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The Toast of An Alumnus

BY W. FLOYD WINGETT, '09

I have listened, fellows, to all your toasts
Of your Alma Mater dear;
I have heard your many brags and boasts,
Your songs of love and cheer;
I have heard you tell so many times
Of the things you used to do,
That I really can't contain myself
So I'll give this toast to you.

My Alma Mater, fellows,
Is a place I hold as dear,
As do you, your University,
With its fame and songs I hear.
Perhaps of her existence
You all are not aware
But raise your glasses, gentlemen,
And drink to Delaware.

As far as reputation goes
Ah, well, what's in a name?
She's just as dear to me, boys,
As if she were crowned with fame.
For no matter where I'm wandering
On land, or on the seas,
My thoughts go back to that dear old place
To dwell on memories.

Mill and Newman

BY EVERETT F. WARRINGTON, '07

IT IS a most difficult task to measure the greatness of great men; to determine their relative worth is even more difficult. This much is certain, that we should feel the deepest sense of gratitude towards our eminent thinkers. All great improvements in the lot of womankind have been the result of thought. It is our great thinkers, therefore, dead and living, whom we have to thank for the present advanced and advancing stage of civilization. But, strange to say, those thinkers whom some praise the highest, others most heartily condemn. This is particularly true in the case of John Stuart Mill and John Henry Newman. Sticklers for religious formalities praise Newman and censure Mill; while those who are lax about religious dogma praise Mill and censure Newman. Newman devoted his great intellectual powers exclusively to religious questions and controversies, exclusively to deciding what was the proper church that he should join to save his soul at death. Mill, on the other hand, paid no attention to religion whatsoever, regarded it as a mere matter of superstition, and devoted his wonderful intellect to the social betterment of the human race. Some praise Newman for his religious scrupulousness; others criticise him for his unworldliness. Some criticise Mill for his indifference to religion; others praise him for his devotion to society.

These two men are the types of two exactly opposite classes, and it is fortunate that they offer themselves so advantageously for comparison. They were contemporaneous. Both lived during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, at a time of great change and transformation of thought. Mill was born in 1806, and died in 1873; Newman was born in 1801 and died in 1890. Although Newman made a strong appeal to the feelings, he was, like Mill, pre-eminently intellectual. Each has written a story of his own life. Mill's is found in his "Autobiography;" Newman's in his famous book entitled "Apologia pro Vita Sua." These two books reveal the most secret thoughts of their authors, and furnish an excellent basis for a comparison of the two men. A comparative study of two such biographies of two such characters is interesting as well as instructive.

John Henry Newman's object in writing the history of his religious opinions in which he expressed his "most private thoughts and feelings," was avowedly to defend himself against the charge of equivocation, but ostensibly to explain his reason for withdrawing from the Anglican and entering the Roman Catholic Church. He was received into the Roman Catholic Church October 8th, 1845. Previous to 1841 he had been a staunch supporter of Protestantism. Speaking of his religious opinions from 1841 to 1845, he says: "I was on my death bed, as regards my membership with the Anglican Church, though at the time I became aware of it only by degrees." Once inside the pale of the Catholic Church, he immediately became a firm supporter of Romanism. Within two or three years he founded the English branch of the Oratory of St. Philip Veri, taking up his residence in Birmingham. While he was residing here, he received in January, 1864, a pamphlet attack from Canon Kingsley, who accused him of having been virtually a Crypto-Romanist long before he entered the Roman Catholic Church. This accusation brought forth a reply in the form of

the celebrated "Apologia pro Vita Sua," in the preface to which he says: "Even if I could have found it consistent with my duty to my own reputation to leave such an elaborate impeachment of my moral nature unanswered, my duty to my brethren in the Catholic Priesthood would have forbidden such a course. In exculpating myself, it was plain I should be pursuing no mere personal quarrel; I was offering my humble services to a sacred cause."

John Stuart Mill's reasons for leaving behind him a memorial of his life, written by himself, are best explained in his own words. In his introductory remarks he wrote: "I have thought that in an age in which education and its improvement are the subject of more, if not of profounder study than at any former period in English history, it may be useful that there should be some record of an education which was unusual and remarkable, and which whatever else it may have done, has proved how much more than is commonly supposed may be taught, and well taught in those early years which, in the common modes of what is called instruction, are little better than wasted. It has also seemed to me that in an age of transition in opinions, there may be somewhat both of interest and of benefit in noting the successive phases of any mind which was always pressing forward equally ready to learn and to unlearn either from its own thoughts or from those of others. But a motive which weighs more with me than either of these, is a desire to make acknowledgment of the debts which my intellectual and word development owes to other persons; some of them of recognized eminence, others less known than they deserve to be, and to one (his wife) to whom most of all is due, one whom the world had no opportunity of knowing."

