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The Ursinus Weekly, June 4, 1909

Ernest C. Wagner
Ursinus College

Dorothy Latshaw
Ursinus College


Morvin Wanner Godshall
Ursinus College

Wesley Reiff Gerges
Ursinus College

Helen Neff
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The Ursinus Weekly

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COLLEGEVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

CALENDAR

Saturday, June 5, Baseball, 'Varsity vs. Albright, at Collegeville. Scrubs vs. Perkiomen Seminary at Pennsburg.

Concert by Combined Musical Organizations of the College 8 p. m.

Sunday, June 6, Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. John Calhoun, of Mt. Airy Presbyterian Church, Germantown, at 8 p. m. Monday, June 7, Class Day Exercises, 2 p. m. Junior Oratorical Contest, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, June 8, Annual Meeting Board of Directors, in President's Rooms, 10 a. m.

Annual Meeting Alumni Association, Bomberger Hall, 1 p. m. Baseball, 'Varsity vs. Washington College, at Collegeville, 3 p. m.

Alumni Luncheon, 5 p. m. Alumni Oration by R. M. Yerkes, Ph. D., at 8 p. m. Reception by President, 9-11 p. m.

Wednesday, June 9, Commencement Exercises, 10.30 a. m. Oration by Alba B. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Open Air Concert on Campus by Pottstown Band, 1.30 p. m. Baseball, Ursinus vs. Alumni, 3 p. m.

RECITAL BY PUPILS OF SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The first recital by the pupils of the School of Music occurred on Monday evening, when a program of instrumental and vocal numbers was presented. The concert was free to the public, and the rather small audience which appeared seemed generally impressed by the work the musical students are doing. The program as a whole was in fact a creditable achievement for the School of Music, and promises rapid progress for the future. The program was as follows:

PART I

PIANO QUARTETT—Polka *Englemann*
MISS BLAKESLEE MISS CLARK
MISS GAGG MISS BEACH

VOCAL SOLO—A Stein Song *Bullard*
S. S. LAUCKS

PIANO SOLO—Nightfall *Ryder*
MISS GRACE CHANDLER

PIANO SOLO—Second Mazurka *Godard*
MISS BOESCH

VOCAL SOLO—Auf Wiederseh'n *Cole*
When Love is Done *Alling*
S. RANDALL DETWILER

PIANO DUET—Traumerli *Schamann*
MISS GAGG, MISS SCHUREN

PIANO SOLO—Heather Rose *Lang*
MISS MAUDE LAWS

PIANO SOLO—Heimweh *Jungman*
MISS CLARK

VOCAL SOLO—Spring Solo *Becker*

PART II

PIANO DUET—Gypsy Rondo *Haydn*
MISS BLAKESLEE, MISS RIDDLE

PIANO SOLO—Titania *Lefebvre-Wely*
MISS CORRIGAN

VOCAL SOLO—The Monk *Cowley*
W. S. KERSCHNER

PIANO SOLO—Fifth Nocturne *Leybach*
MISS BEACH

DUET FOR TWO PIANOS—Invitation a la Valse *Weber*
MISS RIDDLE, MISS BAUER

VOCAL SOLO—Deserted, *Clough-Leigher*
T. W. STAMM

PIANO QUARTETT—Hussarenritt *Spindler*
MISS BAUER MISS CORRIGAN
MISS FREYER MISS BOOSER

VALE 1909!

Here many days have come and gone, another class will have passed from the sheltering walls of our Alma Mater out into the seething tempestuous life beyond. With the last exams. all over, they stand on the threshold of the world, enthusiastic and confident, "ready to seize the thing by the tail and snap its head off."

The 1909's have since their very first salad days as Freshmen taken an active interest in all phases of college life. They number among their members many of the best athletes, the most noted literary talent, ferocious social lions, the craftiest shufflers and the wisest and funniest of Ursinusites.

There are nineteen in the class, and the teaching profession will claim more of them than any other activity. The girls, Misses Spangler, Neff, Butler, Moyer, Fryling and Long will all teach—for awhile. Gilland, Myers, Custer and Peters will also give their lives and talents to the instruction of knowledge seekers. Long will study chirurgery at the University of Pennsylvania and Krusen will study medicine at Hahnemann. Abel will follow his chum "Zeke" to Penn., to study law. Wismer and Umstead will also ultimately enter the legal profession. The class boasts three with sky-pilotey aspirations. They are Kerschner, Lau and Koons, and next winter will find them at the Central Theological Seminary at Tiffin.

The present Seniors will be greatly missed, but we have no hesitancy in predicting rosy and successful futures for them all.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The fact that this was examination week and that the weather was at times unpleasant, probably accounts for the small number of tournament games played off since our last issue. As there are now but a few days until the close of school, it is necessary for everyone in the tournament to get busy in order to finish their matches and to decide the championship. The results of matches played were as follows, West vs. Mertz, won by West 6-0; 6-0. Price vs. Prof. Caldwell, won by Price, 6-2; 4-6; 6-1.

TRACK TEAM

A meeting of the 1909 track men was held Thursday afternoon, to elect officers for next season. Davis '10, was relected to the position of captain and Ammon Kerschner, '12, was elected Manager.

BASEBALL

URSINUS 6 ROVERS FORD 0

The game between Roversford and Ursinus at Roversford was rather interesting, although the home team was unable to score. The superior playing of the visitors showed the effects of their training in the national sport. The hit and run and squeeze plays were used with success. Ursinus scored in the first, fourth, fifth and seventh, while the home team came near scoring in only one inning, when they had men on first and second. Their man tried to come home on a long hit to left, but was put out by a beautiful relay throw from Pownell to Romeo to Freese. Pownell played a fine game for Ursinus.

The score:

ROVERS FORD	R	H	O	A	E
Beideman, c	0	0	8	1	1
Brown'k, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Mark'l'd, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Swartz, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Young, ss	0	1	2	1	2
Link, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Munro, p, cf	0	1	1	2	0
Hartzel, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Eppel'r rf	0	1	1	1	0
Yerk, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total,	0	5	27	11	3
URSINUS	R	H	O	A	E
Bunting, 3b	2	3	0	1	0
Abel, 1b	1	2	6	0	0
Horten, p	1	0	0	0	0
Freese, c	0	0	12	2	0
West, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Pownell, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Hoover, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Isenberg, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Romeo, ss	1	1	4	0	2
Total,	6	10	27	7	2

Score by innings:
Ursinus: 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—6
Roversford: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Continued on fourth page.

