



4-17-1908

## The Ursinus Weekly, April 17, 1908

Welcome Sherman Kerschner  
*Ursinus College*

Eva May Thompson  
*Ursinus College*


Robert Thomas  
*Ursinus College*

Paul A. Mertz  
*Ursinus College*

David Stamy  
*Ursinus College*

*See next page for additional authors*

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**Authors**

Welcome Sherman Kerschner, Eva May Thompson, Robert Thomas, Paul A. Mertz, David Stamy, Thomas M. Gilland, William Webster Chandler, and George Leslie Omwake



# The Ursinus Weekly

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VOL. 6. NO. 28

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, APR 17, 1908.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

## CALENDAR

April 22, Wednesday, 8 a. m., Easter Recess ends. 6.40 p. m., Y. M. C. A.  
 April 24, Friday, 8.00 p. m., Seventh Annual Prize Debate of Schaff Literary Society.  
 April 25, Saturday, Baseball, Dickinson vs. Ursinus, at Collegeville.

## BASEBALL

### MERCERSBURG GAME

On Friday, April 9, the baseball team journeyed to Mercersburg, and played the second game of their southern trip. The weather conditions were altogether different from those encountered at Gettysburg; for the time of the year it was an ideal day for baseball. The team was heartily received by the Academy boys, and to enable us to catch an early train, the game was called at one p. m. As both teams lined up for practice it could easily be noticed that they were ready for a great struggle. Ursinus was first to bat, but the first inning brought no results for either team. In the second, however, the ice was broken, when we scored twice. Paiste, the first batter, lost no time in tearing off a two-base hit, which was followed by a single from Hoover. Abel was declared out on strikes, but Hain came to time with a slashing two-base drive along the third base line and both Ursinus runners crossed the plate. Mercersburg, however, went one better in their half. Williams was out. Snyder to Hain, but Fager received a life on Snyder's fumble. Riddle hit to Paist, and on an attempt to get Fager at second, both runners were safe. Ehresman was next out on first, but Sterret, who was now pitching in place of Fager, scored both runners with a single. Marlin also singled, and as Starr was safe on Snyder's error, Sterret scored. Bennet flied to Horton. There was no further scoring until the eighth, when the Academy boys made the game safe by tallying two more runs. In this inning Starr led off with a single, and Bennet flied to Bunting. King followed with a hit, and after Williams fanned, Stevens drove both Starr and King across the plate with a single. Riddle ended the inning by rolling an easy one to Paiste. Although Ursinus made several determined efforts to overcome this lead, they were unsuccessful, and the score

ended in a 5 to 2 defeat for our boys. The game in itself was well played; numerous features abounded, and it is to be regretted that the work of the umpire was the one unpleasant feature. His work was extremely partial, and that spoiled what might have otherwise been a fine game. The score:

	URSINUS				
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bunting 3b	0	2	1	0	0
Snyder ss	0	1	0	1	3
Horton cf	0	1	1	0	0
Paist p	1	1	0	8	0
Hoover lf	1	2	1	0	0
Abel rf	0	0	1	1	0
Hain 1b	0	1	15	0	0
Raymond c	0	1	4	2	0
Isenberg 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	2	9	24	15	3
	MERCERSBURG				
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Riddle 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Ehresman lf	0	0	2	0	0
Sterret cf and p	1	2	1	0	0
Marlin ss	0	2	0	2	0
Starr 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Bennett 1b	0	0	10	0	0
King rf	1	1	1	0	0
Williams c	0	0	6	1	0
Fager p	1	0	0	0	0
Stevens rf	0	1	2	0	0
Total	5	8	27	9	0

Earned runs, Ursinus 2, Mercersburg 2. Three base hit, Martin; two base hits, Paist, Hain, Bunting and Snyder. Base on balls, Paist 3, Sterritt 1. Struck out by Paist, 5, by Sterritt and Fager, 5. Umpire, Eyster.

### HARRISBURG (rain)

From Mercersburg the team went to Harrisburg where they were to play the Tri-state team but much to the regret of both teams, rain caused a postponement of the game, so the members of the team were obliged to pass the entire day in Harrisburg. The Tri-state management was very considerate in their treatment of our team during the lay off.

### DICKINSON GAME

The following day the last game of the trip was played with Dickinson at Carlisle and although the weather conditions were not perfect, the game proved to be the best one of the trip. As a terrific wind was sweeping across the field, the game was supposed to be in accordance with the conditions of the day, but the game had no more than started when all were satisfied that it had developed into a pitchers' battle between Paist and Langstaff. The hitting was extremely light on both sides due to the masterful twirling of both pitchers. Ursinus was first to score in the second inning. Hoover was given a base on balls, but was forced at

*Continued on fourth page.*

## THE DEAN'S COLUMN

Through the courtesy of the Editors of the WEEKLY, I am to have the use of this column, when I want it, for addressing our friends both within and without the institution on such topics as I may deem of special interest in relation to the work of the College. Such information as I shall give and such topics as I shall discuss, will be from the vantage ground and from the view point of my office, and yet I mean to write in a personal rather than in an official capacity. In what I write in this space, I want to speak as directly to you, the reader, as if in a private letter, and so I may be pardoned for the use of the first personal pronoun.

"What are the prospects for next fall?" asked one of the students the other day. Of course he was looking for an encouraging answer, and he got it. In the seven years in which I have handled the student correspondence of Ursinus College, there has never before been anything like the show of interest which it has been my pleasure to see this spring. Inquiries and requests come from all quarters. One day a letter comes from Massachusetts, on another, from Mexico, and so it goes. Whether we get these students from more remote regions or not, their letters should dispel the idea that still lingers in the minds of a few, that Ursinus is only a provincial college.

What pleases me most, regarding this correspondence, however, is that the burden of it comes from near home. There will be a fine representation in next year's entering class from right here in Montgomery county. It is a real joy to have our work appreciated at home where we are seen and known of all men. A friend picked up an ugly story about the College that had been going the rounds of the neighborhood. He thought we should run down the originator and punish him somehow, for it was utterly false. But no, we do not waste our time running down vile gossip and punishing scandal mongers. We do not have time enough to follow up all the good things. Besides I have found that neighborhood scandals usually receive the discountenance which they deserve at the hands of such people as contemplate sending their children to college. I know that Ursinus College *deserves* a good name

both at home and abroad, and I expect that as the years come and go, the increasing number of students from all quarters that come here will bear ample testimony to the fact.

G. L. O.

## THE YOUNG LADIES ENTERTAIN

On Monday evening the young ladies of Oleyian Hall entertained a number of the young men of the college in a most pleasing manner. The occasion was as an appreciation of the services of the young men at the recent Dramatic Entertainment.

