Not betraying any of the confidence placed in them, but displaying the same form which characterized all previous games, our boys entered the game with a vim and in one of the best played games ever witnessed at Hoboken, defeated the home collegians by the score of 23-0. The day was ideal for football, save for a stiff gale which swept across the field, thus making forward passes and punts very uncertain; but even at that Ursinus gave the spectators a treat by executing some very clever forward passes, one of which resulted in the first touchdown by Miller after running about 25 yards. Another was made in the first half on a series of line plunges which ended when Gay was pushed over for the second score. He also kicked the goal. In the second half two more touchdowns were added, Gay again crossing the goal line and also kicking the goal. After the next kick-off as Stevens lined up for an open formation Capt. Abel intercepted a forward pass and aided by interference ran 65 yards for our last touchdown. This ended the scoring, but the most excit-

Continued on fourth page.

THE HALL'WE'EN FETE

Last Thursday evening about twenty-five sportive phantoms arranged in most weird costumes were about to fly toward Keigwin Hall. A typical Hallowe'en it was—for it was "a windy night" and the rain was teeming. Just as the spirits were preparing to depart a messenger arrived—he announced that inasmuch as the rain was coming down in sheets, the phantoms could unwind their's and proceed in their Sunday clothes.

Arrival at the Hall was a matter of a few minutes and the reception there was indeed a hearty one.

The reception room and hall appeared in typical Hallowe'en array. Corn stalks, pumpkins and autumn leaves artistically arranged added to the general effect.

Everyone immediately entered into the spirit of the evening and began to have a good time.

The "well," the "witches den" and the "cave of the winds" were visited by everyone and the absence of corn from "Cupid's bower" saved it from being shocked.

Finally remembering that dearest of all to the college boy's heart is the "feed," the girls did not allow this part of the evenings program to drop below the standard, but tickled the palates of the boys with their dainties and made many of the homesick fellows forget home and the things "mother used to make."

After refreshments, a few songs and cheers were given and the men departed to their rooms—all voting the girls capital entertainers.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Fernier, '10, led the regular meeting on Thursday evening, the subject of "Charity" having been discussed.

Ruskin says: "They at least are little to be envied in whose hearts the great charities lie dead." Charity is defined as a gift to general public use, which extends to the rich as well as the poor. Along this line, a great amount of good is done by benevolent institutions and the Sisters of charity.

Another meaning which can be applied is liberality in judging men and their actions, not continually seeking to criticize others. We can also show charity by being considerate of those who treat us kindly and as Y. W. C. A. workers, follow the motto of Lincoln, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

UNION MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Ursinus Union will be held next Monday evening at 7.30. The Classical Group will report. A paper on "The Delphic Oracle" will be read by Kerschner, '09, and there will be a report from Prof. W. A. Kline, the head of the Group.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. PAUL

The first meeting of the Brotherhood of St Paul will be held next Tuesday evening at 7.30. Rev. G. H. Wailes, professor of Greek Testament and English Bible will address the meeting. All members, prospective candidates for the ministry and honorary members are asked to attend. The talk will be upon some subject pertinent to the Brotherhood's line of work.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD

The following is an extract from the columns of the Philadelphia Public Ledger of Monday, Nov. 2, 1908.

It has been proven without doubt that the charges made against Ursinus College relative to the players used in their game with Muhlenberg were both false and entirely without foundation. It is extremely unfortunate that any institution claiming the right to come before the public eye should have connected with them in any way, shape or form any individual or individuals who would maliciously circulate such unqualified falsehoods. It is almost inconceivable how any sane person would issue such charges not having the faintest idea as to their truth. Such charges simply reflect the character of individuals who willfully make such allegations, and give to the fairminded public a distrust for the institution or institutions of whom such an individual poses as a champion. We do not believe that the parties who made these charges are connected in any official way with Muhlenberg, but, in any event, Muhlenberg should see to it that such characters are repressed and obliterated from any connection with their athletic activities ere they suffer both in the estimation of the public and other colleges.

THE COLLEGIAN.

AN APOLOGY FROM THE PRESS

The belated issue of this edition of the "Weekly" is not the fault of the editorial staff, nor is the printer to be blamed. The faithful old press that has been printing this flourishing periodical for more than half a decade went on strike this morning. While the printer was running off the first form, an attachment controlling the roller carriage snapped in twain, putting the press out of commission and checking further progress on the paper. Every effort is being made to replace the piece of machinery as soon as possible.

HILL SCHOOL GAME

Assistant Manager Thomas took the Scrub team to Pottstown last Thursday afternoon to play the Hill School Seconds. The boys were elated over their victory on Saturday, and were prepared to give a good account of themselves, but victory was destined not to be theirs.

In the words of the Manager, the story of the game is simply that they were outweighed and outplayed, so that when we consider these things, together with several other factors, the final score of 16-0 by no means indicates a walk-over for the Hill School team, and Coach Rapp and Capt. Maeder feel well satisfied. The latter played a strong game. In the punting department, Davis out-kicked his adversary. Whitewash was a tower of strength on the line, but should have been given more opportunity to carry the ball.

The Scrubs take the defeat philosophically, and all eyes are now on the Bethlehem Prep. next Saturday at Bethlehem.

Rev. J. W. Meminger, '84, of Lancaster, Pa., delivered an illustrated lecture on "Ben Hur" in the Avon Reformed church last Thursday evening.

Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Coon, who for two years has been pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received a call to the First Reformed Episcopal church, at Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Square, New York City.

Mr. D. F. Kelley, '01, witnessed the Stevens game at Hoboken last Saturday.

THE URSINUS WEEKLY

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FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1908.

EDITORIAL

It will be remembered that last Spring several of our loyal and spirited alumni came forward with several prizes for original college songs. These same gentlemen have asked that the students again be reminded of the contest. A prize of \$10 has been offered to the student producing the best original words for a college song. Another prize of \$10 has been offered to the student producing the best composition of music for the words.

There is no reason why there should not be lively and keen competition. There is a fair amount of good musical talent among our students, and those possessing any originality will do well to put forth an effort toward securing one or both of these prizes. The best method to pursue is for two contestants to collaborate. Music without words will not suffice, nor will words without music. The prize winning song must be a finished product of words and music. Adaptations from popular airs will not be accepted.