WORK ON FIELD HOUSE BEGUN

Upon a call to the student body for volunteers to assist in starting work on the new Field House, about twenty men reported Saturday morning on the site of the new building. The work of digging trenches for the foundations of the house began at eight o'clock, and was quickly finished. After this a sixty-foot trench was dug, leading to a cess pool ten by ten feet. In the excavation for the latter, it was necessary to touch off several blasts. This delicate operation was accomplished by R. Thompson, of nautical fame.

With the completion of this work, and by their contributions, the students have done all in their power toward erecting the new house, and everything is now ready for the contractor. By the time Commencement is at hand, it is hoped that the work will be so well under way as to show our alumni and friends, past all doubt, that the Field House project has at last fallen into hands capable of bringing it to a successful consummation.

Previous Balance	732 52
Stanley Bardman	5 00
Marshall B. Sponsler, '07	3 00
Ernest Thomasson	3 00
Total	\$745 52

Y. M. C. A.

The regular meeting Wednesday evening was led by Kerschner, and consisted of a farewell meeting for the Seniors. The leader as well as Koons, Myers, Lau and Abel, gave impressive talks on what the Association has meant in their lives here at college. All showed the necessity of getting new men into the organization when they come to school in the fall, and of thus helping them to take the great step from home life to college life with safety, we should live such lives that the Y. M. C. A. will have weight and will command the respect of all. The one message left by all in common was to come back next fall with a determination to help the new men and make the association count for something.

After the regular meeting a business meeting was held at which Dunsath, Herber and Herson were elected as delegates to the Northfield Conference to be held at Northfield, Mass., this summer.

The College Glee Club sang Thursday night at the Commencement exercises of the Ironbridge Public School.

THE URSINUS WEEKLY

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FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909.

EDITORIAL

Another examination period has just passed, and again the discrepancies of the system which requires tests for all students have been made patent. Cramming was at a minimum, from all appearances, but there was evidently the customary amount of cheating. Just how to break up this perfidious practice is a problem, the difficulty of which is equally only by the need for its solution.

Then, too, examinations in and of themselves cannot be strongly defended. At the beginning of this year the students of the college presented a petition to the faculty asking that a system be instituted whereby all persons attaining a certain average in class work throughout the term should be made exempt from taking examinations in the branches in which stipulated average was attained. Whether or not the "bill has been left to die in the committee" we are not prepared to say. The "Weekly" strongly urges that this matter, which is of great moment to all the students, be taken up as soon as possible, so that the new system of exemptions from examinations shall be put into effect next term.

* * *

The Manager of the "Weekly" has requested that a notice again be published to the effect that it is now urgent that all outstanding subscriptions be paid immediately.

A similar announcement was made several weeks ago, but its message has apparently fallen largely upon barren soil. There remains but one week more for the Manager to collect his bills and to settle the financial matters pertaining to the "Weekly." Any unnecessary delinquency on the part of subscribers means extra worry and work for the manager, who will, if properly supported, bring the "Weekly" through a year which has been financially the most successful within our memory.

SOCIETY NOTES

SCHAFF NOTES

The program for the evening was a debate. The question was: Resolved, That the policy of materially increasing our navy should be adopted.

The first number on the program was by the Schaff Orchestra, which favored the society with four selections. The society then turned to voluntary exercises, under which Prof. Henckels gave a splendid talk on the necessity of getting the new field house under progress immediately.

The Debate followed. Chief affirmative, Wismer, '09, Laucks '10, and Small, A. Chief negative, Koons, '09, Lauer, '10, and Koons, '09. The decision of the judge was in favor of the affirmative. General Debate followed, which resulted in the decision for the affirmative. Mr. Knauer was appointed judge of the next debate.

The regular exercises were concluded by a Piano Duet by Misses Neff, '09 and Heebner, '12.

Under voluntary exercises Mr. Wismer recited and Mr. Thomasson read a Gazette.

ZWINGLIAN

The regular Miscellaneous Program was rendered on Friday evening, and consisted of the following members: Violin-Cello, Duet, "Sextette from Lucia," Horten, A, and Wagner, '10, who responded to an encore with "Echoes of the Ball," Recitation, "Jean Valjean," Behney, '12; Dialogue, "A Surprise," Misses Fernier, '10, Latshaw, '11, and Austerberry, '11; Bass Solo, "The Monk," Kerschner, '09; Essay, "The Future American," Gerges, '11; Pantomime, "Nearer My God to Thee," Leader, Miss Austerberry, '10; Piano Solo, "Dance of the Honey Bees," R. S. Thomas, '10; Recitation "Bessie Cendricks Journey," Keener, '11; Junior Quartette "Bells of Dreamland," Leader, Miss Sponsler, '10; Oration, "Abraham Lincoln," Wagner, '10, Zwinglian Review, Bunting, '11.

Under Voluntary exercises Miss Thompson recited "Back to Thy Mother," and Professor Henckels favored the society with a short

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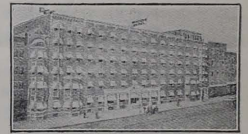
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talk. Zwinglian was glad to welcome Miss Natalie Beach, A, who was elected an active member of the society.

At the regular business meeting the following persons were elected to office for the ensuing term, President, Wagner, '10; Vice-President, Maeder, '10; Recording Secretary, Miss Deck, '12; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Latshaw '11, Treasurer, Dunsneath, '10; Janitor, Faust, A; Chaplain, West, '12; Musical Director, Miss Bauer, '12; Editor No. 1, Keener, '11; Editor No. 2, Mathieu, '11; Members of Board of Directors, Maeder, '10 and Horten, A; Attorney, R. S. Thomas, '10; Representative of Library Committee, Mertz, '10.

PERSONALS

Albert E. Graham of New York City visited Dunsneath, '10, for several days last week.

Isenberg, '12, was in Philadelphia last Friday.

Bunting, '11, Abel, '09, Pownell, A, Little, A, Guth, A and Brown A, spent Decoration Day at their respective homes.

Prof's Caldwell and Clawson and Fred Schaeffer took in the unveiling of the monument at the Bloody Angle, Gettysburg, on Decoration Day.

Wm. Peterman, a Lehigh Sophomore, called on Langner, '11, on Monday.