A well prepared and most interesting program was very successfully carried out, after which a very pretty lunch, by no means a minor feature in the estimation of the boys, was daintily served. Songs and cheers made a fitting conclusion of the evening.

The familiar sound of a little bell called the boys from their nocturnal revelries, and reminded them that the hour had come when they must return to the cold practicabilities of the dormitories. All retired voting the girls capital entertainers.

## BENEFIT SOCIAL

On the evening of April 25, 1908, the Y. W. C. A. will hold a baked bean supper in Bomberger Hall. The proceeds are to go for a good cause. The girls will have all kinds of good things besides a baked bean supper. There will also be a minstrel show, where all the latest songs can be heard for ten cents. The supper will commence immediately after the Dickinson game. Everyboey come to the game, and then stay for the supper. It will please the girls and help a worthy cause.

## SCHAFF PRIZE DEBATE

The Seventh Annual Prize Debate will be held on Friday evening, April 24, under the auspices of the Schaff Literary Society. The question is, Resolved, That Congress provide for a central bank, to be managed by the present national banks, and be strictly under the control of the government. The affirmative view will be sustained by Messrs. Hughes, '08, Koons, '09, and Knauer, '10. The negative speakers are Messrs. Wismer, '09, Umstead, '09, and Miss Dunn, '11.



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**FRIDAY, APR. 17, 1908.**

**EDITORIAL**

Not many weeks will have passed before the college annual, The Ruby, will leave the press and be ready for sale. The book is distinctively the product of the Class of 1909, and no effort has been spared to make it more deserving to be heard than any of its predecessors. With the purpose that none of the books might be left on hand, only a limited number have been ordered.

There has been no radical departure from the usual style of the Ruby, although several new features have been introduced. The drawings bid fair to eclipse those of any other Ruby. It will contain an excellent cut of our new President. This alone makes the book possess more than its ordinary value.

None except those who undertake such a project realize the enormous expense entailed, and none except those who lack the healthy college spirit will fail to secure a copy of the annual. If you are one who would see every branch and factor in our college life flourish, get in line, deny yourself to the extent of \$1.25 and order a book from the Manager or from any member of '09.

**LITERARY SOCIETIES**

**SCHAFF**

The program for Friday night was a debate. The following was the program rendered: Piano Solo, "Consolation," Miss Knauer, '10. Debate—Question, Resolved, That reciprocity is a wise and prac-

tical measure for encouraging American Trade.

The affirmative side was upheld by Messrs. Danehower, '08, Gil-land, '09, and Spears, '11, while the negative speakers were Messrs. Lauer, '10, Brehm, '10, and Thom- asson, '10. The Judge, Hughes, '08, decided in favor of the nega- tive, and the house decided the same on the merits of the ques- tion. Vocal quartette, Messrs. Miller, '09, Umtead, '09, Thom- pson, '10, Heinley, '11. Vocal duet, "Mariner's Song," Misses Spangler, '09, and Duryea, '08. Under voluntary exercises the so- ciety was favored with a very in- teresting talk by Prof. Haines, and Brown, ex-A, rendered two vocal solos.

The affirmative side based their arguments on the following points: Reciprocity would benefit

(1) The nation, economically and politically.

(2) The producers, in that they are enabled to compete better in foreign markets.

(3) The consumers, for the price of many articles of use and consump- tion would be lowered.

(4) The wage-earners, by in- creasing the demand for labor.

The negative side brought up the following arguments: The present tariff benefits the nation

(1) By protecting the infant in- dustries, the American workmen.

(2) By producing a large reve- nue, thus reducing the rate of direct taxation.

(3) By keeping the economical conditions normal.

(4) By protecting the home mar- ket.

**ZWINGLIAN**

A debate constituted the pro- gram for last Friday night, the sub- ject being: Resolved, That munici- pal governments should provide work for the unemployed during times of industrial depression. The debate, on the whole, was interest- ing, but was not up to the usual standard. The affirmative view was supported by Miss Elizabeth Austerberry, '10, Miss Albright, Mr. Moser, '10, and Mr. Stamy, '08. The following arguments were presented:

(1) Municipalities would be im- proved internally thereby.

(2) Laborers should be cared for in order that they may be available in the subsequent period of pros- perity.

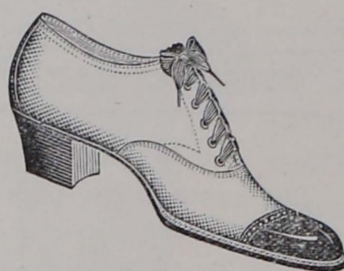
(3) The charitable phase war- rants the adoption of this idea.

The negative speakers, Miss Fer- mier, '10, Mr. Kerschner, '09, Mr. Long, '09, and Mr. Rhodes, '08, produced the following points:

(1) It would be class legislation, which is injustice and inequality.

(2) A uniform wage scale and system of taxation would solve the question of unemployed labor.

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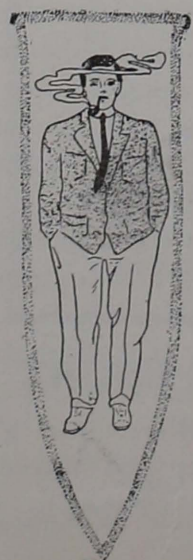
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(3) Providing for the unem-  
ployed tends toward the threaten-  
ing progress of Socialism.

The Judges in their decision sus-  
tained the negative side. The  
house also decided negatively. A  
very good Review by Mertz, '10,  
completed the program.

**SECOND TEAM GAME**

Captain Peters took his Second  
Team of ball-tossers and bat swing-  
ers down to Haverford Grammar  
School last Saturday to play the  
team of that place. The ride on  
the train was the most enjoyable  
feature. Glaser was on the firing  
line for the ponies, and pitched a  
good game when he was not hit  
hard or giving out walking creden-  
tials to the first sack. The team  
fielded like veterans, but were wo-  
fully weak at the bat. Gay, in  
left, several times apprehended the  
elusive sphere after it had spent its  
flight in the air. Lau, in centre,  
cut down the adversary's hit col-  
umn by capturing a few drives.  
Behney was the only scrub man  
able to cross the rubber during the  
game. Peters "talked it up" con-  
tinually at shorts'op and enthused  
vim and vigor into the whole team.  
The final score was 15-1. Score  
by innings:

Haverford G. S.	3	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	x-15
Reserves	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0-1

**Y. W. C. A.**

As vacation started at four o'clock  
on Tuesday afternoon, the regular  
weekly meeting of the Y. W. C. A.  
was held on Monday evening in-  
stead of Tuesday. Miss Butler,  
'09, was the leader of the meeting,  
the topic for discussion having been  
"God and Prayer." A distinction  
was made between false and true  
prayer, according to the way in  
which it is offered, either as a mat-  
ter of mere form or as a sincere ap-  
peal.