A difference between Mill and Newman—the one a politician and reformer, and the other a theologian—may be seen very distinctly in the account which each has given of his childhood and early training. Richard T. Ely once remarked that heredity, environment, and education are the principal forces working upon our original powers and making us what we become. No better example of the truth of this statement can be found than the biographies of Mill and Newman. John Stuart Mill takes great delight in praising his father. From him we learn that James Mill, the father, was a philosopher and historian of merit and repute. Throughout the book John Stuart constantly makes acknowledgments of the excellent training which he received at the hands of his father. James Mill early decided what he wanted his son to become and began to train him for his destined career almost from infancy. The father of Newman could not have been an important factor in moulding the Cardinal's character, for Newman in writing his autobiography has nothing of importance to say about either of his parents. In the case of the father, this was natural, for he was a business man, member of the firm Rainsbottom, Newman & Company; and it is not likely that a practical man of affairs should have much in common with a son who was so abstract in his reasoning as Cardinal Newman. Newman's mother was a member of one of the old Huguenot families, and a moderate Calvinist; and from her, it is commonly believed that Newman derived something of his early bias toward the Evangelical School of Theology. The opinions of both of these thinkers while they were to a certain extent influenced by those persons with whom these men associated, were formed largely from the books which they read. "I was brought up from a child," says Newman, "to take great delight in reading the Bible." To this remark Mill's

statement forms a striking contrast. "I have no remembrance," he says "of the time when I began to learn Greek; I have been told that it was when I was three years old." Mill faintly remembered going through Aesop's fables, which was the first Greek book that he read. The "Anabasis" was the second. He learned no Latin until his eighth year. He always accompanied his father on his long morning walks, and always gave his father a daily account of what he had read the day before. In this manner he read a great number of books, such as "Robertson's Histories", Watson's "Philip the Second and Third," and Hume's and Gibbon's works. In these frequent talks about books, the father used, as opportunity offered, to give explanations and ideas respecting civilization, Government, mortality and mental cultivation, and afterward required the son to relate these ideas and explanations in his own words. History and especially Ancient History, continued to be his favorite study. As a youth, he read continually Mitford's Greece. He remarks that his father had put him on his guard against the tory prejudices of this writer and his perversion of facts for the white-washing of despots and blackening of popular institutions. Roman history never failed to delight him. He read the orations of the Greek orators to his father, and his father commenting on them never failed to draw attention to the insight they afforded into Athenian institutions, and the principles of legislation and government which they often illustrated. Mill thought himself much indebted to Plato for his own mental culture. In 1819 Mill went through a complete course in political economy and was considerably influenced by the works of Ricards. When he was fourteen he left England for more than a year and after his return to his studies went on under his father's general direction: he was no longer his father's pupil. These books and lines of study are by no means all that Mill took up. They serve to give an idea of the kind of preparation that started him in the course of his life's work.

Newman relates that when he was fourteen, he read Paine's "Tracts" against the Old Testament, and that he found pleasure in thinking of the objections that were entertained in them. He also read some of Hume's essays; and, among them, perhaps that on miracles. Also he remembered copying out some French verses, perhaps Voltaire's, in denial of the immortality of the soul, and saying to himself something like this: "How dreadful, but how plausible." At the age of fifteen he read several books, all of the School of Calvin. These books had some influence on his opinions in isolating him from the objects, which surrounded him, in conforming him in his mistrust of the reality of material phenomena, and making him rest on the thought of two and two only absolute and luminously self-evident beings, himself and his Creator. While he considered himself predestined to salvation, his mind did not rest upon other men, as fancying them simply passed over, not predestined to eternal death. He only thought of the mercy to himself. When Newman was sixteen, he read histories and other writings by Thomas Scott of Aston Saulford. What particularly struck him about Scott was his bold unworldliness and vigorous independence of mind. For years he used as proverbs what he considered to be the scope and issue of Scott's doctrine. "Holiness Rather Than Peace," and "Growth the only Evidence of Life." The doctrine of the warfare between the City of God and the powers of darkness were deeply impressed upon his mind by Law's "Serious Call." In the autumn of 1816, he read Joseph Milner's Church History, and Newton on the Prophecies, and in consequence, as he

