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## The Power of Education In Preventing Intemperance.

By GUSTAVE A. PAPPERMAN, '09.

An adaptation of a temperance oration delivered in the College oratory by Gustave A. Papperman, '09, who won the first prize, \$25.00 in gold.

THERE is hardly the slightest doubt in the mind of any reasoning person that intemperance is due largely to ignorance. It is to education therefore that we must look for help in overcoming the evils. Intemperance varies with education and external conditions. In these days it works its greatest evils among the abjectly poor and ignorant classes; and it is rather an effect of this ignorance even more than it is a cause. Ignorance is the fountain, intemperance is the outflowing stream; the fountain originates the defiled stream; if we can purify the fountain the outflow will be pure and sweet.

It is not only true that intemperance is found among the poor and ignorant classes, but it is also found in higher circles. Even the intemperance of refined and cultivated society results mainly from ignorance, and the recklessness and slavery to passion that comes from ignorance; for educated people in this country have known but little or nothing of the history and effects of stimulants and narcotics; and most of the people among these classes become drunkards from habits formed in youth, when as yet they know little of science or themselves.

If we can change the minds of the ignorant by the influence of church, school, and home; and give them a firm hold on "Scientific Investigation and Instruction," much good will result. The results of "Scientific Inves-

tigation and Instruction" reveal the following facts: That alcohol is an outlaw by nature; that it is a poison; and that the best way to overcome intemperance is by educating the people.

In 1890 the Supreme Court at Washington, in response to the demand for the compensation for a revoked license to sell alcoholic drinks, handed down this decision: The injury from alcohol first falls upon the drinker in his health, which it undermines; in his morals, which it weakens; and in the self-abasement, which it creates; as it leads to the neglect of business, waste of property, and general demoralization. A citizen has no right to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not the privilege of a citizen of the State, or of the United States. Thereafter whoever in the United States engages or shall engage in the liquor business, does so at his own risk, with the full knowledge that a community, if it so decides, has the right to prohibit it, and that for such prohibition he can claim no compensation whatever. The right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks is based on the decision of science, that alcohol is not a food but a poison. It is doubtful if we should have had the Supreme Court's decision, which brands alcohol as an outlaw by nature, had it not been for the influence of scientific instruction in the public schools of two-thirds of the states.

The indictment against alcohol before the bar of science is overwhelming, and there is no rebutting testi-

mony. It stands condemned, and that is the condemnation: Alcohol in any of its beverage forms is a poison to the brain and character, and thus is the greatest of all enemies to the individual, the family and the State. Its use begins in ignorance. The prevention of that use must begin in early universal education.

What should be taught concerning it? The full truth as to its dangerous and subtle nature; and its effect upon the physical, mental, and moral natures of man. How much should the statutes require to be taught? Enough to cover the subject and to correct popular fallacies. It cannot be too often repeated, line upon line, and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little—that gross vice, ignorance, and intemperance, go together. Intemperance, in short, must be treated like all other great social vices, like the vice of licentiousness, of lying, or stealing. By every possible means raise the tone of society and the coarser vices will disappear. This is a general treatment. At the same time let local measures be applied, for between this general treatment and local measures there is no conflict. An advantage of this general treatment is that while it diminishes intemperance, it at the same time causes also other associated vices to disappear. And how should it be accomplished? By popular gatherings, by the circulation of special knowledge on this subject, by the press, by science, by art, by organization, by pulpits of all denominations, by law, so far as the

law proves to be of service in checking the coarser manifestations of these evils; by all these means—not singly, not alternately, not interruptedly, but unitedly and simultaneously we should attack this great evil.

In the past we have had too much local, too little of general treatment, too much dependance on law, on "coat-tail eloquence," on unscientific measures. The process we recommend is a slow one—this gradual lifting up of the people. "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." There is no short-cut to national virtue. The laws of reform are so fixed as those that control the march of the stars. There is no patent medicine a nation can take and be healed.

Education has done much through the medium of temperance reformers and the W. C. T. U. The temperance reform is one of the most successful efforts of modern or ancient times. We found intemperance fashionable, we have made it unfashionable. We found it in all grades of society, we have driven it, and are driving it from the college, the school, the church, and the counting house, and are confining it to the national home of all crime—the abodes of ignorance. And all this has

been done without the sword, by moral and intellectual force alone.

We must decide this temperance question in the full light of all the knowledge we can command, just as decide what religious creed we shall adopt; just as we decide whether we shall attend the theatre, the opera, or the circus; just as we decide whether we shall dress in silks and laces and diamonds, while honest poverty is suffering and cold two blocks from our door. The law cannot decide these questions for us; neither is it necessary that it should; and we cannot agree in our decisions. Just as no two faces are exactly alike, our consciences like the clocks of Charles the Fifth, will not tick together.

But however widely we may differ in questions of casuistry or in the local cure of intemperance, that education is very useful we can all agree, and after all that is the one great thing needful. Every man who directly or indirectly helps to make less the ignorance of the poor or rich; who helps to solve the great labor reform problem, which is the right wing of temperance; who helps to raise the race one step higher, is a worker for temperance.



# The Yellow Rose.

By JOSEPH H. PERKINS, '07.

IT was Sunday evening. From the village church across the way came the low, tremulous notes of the organ and the voice of someone singing. As the Man raised his head the words :

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

came to him thru the open window. They aroused memories of never to be forgotten days. Often when the fire-light rivaled the twilight, after the day's work was done, he had heard his wife sing them. And now, as he sat by her bed-side, it was slowly dawning upon him that she would sing them nevermore—that soon she would "put out to sea."

"Will she become conscious before the end?" he asked.

"She may"; quietly replied the doctor, "but there is little hope." And accustomed as he was to such scenes, his voice trembled and there were tears in his eyes.

Less than thirty years ago he had seen both the Man and the Woman come into the world. It had always pleased him to call them his boy and girl; and even their marriage, two years before, had not destroyed his delusion—to him they were still children.

"O, my boy! courage," he said; and,

after resting his hand affectionately for a moment upon the young man's bowed head, he walked silently toward the door.

"Before the end—how long?" asked the Man, lifelessly.

The doctor turned slowly, gazed upon the still form lying on the bed, and answered :

"An hour or two." The door closed and he was gone.

For a moment there was quiet. Then the Man arose, put out the light, raised the curtain, and, resuming his position by the bed-side, repeated in a voice full of anguish and despair :

"An hour or two—O, my God!"

There were no tears in his eyes; they had not come to his relief. He had no premonition of this misfortune; as from a clear sky, the words of the doctor had fallen and dazed him. With his elbows on his knees and his face in his hands, he sat there, neither seeing nor hearing, only struggling to understand; to grasp the full meaning of the doctor's words; to realize that his hopes for the future, yesterday so full of brightness, of success, and of Her, were today falling in ruins. He had never expected—never dreamed that they would not spend their lifetime together. So often they had planned it, built their "castles in Spain," as she had said. For, having her to encour-

age him, his ambition had towered toward great heights.

From the church came the words wafted in song:

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

That is what she would have wished had she known; but such a wish, made by one who is loved is never realized. On went the song to the end; but he heard it not.

For, from the next room, there came the low helpless cry of an infant. The Man's body became tense and there arose within him a feeling, not of parental love but of something akin to hatred for this being whose coming had exacted so great a sacrifice. In his unreasoning state of mind he blamed the child for all. The crying ceased and the Man's thoughts traveled into new fields and lost some of their bitterness.

Thru the window the soft light of the full moon streamed in upon the Woman's face, which, tho pale, was girlish, almost ethereal in its beauty and infinitely peaceful in its expression. Pain had departed, leaving but few marks and they were softened by the moonlight which glistened in her hair.

There was a slight movement on the bed. She opened her eyes; looked around in a dazed manner; saw the Man seated there with bowed head; and then remembered—remembered that—it seemed like ages ago—she had

bravely tread near the Valley of Shadows. But God had been good; and now—now there were two to live for. She must get well soon; life now meant so much.

"Ralph," she called: and her voice was pitifully faint. But then she had been sick—yes, very sick.

He had not been dreaming—it was her voice. Looking up he met her eyes—big soulful, brown eyes and kind. His heart beat faster; his hands clinched; he must be brave; she must never know.

"Girlie!—Girlie!" was all he could say as he leaned over and kissed her tenderly; and not withstanding his effort, his voice trembled.

"I have been very sick;—have I not?"

He only nodded his head in reply.

"But I am getting well—fast;—I know." She spoke very slowly. "There is no pain,—I feel dandy—only weak—very weak. But I am—I am getting well fast.—Am I not?"

"Y—yes," he replied, hesitatingly only an instant. Underneath her words there was the old enthusiasm. He would have been carried away by it and made to believe that this was not to be the end, had the doctor's words not made it possible for him to perceive that it was her will power and faith in the justness of God that permitted her to tarry just a little while with him.

After a long pause came the question:

"Ralph, how is she, Margaret,—our

daughter?" Her voice lingered like a caress upon the last words.

"She—she—the nurse will bring her to you." The rash words were out before he could control himself.

"O," she laughed, "you are jealous." Fortunately, she had mistaken the note of bitterness in his voice for one of playfulness—of mock jealousy. "Boy—boy—I have enough love—for both of you."

The Man went abruptly to the next room to call the nurse, who, like the doctor, was an old friend. Upon finding her seated sobbing by a window, he swallowed a great lump which arose in his throat. Taking the slumbering child on a pillow, he placed it on his wife's bed, and then turned and stood looking out into the night. He had not looked at the child.

"Ralph, you goose, stop playing.—I can't—raise my arm.—I would touch her before I—sleep."

He turned and raised her hand to the child's brow. "I am weak—very weak," she said as he did so. A chill ran thru his body; her arm and hand were cold—so cold that their touch awoke the child. Hearing it cry, the nurse entered, silently picked it up—and soon the voice was hushed.

"Tell me, nurse, are her eyes—brown?"

"Yes, she takes after you, her mother." Her voice was broken, and she was glad that her face was in the shadow.

"You have taken a cold,—your voice is husky. But soon—I will be

well. I will nurse you and my child," and she smiled feebly.

There was another long pause. The Man standing at the window heard the words: "She takes after her mother." They played strangely upon his emotions. She has brown eyes—her mother's eyes, he thought. Nothing that resembles her—that has her blood in its veins could do harm, could be anything but innocent and good. And after all, this child—their child—would be all that was her's for which he could live and work. So it was that the child drew closer to his heart.

"Ralph, I would kiss her.—It is too bad that I am such—a weakling." Her voice was becoming fainter.

He raised her head, and she kissed the child, which the nurse then took quietly out of the room.

"I feel—cold, Ralph."

How those words tore his heart. Was it coming so soon? He placed another cover over her, resumed his position by the bed, and took her cold hand in his. There was a pause. Words deserted him. She felt herself becoming faint—so faint that she could not speak. Then she must have slept; for it seemed hours later when she heard, at first indistinctly, as from a distance, then clearly, someone calling her:

"Margaret!—Margaret!"