Bunting, '11, spent Saturday and Sunday with Gerges, '11, at Royersford.

Errickson, 12, Kerr and Robert Thompson, '12, left last night for their respective homes for the summer; Come, '12, and Bogert A, leave on Sunday.

The Quartette sang Tuesday night at the Commencement exercises of Trappe Grammar School.

Come, '12, was entertained by friends at Sanatoga Park Monday night.

Miss Gagg A, is entertaining her father this week at Olevian Hall.

Rev. J. W. Riddle, Sr. of Valley Forge visited his daughter, Miss Anna, and Professor Riddle on Monday.

Davis, '10 and Quay, '11, took in "Buffalo Bill" on Friday night in Philadelphia. Davis spent part

of Saturday with "Mat" at his home in Phoenixville.

Miss Fermier, '10, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Miss Latshaw, '11, at Royersford.

Kerschner, '09, entertained an unknown friend from Pottstown on Saturday.

Miss Marion Spangler, '03, has returned from the South, and will spend the vacation in Collegeville.

ALUMNI NOTES

'87. The permanent address of Rev. James I. Good is now 3345 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

'99. Dr. Vollmer is supplying the Salem Reformed Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio until the pastorate arrives. Dr. Vollmer has now moved into his new home on the Seminary Campus, and his address is Seminary avenue.

'77. Rev. Stephen Schweitzer preached a special sermon to the veterans, their sons and daughters on Sunday evening in the first Reformed church at Ephrata.

'95. Dr. Madison C. Peters will give the address at the Commencement exercises of the Evans Pa. High School. His subject will be, "The Man who Wins."

'96. Rev. A. C. Thompson, Shippensburg, Pa., preached a special sermon to a large audience of G. A. R. men and Sons of Veterans on May 23.

ANOTHER PH.D. IN THE FACULTY

Prof. C. G. Haines, head of the Department of History and Political Science, was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Commencement exercises at Columbia University on Wednesday. Dr. Haines' thesis was on "Political Theories of the Supreme Court." It now appears in the form of a two hundred-page book.

ORATORS FOR JUNIOR CONTEST SELECTED

The preliminary trial for the Junior Oratorical Contest to be held next Monday evening occurred on Tuesday evening. Ten men were on hand for the trial, and of those the following were selected to appear upon the program: E. A. Brehm, F. L. Lindaman, G. W. Knauper, F. L. Moser, H. G. Maeder, P. A. Mertz, S. S. Laucks and Joseph Yost.

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BASEBALL

Continued from first page.

SCRUBS 10 HAMILTON A. C. 3

The game on Saturday between the Scrubs and Hamilton A. C. of Phoenixville was an easy victory for our boys, and was devoid of particular interest. The visitors were unable to solve Thomasson's twirling, while the Scrubs made the most of their opponents' loose playing, and scored in every inning but the first. Longacre pitched a good game for the visitors, and with better backing would have given the home team a harder contest. The Score:

URSINUS RES.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Menendez 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Thomasson p	1	0	0	2	0
Kiehlblue 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Peters ss	2	1	1	3	1
Behney c	3	2	9	2	1
McNeil lf	1	1	0	0	1
Fuste cf	1	1	0	0	0
Mitchell rb	1	1	6	0	1
Bransome rf	1	1	2	0	0

10 8 21 9 5

HAMILTON H. C. R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roschb rf	0	1	0	0
Bloomer 3b	0	1	0	0
Daveces ss	1	0	0	0
Longacre p	0	0	0	1
Pollock cf	0	1	0	1
Thomilsson 2b	0	0	0	1
Kulp rb	1	1	7	0
King c	1	0	9	1
Maxin lf	0	0	1	0
	3	4	18	6

Ursinus 0 2 2 3 1 2X-10
Hamilton 0 0 0 1 0 3

Earned runs, Ursinus 6; 2 base hits, Menendez, Pollock; Home runs, Behney, Peters; Stolen bases, Menendez 2,

Thomasson 2, Behney 4, Fuste 3; Struck out, by Thomasson 9; by Longacre 12; Bases on Balls off Thomasson 5, Longacre 1; Missed Third Strike, King 3; Umpire Fogleman Time thr. 45 min.

BASEBALL MANAGER ELECTED

At a meeting of the athletic Association held Tuesday afternoon, F. L. Lindeman, '10, was elected Manager of the Baseball Team for the season of 1910. W. R. Gerges, '11, was elected Assistant Manager.

Y. W. C. A.

The subject of the meeting was Vacation, a Retrogression or an Advance. Miss Long was the leader for the evening and took up the subject in a very able manner. The main thought which was brought out was that during vacation there is very often a lull in our religious lives. Why should this be? If there is not an advance there must be a retrogression, because conditions are always changing, and what does not go one way must go the other. Then let us advance. An open discussion of the subject was taken up, in which several of the members participated. After the meeting was over a short business meeting was held.

The Ursinus Orchestra furnished the music at the Ninth Commencement of the Collegeville High School, which took place Thursday evening.

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GEORGE M. DOWNING, Proprietor

FEWER ERRORS IN BASEBALL TODAY

Is the baseball player of today a more finished article than the famous old stars of yesterday? Anson, Ferguson, Stovey, Rowe, White, Brouters, Thompson, and Sunday were once the idols of the fans, yet the players on the big teams of today can show even cleaner fielding averages. Why? you ask. Just compare the 1908 scores with those of even ten years ago. Games are won on closer margins, fewer hits and less errors.

It isn't that the players themselves are so much better than the old timers. The real reason for the better baseball of today can be traced directly to better fielding mitts and gloves.

The men on the sacks and the outer garden used to wear almost

any old kind of glove, with very little if any padding. The mitts or gloves were not moulded, consequently many a hot liner that today would be easily nabbed by a fielder, was in the old days muffed and the bases safely reached by the batter.

Interest in the matter led us to look further into the question of mitts and gloves as used by the big teams of the present. We found that almost all teams are using mitts and gloves made by the A. J. Reach Company of Philadelphia.

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TO THE URSINUS WEEKLY

Volume 7

June

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

Half a century ago people were confident in asserting that the great engineering triumphs of the age had come through the application of steam. Now, the more subtle agency of electricity has thrown the work of Watt, Stephenson and Fulton from the category of marvels, and bids fair to supersede it altogether. Steam came to prepare the way and usher us into an age of electricity.