says, became firmly convinced that the Pope was the Antichrist predicted by Daniel, St. Paul and St. John. At the same time, he became deeply convinced that it would be the will of God that he should lead a simple life. In 1823 he read Zuther's Anology and was struck with the idea that probability is the guide of life. It is interesting to note what Newman has to say about the Angels. "I viewed them not only as the ministers employed by the Creator in the Jewish and Christian dispensation, as we find on the face of the Scripture, but as carrying on, as Scripture also implies, the economy of the visible world. Also besides the hosts of evil spirits, I considered there was a middle race. Zaemonia, neither in Heaven nor in hell; partially fallen, capricious, wayward; noble or crafty, benevolent or malicious, as the case might be. These beings gave a sort of inspiration or intelligence to races, nations and classes of men. Hence the action of bodies politic and associations which is so often different from that of the individuals who compose them." Newman was hostile to the liberal course. He was even fierce against its instruments and its manifestations. While traveling along the Mediterranean, he saw a French vessel flying her tricolor, and he would not even look at the emblem. Returning to England in 1832, he says that he was compelled to stop twenty-four hours at Paris, but kept indoors the whole time, and all that he saw of the beautiful city was what he saw from the "Diligence."

We have gone into these details of the early training of these two scholars because their training is just such a training as would make men as Mill and Newman proved to be. Mill was a Liberal. Newman, although a Conservative at heart, had nothing to do with politics. Mill's early training was free from any religious influence; he tells us of nothing that he read in connection with the Christian religion. Newman's whole training, so far as he considers it important enough to relate, consisted wholly in readings and discussions confined to religious subjects.

Mill and Newman in their biographies have commented on the writings which they have published. "By their Faults Ye Shall Know Them." Mill addresses the world from the platform, and Newman confines himself to the pulpit. In journeys to and from the Mediterranean in 1832, Newman wrote those short poems now collected in the volume entitled "Verses on Various Occasions." Becalmed in the Straits of Bonifazio, he wrote the beautiful little poem so well known to all English speaking people, "Lead Kindly Light, Amid the Encircling Gloom, Lead Thou Me on." Newman made a careful elaboration of the theory of a "Via Media," a compromise between the Roman Catholic and Protestant views of Revelation. He himself, however, was the first to surrender his own view as untenable. In 1841 he published "Tract 79," in which he contended that the articles were perfectly consistent with the Anglo Catholic view of the Church of England. Although Newman became a Roman Catholic in 1845, in 1870 he was one of the greatest of the opponents of the Vatican Dogma of the Pope's infallibility, not because he thought it was false, but because he thought it both inopportune and premature. One of the first acts of Leo XIII. on becoming Pope in 1878, was to raise Dr. Newman to the rank of Cardinal, which position he held until his death in 1890.

At the age of sixteen John Stuart Mill began writing for the press, and at the age of seventeen, he entered upon a service of about forty years in the India House. Mill's intellectual activity extended into various fields. He

won distinction as a specialist in logic and mental philosophy, generally, in moral science, in political philosophy, in political economy, and in social philosophy. He was even an enthusiastic botanist and contributed botanical articles to scientific magazines. His first great work is a treatise on logic entitled "A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive: Being a Connected View of the Principles of Evidence and the Methods of Scientific Investigation." His "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy and the Principal Philosophical Question Discussed in his Writings," appeared in 1865. In political philosophy Mill was an advocate of Democracy. What he did for Democracy in the Nineteenth Century can hardly be overestimated. His "Thoughts on Representative Government" and his work on "Liberty" are two of the most important results of his devotion to Democratic ideas. He advocated activity, because, as he maintained, it carried with it an intellectual and ethical education. He believed that political interests were the first to enlarge men's minds and thought beyond the narrow circle of the family. He was even a champion of women's rights, and wrote a book on "The Subjection of Women." One of his speeches in the House of Commons was on "The Admission of Women to the Electoral Franchise." Mill directed his thoughts to the improvement of the condition of the masses, and this, he believed, was to be brought about by an enlargement of economic and political opportunities.