She opened her eyes and found him leaning over her with worn, haggard face. With relief he sank to the chair. It was sometime before she found the strength to answer:

"Yes, Ralph."

Then it was he who could not speak. Slowly, he gained control of his voice.

"This is the fourteenth,—Margaret, you have not forgotten?"

New strength seemed to come to her. "Forgotten?—forgotten, boy?—I have been fighting off the sand-man," she smiled, "just to hear you speak of the rosebush—the yellow rosebush we planted the night we came here. Think of it, two years ago!" Her voice was becoming fainter and fainter. "I knew you would not forget,—it is in bloom."

He carefully moved the bed to the window; and tenderly raised her in his arms so that she could look out upon the garden.

"See, there it is," said he, pointing to a rosebush which grew in a place apart from all the others.

"My eyes,—there seems to be something the matter with them—But I—I think I can smell—the roses." Her

voice was almost inaudible; he was obliged to lean nearer.

"You must sleep now." His voice came to her as from a great distance.

"Yes—I must—sleep—now.—I am so tired. Go down,—pull—a rose—yellow rose,—place it—in—my hair so that," he leaned closer, "I—will—dream—pleasantly—of you,—Ralph,—and—of—Margaret." Her head fell back upon his shoulder and she was dead. For a time he sat there benumbed by grief which he could not express. Then, in silence he looked into her eyes for the last time; closed them gently; and, going down into the garden he picked a yellow rose and returning, placed it tenderly in her hair.

From the garden the night breeze, fragrant with the odor of roses, came and played around the head of the man, resting his arms on the window sill. Once the cry of a child and now and then the sob of a strong man broke the silence of the night.



## ACH! SEHR SCHLECHT.

By H. AUGUSTUS MILLER, JR., '08.

[The iron heel of capital has been set upon the necks of the workmen of Baden, Germany. They have been limited to four quarts of beer a day.—News Item.]

Gott! How can I live?  
Die oppression's too great.  
Der Deutschland will come  
To ein turrible fate.  
I schving der long pick  
Und I smell der fine beer,  
Und I tink auf der times  
Vot we used to haf here.

But four quarts ein day—  
Ach, Himmel, just four—  
Enough fier to make ein Mann  
Know he vants more,  
Und I teel, ja, mein Freund,  
Dot I can't do mithout it,  
So I tink I will write  
To der Kaiser about it.

Und I'll say, "Hoch, der Kaiser,  
Ve lof de Deutschland,  
But we feel, now, der need  
Auf ein gut, helping Hand.  
Und we'll work till die sweat  
Vill run off from die ears,  
If, gut Kaiser, you'll give us  
Ein raise of six beers.

It's all vot ve ask,  
Und it ain't much, you see—  
Ve will send all our poyes  
To der German armie.  
Just mark der disgrace—  
All die Frauleins vill sneer—  
Take most anyting else,  
But—Gott!—leave us der beer!

# Camp Roosevelt.

By J. P. McCASKEY, '08.

CAMP ROOSEVELT, situated at Mount Gretna, about nine miles southwest of Lebanon, Pa., has for its object the instructing of regulars and organized Militia of the several states in field maneuvers.

At this camp last summer there were two and a half regiments of Infantry, a regiment and a half of Cavalry, and two light batteries of Field Artillery, Regulars, and from two to three regiments of Militia, including all three arms, were there from week to week. All in all, there were about seven thousand men.

For the purpose of instruction, the command was divided into provisional brigades. Regulars and militia were formed in parallel columns. Squads and noncommissioned officers were interchanged between opposite companies, and a battalion of militia regiment was then exchanged for a battalion of regulars. Thus the regular officers and men were distributed among the State troops as much as possible, thus affording very favorable means of instruction.

The maneuvering grounds included about nine square miles of the country; about half of it was hilly forest land and the other half pasture and farm lands. The government paid from thirty to fifty cents an acre for the lease of this territory. All damages to tim-

ber, fences, crops, etc., were also paid for at a liberal figure.

Roads, trails and the bridges over the many brooks and drains in the maneuvering grounds, were improved and new ones built where it was necessary, by the two companies of engineer troops and a battalion of the 12th Infantry sent there a month ahead of the other troops to get the place ready.

The camp proper extended along the Cornwall & Lebanon railroad from Mt. Gretna station to the Colebrook ice-house, a distance of about two miles almost due west and was about a mile and a half wide. The first camp as you enter from the Mt. Gretna end, was that of the ambulance company, or field hospitals, with a dozen or more ambulances. These latter always accompany the troops on the march to pick up any one that falls out. The fact that this company came direct to Gretna from San Francisco where they had done excellent work among the earthquake sufferers was very interesting to me, and I enjoyed very much hearing them tell of their experiences.

Directly across from the field hospital, on the left of the road, is the large base hospital with the new well ventilated hospital tents. These tents are lined with fly-netting to keep the wasps, hornets and other bugs that in-

fested the camp, away from the sick; and were the only tents in camp that had floors. The hospital was well equipped with medical stores, good doctors and an efficient hospital corps. The sick were as well taken care of here as they could have been anywhere. As every possible sanitary precaution was taken there were very few sick, never more than one per cent. being in the hospital.

Next to the field hospital (on the left) was the camp of the first provisional brigade, a militia regiment and the 12th Infantry. Next to them was the second provisional brigade, militia and the 5th Infantry, and finally the third brigade, militia and the 23rd Infantry. On the right next to the base hospital came first the artillery, then signal, engineers, and provost guard, Company "A" 5th Infantry and Troop "H" 15th Cavalry. Further up the road was the telephone central and telegraph station, paymaster's tent, information bureau, and the officers lecture tent. General Grant's headquarters was on top of the hill, and over on the other side near the ice-house, was the Cavalry camp and quartermasters corral. The quartermasters and commissary store houses were along the railroad, so that supplies were handled with ease.

One of the most interesting spectacles in camp was the fire-work display of the wireless telegraph station at night. Very satisfactory results were obtained from the experiments by the signal corp along this line.

They established several wireless telegraph stations in various parts of the maneuvering grounds. The home station of course was right at the General's. I did not have time to examine one of these stations closely, or to find out much about how they worked. From a distance it looked like two wires stretched parallel between very high trees, with a diagonal ground wire at one end. To this wire was attached the instrument. When the instrument was working, a large spark jumped back and forth between the two horizontal wires. At night this made quite a show.

The program of maneuvers for each week was nearly the same. Of course there was a new problem for each week, but the preliminaries never varied. As one of the main objects was instructing the militia, they had to begin over again for each outfit. The regulars got very tired of the same thing all the time.

The first two days were given up to extended order drills in the morning and the afternoons to practical instruction in military engineering, the building of breastworks, digging trenches and military pits, putting up of wire entanglements, etc. Instruction was also given by the engineering troops in bridge building, for which purpose they built model bridges of several types.

Wednesday they had a practice march. The Infantry command was divided into three bodies, each going out as advance guard. The Cavalry

detachments were sent out ahead to interfere with, and delay, as much as possible, the movements of the Infantry. At the end of two hours march the columns were halted for half an hour. Then returned to camp in rear guard formation, the cavalry attacking their rear this time, causing them to deploy and again delaying the movement.

Thursday morning a short drill was held from seven to ten. And at three in the afternoon, one army again took up the march, went out about six miles and bivouaced there for the night. The other army started at four-thirty and bivouaced about two miles out. These two forces were designated as the Blues and the Browns, the former wore the blue shirt, while the latter wore straight khaki. This distinction was not marked enough, for the Browns always had their blue shirts on under the khaki blouse and it was a very easy matter to take off the blouse, get through the blue lines and out again, without being caught. The cavalry did this several times and cut the Blues' line of communication. Then the commander of the Blues would reprove his signal detachment for putting up telegraph lines that wouldn't work.

On Thursday night the commander of each force did his best to find the "enemy," his location, disposition and strength. For this purpose, scout patrols and outposts were sent soon after dark and kept out all night.

Friday morning each force acted as

some detachment of a very large army, such as advanced guard, rear guard, foraging party, etc., and operated in the vicinity. Forces were in contact at 5 a. m. Close fighting soon developed and the action became very interesting, though as the troops took advantage of cover in the bush as much as possible, the onlookers were often at a loss to know just what was going on.

The companies were only about half war strength. Losses were represented by halts and set-backs. For instance, a company under severe fire for one minute in the open, was charged with 20% loss, and would be set back 200 yards and halted five minutes then moved forward again. In this way the game was delayed to what would approximate actual war conditions; and foolish spectacular charges, which would be fatal to all concerned under actual fire, were avoided. The umpires were with each fighting unit, and there were Head Umpires with each army, and a Chief Umpire was with the General between the lines. These umpires settled the disputed points as they occurred, and ordered the halts and set backs, the senior umpire at the point, giving the final decision. Critical notes were made every few minutes, and the compilation of these notes later on was made the basis of the report of the chief umpire. At the discussion of the problem in the evening, when all of the officers were required to be present, the General stated the problem, the commanders of

the opposing forces were called upon to tell what they had done, or tried to do, the orders given by them to the various sub-commanders, and a general description as to how they had solved the problem presented. They were on trial as to their ability to handle large bodies, and to seize points. The Chief Umpire read his report and the various units were criticized. The interested officers were given a few minutes to reply and explain. A general discussion followed and was fruitful in teaching the points to both regulars and militia. Lectures in the evenings, covered military subjects, sanitation, rations, cooking, baking, marches, camps, etc.

The program varied slightly from week to week, depending on the final problem to be worked out at the end and each day's work had this gradual instructive plan in view. Bivouac sleeping out at night under arms and in battle formation or nearly so, came Wednesday night; and the next morning at dawn, preliminary fighting took place, all working toward the big problem of Friday. Saturday, came inspection, pay, sports, etc. The regulars had the usual weekly inspection in the morning and base ball or other sports in the afternoon. The soldiers put up good ball, turned out in goodly numbers, and backed their team to the limit. Every one showed a good deal of enthusiasm. For the militia, no matter what the weather, Saturday looked "good." They were paid in the morning, loaded their things, tents,

gear, etc., thoroughly policed their camp and visited in a friendly way with the regulars before they started for "Home Sweet Home" that night or Sunday. On Sunday the new militia came in, put up their tents, and got into shape for a full week of hard work. As a rule they showed good spirit, tried to learn what was taught them, and were "game," with few exceptions. Concerted work with the regulars at these camps of instruction certainly helped improve each militia regiment, and also gave the regulars good training.

In the problems, wagon trains and other impediments were "Imaginary," and troops were to use their imaginations. Some of the soldiers used theirs so much that they went on imaginary passes, and got into trouble.

Camp Roosevelt cost over a million dollars, aside from the pay and rations of the regulars. Transportation of the troops cost most. It is worth all it cost. The militia outfits that were there, or at any of the similar camps, derived much benefit, and some claim they are now 100% better able to take care of their companies and mess and gear than ever before. The regulars also got much good out of the work.