There are many instances occur-  
ing daily, how prayer has changed  
the lives of people, influencing  
them for the better. In history,  
it was by prayer that the numer-  
ous reformers felt courage enough  
to carry on their wonderful work.  
At times it may seem as though  
our prayers are needless, and that  
God is not willing to grant our  
wishes. But as our kind heavenly  
Father, he knows what is best for  
each one of us, and our communion  
with our Savior ought to be had  
in earnest prayer.

**PERSONALS**

Tobias, '08, made a short visit  
to Norristown on Saturday.

John Munhall visited at Phila-  
delphia on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas  
of Royersford, spent Saturday eve-  
ning at college with their daughter  
Edna.

Hain, '08, and Snyder, '08,  
stopped at Reading over Sunday  
on their way back from the base-  
ball trip.

Miss Fryling spent Saturday and  
Sunday with friends at Phila.

Roth, '08, visited Pottstown on  
Sunday evening.

Gilland, '09, met the baseball  
team at Carlisle, and was an inter-  
ested spectator at the Dickinson  
game.

Wagner, '10, went to Gratersford  
on Monday to visit some friends.

Stamy, '08, has taken up his  
charge at Rockaway again.

Brehm, '10, joined the Geo-  
logical Society of U. P. in a re-  
search trip through the neighbor-  
ing hills last Saturday.

Long, '09, Fogleman, '10, H. K.  
Thomas, '10, Whitaker, A., and  
Mertz, '10, drove down to Haver-  
ford last Saturday to see the game  
between Haverford G. S. and the  
Ursinus Reserves. On the way  
back, Long and Fogleman grew  
tired and walked from Trooper

Dr. Fox recently took the bio-  
logy class on a field trip to Lafay-  
ette.

In view of the Easter vacation,  
the Charmideans had a "smoker"  
and general good time last Monday  
evening.

**COLLEGE WORLD**

Last week twenty-seven students  
graduated from the Carlisle Indian  
Industrial School. These gradu-  
ates are representatives of thirteen  
different tribes, embracing every  
section of the country.

During the summer of 1907, Dr.  
Gordon, of Penn, made extensive  
ethnological studies of the interior  
of Alaska. He penetrated into  
practically unknown sections of  
the country, and found living there  
intelligent, industrious tribes, liv-  
ing in a fairly advanced state of  
social organization. The material  
collected is to form an exhibit at  
the university.

Dr. Edwin Earl Sparks, Profes-  
sor of American History in Chica-  
go University, has accepted the  
presidency of the Pennsylvania  
State College, to which position he  
was unanimously elected by the  
Board of Trustees of the college.  
Dr. Sparks will enter upon his du-  
ties as president June, 1908.

Francis T. F. Lovejoy, one of  
junior partners of Andrew Carne-  
gie, offered to the trustees of the  
Western University of Pennsylva-  
nia his \$2,000,000 house and estate  
on Squirrel Hill, for a site for the  
new university buildings. The  
price named for the property was  
\$575,000. Plans were submitted  
to the University Board for turning  
the big house into an administra-  
tion building for the institution.

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BASEBALL

Continued from first page

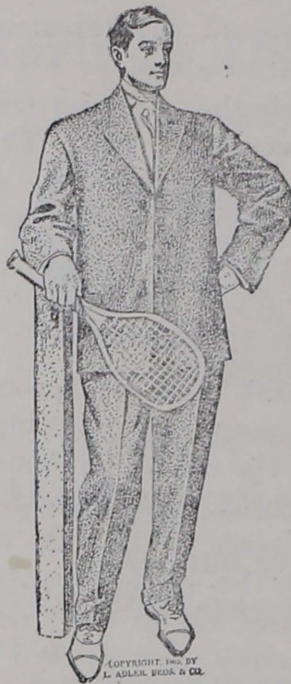
second on Abel's intended sacrifice. Abel stole second while Hain was fielded out at first, and scored on Raymond's screeching two base drive along the first base line. Isenberg was the third out. It was not until the fourth inning that Dickinson tied the score. After Beachcamp and Frye were retired, Cook hit for two bases and scored on Sisk's timely single, but Wanner ended the inning, Isenberg to Hain. From this inning until the seventh, neither side scored and were generally retired in order, but in the seventh Ursinus clinched the game by scoring two runs. Abel, the first batter, singled and was safe at second on Langstaff's fumble of Hain's grounder. Both runners advanced a base on a passed ball, and a moment later crossed the plate while Raymond was being put out at first. In their half of the ninth, Dickinson made a desperate effort to win out but only one run was the result of their effort. Notwithstanding the condition of the weather the game was well played throughout. Although Dickinson had one more hit than Ursinus, still Paist was a trifle steadier and triumphed over Langstaff. The team was well received by the Dickinson student body, and the boys were loud in their praise of the impartial and efficient work of Umpire Hanks. The score:

	URSINUS				
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bunting 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Snyder ss	0	0	0	1	0
Horton cf	0	1	1	0	0
Paist p	0	1	0	9	0
Hoover lf	0	0	0	0	0
Abel rf	2	1	0	0	0
Hain rb	1	0	14	1	3
Raymond c	0	1	12	1	0
Isenberg 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	4	27	15	3

	DICKINSON				
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bowell ss	0	0	0	1	0
Beachcamp lf	1	1	0	0	0
Frye c	0	0	11	1	1
Cook rb	1	2	13	0	3
Sisk 3b	0	1	1	0	0
King cf	0	1	0	0	0
Wanner rf	0	0	0	0	0
Shipman 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Langstaff p	0	0	1	8	0
Total	2	4	27	14	4

Earned runs, Ursinus 1; Dickinson 1. Three base hit, Horton; two base hits, Raymond and Cook. Base on balls, Langstaff 2. Struck out by Paist 12, by Langstaff 11. Passed ball, Frye. Umpire, Hanks.