A reader of these two biographies without hesitation must admit that both Newman and Mill were earnest and successful laborers in the field of thought. Those who criticise Mill for his indifference toward religion, must admit that this defect has been atoned for by his devotion to the welfare of society. Newman's "Apologia pro Vita Sua" gives us the impression that the Saving of Cardinal Newman's soul was the uppermost thought in his mind. "My own soul was my first concern," he wrote in making his apology for joining the Roman Catholic Church. Mill paid no attention to saving his soul. Newman states that he was grateful to Dr. Whately because he had not only taught him to think but to think for himself. The difference between Newman and Mill was simply this: Newman thought for himself; Mill thought for someone else. Mill prided himself upon the fact that he was free from superstition. When Mill was a candidate for Parliament, the only questions that he refused to answer were those pertaining to his religious opinions. To the very end he never changed his attitude toward religion. What he said of his father may just as appropriately be said of himself. Until the last few days of his life there was no apparent abatement of intellectual vigor, his interest in all things and persons that had interested him through life was undiminished, nor did the approach of death cause the smallest wavering (as in so strong and firm a mind it was impossible that it should) in his convictions on the subject of religion. His principal satisfaction, after he knew that his end was near, seemed to be the thought of what he had done to make the world better than he found it; and his chief regret in not living longer that he had not had time to do more." If Mill was indifferent towards religious matters, we can say this much to his credit in this respect, that he spent none of his valuable time in endeavoring to overthrow religious teachings and in dissuading others from their belief.

Newman at times, at least, seems to center all his thoughts upon himself and his Creator. He was extremely conscientious about the formalities of religion. "Which church is in the right?" "What road leads to eternal bliss?"

Such were the questions that he wished to answer. We can surely say of Newman that if he was not good, he surely wanted to be. Newman was indeed a great man, but we do not praise him because he was good. Good men are the rule rather than the exception. When we praise a man by virtue of that fact we imply that he is above the ordinary run of human beings. To praise a man because he is good, is equal to admitting that the majority of us are bad. We are surely justified in praising a man who, while he is good, at the same time does something for the elevation of humanity."

Death

BY H. AUGUSTUS MILLER, JR., '08

Oh, Death, can it be you—
 You before me?
Oh, Life, call me back
 And restore me
To the heritage I knew;
Let me see the spreading blue
And the soft, liquescent hue
 Of the sky.
Must I die?
Oh, my God, I fear to die!
I have murdered, I have sinned—
Like a spotted moth that's pinned
To a paper, so I lie,
And I suffer—let me die!
But no, call me back and allure
Me along the flowery path and the pure,
 For I fear to meet the eve
 Of Almighty God on high,
And I dread to creep my way
 To the portal of the sky.
Oh, if I had only known,
Ere the bud of sin had blown,
Just the meaning of a sigh!
But I die—but I die—
And the light that once was gold
Is all red and black—and cold;
And I hear the howling swirl
Of the bitter frost they hurl
(As I never knew they hurled)

In the dreary, outer world—
For I die.
And the knowledge comes too late,
For I stagger to the gate
Of the high, celestial land,
And I feel the gripping hand
Of the Angel-demon Death
And my breath
Is ebbing, failing—failing,
And the frosted stars are hailing
All their stones of bitter grief
Of my soul.
All my sins are spread before me ;
And the mother-soul that bore me
Is weeping, weeping, weeping,
From the sky.
And the demon shapes that show
Me the black abyss below
Are howling, shrieking, yelling,
They are dragging me, compelling
Me to go.
Oh, drag me, tear me back .
To the blessed, golden light !
Bring me back—bring me back,
I can learn the ways of right.
For it's cold out in the night !
And I cry
For a vision of the day,
And a moment's time to pray—
For I see the awful eve
Of Almighty God on high
And I'm falling—falling—falling
Through unbounded depths appalling,
And I'm dropping—plunging—falling—
For I die !

Abraham Grindstaff, "Moonshiner"

BY W. H. P. BLANDY, '10

JUST after sunrise one fine spring morning, Abe Grindstaff stepped out upon the porch of his little cabin on "Cat" Mountain, and gazed upon a panorama of exquisite loveliness. Far above him the summit of the mountain was bathed in sunlight, while in the valley below, the shadows of dawn were still hovering,—a slow-moving sea of gray, touched here and there were silvery reflections of light. It may be said, however, that Abe Grindstaff did not survey the panorama spread out below him, around him, and above him, with any peculiar emotions. And, indeed, why should a stalwart, middle-aged man of the mountains be moved at anything so commonplace as the natural beauty of mountain scenery? But, as the gray mists lifted to the upper air, Abe espied something on the winding trail that led up to his cabin, and he started uneasily. Presently he cried out to his son:—

"Bud! oh, Bud! there's a man a-ridin' up the Ridge. Whoever he is, he's a mighty early bird. Mebbe he's a revenue man. They say they're a-gwine to heat the hills pretty hot from this on."

The horseman, passing through a clump of pines, was then lost to sight. But presently he appeared again. This time Abe studied him a moment, and then remarked,—

"That feller steps right along, an' the chap a-straddle of him is got on store-clo'es. Fetch me my rifle, Bud. I'll meet this feller half-way, an' make some inquiries about his famerly, an' mebbe I'll fetch a squir'l back."