The old camp sites might have caused much sickness, but the officers took care of the men and watched matters so carefully that there was almost no cause for worry. All water was boiled daily and officers were on the lookout to see that no raw waste was allowed the men. The fact that there was very

little damage done to the crops and farms speaks well for the troops. The farmers were averse to renting at first, and were afraid their crops would be ruined but the Damage Board made a carefully worked out inventory of all items that were liable to be hurt and each day carefully inspected the whole ground, talked with the owners and tenants, looked over the places where the troops had been working and came to a settlement, or called in another

farmer or officer and an outsider to settle any differences. They made out tables of data which showed the condition of each field and fence, etc., for each day, with the damage allotment and all necessary explanations.

Gretna seems to be a healthy place and there will likely be a large brigade post established there. The work done was the "real thing," no parade, no show, no fancy business.

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## The Game of Basket Ball.

By GEORGE FARNAN, '06.

THE game of Basket Ball first made its appearance in 1900, and since that time has been played with varying success throughout the United States. Coming, as it does, just between the football and baseball seasons, it forms a most welcome diversion and satisfactorily breaks the monotony of the winter months. When correctly played, it is a fascinating game to both player and spectator. The equipment is simple and comparatively inexpensive, and as five men only compose a team the game may usually be played with little difficulty. There is less danger of bodily injury than in football, and more of that personal contact which leads to good fellowship than is found in baseball, so that it forms a very satisfactory medium between the two, and bids fair to become as popular as either of

them. Already it has been voted by the many Young Men's Christian Associations and athletic clubs, which have taken it up, to be one of the best games played by young men.

It is essentially an indoor sport, although outdoor Basket Ball has been tried with great success. It is played in a room which contains from twenty-four to thirty-five hundred square feet of playing space. The goals are hammock nets of cord, suspended from metal rings eighteen inches in diameter, which are fastened to the two end walls of the room ten feet above the floor. The ball is round, made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case, and is from thirty to thirty-two inches in diameter and from eighteen to twenty ounces in weight. The floor is marked in the center with a circle four feet in diameter, and with a mark

fifteen feet from a point exactly beneath the center of each goal, measuring toward the opposite goal.

The team consists of five players, a Center, two Forwards, and two Defenses or Guards. A Referee, two Umpires, a Scorer, and a Time-keeper are required.

When ready to play, the teams line up in the following manner: The Centers stand in front of each other on opposite sides of the circle in the center of the floor, each facing his own goal. On each side of their goal, stand the two Forward players, whose business it is to throw or "shoot" the ball into the basket. Alongside of them are the Defense players, whose business it is to prevent the opposing Forwards from shooting. This is the position of the team before the game starts.

The Referee stands in the center circle and casts the ball up in the air between the two Center players, each of whom jumps and endeavors to strike the ball, with his open hand, away from his opponent. The ball is then in play. Each player tries to get possession of it and advance it toward his own goal, either by throwing it to another player of his own team who is nearer his goal or by bouncing it on the floor and catching it while running down the floor. As soon as a player on either side succeeds in placing the ball in the basket, the players line up again and the Referee throws it up as before.

Running with the ball, holding,

kicking, or striking the ball with the fist, or tripping, striking or shouldering another player is not allowed. When any such offense occur, the Referee or Umpires call a foul on the player who makes it and the other side has a free throw for its goal at the fifteen foot mark. The second time a player strikes or kicks another player, he is disqualified and put out of the game. A goal from the field counts two, a goal from a foul counts one.

Although in the game of Basket Ball there are plenty of chances for foul plays and unfair work generally, yet it is in itself, a clean, manly game, affording excellent opportunities for fair competition, development of good fellowship and control of temper.

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Rev. Mr. McElmoyle, of Elkton, made an admirable address before the students, in the Assembly Hall, in behalf of the claims of the Christian ministry. His subject was "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Christian Ministry." The address was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

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At a meeting of the stockholders of the recently organized Delaware College Mask and Wig Club, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph H. Perkins, '07; Vice President, Claude O. Difienderfer, '07; Treasurer, J. R. Kelly, '08; Secretary, Harry A. Miller, '08; Associate Managers, George W. Francis, '07, and Wilmer Collins, '08.

# The National Guard.

By CLAUDE O. DIFFENDERFER, '07.

EVERY now and then we find, even among members of the organization itself, a misconception of the aim and object of the National Guard. Any confusion on these points could be avoided by keeping clearly in view the expressed opinions of the statesmen who first pointed out the necessity for such a force.

At a time when every citizen of serviceable age was liable to be called on for military service, and when there was no trained volunteer force to furnish an effective nucleus, one President after another, beginning with Washington himself, pointed out the necessity of such a body as the National Guard. Using the word "Militia" in the broad sense of "all the available men in the nation." President Tyler said in 1843: "In all cases of emergency the reliance of the country is properly placed in the Militia of the several States; and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress whether a new and more perfect organization ought not be introduced—looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union, for the present—and of easy application to the great body of the Militia in time of war."

Since the Civil War, various States have acquired a trained citizen soldiery, which has attained to a certain degree

of proficiency in armies; but even in the States that are most fortunate in this respect, there still remains much to be accomplished in the way of perfect organization, from top to bottom, and through individual training and discipline in the various lines of duty. The one thing to be kept in view, if the original function of the National Guard is to be properly understood, is that it is essentially a military organization. The United States authorities must rely upon the National Guard to supply a force already trained to re-enforce the small standing army, and together form the nucleus for large field forces. But how can a body be a nucleus for an army unless it possesses in itself all the higher qualities and attributes of an army? Does our National Guard possess these qualities and attributes?

If it does not, may not one reason be the wrong conception that many members of the organization as well as certain outsiders, have, as to its relation to the public service? The most extreme statement bearing on this point seems to be summed up in the expression sometimes heard, "After all, we are nothing but a glorified police force." A sentiment like this is usually to be explained by a desire to excuse inefficiency, or is the result of an underesti-

mation of the value of thoroughness in detail and all around mastery of the less obvious duties of the service.

The fact that the National Guard is frequently called upon to do duty against a domestic enemy on the occasions of rioting during strikes, etc., does not affect the other fact that it is primarily intended to act against an external enemy; besides, when on such duty at home it is only made use of in cases where the local or municipal authority has broken down. The policeman has become insufficient to keep the peace before the soldier has been put under arms; once the National Guard is on the ground, the method of preserving order becomes a military and not a civil one. The National Guard no more become a police force by keeping the public peace than the regular army does when called out to protect the United States mails, or uphold the authority of the the Federal courts.

The Guard has both a State and National function; it is on one hand the real guardian of the authority of the Commonwealth, and on the other, one of the defenses of the Nation against an external enemy. There can be no doubt as to the efficiency of the Guard as a means for preserving internal order, but it must be remembered that this sort of efficiency only affects the secondary functions of the Guard as an auxiliary of the civil authorities. On the other hand, there is something more than doubt as to

the state of preparation which the entire Guard would show if it had to take the field against a military enemy; and, at the risk of repetition, it must be remembered that it was with a view to this contingency that the organization was originally planned.

Everybody acknowledges the existence in this country, as in every other, of forces antagonistic to public order and established institutions, but as long as the men in the National Guard obey their officers there need be no fear of successful violence.

This sort of duty calls for comparatively little special training beyond discipline, as ordinarily comprehended, drill, and knowledge of how to shoot straight; but all this, while very necessary, only constitutes the preliminary training of a soldier. There are two ways of teaching a soldier his business; one is by a thorough disciplined instruction in times of peace in what he will be required to do in time of war; the other way is by putting it off until war time, when he will be taught it by the enemy at a terrible expense.

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### Open Letters.

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*The Review invites letters from the members of the Faculty, Alumni and Student-body. Letters of not more than 500 words, bearing the writer's name, and free from offensive personalities will be published. The writer's views need not necessarily coincide with those of the Review.*

# Electric Motors Used in the Operation of Mine Hoists.

By SAMUEL B. STINE, '07.

**A**MONG the general applications of electric power in engineering work, those relating to mining demand special attention. The conditions existing in and about a mine, depend upon its slope, depth and height of its coal. Probably no department of power transmission and application offer so many and varied conditions.

In deep shafts, where the amount of power required is large and the demand irregular, steam has for a long time been considered the only available power. At the start the pull is very great. During the acceleration the pull is large until the point of maximum speed is reached, when a comparatively small amount of power is needed. Since the engine must be capable of handling the maximum load its mean efficiency must be low and the running of such machines demands the highest skill in the operation; for a false move would ruin the hoist.

For small hoists, the shunt motor, on account of its good starting and almost automatic adjustment of its speed to its load, has shown itself very well adapted. For large hoists, where the motor load is always and inseparably connected with the motor, and where

constancy of speed with variations of load is not especially desired, the series motor is most suitable. In many coal mines, three-phase is the only available current, and the induction motor is therefore used for the hoisting machinery.

For direct current motors of over 100 horse power capacity, however, it is advisable to have the motor directly connected to the hoist, thus doing away with the gear which always causes more or less loss of power and unnecessarily complicates the machinery.

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A Mask and Wig Club was organized October 22, and we wish it much success. A later announcement states that the finances will be conducted by a stock company. Shares will be sold to the students and Alumni at one dollar each. Buy as many as you can; you are sure of big interest on your investment.

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The other morning the Sophomores and Freshmen all remained in the assembly room after chapel exercises. Each class desired to hold a secret meeting. The Sophomores were overruled and had to retire.

## LIKE ONE I HEARD.

### *Bright Things Over Which People Have Laughed.*

Johnny's dog, Tige, was a nuisance. His pet theory must have been that all things were created to be destroyed—at least, so his practices indicated. Johnny's folks were anxious to be rid of Tige, and at last they decided to work upon the lad's affections with lucre.

"Johnny," said his folks one day, "I'll give you five dollars if you'll get rid of that dog."

Johnny gasped at the amount, swallowed hard at thought of Tige, and said he would think it over.

The next day at dinner he made the laconic announcement: "Pa, I got rid of Tige."

"Well, I certainly am delighted to hear it," said the father. "Here's your money; you've earned it. How did you get rid of the nuisance?"

"Traded him to Bill Simkins for two yellow pups," answered Johnny.—Lippincott's.

Agent (trying to sell a new patent stove flue): Why man if you would use one of these flues you will save half your coal.

Pat (thoughtly scratching his head): Thin begorra, I'll just take two.

Small Boy: I've been working like a dog all day.

Father, proud of his industrious son; That so? What have you been doing?

"Boy: Digging out a wood chuck.

Two Northerners, traveling in the mountains of Kentucky, had gone for hours and hours without seeing a sign of life. At last they came to a cabin in a clearing. The hogs lay in their dirt holes, the thin claybank mule grazed round and round in a circle to save the trouble of walking, and one lank man, whose clothes were the color of the claybank mule, leaned against a tree and let time roll by.

"How do you do?" said one of the Northerners.

"Howdy?"

