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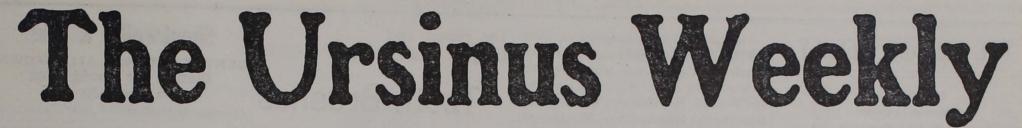
3-6-1903

The Ursinus Weekly, March 6, 1903

Walter E. Hoffsommer

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VOL. 1. NO. 22.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

LOVE'S SWEET UNREST

Dear Heart-thy love hath made of me A man of many moods! I sally forth on pleasure bent, But, ere the merry quest is spent, With wistful thought I think of thee, And seek the solitudes ! I think of thee-and, king of men, I kiss the sunlit hills ! And then- in silence and afar, An unattended wanderer, I steal to some deep forest fen, Where run the dackling rills. At early dawn, with flashing lance And gonfalon of gold, I lead the fight in stern delight; When, lo, some sorely wounded knight Recalls me to thy gentle glance, With tenderness untold ! One day, I love the stunning tide Of mart and busy street, And play my role with splendid zest; The next-I count the cloister best, And linger (as if at thy side) Within its still retreat. And so I live-nor do I pine Save when for thee I long; For, be the music wild and free, Or hushed and low its melody, Its every note is voice of thine, My life is all a song ! AN ALUMNUS.

THE HON. CLINTON R. WOOD-**RUFF SPEAKS**

The address by Hon. Clinton Woodruff, on "The Municipal Problem," was fully up to the expectations of the small but attentive audience that greeted him in the chapel on Tuesday evening. The subject was a timely and all-important one and was forcibly presented.

Dr. Barnard, in introducing the speaker, called to mind the fact that this lecture had been planned earlier in the series of college lectures but had been postponed for various reasons. However, he said, the speaker could speak not merely as a theorist, but as a man of practical experience in the municipal field, having been an active worker in municipal leagues and civil service reform movements.

Mr. Woodruff prefaced his remarks by saying that it might be thought that the

but such positions had been made coin for paying political or personal debts. The "bread and butter brigade," which consisted of office holders who kept their positions during their period of usefulness to the politicians, were used to uphold the policies of their masters and the political machine. Then it was only a step from the perversion of public office to that of municipal contracts, franchises and privileges. These favors, instead of being granted with an eye to the public good, were rendered to those who could in turn, render services to the machine. The speaker said he had yet to find a city of any size where this problem did not exist. It was not confined to New York, where the proportion of foreigners was greatest, but extended to Portland, where the proportion of native Americans was the greatest of any American city. Everywhere, the politician who would grant offices to a supporter was willing to grant franchises or privileges to those who would render services to the boss or machine. They evidently believed that "to the victors belong the spoils." So honest government conducted disinterestedly and with public spirit seemed to be the only solution to the problem. All the corruption in the recent scandal in St. Louis arose through a corrupt council and the franchise seekers. The same was seen all about us. But there was no difference between the offering of money and the giving of offices and franchises as political rewards. But men who were willing to go to these lengths were willing to go farther and enforce or refuse to enforce laws according as they were paid. The police problem was an instance of this, due to the fact that the police were willing to barter their honor for money. Nor would such corrupt politicians hesitate long to violate the integrity of the ballot box. In a recent election in Philadelphia it was thought that between 50,000 and 80,000 fraudulent votes were cast. We boast of our great Democracy, of our government of the people, by the people and for the people, but how long would that last if this prostitution of the very means by which Democracy expressed itself were continued?

Then to one more interested in the economic problem, the administrative side of the municipal government would be more interesting-that which looked to subject was not exactly appropriate to public improvements, regulating the police department, the water and light supplies. This depended only indirectly on the political condition. We might even have corrupt politics and yet have good administrative service. A specially good example was that of the Philadelphia Gas Works. In spite of the unfair terms secured, by which the city lost \$10,000,000 offered by another company, yet the city was getting better gas than it had pre-However, although Engviously. land and Germany had widely extended ing of the Audubon Science Club was the merit system, yet, in America, it was held on Monday evening. Two papers thought that any one was good enough for administrative offices. But as the government became more complex, the merit system in this country is becoming more widely adopted. As an example the speaker mentioned the Bureau of Public Serveys of Philadelphia, which demanded the best of engineers, on ac-

count of the complexity and technicality of its work.