With this, Bud got the rifle, and Abe started off with it down the trail.

About two miles from the cabin, as the trail ran, Abe met the stranger who had attracted his attention. He was considerably younger than Abe, and was riding a handsome gray horse that had evidently been kept in a stable where there was plenty of feed. The stranger drew rein as he saw Abe, and gave a military salute that was in strict keeping with his general appearance.

"Good-morning, sir," he said, smiling.

"Howdy?" said Abe.

"Fine day, this."

"Well, what little I've saw of it is pretty tol'able."

The younger man laughed.

"Do you chance to know a Mr. Grindstaff?" he asked carelessly, throwing one leg over the pommel of his saddle.

"Do he live anywheres 'roun' these parts?" Abe inquired.

"So I'm told."

"Well the reason I ast," said Abe, "if bekaze they mought be more'n one Grindstaff a-runnin' loose."

"You don't know him, then?"

"I know one on 'em," answered Abe, fondling the rifle. "Any business wi' 'em?"

"We'l, yes,—a little. I was told he lived on this trail. How far is his house?"

"Well, I'll tell you,"—Abe took off his hat and scratched his head,—"*some* folk's mought take a notion thet hit wuz a long ways off, an' then, ag'in, yuther folks mought say as how hit wuz lots nigher."

"Is Mr. Grindstaff at home?" inquired the stranger, regarding Abe with some degree of curiosity.

"Well," said Abe cautiously, "I don't reckon he's right slam bang at home, but I 'low he ain't fur off."

"Well, if you see him," said the stranger, preparing to ride on, "tell him there's a gentleman at his house who would like very much to see him."

"Now I'll tell you what, mister," said Abe, speaking very slowly, "you're a mighty nice young feller—anybody kin shet the'r eyes an' see that,—but folks roun' here is mighty que'r; they is thet-a-way. Ef I wuz you, I'd jes' turn' right roun' in my tracks n let thet 'ar Mister Grindstaff elone. I wouldn't pester wi' 'im. He haint no fitten company fer sech as you."

"Oh, but I must see him," said the stranger. "I have business with him. Why, they told me down in the valley that Grindstaff was, in many respects, the best man in the county."

Abe smiled for the first time.

"Shoo!" he exclaimed; "They don't know him down thar nigh as good as he's knowed up here. An' that ain't all. This yer Mister Grindstaff you er a-talkin' 'bout is got a mighty bad case o' measles at his house. You'd jes' be bound to cotch 'em ef you went thar."

"I've had the measles," said the stranger.

"But these yer measles kin be cotched twice't. An' they're wuss'n the small-pox,—lots wuss."

The revenue officer (for such he was) knew what Abe meant. Nevertheless he said:

"My dear sir, what do you mean?"

"Why, hit's this a-way," said Abe. "'Taint been sech a monster long time sence one er them revenue fellers come a-paradin' up this same trail, a-makin' inquirements for Grindstaff. He cotched the measles; bless you, he cotched 'em by the time he got in hailin' distance o' Grindstaff's, an' he had to be toted down. I disremember his name, but he wuz a mighty nice lookin' young feller, an' ies' about your size an' weight."

"That was too bad," said the revenue officer. "But I must see Grindstaff. I guess he's a nicer man than his neighbors think he is."

"Shoo!" said Abe; "he hain't no nicer'n what I am, an' I 'low he hain't no purtier. Twixt me an' yon pine, you hain't got no fu'ther to go fer to strike up wi' Grindstaff. I'm the man you're atter."

The revenue officer eyed him with amazement and doubt. He had not expected to meet this notorious "moonshiner" on the trail in broad daylight, and he was somewhat taken aback. However, he soon got sufficient control of himself to say:

"Then, sir, if you're the man, I have with me a warrant to arrest you for the illegal manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor."

Abe grasped his rifle firmly, and said:

"Well, hit won't fetch me."

"Oh, yes it will," said the revenue officer, starting to put his hand in his breast pocket. Perhaps he was only reaching for the warrant; perhaps for a revolver. At any rate, he soon found that he was looking into the muzzle of Abe's rifle, and that his hands were high above his head. He could not tell just how it had happened, but he had heard Abe's sharp command, and instinct

made him obey.

"Now, I'll tell you what, mister," said Abe, tapping the rifle lightly with the fingers of his left hand; "I got a dockymment here thet'll fetch you a blame sight quicker n your dockymment'll fetch me. An' I tell you right now, plain an' flat, thet ef you don't turn right 'roun' an' start your hoss t'other way, you'll be the second revenue feller to catch the measles. Now, go."