"Pleasant country."

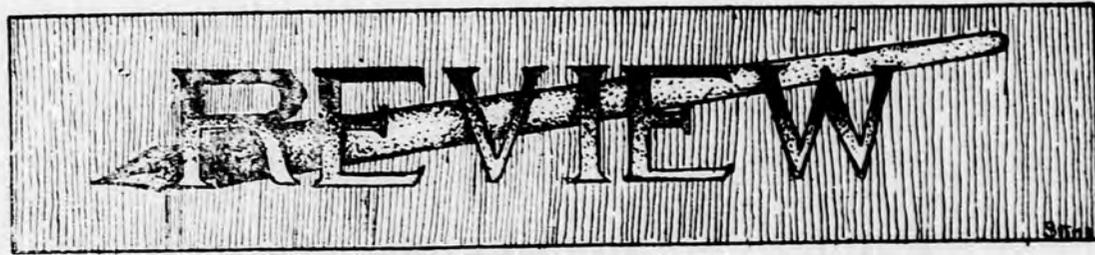
The native shifted his quid around and grunted.

"Lived here all your life?"

The native spat pensively in the dust. "Not yit," he said languidly.

Two men were sentenced by a self-appointed court to be hanged for horse stealing. The place selected for the execution was the middle of a trestle bridge spanning a river. The first noose was insecurely tied and the prisoner dropped into the river. He swam to shore and made good his escape. As they were adjusting the rope for the remaining prisoner the latter drawled:

"Say, pards, make sure of that knot this time, will you? 'Cause I can't swim."—Everybody's Mag.



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## Editorial.

### THE CURRENT TOPICS CLUB.

For years college men have been accused of having little or no interest in and knowledge of affairs outside of their academic halls. Time after time, weary editors, at their wits end to fill up their columns, have found this theme a blessing in disguise. They have used it knowing that, no matter how forcibly and antagonistically they wave it in our very faces, they would become involved in no bothersome argument—evidently the bull is blind.

Why is it that this accusation is met by nothing but indifference by college men, when by fairly meeting and disproving it they would heighten the public opinion of present education systems? Is it because we consider that the subject has been worn threadbare—has become trite and therefore not far reaching in its influence? No. It is because we are guilty.

For we are a people set apart from the world, and connected to it by little more than our generous fathers, who, somewhere in it, find the lucre which makes it possible for us to read our Latin and Greek and dream our

dreams of future greatness. Taken as a class, the Classical, Latin, Scientific, and General Science students—the men, who are being trained for the Bar, the Ministry and other professions which necessitate and demand a thorough knowledge of current topics, exhibit a pitiful ignorance and non-interest in everything outside of college affairs and text books. Of ancient, mediaeval, and European history they know a little; of U. S. history, without a thorough knowledge of which the intelligent appreciation of the value and relations of the social, political, and economic conditions of this country is impossible, they know less—much less; but of the very subjects of which they must know and be capable of forming clear, logical judgments when they enter active work they—as a class—know nothing—practically nothing.

In our humble estimation, therein lies one fault—perhaps the principal one in the present classical courses. The engineer and the chemist, upon graduating, have some knowledge of the material with which they will work. But the would-be lawyer or journalist leaves college with a knowledge of his materials yet to be acquired. True, as you say, he possesses a trained mind; but would it not have been better had some of this training been done thru the medium of a close study of the causes and effects of the events of modern life? Certainly it would; for not only would he then have a disciplined mind but he would possess knowledge necessary to the winning of success in his chosen profession.

Such is the deplorable condition of many colleges, and has been in Delaware, until the present year, when the students have organized a Current Topic Club, which promises us a remedy. Just how much it will serve to better the conditions depends absolutely upon the students. If they can be made to realize the importance of this club's proposed work and will enter into it with the proper spirit, its influence will be of incalculable value. The meetings will be conducted in such a manner that a student in order to take an intelligent part in the discussion will have to have knowledge, not only of the pet questions of the day—"The Panama Canal," "Should the Negro be Disfranchised," "Woman Suffrage," etc.,—but also of the hundred and one topics being discussed at the present time. It is to be hoped that its influence will be used to the end that its members will not be contented with reading one or two periodicals, publishing review of current affairs; and that they will form personal opinion and not say "The Record says that," or "Collier's say this." The REVIEW congratulates the men who have been instrumental in the organization of the Club and wish it a long, prosperous and useful life.

**THE ALUMNI CATALOGUE.**

Recently, after seeing on a show-bill the words: "Representative Indians from fifty-one different tribes—all under one canvas," we chanced to pick up a magazine and, glancing over the advertisements of schools, read "Two hundred and seventy-five boys from forty States." Our sense of humor thus aroused, we read on and noted that many schools made little and several practically no claim to educational advantages; that some of the advertisements closely resembled those of a "swell boarding house": "Fine shady lawn," "unexcelled mineral springs," "well kept table," "orchestra of twenty-five pieces," "new barracks," "steam heated, electric lighted and vacuum cleaned, central heating plant, no fires in building"; and that several schools summed up the number and cost of their buildings and stated the surplus in their exchequer, but almost totally excluded any statements which would attract any one but epicures, newly-made rich, and snobs. It would seem that these institutions, recognizing the spirit of the age, are laying principal stress upon things materialistic in order to fill their marble halls with youths upon whom to experiment with the "new styles" of education.

Of course one recognizes the necessity and value of good sanitary conditions, a "well-kept table" and ample athletic facilities (and here at Delaware to a sensible degree we have these things); but the parents, who recognize and appreciate the fact that the future of their children depends upon the moral, aesthetic and intellectual influences that surround them, are not deceived by the glitter of gold which does not always bespeak culture for its possessor. Some of the present students, who have been unfortunate enough to attend a "brand new" preparatory school, possessing all the so-called advantages that money can purchase, will vouch for this fact.

The value and character of an educational institution should be judged, not by the size of the student-body and faculty, or by its age, or by its wealth, but by the result of its work as it is exhibited in the lives of the men who have spent years under its influence and then gone out into the world.

It is with no little expectation, therefore, that the students and all persons interested in the welfare of Delaware College are looking forward to the appearance of the Alumni Catalogue. In it will be found the material upon which to base an intelligent and fair judgment of the past work of this institution. We say "past work" because it is obvious to all persons, who are acquainted with the history of the past few years of Delaware College, that from this catalogue a fair judgment of the present condition of the College cannot be made. For, even the members of the present Senior Class have noted many things which show that the College is surely rising, and, that, judging from what they can

learn of its past history, is now in a more flourishing condition than ever before.



#### THE FOOT BALL VICTORIES—THEIR EFFECT.

To the 1906 football team and its coaches the REVIEW on behalf of the students extends the sincerest congratulations. The team has proven itself to be wonderfully fast and well trained. In its games with heavier teams of larger colleges, it has not failed to keep its nerve and exhibit that remarkable pluck, perseverance, and clean playing which has for years past characterized Delaware's football teams.

But it is not only the fact that our team has not been scored upon that makes the present season noteworthy. For the repeated winning of games and the thus precipitated celebrations have been the means of bringing to light at least two signs which show clearly and decisively that all pessimistic ideas concerning Delaware's present and future welfare are destined to an early death.

In the first place, many members of the Faculty have attended the games not only on the home grounds but on "foreign land," and at the celebrations have made enthusiastic speeches, thus proving to the student-body that they are interested in their doings outside of the class rooms. To the men who have worked on "The 1907 Derelict" and the REVIEW, this is not a new fact, for they have often been aided and encouraged by the members of the Faculty. But to the majority of the students this clear, out and out manifestation of interest is news and news of the best kind.

In the second place, the manner, clean and gentlemanly, in which the students celebrated the victories has shown a great improvement in the character of the student-body. It has shown that the students are willing to subordinate their own pleasure to the welfare of the College—that, when the reputation of this institution lies in their power, either to be lowered or raised, they recognize the greatness and responsibility of the trust and govern their actions accordingly. The celebrations have been of the most commendable character and in every respect have reflected the greatest credit upon the students and the College.

As a sign of appreciation of the good which the present football team has wrought, the students should see that the two remaining games upon the home field are well attended and that the team is given an encouraging support from the side lines. Furthermore, no matter what the outcome of these games may prove to be, do not fail to exhibit the true Delaware College spirit which is always animated by victory and never smothered by defeat.

## SLOW WINGETT.

By C. R. JONES, '10.

There is a Sophomore named Wingett,  
He is a slow one, that you can bet ;  
Now he is all there in respect to feet,  
And his equal, George James says he never did meet.

Now once on the campus this Wingett strayed,  
To see if possible how football was played ;  
Jimmie Adkins knocked him clean out of the line  
And soon, Wingett said, "23 for mine."

During the game a tackle was made,  
And on the ground poor Wingett was laid,  
And that Jimmie Adkins he chanced to meet,  
Now the fellows say Wingett's got cold feet.

The Freshmen and Sophomores had a rush one night,  
As usual Wingett was out of sight,  
Up the hill he started with all his might  
Saying, "I think I wont fight to-night."

Now Wingett was guide of Company A,  
And away out front he was forced to stay.  
He dashed away with a mighty good will,  
But suddenly took a disastrous spill.

Sad, sad is the story we have to tell,  
Concerning the reason that Wingett fell,  
His gun it seems got between his shanks,  
The Captain said, "we want none of those pranks."

Now we'll close this story of woe and ill,  
For poor, poor Wingett is with us still.  
May his gun get out of place no more,  
Is the hearty wish of the Little Corps.

**ENGINEERING SOCIETY NOTES.**

SAMUEL B. STINE, '07, Reporter.

The Engineering Society is making excellent progress this year. Besides what information the members will receive from reading the technical magazines and discussing the problems presented therein, they are to come in contact with prominent engineers from various parts of the country, hence, learn of some of the problems they will encounter in practical work. The committee on lectures, which has been very successful in its work, announce the following list of lecturers:

October 18—Mr. L. A. Frendenberger, E. E., Assistant in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in Delaware College. Subject, "The Optical Pyrometer."

November 1—Mr. C. R. Van Trump, who is Consulting Electrical and Mechanical Engineer of Wilmington. Subject, "Central Power Stations."

November 15—Mr. Carl Harrington, of Baltimore. "Subject, "Telephoning."

December 6—Mr. J. E. Creiner, who is Engineer of Roads and Bridges and Assistant Chief Engineer of the B. & O. R. R., on Bridge Engineering.

December 19—Mr. Ott, Superintendent of the Wilmington City Electric Company.

January 17—Mr. Alfred H. Hartman, who is the Chief Engineer on the new ten million dollar sewerage system in Baltimore city. Subject, "The Disposal of Sewage."

It has not been definitely settled when the following men will lecture:

Frederick H. Robinson, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering in Delaware College.

Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, Professor of Chemistry and Sanitary Science in Delaware College, also State Chemist for Delaware.

Mr. Springer, a Civil Engineer of Sparrows Point, Md.

Mr. Carswell, a Civil Engineer. Subject, "Road Construction."