The prize idea was prompted by the lack of college songs that we can truly call our own. The want is to be supplied in this way. The alumni who have so kindly offered these prizes are men who appreciate the value of good college songs on the athletic field and on the campus as an essential to good college spirit.

There should be no delay upon

the part of those who wish to enter the contest, although the prizes will not be awarded until the end of the year. Keep your compositions until that time, when a committee will be appointed to adjudicate impartially upon the selections submitted.

SOCIETIES

SCHAFF

With suggestive decorations, the Hallowe'en program was rendered very well throughout in the following manner:

Instrumental Solo, Miss Freyer, '10; Original Story, "Balaam and the Ghost," Koons, '09; Reading, Faux, A.; Fortune Teller, Fogleman, '10; Original Ghost Story, "A Haunted House," Brehm, '10; Clarionet Solo, Lauer, '10; Ghost Story, Thompson, '10; Schaff Quartette, Misses Spangler, '09, Dunn, '11, Messrs. Krusen, '09, Spears, '10; Shadow Pictures, Miller, '09, Leader; Ghost Scene from "Hamlet," Herber, '11; Schaff Orchestra, Wismer, '09, leader; Gazette, Editor No. 1, Krusen, '09. Under voluntary exercises a number of charades were given by different members of the society. Remarks were made by Mr. Thompson and Prof. Prouse. Mr. Stamm, '12, rendered two vocal solos.

The society welcomed into its midst four new members, Misses Grace Saylor, '12, Collegeville, and Sadie J. Fegley, '12, Evansburg, and Messrs Charles Wismer, A, Gratersford and Norman Kulp, A, Skippack, Pa.

ZWINGLIAN

On Friday evening a Hallowe'en program was given which was very well rendered especially the witch scene from Macbeth by the Misses Fryling, Fermier and Sponsor. The program follows: Piano Solo "Tam O'Shanter," R. S. Thomas, '10; Reading, "Ghosts," Miss Butler, '09; Witch Scene from Macbeth," Misses Fryling, '09, Fermier, '10, and Sponsor, '10.

Violin Solo, Moser, '10; Original Story, Wagner, '10; Recitation, "The Dying Alchemist," Long, '09; Piano Solo, "By the Sea," Kerschner, '09. Pantomime "Home Sweet Home," Miss E. Austerberry, '10, leader; Essay, "Hallowe'en, Its Legends and Traditions," Lindeman, '10; Vocal Solo, "I Murrur Not," Mr. Custer, Oration, "Napoleon Bonaparte," Abel, '09.

Under voluntary exercises the society was favored by a recitation from Miss Place, '10, two piano solos by Dr. Caldwell, and selections by the Republican Quartette, composed of Messrs. Quay, Kerschner, Wagner and Custer.

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Y. M. C. A.

The regular mid-week service of the Y. M. C. A., was held on Wednesday evening. The subject was "Our Responsibility to our Friends." Long, '09, conducted the meeting. He based his remarks upon Matt. 20: 26-27 and John 13: 1-11. He said in part: "Our first duty of friendship consists in knowing what true friendship is and how it should regulate one's actions and considerations. Friendship, embracing increasing love, is seen in its highest forms in that friendship of Christ. We must merit the friendships of friends as is shown by Jesus, overlooking petty differences, forgetting human inconsistency and placing true faith and confidence upon those whom one deems worthy. In friendship-making, our first consideration should be one of introspection; we must think are we worthy of a true friendship, and when a worthy person is found, then bestow friendship rich in faith and confidence."

Yost, '10, said in part, the first duty of friendship is that of love. Love as Jesus loved his friends. The friendship of the world is at enmity with God. "Ye are my friends if ye do what I command you to do."

SEMINARY NOTES

The following men preached Sunday November 1, '08: Huckerfiede, '09, Prospect, Ohio; Brouse, '09, Dayton, Ohio, Ruf, '10, Leo, Ind.; Alspach, '10, Gallion, O.

The Seminary Quartette composed of Kriete, '10, Wagner, '10, Fry, '10, and Hartman, '10, furnished the music for the 13th anniversary of Memorial Reformed church Dayton, O.

In English Homiletics, Ruf, '10, Hartman, '09, preached, and Harmon, '09, conducted Liturgical services.

On Monday evening Nov. 2, the students of the Seminary were delightfully entertained by the young ladies of the First Reformed church, Dayton, O., at the home of Dr. W. A. Hale, pastor. The evening was spent in playing games after which refreshments were served, all departed feeling that they had spent a very pleasant and profitable evening.

PERSONALS

Harry T. Watson, who last year coached our Athletic teams and who is now coaching at Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, was an interested spectator of the Stevens game at Hoboken last Saturday. Walking up and down the sidelines he followed every play, and wore the "smile that won't come off" as he saw his former charges roll up a magnificent score.

President Keigwin and a number of personal friends were in evidence at the game at Hoboken last Saturday. All of them were Ursinus sympathizers, and as touchdown after touchdown was made by their favorites, the enthusiasm they displayed and the cheers they raised would have done credit to a much larger body. The boys thoroughly appreciated the President's enthusiasm, and mention it as one of the features of the trip.

Manager Gilland and Assistant Manager Thomas, '10, accompanied Coach Price to Roversford last Monday night.

H. L. Custer, '09, visited W. S. Kerschner, '09, at the latter's home at Mahanoy City over Election Day.

V. J. Abel, '09, went to his home at Hellertown on Tuesday to exercise his rights as a citizen of Uncle Sam and a member of the G. O. P. "Vic" was all smiles on Wednesday morning.

Strack and Faust were at their homes at Lebanon on Tuesday to cast their ballots and to join in the monster Republican parade.

Prof. Riddle made a trip to Philadelphia Wednesday on business for the Athletic Association.

Mr. Stout visited his daughter at college last week.

Miss Fling, ex-A., visited friends at college over Sunday.

Bariscello, A., spent Sunday at his home in Asbury Park.

Keyser, '10, visited his uncle at New Roschelle over Sunday and also spent a short time with our former coach Harry Watson, who is now in the Mackenzie School.