The "revenue feller" went.

Mr. James Stillman, Money King

BY CARLTON MacSORLEY, '09

TO-DAY, in his fifty-seventh year, Mr. James Stillman is President of the largest and most powerful bank in the country. When he became President of the National City Bank, it had a capital of \$1,000,000; now it has a capital of \$25,000,000. In those days it had a deposit of \$20,000,000; today it has \$165,000,000. Then it stood alone; now it is the head of a banking oligarchy embracing, in all, nine national and six State banks, and at least seven trust companies.

The whole system is operated on what may be called the "Stillman idea." It is a banking heresy. In effect, it is that a bank may lend itself largely to the uses of the promoter, the financier, and even the stock-gambler. The bank may discount commercial paper, promote any huge consolidation, or trade in stocks and bonds in almost any way it pleases.

When Mr. Stillman was born into the banking world, each bank was a separate unit. The National Bank Act said that each bank should have "one place of business." This man, though, was a dreamer of practical dreams. He had a dream of a banking trust with himself and his bank at the head of it. Yet the law said that there should be no banking trust. Therefore he sought for, and found, a crooked path that should pass under the law and yet not transgress it. He found that path, and he follows it to-day, carefully and shrewdly.

Instead of establishing branch banks, which he could not do under the law, he created a system of dependencies. In one place the National bought control of a bank, in another the two banks exchange directors, and in another the tie, though not apparent, is just as binding.

This consolidation has gone on until to-day Mr. Stillman is at the head of the greatest banking institution in the United States; an institution that controls billions of dollars. Yet all is under the protection of the law that says that a bank shall have but one place of business.

Burns, The Poet

BY C. H. COALE, '11

IT HAS been said that to sing the praise of great men too much develops into "hero-worship", but I believe the time is never wasted that is spent in honoring departed greatness. Perhaps the chief trouble is that not enough respect and reverence is paid in this age to great men of the past. The memory of the poet Burns is deeply cherished by the English speaking people, not that he ranks far above other poets, but the circumstances of his life are very closely interwoven with his simple verse.

The simplicity of his verse shows Burns to be a man of no great education, but he did not need an education to develop his poetic genius. He was a natural born poet and never professed to be a student, but frankly exclaims:

"Gie me a spark of nature's fire!

That's o' the learning I desire.

When, tho' I drudge thro' dub an' mire at plow or cart—

My muse—tho' homely in attire—may touch the heart."

In a mood of apparent pleasure he scratches off *Tam O'Shanter*. One must be heavy-hearted not to be amused as one recalls the mirth in the stanzas of this poem.

Burns was truly a man of the people. Even at the height of his poetic career, when he was receiving the attention of the fashionable world at Edinburgh, he never lost his head amid all the flattery that was offered him. He knew it was his poetry they liked and as to himself they were only curious. How well he expresses himself in his outburst against class distinction in the following verses:

"What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear haddies grey an' a' that;
Gie fools their silks and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that!"
You see yon birkie ca'ed 'a lord',
Who struts an' stares an' a' that?
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that.

Burns has said of himself that his passions raged like so many devils until they found vent in rhyme. Surely these passions burst into one of the most beautiful and sentimental poems in the English language when Burns in a sorrowful mood pens his *Highland Mary*. The circumstances under which the poem was written awaken a tender feeling. Burns loved this woman as he loved no other woman in his life, and with such a passionate love he must have suffered after his bitter disappointment. Notwithstanding all the honors heaped upon him Burns was hounded by poverty to the grave. He always felt this bitterly. Even amid all this poverty he hated patronage. His only desire was to be independent. He desired money:

"Not for to hide it in a hedge;
Not for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

The last hours of Burns were spent in worrying over a debt which he could not meet. His worry shortened his existence as he was always an extremely sensitive man. Now that he is dead he is worshipped and admired by his countrymen. But too often things come too late in this world. The greatest of Scottish poets died, owing a slight debt, and now the world owes him a debt they can never pay.

A Political Woman

BY E. HORN, '10

FEW WOMEN have risen so high in the political destinies of a nation from so humble a position as Madame de Maintenon, second wife of King Louis XIV. When but a child her father and mother both died, leaving her dependent on one of her rich relatives. Her father had been a man of infamous habits and reckless crimes; her mother a very loving and patient woman. No one ever dreamed that the bright and beautiful girl "seen on a morning assisting the coachmen to groom their horses or following a flock of wild turkeys" was to be the future wife of Louis XIV.