Mr. Ramsay, Chief Engineer of the Dupont Powder Company.

The Engineering Society inaugurated its annual series of lectures on October 19, 1906, when Prof. Frendenberger spoke at some length on Optical Pyrometry.

In this lecture the Professor clearly demonstrated how it is possible for an inexperienced man by the aid of a pyrometer to operate a blast furnace successfully. He explained the construction of this instrument and also its use and the principle upon which it is based. The lecture was well attended by the student-body and we all hope to hear from the Professor on some equally interesting subject in the near future.

On October 26, 1906, after the regular meeting of the Society, Mr. E. A. Buckmaster was accorded the floor. He discussed the subject, "Road Construction," in a manner which left no doubt as to his ability to treat it in a very interesting as well as instructive manner. He spoke at some length on the vari-

ous materials to be used in road construction, and also entered into the matter of average grade, slope and drainage. He illustrates the treatise by blue prints and blackboard illustration, and after its completion he answered all questions with an ease and precision which showed he had thoroughly mastered his subject.

On November 1, 1906, Mr. E. A. Van Trump, Consulting Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, of Wilmington, was the speaker at the evening. His subject was "Central Stations." In his opening remarks the speaker digressed a little and entered into a short discussion of present day conditions. He spoke of the influence which politics, competition, and the public interest have on all industries to-day, and especially upon those furnishing electrical power. He then showed how it is possible for electricity to compete successfully with all illuminants of the present day and proved this statement by comparing its cost with that of the Welsbach burner and other forms of illumination. The lecture was attended by the student-body and greatly enjoyed.

On the evening of October 14, the students joined in celebrating the football victory over Johns Hopkins, by a bonfire on the rear campus.

Professor C. P. Close, state horticulturist, and Miss Blandy, of Newark, were quietly married at the home of bride on October 10th.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Edited by LAURENCE E. CAIN, '07.

The boys report that they like the new shop instructor very much. Mr. Littell comes to us from the Clarkson School of Technology, where he has been since the foundation of the school. He is a practical mechanic.

Professor Hayward, the new head of the Agricultural Department, lectured before the Kent County Grangers in Dover, on October 18th.

First student: "Do you think Dr. Wolf is justified in cracking jokes on fellows when they miss questions?"

Second student: "No, at least not until he learns to distinguish between the Smiths and Prices in the Senior Class. Why, they say even yet he often points to a Price and says 'Smith, is it?' or to one of the Smiths and says 'This is Price, isn't it?'"

The Sophomores detained some Freshmen on the evening of October 22, in order to have them paint over some of the numerals of 1910.

Dr.—, reading from Chaucer: "'—rode on hunting.' Mr. Blake, how should we express that in modern English?"

Blake: "Why—er—rode on horse back, shouldn't you, Doctor?"

Singles, on the day of the great bonfire: "Professor, why not put this recitation off until tomorrow? You know we will not study any tonight and if you do that, we will have it already prepared for tomorrow."

The class in Astronomy was discussing the subject of meteors.

Student: "Meteors are liable to fall on barns too, are they not, Doctor?"

Dr.—: "I don't know, Mr.—. Its—"

Student, interrupting: "The reason I ask you, I knew of a fellow who was standing in a stable door when a meteor fell right down about one foot in front of him."

Dr.—: "Why its—its a wonder it didn't kill him."

Student's neighbor, whispering: "Doctor's 'kidding' you."

Student: "Why, he's not at all. He knows I mean it."

The following were elected officers of the Current Topic Club: E. F. Warrington, President; Julian C. Smith, Vice-President, and Ayres J. Stockley, Secretary and Treasurer. The club will hold its meetings on Thursday afternoons, between 4.30 and 5 p. m.

A committee has been appointed from the Senior class by its President, Chas. P. Messick, to have some arrangements made for the preservation of Delaware trophies.

Lawson, in athletic meeting: "Mr. President, I think if we are going to spend this money we ought to save it."

Question in a test: "What is a bar?"

First Student, (aside): "A piece of furniture in a hotel."

Second student to first: "If you write that answer, R— will bar you out of his class."

The Monday morning after the Rutgers victory was a time of great excitement around the College. A mass

meeting was held by the students and after discussing plans for a celebration, a committee was appointed, composed of the president of the athletic association and the presidents of each class, whose duty was to arrange for speakers, music and fireworks.

All during the day, boxes and wood were collected, and late in the afternoon the pile was completed. At the top, hung the effigy of Rutgers.

The bugler sounded the assembly at seven-thirty o'clock in the evening, and the student body began to assemble on the historic front steps. About eight o'clock the band appeared at the gate. The students headed by the band now marched up and down Main street. Roman torches afforded the extra light. During nearly the whole march, fireworks were being sent up from some part of the column.

When the parade ended, the procession moved to the rear campus and encircled the pile that was to be consumed. All then joined in singing the Delaware song and Messick, captain of the foot-ball team, applied the lighted torch to the heap. The whole campus was brilliantly illuminated. While the fire was burning, each professor and instructor present responded to the call for speeches.

The celebration closed with the singing of the "Alma Mater" followed by the snake dance. We congratulate the committee on arrangements. They conducted a celebration which was in every respect a credit to the college and its students.

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## EXCHANGE NOTES.

Edited by GUSTAVE A. PAPPERMAN, '09.

Among the exchanges, which we have gladly welcomed to our table, are the following: The W. U. Courant, The Forum, Old Penn Weekly, Brown and White, Ursinus Weekly, The Targum, The Holcad, C. A. C. Lookout, Western Maryland Monthly, The Nazarene, The Collegian Forense, The Gleaner, The Allbright Bulletin, College Signal, The Oracle, M. H. Aero-lith, The Tome, The Review, Manitou Messenger, The Willistonian, The Muhlenberg, and The Susquehanna. We have neither heard from nor seen St. John's Collegian, Punch Bowl, The Haverfordian, The Monthly Maroon, The Chisel, College Signal, Agentian Monthly, Hedding Graphite, Maryville College Monthly, The Criterion, Whittier Miscellany, The Mercerian, Maryland College Registrar, Pennsylvania State College, and the Dickinsonian. We should like very much to exchange with these publications.

An exchange column is an addition to any paper. We hope that more of the student papers will open such a column. We have noticed four papers already this year which have none. They are Targum, The Collegian Forense, The Muhlenberg, and The Susquehanna.

If you want to read an interesting story, read "He, She, and It," in the Western University Courant. The Nazarene this year seems to be more

attractive than ever. There are several good essays in the Holcad.

Before——,

There are meters of accent  
And meters of tone ;  
But the best of all meters  
Is meter alone.

After——,

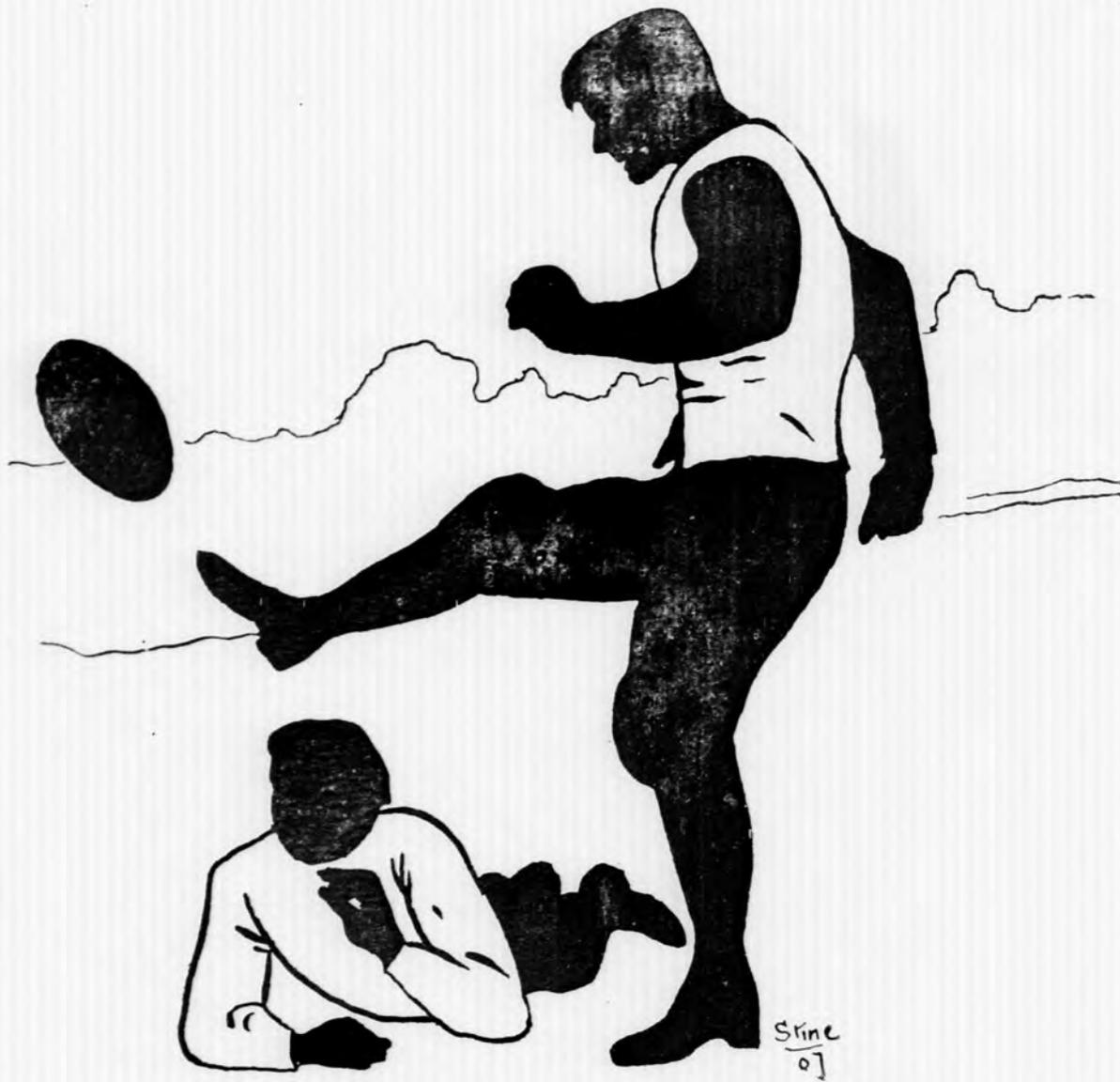
There are letters of accent  
And letters of tone ;  
But the best of all letters  
Is let her alone.—Ex.

"My husband is so poetie," said one lady to another on a street car. Whereupon an honest-looking woman with a big market basket at her feet interjected with "Excuse me, mum, but have you ever tried rubbing his joints with harts-horn liniment.?"—Ex.

## HIS MOOD.

A member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin tells of some amusing replies made by a pupil undergoing an examination in English. The candidate had been instructed to write out examples of the indicative, the subjunctive, the potential, and the exclamatory moods. His effort resulted as follows: "I am endeavoring to pass an English examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. God help me!"—Harper.