GAME WITH RUTGERS

Manager Gilland has completed arrangements for a game with Rutgers College on next Tuesday. The game is to be played at New Brunswick. There was no game with the New Jersey school last year because it could not be scheduled, and the resuming of football relations will be welcomed by the constituents of both institutions, since the games are always hotly contested. Manager Gilland is to be congratulated upon scheduling the Rutgers game.

Dr. Philip Vollmer, of Dayton, Ohio, was the preacher at the annual mission festival held October 18, in the First Reformed Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Vollmer address fine meetings during the day, and in the evening spoke to the children of the orphanage.

Rev. J. O. Lindaman, of Perkasie, Pa., taught last week in the public school in the absence of the regular professor.

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FOOTBALL

Continued from first page

ing moment of the game was yet to come. A few minutes later, Hearsey of Stevens gobbled up a fumble and dashed madly toward the Ursinus goal, only to be stopped on the 3 yard line by a flying tackle by Gay. With the ball so near the goal line, a touchdown now seemed to be within reach of Stevens, who three times made desperate attempts to cover the short distance but the Ursinus line was like a stone wall and each time met the Stevens advance and tossed it back, thus keeping her goal line uncrossed. Aside from several costly fumbles, our team played well. Gay performed like a Trojan, while Bunting and West handled the difficult punts very creditably. For Stevens Capt. Hendricks played a star game and proved a tower of strength on the defense. Among the many Ursinus people to attend the game was President Keigwin, who was an interested and enthusiastic spectator. After the game he expressed himself as well pleased with the victory and wished our team continued success. The line-up:

URSINUS		STEVENS	
Miller	left end	Harris	Harris
R. Thompson	left tackle	Hendricks	Hendricks
Gerges	left guard	Johnson	Johnson
Quay	center	O'Connor	O'Connor
Douthett	right guard	Ryan	Ryan
(Hoover)			
K. Thompson	right tackle	Hearsey	Hearsey
Abel	right end	Myers	Myers
West	quarter-back	Buttfield	Buttfield
		(Mann)	
Bunting	right half	Ackerman	Ackerman
Gay	left half	Pettibone	Pettibone
Keyser	full-back	Fonda	Fonda
Touchdowns,	Gay 2, Miller, Abel,		
Goals from touchdown, Gay 3, Referee,			
Mr. Fauver, Oberlin, Umpire, Mr. Thorp			
Columbia, Head linesman, Mr. Baus-			
field, Cornell, Time keeper, Gilland, '09,			
Ursinus, Time of halves, 25 minutes.			

SCRUBS 24. P. H. S. o.

Last Saturday afternoon, while the 'Varsity team was playing Stevens, the Scrubs walked away from Pottstown High School. The score was 24-0.

When the Scrubs first kicked off, it seemed as though they were out-classed, for the High School boys gained consistently; but when in striking distance of the goal the former held firmly, and secured the ball on downs. Pottstown proved to be weak on the defense, and the vulnerable spots in their line were hammered down by the Scrub backs. The ends were stronger, and very few gains were made around them. Capt. Maeder was called upon repeatedly to carry the ball, and he was always good for substantial gains, scoring two of the four touchdowns. Gay, besides punting well and kicking four goals from touchdowns, used rare judgement in directing the team. Behney snatched a for-

ward pass and scored the fourth touchdown. Leslie played hard, running well with the ball and often breaking the line and throwing runners for losses. Kershner and McNeil made a pair of good-running mates to Capt. Maeder, the former scoring one of the touchdowns. For Pottstown, Capt. Skean and Young excelled.

The line-up:

P. H. S.		SCRUBS	
Dearolf	left end	Laurent	Laurent
Erick	left tackle	Bogert	Bogert
Egolf	left guard	Faux	Faux
Behlens	center	Lauer	Lauer
Smalsolf	right guard	Koons (Mertz)	Koons (Mertz)
Freese	right tackle	Leslie	Leslie
Young	right end	Behney	Behney
		(Erickson)	
Morgan	quarter-back	Davis	Davis
Petteiger	left half-back	Kershner	Kershner
	right half-back	McNeil	McNeil
Skean	full-back	Maeder	Maeder
Touchdowns,	Maeder 2, Behney,		
Kershner, Referee, Isenberg, Umpire,			
Fisher, Field Judge, Kerschner, Head			
linesman, Moser. Twenty minute hal-			

Lau, '09, returned last evening from a short visit to his home at Hanover, Pa. On his way home last Saturday, Mr. Lau was a spectator of the Dickinson-Gettysburg game at Gettysburg. While there he was the guest of Hamme, ex-'08.

Miss Grace Dotterer ex-'07, of Philadelphia, was visiting friends in Collegeville last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Edgar R. Appenzeller, '00, of Chambersburg, Pa., occupied the pulpit of the Shippensburg Reformed church a week ago last Sunday.

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TO THE URSINUS WEEKLY

Volume 7

September.

THANKSGIVING SEASON

The voice of frail humanity
Unites, in one accord,
With all of Christianity
In praises to Thy Lord;
Whose hand has crowned our years
with good
Whose ways cannot be understood,
Him, Him, we praise whose Fatherhood
Such blessings can afford.
Forgetful of Pandora's woe
Which unto man was given,
Behold Thy blessed ones here below
Of all their wrongs forgiven;
O, Helping One, Redeemer, Friend!
O Thou! whose goodness knows no
end,
Incline to hear, as thanks ascend
Unto the courts of Heaven.
We thank Thee Thon has given power
To cure our every ail,
To fade the darkness of that hour
When heart, e'en life, would fail;
Inspire us with a love of peace,
Our hopes of Heaven do Thon increase;
From private cares and woes release
Which would our faith assail.
We thank Thee for Thy Father-care,
In all life's blooming hour,—
Thy presence made felt everywhere
In mercy's golden showers,
Guide Thon us through the dying day,
Be in the hush of night our Stay,
And in Thine own appointed way,
Direct our feeble powers.
For civic peace and power weal
We offer heart-felt praise—
Our fathers stood for truth and zeal
Since first the flight of days,
Protect our great and glorious land
By Thy divine Almightly hand,
Thy Word the powers of truth com-
mand.
In all our works and ways.
We thank Thee for the home and school
And privileges rare;
For consecrated men of rule
Who joys and sorrows share;
Help us to feel a common thought,
To labor under Heaven's ought;
Then will our days and years be
fraught
With friendships sweet and fair.
And do Thon give to those not blest
So richly as are we;
And may they find Thee in their quest
A Giver true to be,
Give them the heart to undertake;
A conscientious search to make;
Teach them to labor for Thy sake;
To do it as to Thee.
Teach us throughout our passing days,
What Thon for us hast done
Attune our hearts to sing Thy praise
For blessings every one,
May each day a Thanksgiving be,

May all the world Thy glory see,
And may we ever hymn to Thee
"Thy will, O Lord, be done."