Curiously enough there is among us an unassuming citizen who sums up in his personality and achievements the genius of the race. If one were to ask what individual best symbolized this industrial regeneration for which we, as a nation, stand, it would be easy to answer, Thomas Alva Edison. The precocious self-reliance and restless energy of the New World; its brilliant defiance of traditions; the immediate adaptation of means to ends; and above all the distinctive inventive faculty reached in him their climax.

A just estimate regards him as a straight-forward, enterprising business man, who is also a man of science, a combined manufacturer, scholar, scientist, workman, mechanic, electrician, and inventor; a student who means business in search of knowledge; a very human man who knows what he wants and gets it. What he wants is the inspiration of this century. It is all very modern, intensely American. Edison could not have lived in any other times, he could not have accomplished what he has in any other country. He is the typical American of today. In some respects he is the American of the future. It will be well for the country for coming generations to emulate his love of knowledge, copy his steadfast pursuit of one aim; his exhaustless patience and his enormous capacity for work. The effect of Edison's work upon the commercial and social progress of modern times has been very great. How great it will ultimately be it is impossible to say.

Edison is today the foremost workman in the world, able to work more hours at one time than almost any man living; a rich man working at bench and desk, and a mechanic in the most splendid workshop ever erected for a private individual. A man who prints on his office door "Mr. Edison is at work and cannot be seen by visitors." At work—that is the key to the man's character—at work for money is the key to more knowledge.

Though Mr. Edison is social in his nature even to the point of jollity, he is thoroughly averse to the formulas of a conventional society. Can we expect men who work from seventeen to twenty hours a day to cultivate the more elaborate graces? This is in some ways to be regretted, especially from the point of view of the circles, which, if he were otherwise minded, would be open to him; for he is really a brilliant conversationalist. But while Society loses a lion, the World gains a genius. We cannot but deplore this hiding of Edison's delightful personality under the bushel of reserve

and wish that he might be gently and tactfully lured into the social world. But perhaps it is well to remember that the fearful and wonderful thing we call "society" was made neither by nor for geniuses. He is only a genius—clearly the world is ready to grant him hero worship; but it is rather as we see him at noon taking his workmanlike basket on his knees, or as we hear of his being refused admittance to his laboratory by a new porter, who sees nothing in him but a suspicious looking person in a slouch hat, than as a candidate for initiation into the sartorial and other mysteries of the "bean monde." As well as these may be in their way they are utterly foreign to the most picturesque and lovable aspects of Edison.

His kindness is unfailing and he never loses his temper, though his eyes may take on the sternness of Napoleon; his anger never expresses itself outwardly. Probably, if Edison had been born with a little less patience he would not have been enabled to accomplish so much, for temper uses up more energy than the most strenuous work.

A noteworthy characteristic of his face is the attractive smile and the mixture of shrewdness and kindness of the grey eyes. There is no simpler, more open, more unaffected man than Edison living. He seems as if he had no notion that he was anybody in particular. His shrewd, ready common sense is apparent even in the smallest things. Edison's greatest happiness is found in his laboratory and his home, for though appearances seem against it, the inventor is a home man. The family of this brilliant and simple man is an ideal one, and he has certainly reaped the reward of his labors in happiness and contentment, which are not always the lot of those who strive.

Edison never gives himself time to dream and his chief characteristics through life have been marvellous alertness, indomitable determination, and mercurial energy.

As an inventor Edison's chief characteristic is his pertinacity. "Genius is two per cent inspiration and ninety-eight perspiration" is an epigram of his, which has been worn threadbare by newspaper use, but which contains the whole story of his intensely active career. Edison is a utilitarian to his finger-tips. He never yet invented a machine that could not be employed in everyday life. Even his conversation is that of a man whose interests are essentially practical. Despite the exceeding practical bent of his faculties, he is a man of large ideas with a marvellous gift of what may be termed scientific penetration.

Edison's improvements in telegraphy were the first great manifestation of his peculiar genius and, at the same time, they were not of immediate benefit to the general public. For this reason these earlier inventions, although they afforded him the means to further his investigations, they did not attract the world-wide attention given to the later discoveries. From the first Edison seems to have been a business man, a man of commercial affairs in the best sense, a student and merchant combined. Success could not break such a character, it made it, developed it and brought it to the highest efficiency.

While Edison has made and patented numerous small inventions in an almost incredibly short time it is not true that he never had any hindrance or difficulties. There are inventions on which he and his assistants labored for years, spending tens of thousands of dollars before reaching satisfactory results.

There are very few departments of electrical invention to which Edison has not contributed something. His telephone, megaphone, quadruplex telegraph, tasineter or kinetoscope, any one of them would have made the inventor famous. The phonograph, although not his greatest invention is probably the most marvel-

lous in the eyes of the world, was suggested by experiments made with the telephone and automatic recording telegraph. The incandescent electric light and systems of distribution of electric light may justly be considered as the crowning invention of Mr. Edison's life. He once said that the electric light had cost him more time, anxiety and expense than any other invention.

Electricity in its largest sense is another name for power. This is the age of power and electricity is the conveyor of power. In a large and general way the great prime movers, the steam engine and the turbine, enable us to create power. Electricity transforms, conveys and reproduces power into forms as light, heat and sound. Electricity transforms the whir of a fly-wheel into light, translates silent chemical action into speech and music. These are the keystones of modern progress, the tools wherein an Edison is transforming the modern world.

Mr. Edison invariably begins his investigation by a thorough course of reading fully conscious that he is not the first in the field and he must know where others failed. After a thorough review of the subject he begins actual work carefully avoiding to cover ground which has already been explored and beginning where others abandoned investigation.

As an inventor therefore, Edison possesses two qualifications preeminently. First the inventive faculty or the special intuition by which the adaptability of some observed result to a useful end is presented, and secondly, the physical energy and patience necessary for the investigation by which that result may be obtained.

Furthermore Edison's achievements cannot be separated from commerce. He is an inventor, not a discoverer of underlying laws and mathematical formulas. The keynote of his work is commercial utility. He is willing to make mathematics, pure science, his servant but as an end in itself he has no taste for it. He sees in every idea that ever taxed his brain a direct immediate worth to the people about him, though it may not be within the limits of human imagination to comprehend the extent of that worth.