A young man from Kalamazoo  
Loved a pretty young miss named Sue:  
So he sent her a cat  
Wrapped up in a mat  
With a note, "I've a feline for you.—Ex.



## ATHLETICS.

Edited by LESTER E. VOSS, '07.

### DELAWARE 5—JOHNS HOPKINS 0.

In the second game of the season on October 13, the Delaware boys again showed that they were still in the game to win. And what a game they played on that day! If we had a score to represent the real comparison, it would be far above the actual score. The short time of halves prevented further scoring. Delaware was on her opponents' five goal line when the game ended, and it needed only about one more of her heavy plunges to carry the ball over for another score.

At 3.30 Stewart kicked off for Hopkins and Taylor ran the ball back twenty yards. On the next play the Delaware men fumbled, giving Hopkins the ball on Delaware's three yard line. Delaware then held them for downs and secured the ball. Again after gaining about twenty yards, the ball was fumbled. Hopkins again received the ball and was forced to kick. Voss got through the line and blocked the kick, while Kelly, following close on his heels, like a flash, grabbed the ball and tore down the field for eighty

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Baldwin  
Kelly

yards before he was tackled by Chesney, when within ten yards of Hopkins' goal line. Time alone kept Delaware from crossing this line in the first half. In the second half Hopkins again kicked off to Delaware. Then began the real playing of the game. In no way could Hopkins stop the rapid advance of the ball by Delaware's men and inside of twelve minutes Kelly was shoved over the goal line for the first touchdown. On the punt-out Baldwin failed to signal and a kick for the goal was not allowed. After the next kick off by Delaware, Hopkins began a kicking game but did not meet with much success. Voss out kicked Stewart, of Hopkins, several yards in every exchange of punts, and several of the attempts of Hopkins to kick, were blocked by Delaware's linemen rushing through.

It is hard to say who played best for Delaware, as its line held like a stone wall and the back field was exceedingly fast. But the more noticeable work was done by Kelly, Voss, Wyatt, Cann and Papperman. Stewart and Chesney played well for Hopkins. The lineup:

DELAWARE.		HOPKINS.
Cann . . .	l. e. . . .	Reamer
Voss . . .	l. t. . . .	Michael
Messick, (capt.)	l. g. . . .	Sawyer, Moden
Papperman . . .	c. . . .	Jones
Stine . . .	r. g. . . .	Armstrong
Lawson . . .	r. t. . . .	Haas
Wyatt . . .	r. e. . . .	Ridgely
Josephs . . .	q. b. . . .	Chesney
Taylor . . .	l. h. b. . . .	Hart
Baldwin . . .	l. h. b. . . .	Costell
Kelly . . .	f. b. . . .	Stewart

Referee—Gillender, U. of P. Umpire—Denniston, U. of P. Time-keepers—Shaffer, D. Street, J. H. Linemen—Collins, D. Pernhardt, J. H. Touchdown—Kelly. Time—Two 15 minute halves.

DELAWARE 9—WASHINGTON COLLEGE 0.

On October 20, Delaware sent her trusty team down to Chestertown, expecting to win by a large score. Although the ground was very wet and slippery, Delaware put up her usually strong game and succeeded in winning by the score of 9 to 0. In the second half, Wright, after making a fine catch on the thirty-five yard line, kicked a goal from placement. Brittingham, Johnson, and Turner, played the best game for Washington. Kelly, Baldwin, Wright, Wyatt, Adams, and Cann, played an exceptionally good game for Delaware. The lineup:

DELAWARE.		WASHINGTON COLLEGE.
Cann . . .	l. e. . . .	Long
Messick, (capt.)	l. t. . . .	Gibson
Stine . . .	l. g. . . .	Voss
Papperman . . .	c. . . .	Johnson
Ward . . .	r. g. . . .	MacMaster
Adams . . .	r. t. . . .	Turner
Wyatt . . .	r. e. . . .	Maddox
Wright . . .	q. b. . . .	Toulson
Baldwin . . .	l. h. b. . . .	Gill
Taylor . . .	r. h. b. . . .	Porter
Kelly . . .	f. b. . . .	Brittingham

Referee—Dr. Cain, W. C. Umpire—Green, D. C. Time-keepers—Stevens, D. C.; Bordley, W. C. Linemen—Robin, D. C.; Wilson, W. C. Time—20 and 15 minutes. Touchdown—Taylor. Goal from placement—Wright.

## CHARLES P. MESSICK, '07

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN



---

### DELAWARE 4—RUTGERS 0.

On October 27, it was Rutgers and what a surprise it was to them, they alone can tell. This was a deciding game in a series of eight years with Rutgers, each side having won three games, there being one tie. This victory puts Delaware ahead of her time honored foe.

The game began at 3.05 o'clock. It was very plainly seen in a few minutes that, although outweighed forty pounds to the man, the Delaware men were far superior to their opponents. Fisher kicked to Taylor, who carried the ball five yards to Delaware's twenty yard line. In quick succession Kelly, Baldwin, Wyatt and Cann soon

rushed the ball thirty yards. Then the ball was lost on a fumble, MacNeal falling on it. Delaware then pushed the heavy linesmen of Rutgers back into the play forcing them to kick. Wright got the ball and carried it to Delaware's fifty goal line. Then by hard playing and a little help from the big 230 pound, right tackle of Rutgers, the ball was shoved up to Rutgers' thirty-five yard line. Delaware was held and forced to kick. Wright tried for a goal but the ball fell short and was received by Corbin, Rutgers' full-back. Rutgers immediately kicked, Fisher booting the ball to his fifty yard line. Taylor received the ball and advanced it ten yards. Delaware then

went into the game harder than ever, and by working the double pass to perfection, again being helped by Thomas, who was again penalized, soon reached Rutgers' 25 yard line. Here Wright got into his old time kicking form and neatly dropped the ball directly between the bars. The first half ended with the ball in the centre of the field and in Delaware's possession.

In the second half Delaware kicked off to Rutgers, who was soon forced to kick, the kick being fumbled by Delaware. A Rutgers man got the ball and advanced it a few yards when Delaware was penalized, thus placing the ball on her five yard line. As she did when Hopkins was so near her line, so did Delaware now; and Rutgers lost the ball on downs. Delaware advanced the ball ten yards, and then kicked. Rutgers tried for a goal from placement but failed, and the ball was in the possession of Delaware, who then started kicking. The Rutgers men seemed to go up in the air and every time they received the ball, either fumbled or made the double pass into the hands of Wyatt or Taylor, of Delaware. The half ended with the ball in Delaware's possession on Rutgers 30 yard line. During the last half, Messick in plunging through the line, had his right shoulder injured and was replaced by Adams.

It would be utterly impossible to say who played the best game for Delaware, every man being always where most needed and seemingly everywhere at once. Never before in the history

of football at Delaware, was seen such a display of team work and brilliant playing as was done by the men who were supporting the honor and reputation of old Delaware on that muddy field at New Brunswick. The line up:

DELAWARE.		RUTGERS.	
Cann . . . .	l. e. . . .	MacNeal	
Voss . . . .	l. t. . . .	Cox	
Messick, (c)	Adams l. g.	Leslie	
Papperman . . .	c. . . .	Good	
Ward . . . .	r. g. . . .	Black	
Lawson . . . .	r. t. . . .	Thomas	
Wyatt . . . .	r. e. . . .	Wallace	
Wright . . . .	q. b. . . .	Thorp, (capt.)	
Baldwin . . . .	l. h. b. . . .	Nutt	
Taylor . . . .	r. h. b. . . .	Fisher	
Kelly . . . .	f. b. . . .	Corbin	

Referee—Wallace, U. of P. Umpire—Sigmund, Lafayette. Time-keepers—Green, D.; Terry, P. Linemen—Soper, D.; Johnson, P. Field—Good, Wright. Time—Two 20 minute halves.

So far this season, although outweighed in every game, we have not been scored on, having scored up 28 points against our opponents. This is the best record made at Delaware for several years. From present indications it now looks as if Delaware will continue to hold this enviable record through the remainder of the season.

DELAWARE SCRUB 23—GOLDEY COLLEGE 0.

We must not fail to mention our scrub team and tell how they followed the example set by the Varsity, when they went up against the team which Goldey College foolishly sent down

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DELAWARE.	RUTGERS.
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Voss . . . l. t. . .	Cox
Messick,(c) Adams l. g. . .	Leslie
Papperman . . c. . . .	Good
Ward . . . r. g. . . .	Black
Lawson . . . r. t. . . .	Thomas
Wyatt . . . r. e. . . .	Wallace
Wright . . . q. b. . .	Thorp, (capt.)
Baldwin . . . l. h. b. . . .	Nutt
Taylor . . . r. h. b. . . .	Fisher
Kelly . . . f. b. . . .	Corbin
Referee—Wallace, U. of P. Umpire—	
Sigmond, Lafayette. Time-keepers—	
Green, D. ; Terry, P. Linemen—Soper,	
D. ; Johnson, P. Field—Good, Wright.	
Time—Two 20 minute halves.	

So far this season, although outweighed in every game, we have not been scored on, having scored up 28 points against our opponents. This is the best record made at Delaware for several years. From present indications it now looks as if Delaware will continue to hold this enviable record through the remainder of the season.

DELAWARE SCRUB 23—GOLDEY COLLEGE 0.

We must not fail to mention our scrub team and tell how they followed the example set by the Varsity, when they went up against the team which Goldey College foolishly sent down

against them on Saturday, October 27. The scrub team proceeded to give them a good illustration of how the game should be played. Golley gained but 5 yards during the entire game. The lineup:

DELAWARE SCRUB. GOLDEY COLLEGE.

Rossell . . .	l. e. . . .	Hyland
P. Keppel . . .	l. t. . . .	Mowbray
C. Keppel . . .	l. g. . . .	Hearne
Hudson . . .	c. . . .	Quillen
McCaskey . . .	r. g. . . .	Elliott
Cochran . . .	r. t. . . .	Harvey
Rotbock . . .	r. e. . . .	Buttenam
Berry . . .	d. b. . . .	McCabe
Bell, (capt.) . . .	r. h. b. . . .	Cooper
Newman . . .	l. h. b. . . .	Andrews
McGarvey . . .	f. b. . . .	Yetter

Referee—Prof. Short. Umpire—Rossell. Touchdowns—McGarvey, Berry, Rotbock, P. Keppel. Goals from Touchdowns—Berry 3.

The team is being coached by Lucien Green, an old foot ball star, of Delaware, who graduated in '04 and it is chiefly due to him that we are able to put up the game that the past scores have shown us able to do.

#### BASKET BALL.

Capt. Shaffer has had his men out for practice for the past two weeks and they are showing very good progress toward getting into good shape for their first game on Thanksgiving Day. Last year our basket ball team was organized late in the season, but even then made a very creditable showing against the fast teams they played. This year, with all the old men and several new ones, the basket ball season should prove nearly as successful as the foot ball season has been.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

Edited by KARL HERRMANN, '07.