ANARCHISM

VALEDICTORY ORATION AT THE COMMENCE-
MENT EXERCISES, JUNE, 1908.

The nature of man is to avenge his wrongs. The criminal who believes he is unjustly punished tries to seek vengeance upon any one when opportunity is presented. The slave suddenly freed becomes a despot. Anarchism in the United States has such an origin; its roots are found in the distress and wretchedness of the Italian and Polish peasants, in the material, moral and spiritual degradation caused by the greed and oppression of the Italian nobles and in the unquenchable desire for revenge of the exiled Poles. It is a transplanted growth of organized revenge from a land of despotism and tyranny to a country of free speech and a free press.

The greatest outbreak of this anarchistic spirit was the Haymarket riot in Chicago in 1886. The police tried to disband a mob of rioters when a bomb was thrown killing seven officers and wounding about sixty. The trial which sent five men to the scaffold and imprisoned three more aroused much public interest. Many sympathized with the condemned because it was shown that they did not throw the bomb. But can any one say that they were not more guilty than the poor wretch who discharged the death dealing missile? Men who were banded into an organization whose motto was "to subdue by terror and exterminate by violent death all who favored law and order." Men who circulated literature like the following, "What tears rocks into splinters may not have a bad effect in a court or monopolist's ball room." And again, "If we would achieve our liberation from economic bondage and acquire our natural right to life and liberty, every man must lay by a part of his wages, buy a Colt's Navy revolver, a Winchester rifle and learn how to make and use dynamite. Then raise the flag of rebellion, the scarlet banner of liberty, fraternity and equality, and strike down every tyrant that lives on the face of this earth."

To show that this spirit strikes at all classes we need but recall the murders of Father Heriwich in Denver, the son of chief of Police Shipley in Chicago and our much beloved President, McKinley.

The uselessness and inconsistencies of such actions affront the whole world; one can conceive how in a despotic country, the death of one man may change the political situation; in a well ordered country like ours, the chief ruler may fall but the state feels no tremor. Every outbreak of Anarchy is the sound of its own death knell.

To suppress anarchy is not an easy task. Bodies of anarchists may be kept under surveillance but not individuals. No one can estimate their number, compass their plots or foresee the times and places of attacks. The most innocent are not safe from their outrages. In Paris a bomb was thrown into a group of school children. Empress Elizabeth of Austria, one of the most generous and kind hearted women in Europe, did not escape the plots of these malefactors and who does not believe that McKinley was a most untyrannical ruler?

Education has been proposed as a remedy, but every one of the murderers was better educated than the majority of his colleagues. Czolgosz was a product of American schools. The assassin of King Humbert was a bright pupil in the schools of Paterson, N. J. Social improvement has never been greater and murders more frequent. It cannot be doubted that the ideal education will destroy this curse, but must this the greatest of all evils be endured in the transition state? Is it the price of pro-

gress to have the men in authority struck down in cold blood?

The rule of the mob cannot cure this evil. Nothing is more senseless than to conceive of suppressing violence by violence. It is anarchy run riot. The mob is no less guilty than the worst offender. Justice should be swift, but we cannot allow ourselves to be ruled by revenge. McKinley uttered a most profound and noble sentiment when after the fatal bullet, he said, "Let no man harm the assassin."

Anarchism is a philosophy and a religion. It sees no more than mere matter in man, no power working for righteousness. The moral and spiritual natures are mere will-of-the-wisps. It is a lack of all faith and hope, hence its mad revolt. More severe punishment would have little effect upon men whose natures are thus deadened to all the higher qualities. They are for the most part exalted spirits prepared to sacrifice everything to a false pride.

Much of the trouble is due to the press. To restrict the freedom of the press would be to push back the hands of progress a thousand years. But just as liberty without license is secured for every individual, so the freedom of the press should not be construed to mean license. The unrestrained, passionate abuse of the chief rulers of the land is no less a crime than the taking of another's property. About a decade ago, those in authority were painted in the darkest colors the English language could portray. They were cartooned and harangued as criminals, thieves and wild beasts. Therefore, said the anarchist, the country should be freed of its arrogant masters. To-day the press is beginning to assume its true sphere. Men are no longer censured, but measured. A certain New York paper just recently classed the President of one of our Law Schools as an undesirable citizen because he attacked the individual members of the Supreme Court. Let us have the freedom of the Press but let us at the same time restrict all vituperative attacks which may lead to the overthrow of government and the destruction of its rulers.

Another root of this trouble lies in immigration. The condition of the immigrant is to be deplored. He lands in New York with very little money and is at once absorbed by the East Side, where the conditions are no better than in his native country. Here all his hopes and expectations are blasted. He sees nothing but misery and degradation in this land of promised progress, and many are turned into the paths of crime and murder. The South and West have great undeveloped resources. Every year the harvests are calling for helpers and every year the congestion in our cities is becoming greater and crime more prevalent. The transportation companies should be made to convey their passengers a certain distance inland. Allow the foreigners to segregate in the sea-coast cities and we simply burdening our charity societies, our penal institutions, and making hot-beds for anarchy; but send them where their services are needed and we develop useful and true citizens.

It is not enough to show that anarchy is a crime. We must show that it is a stupendous blunder, irrational and unscientific. The best way to convince a man that he is wrong is to give him an opportunity to put his ideas into practice. Let the anarchist experience the rule of no government, let him exist outside of organized society protected by no civil laws. The international Governments should purchase a tract of land somewhere and with the assistance of a strong international police all the anarchists should be deported thither. It would be much cheaper to support them in some such place than to allow them to pursue their disastrous deeds unrestricted.