During this period of her life, however, there was ever burning in her breast the desire for entrance into "society." Society at that time, brilliant and wicked, was composed mostly of intellectual idlers. At the age of sixteen Madame de Maintenon accomplished her entrance into the higher circles in a very curious, almost scandalous manner. At that time there lived in Paris an eccentric old poet by the name of Scarron, about whose house the gay and literary society centered. Although he was old, lame and full of miseries and maladies, Scarron held through his inexhaustible wit and honored pedigree, the admiration of the court and the city. At their first meeting Madame de Maintenon made such a good impression by her beauty and ready wit that the crippled dramatist determined to make her his wife. Notwithstanding that he was forty-two years of age, coarse, profane and infirm, she accepted him.

Her marriage with Scarron was the first price Madame de Maintenon paid for a step in the ladder of social elevation. It is strange that this marriage provoked no scandal. In fact it established the first social standing of Madame de Maintenon. By presiding at dinners and parties she became acquainted with the influential members of the court. Consequently when her husband died and Madame Scarron was reduced to poverty, she was recommended to Madame de Montespan, the mistress of Louis XIV, as governess of her children.

Madame Scarron, on the death of her husband, was already a queen of society. As governess of Montespan's children she became more closely acquainted with the King and accordingly changed her habits of life. It was in this capacity that she first began to develop her great political designs. By her prudence, richness in conversation and severity of morals she began to displace the passionate, haughty and undignified Madame Montespan in the King's favor. At the same time she was wise enough to pretend to rescue the waning influence of her mistress.

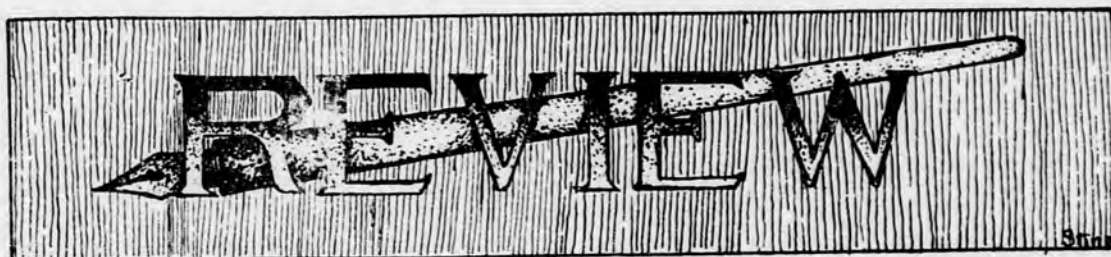
During the twelve years that Maintenon was governess, the King showed many effects of her influence over him. He became more dignified, more state-

ly, more discreet. On the death of the Queen (1685) Louis made Madame de Maintenon (she had resumed her maiden name) his wife by secret marriage. Thus one of the crowning ambitions of this wonderful woman was fulfilled. Her position amid all its splendors and powers was humiliating, for although she was the lawful wife of Louis XIV. she was not made Queen.

Madame de Maintenon knew this, but her great tact and diplomacy overcame all things that barred her road to power or authority. Her reign became political as well as social. The King was sick, weary and disgruntled. He needed the help and counsel of his wise mistress. She became the dispenser of Court favors, Counsellor in the Cabinet, in fact, the real ruler of the land. It seemed that the sterling qualities of this woman had no end. But even with the help of so wise a counsellor as his wife, the King did not avail himself of the advantage fortune had placed in his way. His treasures were spent in useless and shameful wars, silly pomps and inglorious pleasures. His people instead of becoming enriched, grew poor. The great monarch of the court was a poor ruler of the land.

Madame de Maintenon, however, wise and virtuous, made many grave mistakes, and she had many defects of character. The most noticeable influence which she exerted in the King was inciting in him a spirit of religious intolerance. She renewed the cruel persecution of the Protestants by repealing the great edict of Henry IV. It was an immense political blunder which a strong monarch could not have committed and which none but a cold and narrow woman could have encouraged. Louis XIV. fancied that he was a very pious in his relations to the Catholic Church. Madame de Maintenon encouraged this bigotry. Those who differed from him in any point of religion were at his wife's bidding exiled. She likewise hated, even suppressed any innovation in church, science or philosophy.

Madame de Maintenon lived to be eighty-four. After the death of the King she was subjected to many indignities and insults. The people had considered her reign as an usurpation, she had detracted from the honor of the King. Although Louis XIV. had a moral right to marry her, the proud idolaters of rank claimed it to be the same right that a nobleman has to marry a servant girl. This fact and her narrow religious intolerance, however, detract but little from the great good she accomplished by her influence over the court and the interest she took in learning. Yet, liked or disliked, it would be difficult to find in French history a greater or more successful woman than Madame de Maintenon.