James Conner, C. E., '03, was married to Miss Mary Fader, of Newark, on the 25th of October, 1906.

William Lewis Fader, E. E., '02, was married to Miss Elizabeth Conwell, of Magnolia, Del., October 24.

Miss Margaret Blandy, B. L., '85, was married to Prof. Charles P. Close, M. S., of the Michigan Agricultural College, on October 11.

It has also been announced that George L. Lovett, E. E., '06, is to be married to Miss Mabel Heiser on Christmas day.

Dr. Emery Marvil, who has been suffering from a severe attack of blood poisoning, is now recovering.

We recently heard from J. E. Greiner, Ph. B., '80, to the effect that he would deliver a lecture on bridge work before the Engineering Society, on December 6.

Alfred Hartman, C. E., '00, will deliver an address on the new sewage system of Baltimore, before the Engineering students of Delaware College, under the auspices of the Engineering Society.

Carl Harrington, E. E., '95, is to deliver an address in the Engineering Society on Central Station work.

William Ellis, A. B., '97, is now principal of the Delaware City public schools.

Harry Cramer, '06, is with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at New Brunswick, N. J.

James Davis, '03, who went to Colorado for his health last spring, is now principal of the Wellington High School of that State.

Herman M. Sypherd, A. B., '95, is now Trust Officer of the Guarantee Trust Company, of Atlantic City.

Thomas McKeen, E. E., '00, who is working for the Fort Pitt Bridge Co., has charge of building the new Bulletin building, in Philadelphia.

Eugene Shallcross, E. E., '05, is foreman of the Ammonia plant of the coke oven, belonging to the Salvay Process Co., at Detroit, Michigan.

William L. Hirsh, '00, is Assistant Engineer of the new Pittsburg Filtration Plant.

Harry Lindall, '05, who has been home from Hayti for his holidays, will return to his work on November 7.

Maynard T. Griffith, '06, has a position at Patterson, N. J., in the State Board of Health.

Frederick C. Clark, '03, is in Berlin, New Hampshire, working for the Burgess Sulphite Fiber Co.

Harvey Hickman, '05, is with the Bridge Construction Department of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., at Steelton, Pa.

Paul Pie, '06, is on bridge work at Cannonsburg, Pa.

Charles W. Clash, '06, received a beautiful rug from the ladies society of the church at which he preached, in Wilmington. The rug will decorate his study in a New York Seminary.

Arthur Hauber, C. E., '06, recently passed the Civil Service examinations at Schenectady and did very creditable work.

Lucien Green, '03, and John W. Huxley, '02, are graduate coaches of the football team and are very successful in their work.

Leonard Sopar, '05, and Maynard Griffith, were at the Rutgers game with the team.

The following very familiar faces were seen at the P. M. C. game at Chester: Matthew Kyle, '03; William T. Bevan, '05; Ralph Bowler, '05; Warren Crossgroves '05; Samuel Marshall, '05; Jerome Bell, '05; Harry Cramer, '06.

Recent visitors at the College were George G. Henry, '97, who was at the wedding of Prof. Close and Miss Blandy; Lindell Cooper, '05; Hayes Wilson, '05; George MacIntie, '96, from Delaware City; and Frank Evans, '05, from Elaton.

H. M. Stephens, '06, is now Resident Engineer on the W. & Southbound Railway, Lexington, N. C.

### ESPERANTO AT JAMESTOWN

A special dispatch from Geneva where the World's Congress of Esperantists has been in session during the last two weeks says:

This whole town is Esperanto crazy. There is Esperanto food, Esperanto cigarettes and Esperanto liqueur, specially made for the delectation of lovers

of the new language. Plays are also performed in the new tongue and some very remarkable proposals have been made during the course of the discussion. The most astonishing of all, perhaps, is that there should be in various parts of the world "Esperantist Consuls," to give guidance and information to tourists, which plainly shows that those who have learned the language have the intention of forgetting their mother tongues. Dr. Zamenhof, the popular inventor of Esperanto, has been receiving numerous offers of marriage.

This is remarkable in that it shows how strong is the hold that Esperanto has taken upon its devotees. Geneva is far away in Switzerland, but in the case of Esperanto it is not necessary to go away from home to learn the news.

The action of the management of the Jamestown Exposition in inviting the Esperantists of the world to assemble in convention at the great Ter-Centennial celebration, to be held near Norfolk, Va., in 1907, has caused widespread comment and has aroused intense enthusiasm among Esperantists both in the United States and Europe, and it is now certain that not only will there be an immense attendance of students and speakers of Esperanto, but there will be installed at the exposition the first exhibit of Esperanto ever made for exposition purpose.

It will be extensive and comprehensive, covering the entire history and development of the new language, and that it will astonish the educational world is certain.

The Harvard Esperanto Society, through Professor Harry W. Morse, of Harvard University, has consented to co-operate with the Exposition management to make the Esperanto congress a success, as has also the American Esperanto Association, through its secretary Mr. J. F. Twombly, and every university and college in America teaching Esperanto as well as all societies interested in its propagation, will be united to lend assistance and participate not only in the exhibit, but in the proceedings of the congress.

As the next World's Esperanto Congress will be held in England, either at Cambridge, or in London, the gathering at the Jamestown Exposition will be distinctly American, but as it will probably be held before the World's Congress, it is likely many foreign Esperantists of note will attend.

The Esperantists will have at least two official days at the exposition and one of them will be widely advertised as Esperanto Day, and a special program, including a naval demonstration and military review, will signalize the introduction of Esperanto to the world at large. On that great day everything will be Esperanto. Officials of the Exposition will welcome their guests in the new international tongue, and a local bureau of information will be maintained for the benefit of foreigners.

As to the exhibit: It will include charts, text books, dictionaries, translations of Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Moliere, Dickens, Wagner's operas, etc., and it is not unlikely that a drama will be produced in Esperanto.

The universities having professors either actually teaching or actively at work on Esperanto are Harvard, Princeton, Ohio, Nebraska, California, Minnesota, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, besides many colleges. There are twenty publications in the world devoted to it, one exclusively to medicine and another to science.

This little verse, by Christina Rossetti, in English and Esperanto, may give the reader an idea of what the new language is like.

#### THE WIND

Who has seen the wind?  
Neither you nor I;  
But when the leafy curtain trembles:  
The wind passes by.

Who has seen the wind?  
Neither you nor I;  
But when the trees bow down their heads  
The wind is passing by.

#### LA VENTO

Kiel estas vidinta la venton?  
Nek mi, nek vi;  
Sed kiam la folioj pendas trementaj,  
La vento trepasas.

Kiel estas vidinta la venton?  
Nek mi, nek vi;  
Sed kiam la arboj salutas iliajn kapojn  
La vento trepasas.

L'Amerika Esperantisto, the first journal devoted to Esperanto to be issued in America, is being published in Oklahoma City.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE NOTES

Edited by AYRES J. STOCKLY '08.

Dr. George B. Shattuck, Associate Professor of Geology at Johns Hopkins University, has accepted the chair of Geology at Vassar College, lately vacated by the death of Professor William B. Dwight.

o o o

Dr. J. E. Sweet has been placed in charge of the department of experimental surgery, lately established at the University of Pennsylvania.

o o o

Mr. Alfred Chapin and Mr. Charles T. Barney, alumni of Williams College, have contributed, between them, sixty thousand dollars to their Alma Mater. Such good deeds should be made prominent as examples of Alumni fulfilling their duty towards their mother of learning.

o o o

Oberlin College has lately received gifts amounting to over half a million of dollars.

o o o

There has been erected a large new building at Purdue University for the use of Civil Engineers, and a commodious laboratory. These are said to add materially to the equipment of the University.

o o o

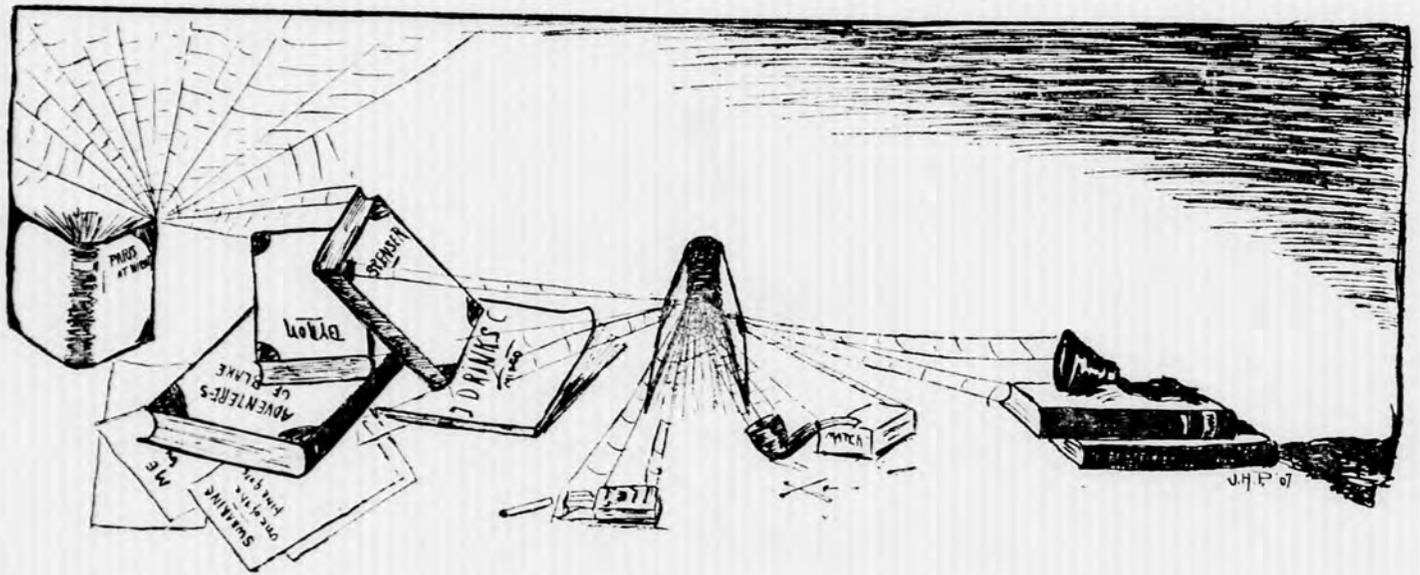
In connection with the celebrations of the fourth centenary of the University of Aberdeen, the new buildings, erected at a cost of one million and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, were opened by King Edward.

Grecian money, amounting to over six million dollars, was left at the beginning of the last century by a Greek, Dombolus, for the purpose of erecting a large university, to be called Kapodistrear.

o o o

A new dormitory for men has been built at the University of the Pacific, to replace the one damaged by the recent

earthquake. Several other buildings are being completed, and all are being made practically earthquake-proof and fire-proof. It should not require an earthquake to prove to people further east that stable construction is advisable in the erection of large buildings, even tho it require a large expenditt:re of money.