It is absurd to wait until the anarchist commits a crime. We might as well wait with the bomb lying at our feet in the hope that it will

not explode. We should act immediately. Sufficient crimes have been committed to warrant their extirpation and will we wait until the desire of the anarchist, in Cooper Square, New York, be realized when he said, "I look forward with a great deal of joy and satisfaction in the hope that ere long the scenes that were enacted in Paris will be enacted in New York and when the streets will be covered with dead bodies and the gutters flow with blood and the buildings will be a burning mass?"

It behooves every true American citizen, every lover of his home, to exert all his energies toward the suppression of this burning national disgrace, and may posterity be able to say of us what we love to say of our forefathers; "They have accomplished their task, they have preserved the nation."

D. S. STAMM, '08.

AMERICA'S CALL TO DUTY

SALUTATORY ORATION AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, JUNE, 1908.

Never before, in the history of our country, was such a demand made for broad-minded intellectual men in the public service. With the growing complexity of modern life, the difficulties of social organization and government are increasing. Beginning as a little cluster of colonies in a wilderness, America has developed so rapidly and has pushed her borders with such an aggressive spirit that today she has become one of the greatest world powers, and the greatest democracy on the face of the earth. As a result of her spirit of conquest she has brought herself into complicated relations with other powers. Problems requiring the most skillful diplomacy, such as the South American problem and the colonial problem have presented themselves and demand a solution.

Side by side with America's external development is her internal development. Manufactures, railroads and canals have resulted in a vast and complicated internal commerce with the rise of problems such as the control of corporations, railroad-rates and interstate commerce.

Problems which were originally local and simple have become national issues affecting millions of people of every different nationality, in different parts of this great American commonwealth.

According to the ideal of a democracy, a government of the people, and for the people, these problems must be decided by the people. But what is the real state of affairs? Instead of carrying out the famous words of Lincoln, the American people are too often ruled by a government of the politician, by the politician, and for the rich. This most sacred trust of holding the reigns of the government has been largely given into the hands of the professional politician. Possessed of the spirit of the age, he rushes into politics with the false idea that success depends solely upon the acquisition of riches. The rich man becomes his object of adoration and he begins to form alliances with him for their mutual benefit. By the despotic "give and take" system he buys his way into the legislature there to serve the interests of the rich. Regardless of his great responsibility of protecting the interests of his constituency and wholly incompetent to perform the sacred duties of his office, he becomes a mere figure-head and the only thing for him to do is to follow the dictatorial orders of the party boss on whom he must rely for support.

On the contrary, men of ability and influence, men who are eminently fitted to cope with the vastly complex national problems, snobbishly pride themselves on their aloofness from participation in the ordinary affairs of public life. They seem to regard the politician as at best an office-seeker. They deplore the evils of politics. Machine rule, party boss, graft, log-rolling are words which are repugnant to them,

and yet they simply sit back, fold their arms in disgust and turn away from politics as hopelessly bad. Why has Philadelphia been forced to submit to the rule of a weak executive? Why has our state of Pennsylvania been forced to bow her head in shame at the mere mention of her new capitol buildings? The answer to these questions comes—the tyrannic rule of the party boss, and the rottenness of politics. True, but tell me why one man can dictate the politics of Philadelphia and why such a tremendous capitol scandal could be carried on for years without being discovered.

The real answer is that the people are too indifferent on matters of public concern. Men like to pride themselves on their patriotism, and yet many not even do so much for their country as to go to the polls to vote.

Such conditions are most dangerous under a democratic form of government. The history of the world shows that a democracy is the most unstable of all forms of government. Although we pride ourselves on our great national strength, the American ship of state was never cast around on more angry waves. To land her safely into harbor, we must place in command the best of our citizens. Anarchy comes knocking at our door, and how do we meet her in the bitter terms and yet we tolerate the rule of men who willfully disregard the law! The anarchist who is true to his cause we wisely put down, but the politician who is worse than an anarchist, who having sworn allegiance to the law, is also a perjurer, we support!

It is high time for the educated man to become aroused to his duty. Many of the educated are beginning to realize this dangerous situation and are taking a more active interest in public affairs. The American college is contributing a great share to this movement by introducing into its curriculum such studies as sociology and political science. As a result we hope to have a stronger and better body of men to whom to intrust the destinies of our republic. The people are beginning to tire of inefficiency. What they demand is action, and to secure this we must have men who have the ability and courage to go ahead. We have no fear of a strong man, either as legislator or executive, acting honestly in broad day light and taking us often into his confidence, as he proceeds. This type of man, we are proud to say, has never been better exemplified than in our present executive, President Roosevelt. America's urgent call is for more men who will live such a life of heroic devotion for their country. Unless this call is heeded the United States will sink under the weight of her perplexing problems.

How are we to preserve peaceful relations with Japan and the other powerful nations of the world? What are we to do with our immense and rapidly growing negro population? Are we to increase our army and navy or are we to make a determined move for universal peace? These and many more equally important national issues have presented themselves for solution and can be solved only after the most careful deliberation by the profoundest thinkers. Make a serious blunder in solving any one of them and America's doom is forever sealed.

Intelligent American citizens, heed the warning cry. "Remember that your place is in the market-place and court with Pericles quite as much as under the plane trees with Socrates." Give generously to your country's service the intelligence and foresight which you now lavish on your business or professional affairs. "Then, and then only, will the party-boss vanish, party interest will give rise to the higher and nobler interest in the national welfare, justice will be planted on surer foundations and our public will be lifted Heavenward to a more perfect union, prosperity and peace."

H. B. DANNEHOWER, '08.

THE EUROPEAN COUNT AND THE AMERICAN COUNTESS

Ambition moves the world forward. If it involves a phase of rivalry the phenomena will not be pleasant at every turn but the final outcome is always advancement. For a person to spend a life and cherish no ambition is the mere pretense of service in civilization. Evidently in such a case there is a serious lack of purpose and self-realization. All moralists agree to the choosing of an ideal but they differ as to how far it should be placed beyond our present state. Shall we set it far off or near at hand? The former is purely the way of the ideal, but to come down the scale and set the standard within the realm of realism is more concrete and yet not beyond the sphere of the ideal. With reference to the sexes the loftiest desires must conform to the moral law, but otherwise they may separate to approach ends at an almost infinite distance apart. It is quite natural under present conditions for men to pursue the practical life while in women there is an almost constant desire to develop and realize the aesthetic.