Next, to the political economist, would come the question of the function of the government. There was now no question as to whether the government should provide for education, hospitals, etc., but how far should its activities extend? He then traced briefly the growth of the school-system and showed how the cities now provided for education up through the high school, and, by scholarship, through technical schools and colleges. Moreover for the poor unfortunates of the densely crowded sections, the opening of the schools at all times and the opening of play grounds, through the year, had great blessings. The direct municipal control of hospitals and reformatories was another step, showing the tendency to realize the responsibility of the city for the poor and unfortunate. The great extension of the municipal function could be judged from statistics from the Philadelphia city budget of a hundred years ago and now. Then the expenses were about \$69,000 or about 69 cents for each person, now about \$33,000,000 or about \$30 apiece. Moreover the question of municipal ownership was arousing much discussion and many cities were taking over to their control both water and light plants and were considering those of transportation as well. This was in line with the growth of civic life, -first the private citizen furnished himself with those necessities, then they were furnished to all by private enterprise, then the city provided for the supply and at last, the municipality was coming to see the need and reasonableness of supplying them direct, itself.

Finally the speaker claimed that he did not want to appear pessimistic, for the very best sign of the times was that people were discussing these problems, realizing that things were not as they should be, and were endeavoring to improve them. Then he went on to show how the municipal problem affected us. In one hundred years the proportion of inhabitants of cities to the entire population has grown from three per cent. to thirtythree per cent. Then in view of the fact that one or two cities in each state dominate its politics, the importance of the problem was evident. Moreover on the citizen himself the municipal government had more effect than that of state or country. Then how important that that government should be in hands not stained by corruption or wrong ! The speaker closed with an appeal for active effort for municipal reform, showing that there was as much honor and more need for heroes in this line than in actual battle, for the preservation of our nation,

CALENDAR

Friday, Mar. 6, Literary Societies, 7.40 p. m.

Saturday, 7, Package Party at Olevian Hall, 8.00 p. m.

Tuesday, 10, Chorus Rehearsal, 7.15 p. m. Wednesday, 11, Olevian Tea, 4.00 p. m. Y. M. C. A., 6.40 p. m. "College Sins."

SUNDAY EVENING ADDRESS

THE NATURAL FORCES OF DEATH AND LIFE AS APPLIED TO THE INTEL-LECTUAL AND SPIRITUAL WORLD :

"He that hath the Son, hath Life, He that hath not the Son of God hath not Life." I John 5-12.

In the phenomena of life, we observe two distinct forces antagonistic to each other. The formative or vital force which builds up the entire universe of life. The chemical and electro-chemical forces which are continually disorganizing and disintegrating life. The great thinkers of the age term the formative force spiritual. Man is an epitome of the whole "Messiah of Nature." Between the body and spirit there is no antithesis. The spirit is active everywhere, not here and there as some would have us to think. The history of every man should be a Bible. The Holy Ghost should be man's teacher in religion. Life is a disease of the spirit, a passionate activity. Rest is the peculiar property of the spirit, from the spirit gravitation. Nothing can be free, so nothing can be forced but spirit. Men make their own fate by the sluggishness of their own spirits. Men are negative because they choose to be so, when men become highly positive the world about them becomes more negative. All power appears only in transition and permanent power is substance.

Pascal says-"Nature is an image of Grace." St. John says-"Pure life is in the Son of God." Life depends upon contact with life. There is no more spontaneous generation in religion than in nature. Christ is the source of all life. To know God we must conceive Him as personal and individual; men look upon God in a negative spirit and not in the positive spirit which dwells in each heart. The life of a tree or plant is inside of its own substance and remains there until it dies. It is the spirit of God within man. Men's influence upon the world is either negative or positive. If positive, they call the world up to a higher plane of active and living. If negative, it disintegrates society, producing force and strife. Too much of the preaching and teaching of the present time is negative and is the producer of strife. What the world needs is the meek and contrite spirit of the Master It is men's spirits that impress the world and not their intellectual smartness. "Whoso has felt the spirit of the highest, Cannot confound Him, nor deny; Yea with one voice, O world though thou deniest,

such an audience, but still we were so near a center where the problem was of such vital importance, that it could not fail to interest us ; moreover there was to each one of us an element of personal interest. What was the municipal problem? This was not an easy thing to define, it was so manysided and complex and could be looked at from so many points of view.