The annual oration before the Alumni Association will be delivered on June 9, by the Rev. Paul H. Land '91. Dr. Land is the Harbor Missionary of the Reformed church and is stationed at Ellis Island, New York. He will take as his subject "Prospective Citizens"



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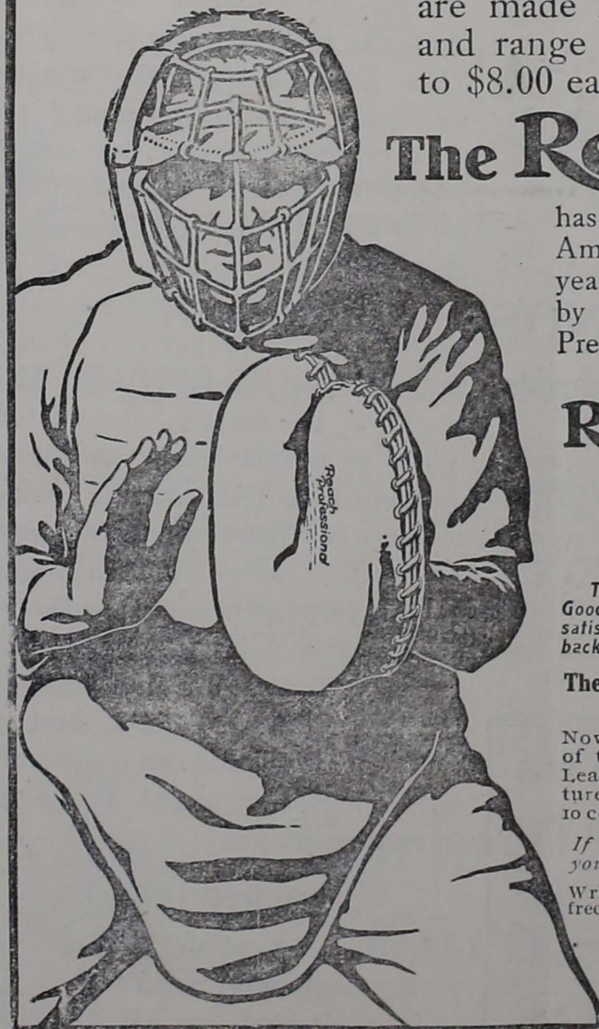
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# The Literary Supplement.

TO THE URSINUS WEEKLY

Volume 6.

April

## ST. VALENTINE AT OLEVIA.

St. Valentine, the patron saint  
Of the sweet-hearts everywhere,  
Amid his heart-shaped corridors  
Sat stroking his long white hair.  
Fair cupid sat at his master's feet  
And listened with patient grace,  
He turned away from his master's gaze  
His sweet little troubled face.

"My gala day is drawing nigh,  
A busy time for us twain,  
There is so much for us to do  
I must make your duty plain.  
The missives and love-notes to send,  
The hearts and flowers to paint  
Forget-me-nots and clover leaves—"  
Thus spoke the good old saint.

"And Cupid, you must write the lines  
Just full of sweetness and love,  
And twine them all with flowers held  
In the beak of a turtle-dove.  
You must your golden arrows have,  
Safe in your little quiver,  
And send the darts into the hearts  
To make them love the giver.

So hasten over the world, my dear  
But first I want you to call  
And play the part of a lover's art  
To the maids of Olevian Hall  
You've been a faithful boy, Cupid,  
I know you will do your part,  
Now I must go, so do your best  
To cheer every loving heart."

The old Saint turned and noticed not  
The little Cupid, so sad,  
And as he went he murmured low,  
"May Heaven bless the lad."  
So Cupid sat in the castle of hearts  
On the foot stool, all alone;  
His face he hid in both his hands  
And he gave a little groan.

Dear little Cupid shook with sobs  
And tears were having a chase  
Over his cheeks and dimples sweet  
In his lovely boyish face.  
His pretty curls were tangled up,  
His quiver hung at his side,  
His dear heart ached, his spirit quaked—  
He had lost his own heart's pride.

"I'm tired of myself," he sobbed aloud,  
"I'm tired of old Valentine;  
I'm tired of love and sugar plums  
And 'Sweet-heart, do be mine;'  
I'm sick to death of love-notes and smiles  
I hate the sight of a dove;  
Forget-me-nots give me a pain  
I'm tired of being—Love.

"The old Saint takes my photograph  
And scatters it over the land,  
I stand amid a bunch of flowers  
With an arrow in my hand.

I'm sent around from place to place  
To hearts that never agree;  
The monotony of being Love  
Is by far too great for me.

So I'm to go to Olevian Hall—  
Where is that, I wonder, now—  
To please a lot of pesky girls  
I'm sure that I don't know how!  
True love is out of fashion now  
Its always 'hearts' and 'flowers,'  
Each girl a princess thinks she is,  
To live among the bowers."

And then he wiped his tearful eyes  
And he raised his ruffled head  
"I work so hard for Valentine;  
"I wish that I were dead!  
I never can have a bit of fun  
And I think it is a sin.  
My leaden arrows serve their turn  
And let my fun begin!"

He wrapped his golden arrows up,  
He laid them safely away.  
With quiver full of leaden ones,  
He quickly sped on his way  
He flew up the broad Avenue  
Among the tree-tops tall,  
And when the door was opened wide  
He slipped into the Hall.

He chose his arrows then with care  
And he pierced with fiery dart  
His aim was sure, his small hand strong,  
And he struck each fond girl's heart.  
Then all her love was turned to hate;  
As the morning mail came in,  
'Twas fun for Cupid, sly, to watch  
Each maiden's deep chagrin.

For there were Valentines from boys  
They had hated all their lives  
The ones they turned down many times  
Sent the gifts of loving prize  
For Cupid pierced the broken hearts  
Of those lonely boys with love,  
And they with tender valentines  
Sought the cruel hearts to move.

Their notes of love were all in vain,  
For it was a dismal day  
When Cupid shot his leaden darts  
In the hearts of the ladies gay.  
For every girl in Olevian Hall  
Was broken-hearted quite;  
To see their tear-stained faces was  
I am sure, a mournful sight.

But Cupid's heart could not be moved,  
For he swiftly flew again  
To the castle where St. Valentine  
Awaited his coming, when  
He reached the castle door and saw  
A scowl on his master's face.  
The Saint then shook his hoary head  
And Cupid begged for grace.

St. Valentine his poor ears boxed,  
Cupid was punished quite.  
With golden arrows and his bow  
All neat and shining so bright,  
He flew back to Olevian Hall,  
With his brilliant golden darts  
He filled with love and peace and joy  
Those poor, faint, broken hearts.

And when the evening mail came in,  
Oh what abundance of,  
Sweet valentines with hearts and flowers  
Twined o'er a turtle-dove.  
St. Valentine then Cupid praised  
And he cheered the little elf  
And, Love, his duty bravely done  
Was glad that he was,—himself.

EVA MAY THOMPSON.

## AN ADVENTURE.

That evening was a memorable one in our home. Just as we had finished supper, there was a loud knock at the door and upon opening it, my Uncle Charles walked in. For over a year we had not seen him nor even received a line from him. When the bicycle craze was at its height he had bought a good wheel and set out, determined to see his country at the least possible cost. He had travelled over nearly every state and had visited many cities and towns.

Charles had always been an excellent conversationalist and his varied experiences when pedalling throughout the country furnished him with ample material for story telling. As I owned a bicycle and delighted in taking long rides with my chum, Roy Maddern, my uncle's stories were intensely interesting to me. I listened spell bound to his numerous adventures and held my breath when he told of several hair-breadth escapes from death.