There is a wide difference in the mutual relations of the sexes as the scale of civilization advances. The lower classes have less to hope for; hence they are prepared for marriage at an earlier period in life. The laboring class need not fear any lack of preparation after a strong healthy body is developed and a common school education is acquired. Occasionally their ranks send forth a master mind to be developed in full professional fashion, but this is an exception to the rule. With a middle class, however, we find considerable strife for professional and business training. Ideals in life are set upon a loftier plane. The question of matrimony is treated with serious consideration. Preparation for married life often requires several years. During the entire courtship the life purpose of each party concerned is generally observed by the other. While with this class the ideals may be farther apart than the case of the laborer, they still hold a common end in view. The husband and wife never lose sight of each other's welfare in an economic way. The former may be intent on making a success of business but with all his complicated duties he will not neglect his part toward the pleasure of the home. On the other hand, the woman may have her attention focused on beautifying the home, yet she will be ever mindful of her husband's financial interests. His interests are her interests. Just so far the ends of husband and wife are in common.

There is another class, however, where the ideals differ so widely that they can scarcely be said to have anything in common. In this group are included chiefly those persons who lead in diplomatic circles and fashionable society. Their practices necessitate wealth or standing, or both. Here we find the ideals most widely separated. With the men the economic motive predominates while the fairer sex attend almost exclusively to their aesthetic nature. To gratify petty desires with momentary pleasure as an end is their greatest ambition. Rivalry between families in social functions is common. Private music recitals are given in this way where the best and most costly talent is procured. By devoting so much time to such entertainment a taste for good music is cultivated unknown to the listeners themselves. We can thus readily see how in the case of the man, chiefly by virtue of his responsibility he is given to the economic ideal. With a wealthier class this is more to maintain a standing in life than a livelihood. But with the women it is different. True enough, they are moved for ends economic in the lower and middle classes but such motives pass almost into oblivion among the fashionable folk.

This is especially true in America. Here we

have a land of vast resources. Every possible invitation is offered to the genius in business. As a result, hundreds and thousands of men are acquiring immense fortunes. Their foundation is laid early, in many instances, a generation or more ahead. Our land offered its virgin soil and its untouched forests to the aggressive pioneers of colonial times. Only the very strongest and robust could survive the hardships of the new continent. But from such stock sprang a nation of hustlers. They escaped the yoke of autocratic government and set up a democracy of their own. Now that individualism set them free to develop the resources of their new land many fortunes were gained. After only a few centuries we have a people so dominated by economic thought that their aesthetic nature is seldom aroused. They are extremely patriotic and measure the value of nearly everything in dollars and cents. The more wealthy, in order to attain standing and win fame, give their daughters the best possible advantage of education and travel. The sons naturally take to the business life. Their preparation would necessarily be narrow.

In America there has been built up a system of industries recognized by the entire world. This is due to immense resources on the one hand, and on the other to their development by a people fused from the strongest free thinkers from the many nations of Europe. As a result our industries lead the world. But at the same time there has been growing up a distinct type of society. This had to come from crude stock. No social gradations for generations past existed. There was but little native art, literature, and music when society began to develop. Importation was the only means of providing nourishment to develop an appreciation for the beautiful. Even to-day we can get very little from abroad to improve our industrial system, but Europe is the center for culture. The American society was compelled, therefore, to stand alone for several generations. It was distinct from an inferior standpoint. But the constant attention to the beauties of the mother continent have contributed wonderfully to give our society folk some international standing and fame.

At present the American girl must spend sufficient time in European countries to acquire a fairly good knowledge of language, customs, and appreciation for art. Once she has attained these she wins more or less favorable distinction at social functions in general. She is not only accorded a hearty welcome by her foreign friends and hostesses but she also learns to appreciate the life of culture. Europe has an inexhaustible store of interest for her, France with its magnificent art galleries filled with masterpieces from the world renowned artists, Italy with its awe-inspiring sculpture and Germany with its soul stirring and sympathetic music, all afford most valuable means to quench the thirst of her aesthetic desires. The old castles of romantic and historic fame, and the Alps with all their richest hues of nature and splendor are a most inspiring stimulus for her annual tour. That such environment creates an intense desire to foster culture is nothing more than natural. Away from the talk and hum of industry is all she wants.

But since her ideal is to reach the highest possible place in society all sacrifices must be made to that end. She is seriously handicapped because she is sprung from untitled ancestry. Nobility and democracy do not go together. Her life training has developed every possible talent and quality available but the birthright is lacking. Her last hope rests with the fact that some future time she will inherit a fortune. This offers quite an inducement to the young man of title and rank in European circles. They measure wealth as a just compensation for marrying a woman without a title.

In every respect the noblemen find the American girl as cultured as the girl of Europe. But the young American men lack culture. Their intellectual and emotional capacities are undeveloped. After spending a year or two abroad in a land of select beauty and culture our girls return and are confronted with an unrefined social set. The most that our young men can talk about is the price of stocks or railroad securities, or some other form of making dollars and cents. Since the girl's life equipment depends primarily on such matters you would expect her to take a special interest in them, but the facts are just the opposite. She is concerned with direct interest. The hedonistic element holds sway. The conversation that appeals to her takes into account largely those topics which touch the aesthetic side. The young nobleman is qualified for just such discourse. He has spent a life in the midst of culture. His ideal in life is to be a gentleman. All sacrifices are made to that end. He cares little for business because the acquiring of wealth is not the means of making a gentleman in Europe. By right of birth he is given his place in social circles and the rest is achieved through a cultivation of the intellectual and emotional side of his nature.

It is not clear from such conditions that the nobleman of Europe and the American girl of culture have very much in common in their lives? Vastly more indeed than could be found with the girl and her native countryman. She learns to know through her travel and varied experience that other nations exist as great, if not greater than America. Her idea of exaggerated patriotism is exploded. She learns to appreciate the shortenings of her own country and people. On the average she can get more real pleasure out of life with a companion whose ideal converges with her own. Furthermore, European society holds in store something she could never hope for in America, viz., a title and high rank in society. If that is a means of approaching her ideal and yet keeping within the legitimate bounds of the moral law, she is blameless. If she can marry a congenial companion and at the same time acquire a title and privilege it is quite natural for her to choose to that end. The question of a livelihood need not be considered. Culture and society are her ambition and a home in Europe with a title added to her name is the greatest achievement to be hoped for.