If one was interested in politics, he could not fail to be interested in the abuse of public offices, the system of contracts and the nominating and electing machinery, which has been subjected to personal and political ends instead of being conducted for the good of the community. Offices which had been intended for the service of the people were used for a different purpose. The old saying that "a public office is a public trust " did not seem to be accepted in American cities,

AUDUBON SCIENCE CLUB.

A well attended and interesting meetwere read.

Elliott Frederick, '05, in a short paper discussed the "Early History of Algebra." He said in part : "The first trace Stand thou on this side for on that am I." of a knowledge of Algebra is found in Continued on fourth page.

Men do not crave death to win the im-Egypt. The first man known to have mortal, but they crave, in the resurrected made use of it was a priest named Ahmes, death of the eternal now, that voice out who lived between 1700 and 1100 B. C. of Heaven of which St. John speaks in Rev. 21-3, 4.

URSINUS WEEKLY THE

THE URSINUS WEEKLY

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EDITORIALS

In this issue we publish a contribution from one of our alumni. We often wonder whether the alumni recognize the fact that we want their contributions, and that we appreciate them. Well, we do, and we believe that the alumni themselves appreciate them.

What is there about the college man that makes him a different moral creature from other men? Under what moral code does he live that he is justified in doing things which would not be tolerated in other men? Why are his raiding tours laughed off as mere pranks, when the same deeds by other men would send them to jail? Is he essentially a different creature, and so has he different laws under which he should live? Because he is thrown under the influence of great teachers of great thoughts and principles, does this fact give him license to perform deeds which he would blush to do in his home town? Is there a magic halo about his head because he is apart from the rest of mankind?

We think so ; at least we work under this supposition in the excuses we offer. Great opportunities evidently give the privilege for great lapses in standards of morality. The same standard that we live under at home must not be the guide in our college life. Here things are dif- iness Manager, Claude D. Trexler; Asferent. We can rob the college or the sistant, J. B. Price; Artist, Ralph E. farms about the college with impunity. Miller; Assistant, E. C. Wentz. We can afford to give strict moral laws a vacation during this unique college course. We may be supposed to learn the fundamental principles of ethics at college-the system which applies to the outside world but from which, we being in college, are thereby exempt. We wish Everything a complete men's Store should have. to be treated as gentlemen, because we give voice to intellectual sentiments of truth and square dealing, but we demand that if we are guilty of misdemeanor, or if we act like children, no TENNIS punishment shall come down upon our heads.

After this informal program, a farce, The Finest and entitled "The Fatal Message," by John Kendricks Bagns, was given by the society. The cast of characters included: Mr. Perkins, Mr. Hobson ; Mrs. Perkins, Miss Myers ; Miss Andrews, Miss Howell; Mr. Bradley, Mr. Brownback; Mrs. Bradley, Miss Hobson; Mr. Yardsley, Mr. Dotterer ; Mr. Barlow, Mr. McCollum; Jennie, Miss Dotterer.

Our colonial policy will be debated this evening.

A short miscellaneous program was rendered in the Zwinglian Society last Friday evening, the night following the Freshman Declamation Contest. A piano duet was played by Misses Shade and Boston. Messrs. Bautsch and Schappell recited. An essay entitled "Art Galleries" was read by Mr Hoyt. "The Importance of Activity in the Social Life at College'' was discused extemporaneously by Mr. Townsend, while Mr. Place spoke on "Favorite Pastimes." The Review was read by Miss Shade.

In his oration on "Historic Spots." the orator, Mr. Rapp, showed the importance of caring for the great battlegrounds of the Republic, the part they should play in our national life and our duty to instill a due reverence for them into the hearts of the youth of to-day.

"A Bunch of Roses" will be played Friday evening, March 13.

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Popular and enthusiastic auctioneer. Musical selections will be rendered during the evening.

For benefit of Reception Room, Olevian Hall.

1905 RUBY

The class of 1905 elected their staff on Wednesday of last week for the publication of the "Ruby." It is composed of: Editor-in-chief, Elliot Frederick; Assistant Editors, R. F. Wismer, C. A. Townsend, and Miss Dessa Ebbert; Bus-