It was in the wee small hours of the morning that my father finally ordered me off to bed. I soon fell asleep with a vivid panorama of bicycles racing through my head. I had not been asleep very long when I heard a whistle outside. At first I thought I was dreaming, but was finally convinced that it was real. My chum, Roy, had come for me and he proposed a night trip on our wheels. The idea was a novel one and I gladly fell in with his proposition.

After we had passed the town limits, we took the road leading due north and were soon toiling slowly up a winding road into the hills. After riding for a little while, and perceiving nothing familiar to us, either to right or left of the road, we came to the conclusion that we were in a portion of the hills with which we were wholly unacquainted. The glare of our lights revealed strange, uncanny shapes in the woods and made us think of ghosts and witches.

Finally, after an hour's hard pedalling, we reached a level plateau which ran with the ridge of the hills. Riding was much easier now and we went along at a good rate of speed. As it was now near dawn, we could make out what the buildings, on either side, were. From their appearance, we perceived that we had happened upon a lumbering camp.

We had proceeded along this level stretch for some time when the road took a sudden turn to the right and we found ourselves at the head of a long, steep incline. This was the log tram way. When the snow had packed hard in winter time, the logs for shipping, were hauled to the head of this gigantic chute and thence went booming and crashing down the terrific incline.

The first thought of both of us was to stop, but this was not such an easy matter. Roy, by the use of his patent brake, succeeded in bringing his wheel to a stop, but when I attempted to stop my wheel by the same means, my chain broke and my bicycle shot forward like a ball from a cannon.

How I ever clung to my seat will ever remain an unsolved mystery to me. It seemed to take ages to go down that slope, when in reality I must have rushed along faster than the swiftest express train. Dimly, as through a mist, I saw a white ribbon before me. Like a flash it entered my mind that it was the road which skirted the foot of the hills. The next instant I shot across the road, struck a pile of logs on the other side, was hurled high from my wheel and landed—in the center of a large rug at the foot of the stairs in my own home.

My nocturnal ride had been all a dream. The log chute down which I descended was the banister rail, and the log pile I struck was the newel post at the foot of the stairs.

So there I was, very much awake, considerably shaken up, very scantily clad, and extremely scared.

ROBERT THOMAS, 1910.



## EUGENE FIELD

Very few of our recent authors have enjoyed the popularity that was gained by Eugene Field during his life; nor have their works been so highly prized as his are now.

He was a humorist of the truest type, one who was able to control the emotions of his readers at will, one moment convulsing them with laughter, and in another moving them to tears.

Eugene Field was born in St. Louis, on Sept. 2nd, 1850, and died in Chicago at the age of 45, Nov. 4th, 1896. His parents were natives of Vermont. When Eugene's mother died in 1857, he was put in the care of his cousin at Amherst, Mass. At the age of 9, he was sent to his grandmother's for a 7 month's stay, and to quote Field himself, "the old lady got as much grandson as she wanted."

It was his grandmother's ambition that Eugene should become a minister, and paid him 10 c. for each sermon he wrote. Writing a sermon at the age of 9, Field himself said "And you bet they were corkers." The old lady soon despaired of Eugene's becoming a preacher. She paid him \$5 to learn the Ten Commandments. Field certainly earned it, for he once remarked, "I was very slow at committing to memory; and I recall that while I was committing the Book of Acts, my brother committed that book, Matthew, part of John, the 13th Chapter of 1st Corinthians, and the Westminster Catechism.

As a boy, his name was plain Eugene Field. When he grew old enough to realize his lack of a middle name he invented one, Phillips. In recalling such boyhood reminiscences he remarked that "all boys were queer combinations."

In 1868 he attended Williams College, in 1869 Knox, and in 1871 the University of Missouri. At the age of 21 he inherited \$60,000 and went to Europe, squandering every cent of it.

On his return he adopted newspaper writing as a profession, beginning with the St. Louis Journal and working his way up to the city editor. This position did not suit him and he changed to the city editorship of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette. In '77, he returned to the Journal. While here, he wrote that touching bit of verse, "Christmas Treasures."

He next went as managing editor to the Kansas City Times, where a second poem, or verse, as Field chose to call it, of a humorous type appeared, entitled "The Little Peach," well worth quoting to illustrate his keen humor:

A little peach in the orchard grew,  
A little peach of emerald hue,  
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew  
It grew.

One day passing that orchard through,  
That little peach dawned on the view,  
Of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue—  
Them two.

Up at that peach a club they threw,  
Down from that stem on which it grew,  
Fell that peach of emerald hue—  
Mon Dieu!

John took a bite and Sue a chew,  
And then the trouble began to brew  
Trouble the doctor could not subdue—  
Too true!

Under the turf where the daisies grew  
They planted John and his sister Sue,  
And their little souls to the angels flew—  
Boo boo!

What of that peach of emerald hue,  
Warmed by the sun, and wet by the dew.  
Ah, well, its mission on earth is through—  
Adieu!

Field next went to the Denver Tribune, and stayed until '83. Here he wrote a burlesque

primer of stories in large type embellished with ludicrous pictures, of course satirical in character. Here for example: "Here is a castle. It is the home of an Editor. It has stained glass windows and mahogany stairways. In front of the castle is a park. Is it not sweet? The lady in the park is the Editor's wife. She wears a costly robe of velvet, trimmed with gold lace, and there are pearls and rubies in her hair. The Editor sits on the front stoop smoking a Havana cigar. His little children are playing with diamonds on the tessellated floor. The Editor can afford to live in style. He gets \$75 a month wages."

It was at Denver that Field wrote "The Wanderer," a well-known bit of verse:

Upon the mountain height, far from the sea,  
I found a shell,  
And to my listening ear the lovely thing  
Ever a song of the ocean seemed to sing,  
Ever a tale of the ocean seemed to tell.

How came that shell upon that mountain height?

Ah who can say  
Whether there dropped by some too careless  
hand,  
Or whether there cast when ocean swept the  
land,  
Ere the Eternal had ordained the day?

Strange was it not? Far from its native deep,

One song it sang—  
Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide,  
Sang of the misty sea, profound and wide—  
Ever with echoes of the ocean rang.

Field then came to Chicago to accept a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago News, where he resided until death.

Field's writings are nearly all of child-life. He said that he as well as other boys had his tragedies, which were strangely dear to him, for example, to quote Field; "Weeding the onion-bed on circus-day or gettin' a terrible strappin' for goin' swimmin' without permission." Many are the little boys who have read his poems and sympathized with the boy, in one of Field's famous verses, who saw things at night.