It has been said that many such marriages prove unhappy, which to a limited degree may be true. Those who make the assertion forget the many failures in marriages purely American. After all a marriage for a title is nothing more than an international marriage would be of parties from different nations of Europe. The fact of our country being several thousand miles away makes it appear somewhat different. Our land has grown in wealth and power, and sooner or later we shall see all sorts of recognition among the great powers of the world. To legislate against these marriages would be folly. It is a movement of a select class made possible by wealth and culture. As long as our industrial magnates wish to maintain family standing by sending their daughters abroad just so long will the title campaign continue. It is simply an exaggerated manifestation of family aspirations. The ordinary fathers and mothers want their daughters to succeed in the social circle. The only difference is that with the average family, the force of circumstances compels them to the economic motive. As wealth increases the economic element in the girl recedes until it passes out entirely with the multi-millionaire's daughter.

Give the rich American boy a better culture and he'll prove himself more fascinating to the best cultured girls of his native land.

E. N. RHODES, '08.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We have heard much of the great heroes of the past and of their immortal deeds, how they won great battles and bravely faced death for the sake of their cause or how they discovered some new force in nature, but nowhere in history can we find a man so powerful, so self-sacrificing, so kind, who was educated, brilliant, aristocratic, an orator, a thinker and a man of the best blood of New England, who contrary to his social position gave his whole life to the lowly, as in the life and deeds of Wendell Phillips. Such self-sacrifice as this man of only a few years ago has shown can never be forgotten and his name will live as long as American History is read. Many of our famous men have had to work their way up in the world from poverty but Wendell Phillips did not. He on the other hand came from one of the most aristocratic families of New England, his father being the first Mayor of Boston and a member of the Senate until death. We all know that it is a great deal harder to learn how to be poor than how to be rich, yet this is what he did. He gave up his business, his friends, and was practically ostracised from society because he defended the slave and became a strong abolitionist.

In 1827 when only sixteen he entered Harvard College where he soon was recognized as the best scholar of his class. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa on account of his scholarship and president of the exclusive Porcellian and Hasty Clubbing Club. After graduating with high honors he entered the Harvard Law School, under the brilliant Judge Story and was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-three. His first honor after leaving the law school was the invitation to deliver a Fourth of July address in New Bedford. He opened an office on Court street, Boston, and began regular work, drawing up legal papers, wills, etc., and in those two opening years he paid all his expenses which few other young lawyers of his time, or even now, could do.

It was on the afternoon of Oct. 21, 1835 while sitting by the window of his neat little office on Court Street that something happened which proved afterwards to be the turning point in his life. A large crowd had gathered on Washington street and young Phillips anxious to know the cause of the commotion went out on the street. He found a mob in front of a house in which an anti-slavery meeting had been held. The meeting was over and they were searching for William Lord Garrison whom they finally caught and dragged into the street. The police managed to save his life after a hard fight and locked him up in jail. When the young lawyer saw this dreadful outrage he was stunned and bewildered and returned to his office sadly and thoughtfully. He said, twenty years later, before an anti-slavery meeting on the anniversary of this mob: "Let me thank the women who came here twenty years ago, some of whom are met here to-day for the good they have done me. I had read Greek and Roman and English history! I had by heart the classic eulogies of brave old men and martyrs! I dreamed in my folly, that I heard the same tone in my youth from the cuckoo lips of Edward Everett; these women taught me my mistake. They taught me that down to those hearts, which loved a principle for itself, asked no man's leave to think or speak, true to their convictions, no matter at what hazard, flowed the real blood of '76, of 1640, of the hemlock drinker of Athens, and of the martyr saints of Jerusalem. I thank them for it."

In the year 1836 the young lawyer met a young lady two years his junior, Ann Terry Greene, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. Both were warm friends of Garrison and deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement. The young girl with all the enthusiasm of youth

and the impulse of a strong and noble nature was not afraid to stand for the right in a choice so unpopular among the rich and aristocratic. The acquaintance, which began on a stage coach, resulted in an engagement the same year; and the following year 1837 they were married. Like Mrs. Browning, Miss Greene was an invalid at the time of her marriage, and remained thus all her life. Of Mr. Phillips' unbounded admiration for his wife, of his chivalrous devotion to her, and absolute self abnegation through the more than forty-six years of their married life, and of his oft-confessed indebtedness to her wise counsel and inspiration, the world knows in a general way; but only those who were intimately acquainted with them both could fully realize and appreciate it all.

It was on December the eighth of the same year that an indignation meeting was held in Faneuil Hall over the murder of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, and it was at this meeting that Wendell Phillips delivered one of the few masterpieces of American Oratory. The Hall was crowded and after a few eloquent speeches, James T. Austin, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, rose, and declared that Lovejoy "died as the fool dieth," and compared his murderers to the members of the Boston Tea Party. The audience was intensely excited. Young Phillips, only twenty-six, unknown standing among the people, said to his neighbor. "Such a speech in Faneuil Hall must be answered in Faneuil Hall."

"Why not answer it yourself," whispered the man. "Help me to the platform and I will," was the reply, and pushing his way through the crowd he reached the rostrum.

He began with all the grace and control that characterized him in after years. Riding the whirlwind undismayed he stood on the platform in all the beauty and grace of imperial youth—the Greeks would have said a god descended and in words touched the mind and heart and conscience of the vast multitude, as with fire from heaven, recalling Boston to herself, he saved her native city and her cradle liberty from the damning disgrace of stoning the first martyr in the great struggle for personal freedom. In the annals of American speech there had been no scene since Patrick Henry's electrical warning to George the Third. Three such scenes are illustrious in our history. That of the speech of Patrick Henry at Williamsburg, of Wendell Phillips in Faneuil Hall and of Abraham Lincoln in Gettysburg,—three, and there is no fourth.

From this time Wendell Phillips was famous but he stood almost alone. He was socially ostracised, but he continued lecturing and won many honors as a speaker and noble citizen. Always the kind and devoted husband and staunch leader of the poor slave in his struggle for freedom. For his great work of arousing the country and piercing the national conscience, Phillips was especially fitted, not only by the commanding will and genius of the orator but by the profound sincerity of his faith in the people.