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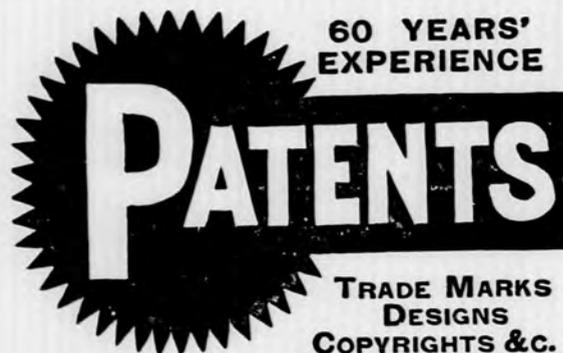
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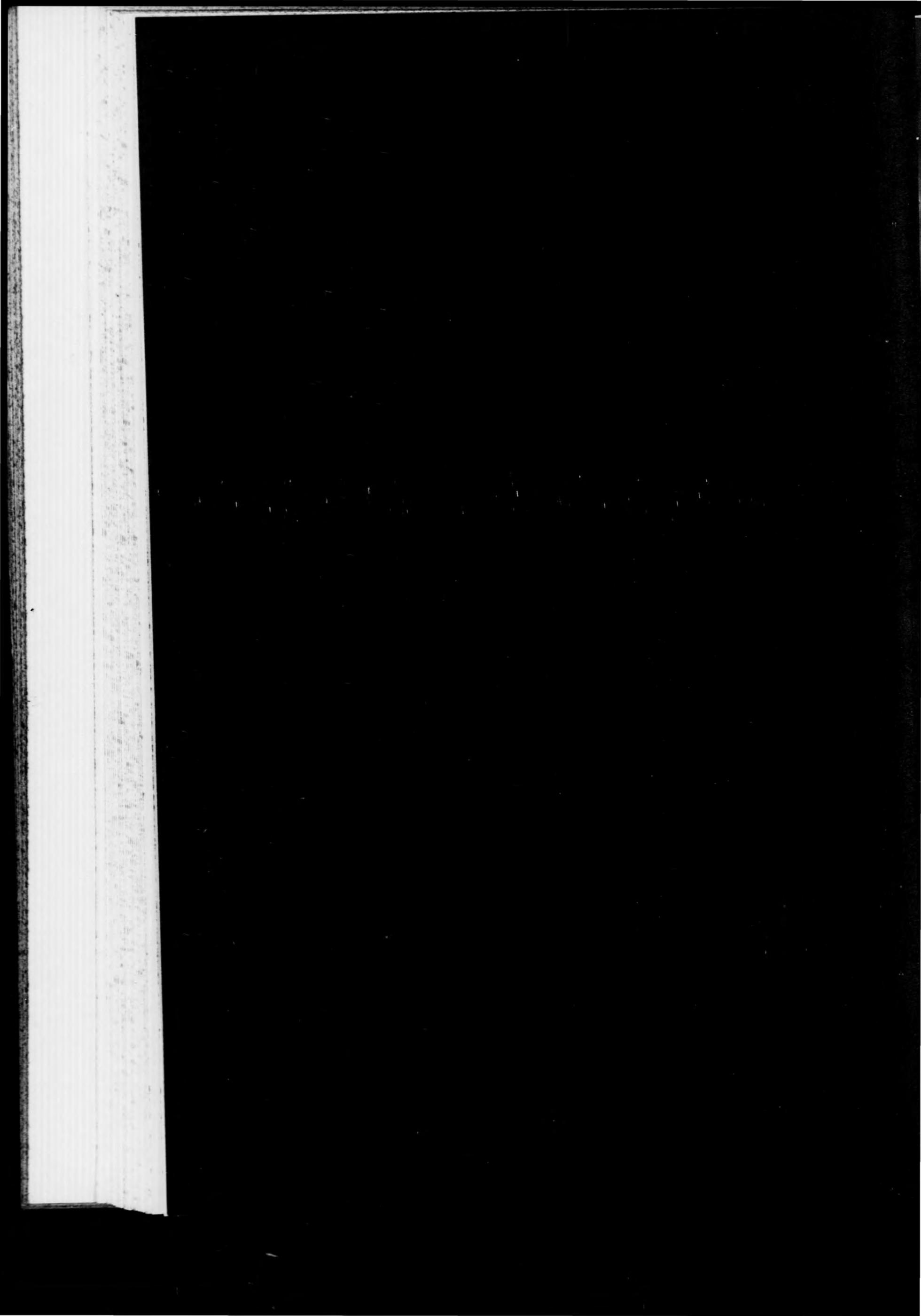
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 Paul K. Torbert, '08.....Financial Secretary  
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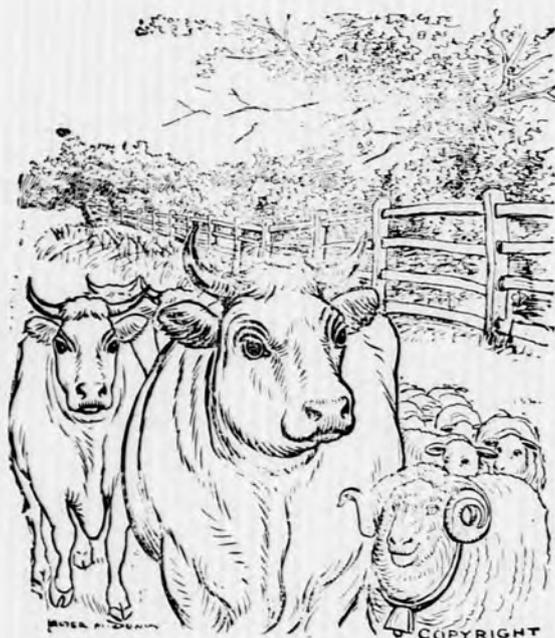
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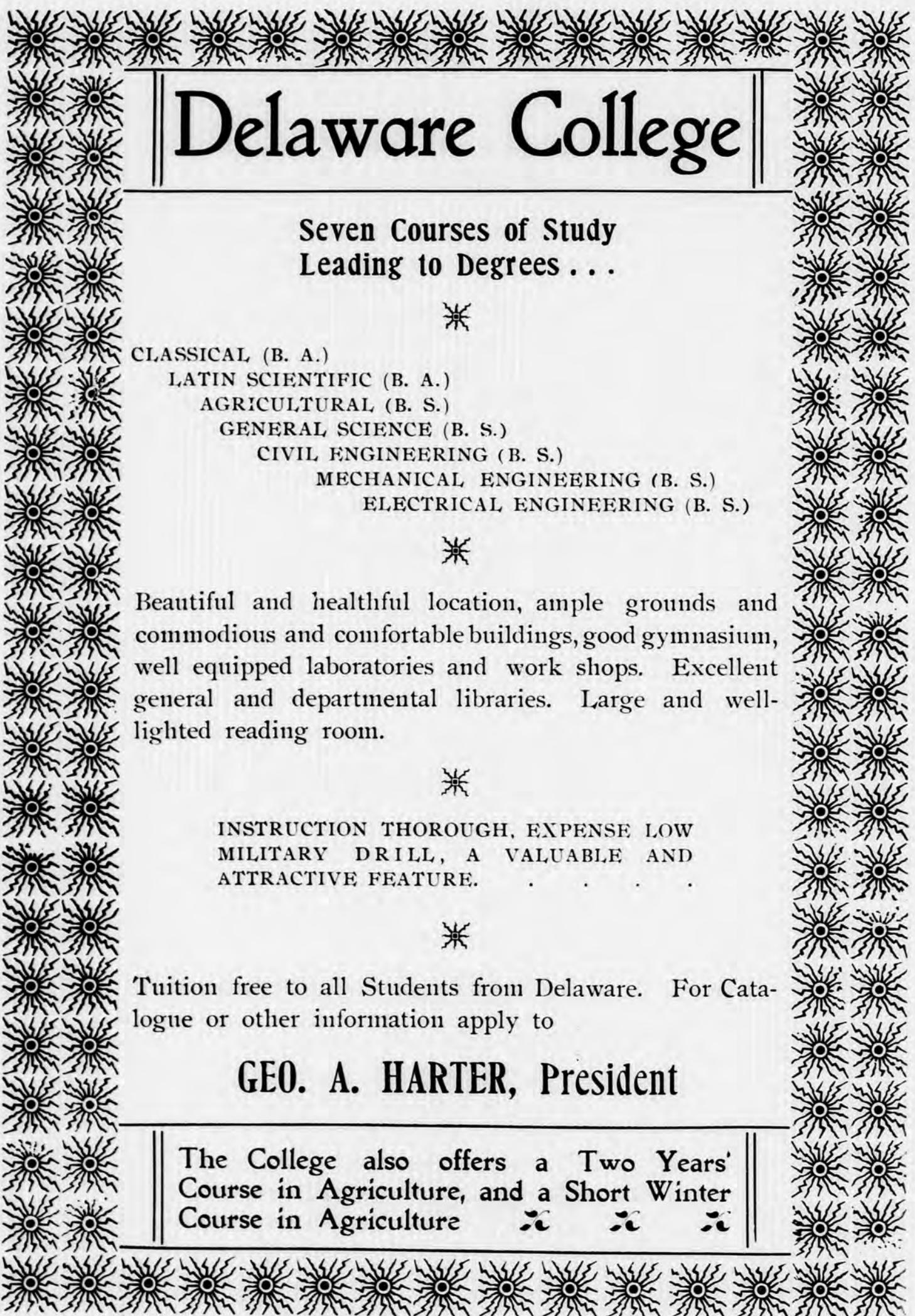
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# College Calendar

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## First Term.

Dec. 21—Christmas Vacation begins at 3.30 p. m.

1907.

Jan. 7—Christmas Vacation ends, College reopens 8.50 a. m.

Jan. 29—Meeting of the Board of Trustees, 11 a. m.

Jan. 28. Feb. 1—Semi-Annual Examinations.

## Second Term.

Feb. 4—Second Term begins, Monday, 8.50 a. m.

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday.

March 28—Thursday, Easter Vacation begins 3.30 p. m.

April 8—Monday, College reopens 8.50 a. m.

May 30—Thursday, Memorial Day.

June 10-14—Annual Examinations.

June 14—Sunday, Sermon for the Young Men's Christian Association,  
11 a. m.

June 17—Monday, Class Day Exercises, 3 p. m.  
Anniversary of the Athenaeum Literary Society, 8 p. m.

June 18—Tuesday, Meeting of the Board of Trustees, 11 a. m.  
Inter-Class Field and Track Meet, 2.30 p. m.  
Anniversary of the Delta Phi Literary Society, 8 p. m.

June 19—Wednesday, Commencement Exercises, 10.30 a. m.  
Meeting of the Alumni Association, 2.30 p. m.  
Exhibition Drill, 3.30 p. m.  
Baccalaureate Sermon, 8 p. m.



THE 1906 VARSITY FOOT BALL TEAM