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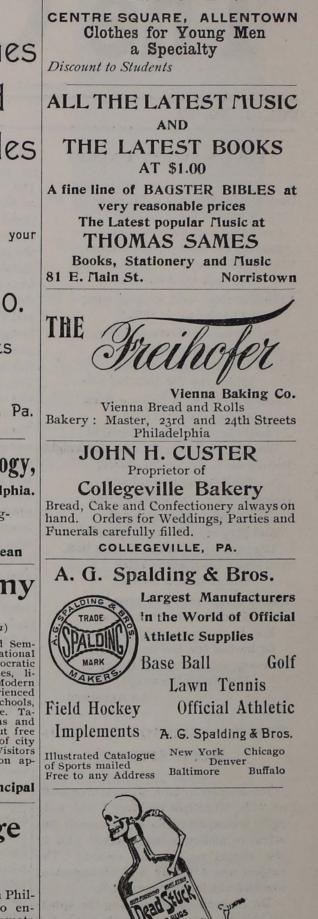
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SOCIETY NOTES

Miss Paist read an essay on "Byron's Love for Mary Chaworth" before the Schaff Society on Friday evening and Mr. McCollum one on "James Whitcombe Riley." "A Bachelor's Soliloquy" was read by Graber.



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ALUMNI NOTES

The Rev. O. R. Frantz, '95, is assisting in the organization of a union mission at Vera Cruz.

The Rev. Carl H. Gramm, S. T., '02, Swanton, O., and Henry B. Reagle, '00, a set of roudies." Haverfordian.

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AUDUBON SCIENCE CLUB

Continued from first page

He formulated a process for solving prob-

lems of one unknown quantity and made

use of a few symbols, although his work

was almost entirely rhetorical, that is,

fully written out. After Ahmes no prog-

ress was made in Algebra for one thou-

The Greeks next took up the study,

but did little with it. Euclid's problems

are geometrical in form, but many of them

may be reduced to algebraic expressions.

Diophantus (cir. 300-350 A. D.) was the

first to use any algebraic symbols among

the Greeks and probably was the first to

use syncopated algebra. He could not

realize a negative quantity and discarded

It seems that the Arabs obtained their

first knowledge of algebra from the

Greeks and later from the Hindus. Among

these latter two names stand out promi-

nently-Bramagupta and Bhashkara.

and partly symbolic. The Arabs made

little use of the knowledge obtained from

these sources, and their treatises remain

In the twelfth century there arose a

man of genuine mathematical ability.

This was Leonardo of Pisa. He made

use of the Arabs' work in algebra and ad-

ded much that was new. Lucas Pacioli

in the fifteenth century, however, was the

first modern man to use syncopated forms.

His book on Algebra was the first printed

text on the subject. His successor, Bam-

belli, another Italian, still further simpli-

in 1540 and lived until 1603. He pub-

geometry. He used letters to denote

both known and unknown quantities but

avoided confusion by using consonants

to represent the known and vowels the

unknown. The present system was in-

troduced a few years later by Descartes,

who also originated our system of indi-

fied the algebraic expressions.

all such results as impossible.

sand years.

rhetorical.

ces."

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bade the youth study the things about him. Here was the first step away from book learning to nature study. Bacon demanded universal knowledge. Comenius tried to give Bacon's universal knowledge universal currency. His course of study extended from infancy to manhood. Here was education brought down to childhood. Then came Lock urging the education of the senses, and Francke with his demand for the training of the moral nature. At length all these gathering forces culminate in Rousseau by whom educational interest was made to center in ihe child. But the child was still regarded from the adult point of view. Pestalozzi followed, making education a personal matter between the teacher and each individual pupil. Next came Herbart the psychologist and Froebel the educator, studying the nature of the child. Thus, through three hundred years we see the gradual process by which education both objectively and subjectively was brought from the man down to the child. Bhashkara's work is entirely syncopated

But the modern child study movement is mainly American, having been started about twenty years ago by Dr. G. Stanley Hall. It is not a science in itself, rather the application of several sciences to the study of child nature. The movement was originally in the interest of psychology, but it has yielded more valuable results for education than for psychology. The employment of doubtful methods and the scrappy character of much of the work has, in a measure, discredited the movement. However, much valuable work has been done that has already gone far to reform the curriculum. The It remained, however, for Vieta to use greatest reforms due to modern child study are yet to be worked out. symbolic forms. He was born in France

These will be in the fields of physical and moral education. What we need lished numerous works on algebra and now is a great body of wise interpreters to put results into practice."

> Journal reports were made by Messrs. Peters, '03, and McCollum, '05.

E. M. Sando, O. D. Brownback, M. A. Prof. G. L. Omwake read an interesting Keasey, W. F. Harman, W. E. Hoffsompaper on "The Modern Child Study mer, J. L. Roth, R. Yocum, and J. H. building anywhere in the United States. Poorman are attending the State Con-



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