Among her noblest children his native country will cherish him and gratefully recall the unbending Puritan soul that dwelt in a form so gracious and urbane. The plain house in which he lived—severely plain because the welfare of the suffering and the slave were preferred to book and picture and every fair device of art—the house to which the North star led the trembling fugitive and which the unfortunate and friendless knew; the ceaseless charity untold; the strong sustaining heart of private friendship; the eloquence which like the song of Orpheus will fade from living memory into a doubtful tale; that great scene of his youth in Faneuil Hall; the surrender of ambition; the consecration of a life hidden with God in sympathy with man—these, all these will live among our immortal traditions.

As years go by and only the large outlines of lofty American characters and careers remain, the wide republic will confess the benediction of a life like this, and gladly own that it, with perfect hope and faith assured, America would still stand and "bid the nations hail," the inspiration of her life must be the sublime moral courage, the all embracing humanity, the spotless integrity, the absolute unselfish devotion of great powers to great public ends, which were the glory of Wendell Phillips.

FRANCIS T. KRUSEN, '09.

THE ENDOWMENT TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

The twentieth century has opened with almost inconceivable potentialities in every activity of life. It is the gigantic task of the present generation to make these glittering possibilities of the opening years actual realities in time to come. As our forefathers laid the foundation for the glorious achievements, so must our labors, our sacrifices, our efforts advance the next generation, or existence were in vain. "Inheritor of a glorious past, each generation is a trustee for posterity. To preserve, promote and transmit its influence unimpaired is its highest duty." To accomplish this is not the task of a few but the duty of all. Upon us is placed the moral obligations to make our endowment to those who come after us, all it should be, all that it is possible for it to be, all that we can hope it to be.

Out of all our advanced civilization, our higher learning, our vast commercial projects, our crowded cities, our immense farms, we must choose that one institution upon which after all every civilization depends. We must hand down to posterity that institution undefiled and untarnished,—uplift and spur them on to higher ideals. It can not be our delight in displaying the work of the modern architect,—the towering edifices or magnificent public buildings, for these things soon decay and become only fitting monuments of the past. It can not be our tendency to rush to the cities, for this is self destruction. History has proved it. "Destroy the farms, obliterate the agricultural cause and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the land." It can not be our method in business operations, for each age furnishes its own problems in the commercial life, and no set rules can be used to solve them. Take others; they are all dependent upon a higher one,—that is, preserve public virtue by building up private worth, then the future is secure. Build up the private worth of the American home, and we need fear no longer for a hasty dissolution of the United States. It is the home that makes the man and the man the state. See that the ethics of the individual life is pure, then the ethics of the social and political life will become likewise. Make the home ideal, and from it the good influences will spread in every institution in the land, for the home is a church with an altar of peculiar sanctity, it is a school with teachers who receive their inspiration from love and duty, with pupils at that most docile age when the foundations for time and eternity are laid.

During the past twenty-five years the home has undergone a transition. It seems to be degenerating, a lamentable condition but only too true. Instances in the home of the wholesome life of the early colonists have become the exception instead of the commonplace. True, the modern industrial method, the division of labor necessitates the breaking up of the all-embracing atmosphere of the Revolutionary household, but it need not destroy it utterly. Each member of the family having come in contact with others during the day, should come in the evening enriched by the experiences, and should share his riches with the

entire family broadening, enlarging the views of all.

Within the past ten years the number of divorces have increased eleven per-cent. Think what this means. Thousands of homes have been destroyed, and thousands of children have been checked in their moral and spiritual development by the incompetency of their parents. They are forced to go out into the world with distorted, pessimistic views of life, resulting in greater mistakes and greater distress. Each year it is increasing. Something must be done to stem the rising tide of the divorce evil.

Again in the larger cities, the so-called drudgery of making a home has been given up by an increasing number of American wives, in order to enjoy what seems to them the height of luxury in the apartment and boarding houses. What this means is that the privacy of the family life is destroyed, the sacredness of home is taken away, only the form remains. The younger children are given no chance to satisfy their restless spirit, no opportunities to live out their natural spontaneity. They are committed to the care of the foreign nurse, and as soon as possible consigned to the kindergarten and boarding schools, "instead of being permitted to linger in their paradise and receive the full benefit of all the rich and manifold stages that heredity offers." The older children compelled to find amusements and pleasure outside, regard the artificial home atmosphere with a feeling verging on contempt. The home to them is only a convenient place to lodge. They are bound by no close parental ties. Debarred from the true atmosphere, they become utterly incapable of appreciating the true value of home, and consequently in after years are unable to prepare homes for themselves.

Some eager reformers demand legislation in regard to marriage, to prevent divorces and promote commercial happiness. But such cries are useless, unworthy of us. It is true the Catholic church has issued an edict whereby marriage among the Catholics is made more strict, but this only affects a small percentage of the American people. Some think a federal or state law to the same effect would ameliorate conditions. No, this would destroy that freedom of which we are so justly proud. The only way possible is to educate the masses to such a degree that the sublime influences of the home will be truly realized and felt. Legislation destroys liberty and takes away the sanctity of marriage. Too many restrictions are worse than none.

Make the home what it should be then the apartment houses and divorces will be forgotten. Give us the true home and the loving mother and we fear no longer. The prayerful American mother, what soul does not leap at the mere utterance of that name. Let her be such a one as pictured by the British novelist. Whatever the task, her loving hands are ready to perform it. With unconscious pride, she scorns each selfish end, always ready to forgive. Everywhere the same, she is always ready to help with a cheerful word, an encouraging look, or helpful smile. Throughout life, fearless in the right, her career is one of endless sacrifices for her children. Many such mothers are living and loving in America to-day. Some are rewarded by the acts of their sons and daughters, others saddened by the neglect of supercilious children are slowly dying of broken hearts.

It has been said that the mother is the one supreme asset of our national life. It is she who teaches the boy and girl of the next generation. Upon her then depends the work of our successors. On her may rest the fate of all humanity. God help us to preserve our homes untarnished from the greed of wealth, and place upon the highest pedestal of love and reverence, the American mother and sacred work.

JOHN A. KOONS, '09.