It was in Chicago that Field did the writing that made him famous. He never wrote for magazines, but clung to his newspaper work, and in a column of the "Daily News" called "Sharps and Flats" he published short paragraphs of humor and satire, for example: "At a meeting of the West Side Literary Lyceum last night the question, 'Are Homer's poems better reading than Will Carleton's?' was debated. The negative was sustained by a vote of 47 to 5. On this occasion Miss Mamie Bushkirk read an exquisite original poem entitled 'Hope or the Milkman's Dream,'—and again—'We are informed that a Browning Society has been organized by the members of the Cook County Insane Asylum.

In this column he joked at the expense of his friends; he joked about himself, saying he combed his bald head with a towel. Such paragraphs, however gradually gave way to literary comment, fairy-tales, song of childhood, poems, prose tales and chapters of books afterwards published as a whole.

Field loved children, and they loved him; it was the result of this friendship with children that many of his child-poems were written.

Whatever Field said, and the way he said it, immediately attracted attention. People recognized in him an unusual man, one who was good and tender, and a lover of the beautiful. Nothing shows the true character of Eugene Field better than one of his earlier poems, "Christmas Treasures"—

I count my treasures o'er with care,  
A little toy my darling knew,  
A little sock of faded hue,  
A little lock of golden hair.

Long years ago this holy time  
My little one—my all to me—

Sat robed in white upon my knee  
And heard the merry Christmas chime.

"Tell me, my little golden head  
If Santa Claus should come to-night  
What shall he bring my baby bright—  
What treasure for my boy?" I said.

Then he named this little toy,  
While in his round and mournful eyes  
There came a look of sweet surprise  
That spake his quiet trustful joy.

And as he lisped his evening prayer,  
He asked the boon with childish grace,  
Then toddling to the chimney place  
He hung this little stocking there.

That night while lengthening shadows crept  
I saw the white-winged angels come  
With singing to our lowly home,  
And kiss my darling as he slept.

They must have heard his little prayer,  
For in the morn with rapturous face,  
He toddled to the chimney place,  
And found this little treasure there.

They came again, one Christmas-tide,  
That angel host so fair and white!  
And singing all that glorious night  
They lured my darling from my side.

A little sock, a little toy,  
A little lock of golden hair,  
The Christmas music on the air,  
A watching for my baby boy!

But if again that angel train  
And golden head come back to me  
To bear me to Eternity,  
My watching will not be in vain.

PAUL A. MERTZ, '10.

## THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The course of business has been compared to the tide of the ocean. As spring and neap tides occur at regular periods of time, so the epochs of the business depressions recur after intervals scarcely less regular. Thus we have the stormy periods of 1837, 1857, 1873, 1893 and 1907.

The story of the beginning of all is the same. A bank, in periods of prosperity, invests too recklessly in some enterprise or loans money without sufficient security. The enterprise fails or the money cannot be collected and the bank is the loser. The depositors at once begin to feel that their money would be safer in the cellar or "stove pipe" and they demand it. As the bank does not ordinarily have a very large reserve, it is unable to meet the run and is compelled to close its doors. At once the people are up in arms. All the money that can be withdrawn is kept from circulation. Confidence is lost in all the banks and a panic is the inevitable result.

The banking system in the United States is one of the greatest if not the greatest institution in the world. Its functions are varied and numerous. The idea that a bank should store away in the vaults all the money it receives is erroneous. Its chief object is to keep money in circulation. Ordinarily the amount of deposits each day equals the amount withdrawn. A small percentage of its deposits is kept as a reserve to meet possible emergencies when the paying teller handles more money than the receiving teller. Only an unhealthy state of affairs will bring about dire results.

Current trade is mostly accomplished through the banks, as in autumn when the "moving of the crops" takes place. The merchant buys the crops from the farmer and gives a check upon a home bank, whose ability to pay depends upon deposits made by other farmers. When none is deposited the bank cannot cash the checks.

Again, the banks assist the manufacturer. He needs a large amount of money to purchase the raw material and pay for the labor until



the goods are ready for the market. This money is frequently borrowed from some bank. The jobber usually gives a note to the manufacturer, who in turn gets it discounted or the bank loans him money on it. In fact many enterprises are dependent upon the banks for their continuance.

The chief function of a bank is to lend money upon approved security and so long as it does not overstep these bounds, there need be no fear. It is when the bank becomes a mere tool in the hands of a rash investor that troubles arise. Such was the cause of the closing of the Second New York National, where the President deliberately stole the funds to invest in stocks, and the Knickerbocker Trust Company suffered defeat because the President used the moneys in purchasing Southern Railway Securities. Men do not feel safe in allowing their money to be handled by one man unrestricted. Protection is demanded from the intrigues of such heads of finance. A banker should not be allowed to use the funds of his own bank for business enterprise whether speculative or otherwise. It is too frequent an occurrence that some person gets control of a bank in order to have greater freedom with its funds or deposits to further his own individual interests. The demands for the deposits are made not because the people need their money or that they want to withdraw it from circulation but because they deem it unsafe to allow their money to remain in the bank. If some authority would guarantee security, as the government redeems all circulating notes of insolvent banks, panics would never exist. This could be accomplished by imposing a small tax upon the banks and trust companies.

As an enterprise develops, the management of it tends to become concentrated. Such has been the story of the railroads, of the tobacco trust, of the sugar trust, of the oil trust and of the insurance companies. From three or four offices in Wall St., emits the control of these vast corporations. Is it to be wondered at, if one of these giants of finance should prove dishonest or, if as in the recent insurance of investigations some of their methods were discovered to be illegal, that a distrust should be engendered towards all the interests?

A few claim that the panic was precipitated by President Roosevelt in causing such stringent investigations and trying to overthrow the trusts. This is not fair because the President is not hostile to the large corporations so long as they are not inimical to the public good when he said that there must exist, in the United States a very rotten condition of affairs if they cannot stand a little investigation. A truer reason is to be found with the "bulls" and "bears" of the stock market. In the period of seven years immediately preceding the present panic, the United States has experienced the greatest prosperity in its history. All lines of industry were taxed beyond their capacity. New gold fields were opened up and the value of the farm products has increased nearly 50 per cent since 1898 while the population has increased only 30 per cent. This led men to invest deeply and recklessly in highly speculative business and it needed only a slight collapse to puncture this great bubble. The aim of every one is to make the most money with the least waste of energy. On some days, there was more gain bought and sold on the New York market alone, than was produced in the country in a single season.

This prosperity led to luxurious expenditures.

The seriousness of the panic at the outset seemed greater than later developments proved it to be. It was through the courage and power of the great bankers with the leadership of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, that the tide was stemmed, to a great extent. The Clearing House issued certificates which passed as money

and much gold was imported from Europe. The final relief came when Secretary Cortelyou deposited many millions from the reserve in several of the banks.