The masses of his fellow-men and their needs are regarded in every test, in every experiment, in the most daring new conception and in the most homely improvements alike. He is an inventor purely and the greatest of his race. In every sense of the word he is a "glorified Yankee" inventor, a mechanic of real genius, who, by dint of rare patience and indomitable energy has raised himself to an enviable position among the scientists of his time.

Mr. Edison is now engaged in what he considers the greatest problem of all, the generation of electricity direct from coal. The subject has occupied his attention for many years and now that he has practically laid aside his work as a commercial inventor he is devoting all his time to the unraveling of this fascinating mystery. He has made some progress towards success and has been enabled to get a little energy direct from coal, but unfortunately it has no great force. Edison has been experimenting on these lines with his customary enthusiasm and determination for years without any really satisfactory results, but he is not discouraged. His investigations have been sufficiently productive of good to spur him on, and the problem is one which he will never relinquish as long as life lasts. He will continue to work, and herein is the magnificent inspiration of his life. His life stands for work, for exhaustless study of the world, for the wresting of new knowledge from nature, that men may be more comfortable, better housed, better able to live, that burdens be loosened, and the struggle for existence be made easier.

MISS DOROTHY LATSHAW '11.

Long before the Christian era, wireless methods of communicating intelligence to a distance were employed. Not electric telegraphs as the term is generally understood, but wireless they certainly were. After a little explanation it will not be hard to perceive a close relationship between some of the wireless telegraph systems in vogue thousands of years ago, especially those that employed the ether as a communicating medium, and the wireless telegraph systems of today. In which case it will simply be a verification of the old proverb, "There is nothing new under the sun."

Polybius, the Greek historian, describes a telegraph system employed for military purpose, 300 B. C., in which torches were placed on high walls in prearranged positions to correspond to letters of the Greek alphabet, and by a suitable manipulation of the torches, messages were thus signalled to a distance. The Gauls too were wont to transmit messages by a cruder but simple method. A messenger was sent to the top of a hill, where he shouted his message by the use of a trumpet apparently to the winds. Soon from afar a voice answered him, and this voice repeated the message to a listener still farther on. From one to another the message sped and it is recorded that in three days all the tribes of Gaul could be summoned to arms.

Later on came another wireless telegraph system known as the "Semaphore System." This method of communication was in operation all over Europe prior to and for some time after the introduction of the electric telegraph. This Semaphore System employed arms on posts similar to those seen today along nearly every railroad line in the world. A certain position of the arms corresponded to certain letters in the alphabet, by varying the positions of the arms, experts were able to transmit messages from one station to another the rate of two or three words a minute.

Then after the electric wire telegraph, came the electric wireless system. A short review of this proves that it is not of as recent origin as is generally supposed to be. The theory of the system was stated by Axamander, the Greek scientist, but the Greek mind was unable to work out theory. However it is certain that one hundred and fifty years ago electric signals were sent without wires across lakes and rivers. Dr. Watson, bishop of Landorff, then sent electric shocks across the Thames River. Similar experiments were made by Franklin in 1748 across the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. In these instances the water or earth was the conductor of the electric impulse.

It was not until Signor Marconi induced the British Government to try large scale experimenting did wireless signalling become generally and popularly known or practically developed. Marconi began experimenting while living on his father's estate in Bologna, Italy. The experimenter from the very first was dismayed with the facility with which he found it to be possible to transmit messages without a wire. On coming to England on private business in 1896, he was induced by his friends and relatives to give a demonstration, of the capabilities of his invention, before the British authorities. The British government furnished all the money necessary, and they were soon sending messages nine miles across the Bristol Channel.

After these successful demonstrations, Marconi performed even more important ones before the naval authorities at Spezia Italy. A distance of twelve miles was bridged with the transmitter on shore and the receiver on board an Italian warship. Immediately two experimental stations were built at a distance of fourteen miles. The object of the stations being to test the practicability of the system under all

conditions of the weather; and also to afford an opportunity to show that "Wireless Telegraphy" was not a myth but a working reality.

In Dec, of 1899, the system was thought to be so practical as to enable telegraphic communication between the light-houses and the shore. By the permission of the officials of Trinity Light-house, the East Goodwin House, the outermost house guarding the dangerous Goodwin Sands, was connected with the shore twelve miles distant. By its means a number of vessels, which ran on the sands in the fog, have received quick and valuable assistance. The Light-house noted their signals of distress, telegraphed for assistance, indicated the exact spot where help was required, and tugs and life-boats were soon rendering valuable aid.

Another instance when wireless telegraphy proved to be of great importance was at the time of the San Francisco disaster. During the time of the earthquake and the subsequent fire which all but swept the city from the map, and cable wire was interrupted, the only direct means of communication with the burning city was by means of wireless telegraphy.

Within a very few minutes after the earthquake, the line of government wireless stations extending from Mare Island Navy Yard had received messages of the city's distress. The flagship "Chicago" accompanied by the cruisers "Boston" and "Marblehead" were steaming leisurely northward to Long Branch, when these same dispatches were received by the ships' operators. Immediately forced draft was put on, and the fleet headed with all possible speed to the relief of the stricken city. While the fleet was yet over three hundred miles distant from the shore, complete arrangements had been made by wireless for the landing upon their arrival of medical aid and food supplies.

The flagship anchored within a stone's throw of the shore. For the next two weeks, the wireless office of the Chicago presented a very business-like appearance. While the underbay cables were in a hopeless state of chaos, the telegrams were being carried by messengers across the bay to Oakland and were dispatched by the wireless operator. One can scarcely imagine a more favorable occasion for demonstrating the triumph of wireless communication over the wire method. But in the recent collision of the Republic and the Florida, wireless telegraphy had even a greater triumph.

In a dense fog and darkness of early morning, the Republic was rammed by the Florida. Both vessels were so badly damaged that further progress was impossible. This collision put the lives of nearly two thousand persons in immediate jeopardy, and it may be truthfully said that these lives were saved through the medium of wireless telegraphy. The distress call, "C. D. O.," went out through the fog and over the sea. Soon help was hurrying to the steamers from all directions, this again showing the practical efficiency of wireless telegraphy.

The achievements of wireless telegraphy have been great, but its possibilities are also of no small importance. The plan of the United States is to have a wireless telegraph station, which in time of war will enable the officials who sit in Washington, to control the ships of the American fleet over the entire Atlantic Ocean as a player would move chess men on a board. The demands of the plans are that the messages reach the desired distance, 3000 miles. It requires also to do this in all conditions of the atmosphere and weather. Further the transmitters and receivers must be so gauged so that the messages cannot be intercepted by an enemy. If this country is successful in this, she will hold a material advantage over any country in the world; at least until they have time to complete a similar establishment modeled on that of the United States.

The achievements and possibilities of wireless telegraphy have not yet ceased to interest the

public mind. Within a very short time, it has developed into an implement of very great importance in naval maneuvers. It has provided a means of communication between ship and shore which has added greatly to the safety of life and property at sea. It is customary for an Atlantic liner to be equipped with long distance receivers, and to be in communication throughout a voyage, with the Marconi stations either at Poldhu in England, or at Clifden in Ireland, or at Cape Cod in the United States, and at the same time to exchange messages not only with the other shore stations when passing, but also with a score of sister vessels. Even on board many of the ocean liners, daily newspapers, containing the latest news of the day received by wireless telegraph from both coasts are published.

Wireless telegraphy has now reached a position of such importance especially in connection with marine communication, that scientific research should have the greatest possible support. While we glory in the fact that much has been discovered, we have but to look around to see many problems, which the inventors have not yet solved.

M. W. GODSHALL, '11.

THE FUTURE AMERICAN

In this age of constantly increasing immigration, three questions regarding American citizenship and civilization are uppermost in the mind of every intellectual American. These questions are, first, Who is the American? second, What is the American? and last though far more important than the former questions, What will the American of the future be?

The question, Who is the American? is one which is more or less easily answered. The American of today is the result of the mixture of a number of races. These races which have given their share of characteristics, both good and bad, to the American people, are the races which have for the last ten centuries governed the world and led it in Art, Literature and Science. The English race itself, of which the American is the main branch, was of many mingled strains, Celtic and Teutonic, welded together into unity and achieving its richest expression under Elizabeth. The American people can no longer be called English with absolute truth; for since the time of Elizabeth the English people have bred among themselves with very little enrichment by foreign blood. The Americans, on the other hand, have been absorbing vigorous foreign blood, and to this infusion must be credited many of the differences of the people of the British Isles and those of the United States.

But we must also take into consideration the fact that the population of the early colonies was not entirely of English stock. There were the Dutch in New York, the Swedes in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania many of the already mixed race, the sturdy Scotch-Irish, made their home, and in New York and South Carolina those stalwart, religious French Huguenots settled. The latter has continually shown its effect upon the American race and in proportion to its numbers it has contributed as many men of ability if not more than any other single stock. Then when Louisiana was purchased and the Northwest acquired, there came into our borders many people of French origin as did those of Spanish descent by the acquisition of Texas and California. At the beginning of the nineteenth century we had what was called the Irish invasion and a little later the influx of the Germans. The commingling of these many bloods has caused the American of today to differ widely from the Englishman in his ideals, standards and tendencies.

Thus we see that the American is what we might call a favored creature. The French like the English, the Spanish and the German,

the Dutch with the Irish and Swede have all contributed their share to build up and characterize the American man. From the French we have received our love of art, from the Dutch and German our music and decision, from the English our love of power and liberty and from the whole admixture came that incomparable energy, sturdiness and never-say-die spirit for which the American is famous wherever his name is heard.

Now we can say that the American of today is the result of a century and a half's mixing, moulding and adaption to which nearly every nation of Northern and Western Europe has given aid through the immigrants which they sent to this country. This mixing and moulding has changed the original American, whom we may regard as the early English settler, into a broader, higher and more fully developed type of manhood. We Americans are more cosmopolitan, less set in our ways and more open minded than our kin across the ocean. Our social instinct has also been more broadly developed in several ways, in a wider sympathy, in a friendlier good nature and a more thorough toleration both religious and political.

We now come to the question, What is the American? We cannot, by any means, call the American the ideal of the world. In some ways he may lead the world but there are many in which he has yet to excel. The American has that spirit, however, which if allowed to go on, would in time lead the world in every manner which would be worth the while. He is also a broadminded, sympathetic liberal sort of a person, ever ready to help the oppressed, the homeless and the famine stricken. Under the Monroe Doctrine, he stands ready to defend any of his weaker neighbors in either of the Americas, from the uncalculated invasions of any of the powers of Europe. The American sympathizes with the weak. His own country was once weak and through the aid of a helping hand stretched out to it in its misery was enabled to gain the liberty and independence for which it longed. Not forgetting this, he sees the right of the down trodden and not only prays for them but gives them material aid. Is there an earthquake, a famine or anything in which aid is necessary to which the American does not respond with an ardor which outshines that of any other nation?

Then we can also say that the American has acquired that most blessed of qualities, broad-mindedness politically, religiously and educationally. Politically the poorest American has as much right and is equal to the richest. Of all our presidents, few were reared in the houses of the rich. They fought their way to the Presidency through poverty and hard work and since they understood the needs which they formerly had, they are now able to understand the needs of their fellow citizens.

It matters but little to an American whether his neighbor is a Protestant or a Catholic, an Atheist or a Pagan. No matter what his belief is he is allowed to believe it and worship according to that belief as long as he cares to or as long as he does not infringe on the rights of others.

Educationally the American stands among the foremost. In the early colonial days, the colonist was educated in Europe. When he received his independence, or even before, he saw that he could not depend upon Europe to educate him. Schools were established by Americans for Americans which were so successful that today American schools, colleges and universities are ready to be compared with the best of their kind in Europe.

In science the American stands upon a pedestal. The telephone, telegraph, steamboat were invented by Americans who also perfected the locomotive and other inventions started in Europe.

Thus we can say that the American is an energetic, spirited creature, broad-minded and

liberal with the desire to excel in all things.

This now brings us to the final question, "What will the American of the future be? All that the early English settlers brought over from England were British standards and if the standards of Great Britain and the United States now differ it must be due more or less, to the pressure exerted by a contribution other than English. If we prefer the American ideals, standards and tendencies of today to those of England, we must give the credit of the improvement to the various foreign bloods that have exerted their influence which is satisfactory to us no matter how much our forefathers dreaded it. We must admit that the result of the commingling of bloods of the past has been beneficial or at least acceptable to us. And in all probability our children will admit the same things of the commingling which is now going on and which will go on in the future.