How long the effects of the panic will be felt cannot be told but the one great result will be the exercising of greater care and judgement in the transaction of business affairs.

D. L. STAMY, '08.

### RAILWAY RATE REGULATION.

The problem of Railway Rate Regulation has come to be as much the problem of the adjustment of the conflicting interests of rival producing centres and markets, as it is the problem of the fixing of conflicting interests of railroads. The railway is almost a public enterprise, the interest of the public is at stake. We consider the railway as a benefactor to the public in general, the operation of which is not so much for personal gain as for public accommodation. The problem of Railway Rate Regulation naturally falls into three divisions. 1. The methods of fixing the rates. 2. The objections to the rates. 3. The remedies suggested.

Certain sections of the United States have a greater production than they need for immediate use. This surplus of products is sent first to the primary markets. Leading up to these primary markets is a network of railways, and when prices are too low in one market the trade goes to another. This competition causes a division of traffic among the railways when the products are exported the same rule holds and the traffic is divided among the several railroads leading to the ports. This division of traffic is watched closely by the railroad men, and if any errors have been made they are righted. The prevailing rates are however not the sole factors of determining traffic. The energy and bidding of the merchants also play an important part.

For the purpose of regulating east-bound traffic in agricultural products and west-bound traffic in merchandise the United States is divided into four districts. The railroads of these districts have traffic associations, these associations apportion the traffic among the several competitive markets and railroads. These divisions are as follows:

1. East of the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.
2. East of Mississippi River and South of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.
3. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
4. Pacific coast region.

On the first division the rates are fixed by relative distances. The adjustment of the rates for the second division is much more involved on account of the competition between the railways and coast vessels and steamers. The railways of the South like almost all of the other railways in the United States began with an almost equal mileage, but the water competition made it necessary for them to change their system. The competitive rates were then made on competitive or basing points. This practice had two very important effects it decentralized trade and it allowed the railways to save a great amount of money in transportation. In Australia the railroads have refused to use the basing point system and as a result the trade is carried on in the seaboard cities. We also have some very good examples of this in the United States. The Interstate Commerce Commission has placed what is known as the long and short haul clause to the act of regulating commerce. This law has worked against interior distribution. Another effect of making low rates to competitive points was a great economy in the cost of transportation. Where there are no basing points freight is carried in small and irregular quantities. While in the competitive trade the freight is concentrated and for this reason is hauled much cheaper. The railways of the South have fought against

the interference of the Interstate Commerce Commission because they save money by the basing point system and the fact that their is little freight to handle in the South would make their profits small if they were not allowed to use this system.

The Southern Railways encouraged the manufacturing industries by charging them very low rates, the rates on finished products being, in many cases, much lower than those on the raw material. The Southern railways have assisted the manufacturing industries by another method, that of commodity rates. Commodity rates are rates which are applicable to specific articles between specific points. These rates are of an almost unlimited value to the manufacturer and have established for many articles a vast trade over the United States. The practice of making commodity rates adds greatly to the complexity of the rate situation. It makes one set of rates on Southern manufactures destined for a Southern market and another set on Southern manufactures destined for another market.

The traffic association in some cases is influential in the regulation of the course of trade. Probably the most striking example is the partition of trade between regions south of the Ohio and Potomac and the Atlantic Seaboard and Central West. The South in the seventies got its merchandise and manufactured articles from the Atlantic Seaboard and its food stuffs from the Central West. There was then as now very keen rivalry between the Atlantic Seaboard railways and those of the Central West. These rival territories in order to benefit all their railways would ship their freight by roundabout routes, the rates were on this account high and often badly complicated. In order to regulate the competition the railways of the South, Central West and Atlantic Seaboard agreed that the trade with the South, in foodstuffs was to go to the Atlantic Seaboard and its railways. Roundabout shipments were to be stopped by a prohibitory rate. This arrangement with some changes is in practice to the present day.

The railways of the Central West have several times asked for a readjustment of rates from east and west, basing their requests on the fact that manufacturing industries in the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains have compelled them to readjust their rates. The eastern railways have been able to stave off this readjustment in general, but have been forced to make adjustments on special articles.

There have been several conflicts between rival trade centres which are very interesting. The first railways to run into the west were built from Chicago and St. Louis and everything that was shipped into the west was carried by these roads. But when the eastern products began to multiply several other roads were built and demanded a share of the traffic. In the first case of a railway being built St. Louis was given differentials on competitive articles. A few years later another road was built into the west which was able to haul freight much more cheaply than the St. Louis railways, and St. Louis was again forced to concede. At the present time freight is shipped by several roundabout ways in competition with the St. Louis Railways.

Another instance of the rivalry between territories is that between the Pacific Coast region and the region between the Atlantic Seaboard and Missouri River. This rivalry grows out of the fact that there are two routes between these territories, one a water route by way of Cape Horn and the other directly westward by rail. Some of the roads extending west have made the same rates as the seaboard rates. This has proven very unsatisfactory to the Atlantic Seaboard, the Central West and the Pacific Coast. The Atlantic Seaboard says that because the ocean is a natural means of transpor-



tation the people upon its shores should have advantages over the people served by unnatural means or rail. The people of Chicago argue that they should have a lower rate than New York because they are nearer the coast and the people of St. Louis extend the same reasons for lower rates.

As is always the case where the vital interests of the public are concerned, there have been many accusations charging them with unjust rate. Some of these charges have been, without doubt, well grounded, while others have been brought merely for political reasons.

One of the main charges against the railways is that of personal discrimination in which it is brought out that one city or community is charged a higher relative rate than another city.

A good example of this is the trouble brought out in Michigan concerning the relative rates on salt. The salt companies claim that the railway companies give an undue advantage to the manufacturers in and about Saginaw, Michigan, over those in the salt regions of Kansas. The railway companies defend themselves by saying that the rates were brought about by water competition and were in use long before the Kansas salt fields were developed and that if they were to make changes now they would only cause general trouble in the railway rates.

As an example of unreasonable rates which have not been righted to the present day, the rates on flour shipments to Baltimore is a good one. The rate on flour per barrel from Northern Maryland to Baltimore a distance of about sixty miles is twenty-eight cents. While the rate on flour per barrel from Chicago to Baltimore a distance of more than eight hundred miles is twenty-six cents.

Another problem which faces railways is the import rate, this problem is continually rising not only in the United States but also in England. The issue raised in one objection concerned the justice of lower rates on imports from Liverpool to San Francisco by way of New Orleans than were given on domestic shipments from New Orleans to the same destination. In one case tin plate was carried from Liverpool by steamer and rail through Philadelphia to Chicago for twenty-four cents per hundred pounds, while for the American merchant in Philadelphia the rate to the same market was twenty-six cents per hundred pounds. For the inland haul the Pennsylvania Railway was receiving sixteen cents on foreign goods while charging the American merchant ten cents more for the same service. This discrimination against the American merchant in such cases as these more than overbalances the protection offered by the tariff.

Closely connected with the problem of import rates is that of export rates. In this case it is claimed that the railways charge more for hauling products which are used in this country than for the products which are exported. In every case where there is a difference in rates it is from two and one half up to five cents in favor of the export trade. This condition so far as the hauling of wheat is concerned may possibly be justified by the market conditions abroad. But in the investigations which were carried on several years ago, not one of the grain experts or railway men suggested foreign markets as the cause. Grain dealers were unanimous in saying that these rates were due entirely to competition between railways in America.

Up to the present time there has been found no successful scheme for the regulating of railway rates. So long as the power is left in the hands of the railways there will be trouble. The attempts to have the rates regulated by the government or by other means have failed in the United States.

The first attempts at government railway rate regulation were made by the separate

states, later it was taken up by the United States. In a recent session the Pennsylvania legislature passed a law, known as the two-cent fare law, which fixed the maximum charge for passenger travel at two cents per mile. This law is being tried by the railroads of Pennsylvania but it has not been in practice long enough to be declared a benefit. So far as the travelling public is concerned it is a benefit, as it has reduced travelling expenses. The question is, will the railroads be able to carry on their operations at the reduced income?

In 1887 the national government took up the question by passing the Interstate Commerce Law and instituting the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the law. This Commission has not been able to do much in the way of regulating rates. This is due to the fact that they are not given enough authority. The Interstate Commerce Commission is not a judicial court and its decisions are not final, being very often set aside by the Supreme Court. They can declare a rate in a certain case to be unjust, but they have no authority to suggest a change in the rates.

In his message to Congress in 1904 President Roosevelt recommended giving vast legislative powers to the commission. The House of Representatives immediately took up the matter, and passed a bill in February 1905. This alarmed the railway companies and they asked for a year's time in which to work up their side of the case. Accordingly the matter was deferred a year and the railways taking advantage of this tried to influence popular sentiment in their favor. They were unsuccessful in this and in February 1906 the Hepburn bill was passed.

This law widens the scope of the commission and includes means of transportation which have been free from government control. Some of these are express companies, sleeping car companies and persons or corporations engaged in the transportation by pipe line of oil or other commodities except water or gas. It also extends the meaning of railways to include switches, spurs, freight, depots, yards and grounds. This act forbids the issuing of passes a clause which has gone into effect. The commission is enlarged from five to seven men, only four of whom shall be of the same political party. Their salary is raised from \$7000 to \$90,000 per year and their term is increased from six to seven years. These changes mean an increase in the dignity and influence of the commission.

In the reconstruction of this act the fundamental principles of the act of 1887 have not been changed. The attempt has been made to make them apply more definitely to everyday railway problems. No one is able to say how much has been accomplished by this act that depends on the courts and on the way in which it is enforced by the commission. The railroads have accepted cordially the will of Congress and are allowing investigations to take place; whether this will continue or not is hard to say. If they will cooperate with the commission some good will undoubtedly come out of it and the rates will be adjusted so as to suit both shipper and railway.

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### JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL.

BY PROFESSOR CHANDLER.

Born in Boston, a scholar, a professor at Harvard College, Lowell may be termed a poet of culture. He does not, however, belong to the Academic school, nor does his weight of learning bear heavily upon his poetic soul, or deaden the fires of inspiration. On the contrary, he seems to be wholly untrammelled, and his fancy flashes out as brightly, and divergently, as though no restrictive, or artificial influences had ever been cast about his life.

Indeed, so free is he that at times he becomes careless in expression, and he has been accused of inelegance, of making contradictory statements, and even grammatical blunders—faults hard to excuse in a scholar. Granting that there is some truth in the criticism, it may be said these faults are due to an unusual fluency, and exuberance of thought and feeling, and do not in any way, effect his right to be classed among the foremost poets and scholars of the land.

Shrewd, witty, and satiric, he is a keen observer of men, and canny in his judgments. He is, too, a typical Yankee in his attachment to all things local, and his belief in their pre-eminent superiority. At the beginning of his literary activity, he was deeply imbued with the spirit of Democracy as indeed were all the young men of his time. This spirit was manifest throughout the spirit of anti-slavery agitation, and the civil war, and culminated in the essay "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners" published in 1869. In after years, his opinions seemed to have changed to some extent. His critics charged him with toadyism and snobbery, which they said he had acquired by residence at foreign courts. It was probably nothing more than the usual modifications of opinions brought about by old age, and increasing experience.

His early verse was tinged by the sentimentality of the times, which was something more than the ordinary sentimentality of youth, as some writers never got over it. But being the ardent American, and lover of freedom, that he was, young Lowell plunged into a discussion of the slavery question, and the Mexican war, and thus found an outlet for his impetuous spirit, which might otherwise have produced more "Rosalines" or at best, verse like that of N. P. Willis and the other sentimentalists.

The "Biglow Papers," which contain his contributions on these questions, are characterized by vehemence and force, rather than by harmony and finish. Being written in the Yankee dialect, they could hardly be expected to have the latter graces, but the satire is biting, the effect crushing, and poor Mr. Robinson is held up to ridicule as mercilessly as any hero of the Dunciad. The second series of the "Biglow Papers" relates principally to the Civil War; and seems to lack fire and the youthful fervor of the first series. It is however, spirited and thoughtful, and indicates an intimate acquaintance with Yankee dialect and pronunciation. In "Auf Wiedersehen," "The Courtin'," and "The First Snow-Fall" we have his best sentiment, a natural flow which indicates deep feeling and great capacity of suffering. The grace and elegance of the first and last are sufficient to prove him a poet of high order; but when we add to this the Harvard Commemoration Ode, the best of its kind, it would seem that the last doubt had been removed.

But Lowell is more than a poet; he is a critic as well. In him the creative and critical faculties exist in equal degree, and were developed at the same time. In the same year that "The Vision of Sir Launfal" was published, when the author was but twenty-nine years old, "A Fable for Critics" appeared. It is a curious mixture of sense and nonsense, bad rhymes, atrocious puns, and keen and incisive judgments. The literary estimates there given time has shown to be astonishingly accurate; a fact which becomes the more remarkable when we remember that the persons spoken of had just begun to write! The same breadth of view, accuracy of judgment, and tone of friendliness and fairness, characterize his later prose works, which are free from the youthful faults of the "Fable for Critics." In range of topics he is equaled by none, and in quantity of material, only by Poe. Taken all in all, perhaps none of our literary men were great in so many ways, and he has justly earned the right to be called the foremost American critic.