The greatness of the founders of the American Republic lay mostly in their character. It was not by brilliancy, by intellect or even by genius that such men as Washington and John Adams impressed themselves upon the people of their time. Ability they had, no doubt, but their character exerted an influence such as cannot be exerted by ability without character. We have no right to believe that character is the privilege of any single stock. We have a right to hope and even believe that whatever we lose by further racial mixture otherwise from Celtic and Teutonic, will be made up by what we gain thereby. The American type may be slightly transformed but we cannot see that it will be deteriorated.

As we daily see, the new comers now are not altogether Teutonic or even Celtic. They are Latin, Slav, and Semetic. But it is only a stubborn pride, such as our forefathers had before us which makes us see evil in this mixing of the races. The old Teuton race has been made more flexible by the Celt and may still profit by mixing with such races as the Latin, Slav and Semetic. The suave manner of the Latin may change the careless discourtesy of the American of today. The ardor of the Slav may quicken our appreciation of art and music. Of course these gains may be paid for by some relaxation of the untiring energy which is our characteristic today. It may also be that when these milder strains of Southern Europe are mixed with the harsh Teutonic stock there will be other changes, some of which may be less satisfactory. But even, if this may be true, there is no reason why we should not profit by the best these new bloods can bring us just as we have profited by new bloods in the past.

There is no danger of the destruction of the Teutonic foundation of our social order. We shall undoubtedly continue with our common laws of today and the English language, for each immigrant is glad to be allowed to share them. The good old timbers of the Ship of State will still be steered by the same compass.

One of the best observers of American life, Professor Gidding, faces this future mixing without fear. He says that this mixture "will soften the emotional nature," and "quicken the poetic and artistic nature" of the American. He also says it will make us "gentler in our thoughts and feelings because of the Alpine strain (which includes the Slav)" and we will have a higher power to enjoy the beautiful things of life. And as if these were not encouraging enough he adds "We shall become more clearly and fearlessly rational, in a word more scientific."

GERGES, '11.

A PLEA FOR LIBERAL EDUCATION

In the present age of materialistic tendencies, there is inherent in the hearts of our American boys and girls a determination to make a start

in life as soon as possible. This same tendency manifests itself, when as citizens, they have entered upon the duties of life, there to play their little part. To be practical and thus employ such means as are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of their own welfare, is the trend of our professional as well as business men upon which more emphasis is daily laid. From an apparently selfish point of view, the mission of America is to put into practice what other nations have suggested or labored to invent, rather than to think out new original methods for advancement.

Take for instance, the Roentgen ray in science. To what an extent has this device been used in medicine and surgery although none of our citizens can boast of its discovery! Radium and numerous other substances which the practice of medicine needs, are examples to show the selfish interest with which Americans at their earliest opportunity take advantage of all theories which will be beneficial to them.

In law, it is the practice of our lawyers to write compounds which are practically necessary along their line of work, rather than to produce some philosophical history or treatment of the subject. The cry seems to be that such a proceeding would be unnecessary and that as long as their own individual ends are attained, additional efforts would fairly be wasted.

In the commercial or industrial world, note the miserable farce of the tariff revision, which seems to be urged on by selfish business interests instead of for the good of the whole nation. We cannot help but become convinced that here, too, we have evidence of a most practical procedure, regardless of fundamental principles of fairness and justice.

Thus in almost all departments of American life, the social, political and industrial elements are seen to be practical, which can be said only to be grafted on to the theoretical. As Americans we are too often willing to live a parasitical existence for, like parasites, we are merely living on the education and civilization of other nations.

Most deeply, however, is to be deplored the fact that the same tendency has also entered into our educational systems. The schools which at the present time are most crowded are our technical schools where, in the shortest possible time and in the most practical manner, students prepare themselves for some specified vocation. The get-rich-quick spirit is the foundation of their school life and how many a school-boy's sole ambition is to graduate and then take his part in the world.

Where, then, are we to lay the blame of such a hurrying process, if blame we may call it? Let us for a moment look into the curriculum of our high schools and preparatory schools. Children from 15 to 17 years of age are here given the free choice of selecting such studies as will best suit their interest. Is it not natural that children of such an age select as their studies, those which give them the least trouble? True, the child's work may be more interesting, but what recognition do the other much needed branches receive and what a one-sided development follows.

Here then is my contention, that in the early year's of a child's high school or preparatory life, the tendency toward specialization is manifested before the child is really prepared to take upon himself the selecting of his own studies. Especially is this fact evident where we compare our educational system with that of European countries. Take, for instance, Germany. Not until the student has graduated from the Gymnasium and has entered the German University is he allowed to specialize in any particular line of work. The standing of a German student on entrance to the university corresponds to the third or Junior year in an American college. Compare, then the

two—an American child of 15, electing his own course in the high school, while a German student must have attained at least the age of 22, before he feels competent of doing the same thing which the American child has done, at least seven years before.

The same sentiment is expressed in the words of President Hadley of Yale when he says: "I think there can be no doubt that our danger in the present tendency of modern schools is that of over-specialization. We are likely to look too much toward the training of the producer in the particular things that he is going to use in his profession and too little to the training of the consumer, in the ideas and principles which he will need as a man of culture."

What, then is the result of our specialization system. Laudable as the motive may be of young people to step out into the world and take their part in it, it is by this very elective method that they "skip the very things which they most need to equip themselves for their battle with affairs." Their school course has consisted of a thorough preparation for a certain profession, but what of the other branches? What has Latin or History or Literature received in a scientific course? Upon what a narrow foundation their education is built!

In Germany, before entrance to the university, no such partiality is shown to the likes and dislikes of a student. Prudent indeed can a German feel that he is the possessor of a broad education. Is this to be marveled at when we consider that his reading embraces the work of all the prominent authors and poets, the mere acquaintance of which has a cultural value which cannot be equalled by any number of technical courses.

It is only too true of our American system that many of our cultural studies have been cast aside. In the desire for worldly interests, students have time to read merely what is required of them. After reading along their special lines of work, how much time is left for literature? Why should a student, studying medicine, waste time taking down a volume of Horace's Odes or Shakespeare's plays, while he might be reading the latest work on the anatomy of the Human Body. He argues that it is equally profitable and far more amusing for him to read newspapers and magazines in order to keep up his taste for literature.

This is the contention with which we must deal at the present time—a conflicting of two elements—the practical which abuses to the highest degree everything which is not in direct accord with the worldly ideas of wealth, greed and riches, and on the other hand, the cultural element, with its tendency to refine, uplift and elevate, to show an appreciation for all that is beautiful and to have a noble and spiritual, rather than a rude and worldly attitude toward our fellow men.

Need we argue concerning the superiority of our standard books and classics over the articles and literature which appear daily and monthly in our periodicals, the writing of which caused no deep reflection on the part of the authors and consequently contain little worth remembering?

Time only will see the result which our present system will attain. The fault lies, not so much with the students, as with the educational authorities, whose duty it is to outline a course which will be unable to lead to over-specialization. A uniform course in the preparatory schools will give the students sufficient time to receive a broad and liberal education, as well as to read good literature. For by no means can our cultural studies be put out of the curriculum for in our age of extravagance and over emphasis upon the practical, we must show that we can also live as people of culture.

We should not blot out the Latin and Greek influences which are so essential to our civiliza-

tion, for as someone has said, "Those studies that go furthest in explaining our civilization, by showing how it has come to be what it is and those that most effectively familiarize the student with conceptions that lie at the basis of it and are most dynamic—these are the studies most important for a liberal education."

We cannot afford to forget the sublime thought and noble aspirations which our ancient writers have so eloquently expressed, and least of all should we, as American citizens desire that the aesthetic with its appeal only to the highest motives and the loftiest ideals should give way to worldly and selfish interests.

Oh, that our educational system did today possess a more harmonious development of the element necessary for a liberal education, a distinction which will continue to attract the strongest and most aspiring minds, the minds of our great intellectual leaders.

HELEN NEFF, '09.

URSINUS EVERMORE

BY PROF. THEODORE HENCKELS

Ursinus College, evermore

In unison we sing thy praise;

And proudly hear thine honored name

The length of all our earthly days.

Ursinus Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah.

So long as flows the river,

Our hope, our faith, our love

In thee, O Alma Mater,

We evermore shall prove.

Thou givest free the stores of Time;

Thou givest friendship true and sweet;

Thou throwest wide the gates of life;

Thou guidest ever sure our feet.

Ursinus Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

When from thy dear, old scenes we part,

When life's tempestuous seas run high;

Still round us glows the golden haze

Of stirring student days gone by.

Ursinus Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

THE PASSING OF AMERICAN FORESTS

The forests of the United States at the beginning of the American Republic surpassed in grandeur and extent the sylvan growth of any other land of equal extent on the globe. In number of species and size of trees this new country had six times those of Europe; from Canada to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Pacific there was a forest almost unbroken save by the arid belt beyond the Rockies. In the North Eastern States and as far west as Minnesota once stretched the White Pine forests from which has come the greater part of the lumber consumed since the first American settlement. Among these, the great Michigan forests which appeared inexhaustible have almost wholly disappeared and in their place are waving fields of grain.

The lumberman advanced from Michigan to Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota, and today he can find but little to enlarge his purse in these regions. "On to the Pacific belt" is his cry, and only when the "Western Sea" shall make him halt will he lay down the axe and saw and see the curse that has befallen human kind in the loss of her irreplaceable forests. In the broad belt along the Atlantic and Gulf coast are the forests of the yellow pine. The hard wood forests consisting of oak, ash, gum and hickory, line the Mississippi Valley. But scarcely an acre of all the eastern and central states is free from the sound of the cruel axe. Geographies published in 1890 give descriptions of the lumber regions of the New England States but this whole section today has no productive forests worth mentioning save those of the White Mountains. These are rapidly going and all New England is lamenting their passing and are begging their protection by the nation. To

this call the national government has been heedless and New Hampshire lacks the means of reserving them herself. One could hardly imagine a Bryant of today speaking of the "illimitable forests" or a Longfellow now writing "Cedar of Maine and Georgia pine." A traveller riding parallel with the Alleghany Mountains from Virginia to New York can see no great productive forests, but mile after mile the slopes are either bare with rocks that look like snow, which are made to appear more white by a charred stump here and there, or covered with dense underbrush, little taller than the height of a man. The total annual consumption has been estimated at from four to eight million acres of woodlot. Forest fires are responsible for ten million acres. The United States East of the Mississippi contains about 500,000,000 acres of land. Assuming one half to be timberland and that only ten million acres are consumed and destroyed the forests of this eastern section can last at this rate only another quarter of a century.

Three great enemies to forests are the mountain farmers, exploiters of wood and fire. Many farmers among the mountains are limited in their possession of arable lands. With little effort they may "clear off several acres and double this in size as soon its productiveness wanes. Whole ridges and mountains have been robbed of their forests in this way.

Woods exploiters are still greater foes to woodland. A large tree is felled which are cut a log or two. The rest is left to litter the woods and decay or to fall victim to a raging fire. Much is lost, too, at the saw mill in slabs, edging and dust. So, on an average, only one half of the cubical contents of the standing timber is used as lumber. The tan bark man comes along and cuts down every oak worth "peeling." Few of the smallest pine sapplings escape the pulp wood man and the turpentine man chops down whole forests of pine merely for the resin. Following the above named slayers of sylvan life come the greatest perhaps of all forest enemies, the forest fires. For these fires the dying tops and the thick underbrush furnish excellent material. Such fires the mountaineers encourage rather than prevent for so long as their own homes are not endangered there people are enriched since better pasture is provided for their cattle. In 1871 the forest fire was so great in Michigan that 2000 square miles were destroyed and in Minnesota and Wisconsin over 3000 square miles. The great North West in 1894, was shrouded in a dark pall of smoke as if mourning the loss of the great forests then fallen a victim to fire. Over one-half million acres were destroyed in Michigan and a greater loss was sustained in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Since that time, not a single year has elapsed without a great forest fire somewhere.

Water falling upon denuded mountain slopes will roll down into the valleys in torrents. During the last year, as never before in history, there has been a cry before Congress for \$50,000,000 to deepen the channel of the Mississippi. This the government must soon spend, and even more, if this river is to remain navigable. And yet the forces of nature aided by the destructive selfishness of man continue practically unchecked to denude the headwaters of this great stream. All of the great streams east of the Mississippi depend upon the Appalachian forests to furnish their supply of water. In the natural reservoirs of the mountain forests of the East is stored water for hundreds of cities and towns.

Continued in next issue.

NOTE.—The essay on "Thomas A. Edison" by Dorothy L. Latshaw won first prize in the Zwinglian Sophomore Essay Contest, and that by Morvin W. Godshall on "Wireless Telegraphy" won second prize.