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Editorials

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

Another year has been laid aside in the dark attic of Time, and we have started a new year. What are we going to make of it? That is the question that must needs come to our mind. When we look back, it is not difficult to see the mistakes we have made, the many mis-steps we have taken. To the mind of each one of us there must come that thought, "I wish I had done something else." Now is the time that we may remedy our past faults and start anew. The new year is here and with it have come many good resolutions.

Let us, who comprise the student-body of Old Delaware, make a few resolutions to apply to ourselves.

First, let us resolve that, this new year, our college spirit shall reach a point hitherto unknown or unattained. Let us learn what the true, self-sacrificing spirit is and benefit by the instruction. Let the first thought in our minds be "Alma Mater." Let us appreciate her worth and further her success, and attend her, as a body, in all her undertakings and struggles. Let her successes be our successes, her troubles our troubles; let our efforts be to make those troubles as few and as light as possible.

Let our second resolution concern the mending of broken class-spirit. Let us be determined that it shall rise to be a credit to ourselves and to our college. For, if we can honestly feel that we have attained the height of class-spirit, we need have no fear for that feeling towards the college which cannot help but elevate her.

Third, let us resolve that we are going to get out and push our athletics for all they are worth; furthermore that we are going to lay our personal discomfort aside, and do all that we can to help the teams win their games. If we can entertain this sort of feeling there will be no doubt concerning our victories at home and abroad.

Fourth, let us resolve that we shall support the various societies and branches of the undergraduate work; we shall encourage the work of the "Lit"; we shall support the Athletic Association; we shall not see the REVIEW fail; we shall benefit ourselves by Y. M. C. A. work. It should not require much time and money to make this last resolution remain unbroken, and the benefit derived on all sides would be priceless. It is surely worth trying.

Fifth, let us resolve that we shall entertain a little friendlier feeling for one another as individuals; that petty spite and unreasoning dislike shall be put aside, and that we organize as a unit to further the ends of our college. This resolution is the most necessary and hardest to attain of them all. Let us not hesitate and draw back on that account, but rather let us be inspired by the difficulty of the thing to go straight ahead and win. A smile in place of a frown, an extended hand in place of a turned back, a kind word in place of a sneer will often do the work. The simplest act of kindness may make a friend. The results justify the trial.

As individuals there are many little resolutions we may make that will make not only our own lives happier, but also the lives of those surrounding us. We must remember that the college is a small world, and that the acts of the individual often have a decided influence good or bad, on the whole. Wherefore, we find ourselves shouldering responsibilities and undergoing certain obligations. Let us, then, remember that these responsibilities and obligations are merely a foretaste of what is in store for us out in the world. They are trials of our ability and resources. Let us resolve then that they shall not find us wanting, but that we shall shoulder them and undergo them unhesitatingly and well.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

By the will of the late Cecil Rhodes American college men have been given a priceless opportunity for study and experience at the great English university, Oxford. We all know the requirements necessary for admission to that university in regard to the obtaining of the scholarships offered, and this editorial is written to urge Delaware College men to try for the scholarships. Two men of "Old Delaware" have already crossed "the big pond" as the Rhodes scholars from this State, and there is no reason why more should not do the same. It is useless to say anything concerning the value of a course of study in England, for Oxford is famous the world over for her high educational standing. But there are things to be considered aside from the book learning.

In the first place, the recipient of a Rhodes scholarship is given every opportunity to benefit himself by extensive foreign travel. To tour the continent is a secret longing of almost every American. Here, then, is a chance to travel, with lots of time in which to do it and, moreover, with freedom from personal expense. Sitting in our rooms here in college, smoking our pipes, or digging away on some difficult line of work, we cannot realize the great good these scholarships offer to us. Let us consider it a moment. Let us picture our-

selves in our rooms at Oxford. We decide to step outside for a while to walk in the cool evening. We find ourselves walking along the roads that the greatest men of the greatest ages have paced. Before our imaginative eye pass troops of kings, poets, sages, philosophers, statesmen, soldiers. We are in an atmosphere different from any we have ever known. We can almost feel our ideas broaden, our minds expand. The legendary past opens up before us, history unfolds itself, and we may shout aloud the words of Wordsworth:

"Great men have been among us."

This is the idealistic side of the question, the dreamer's standpoint. But no matter how prosaic and matter-of-fact we may be a thrill cannot help but come to us when we figure out that this vacation we shall spend in the Thorngian Forest, that one in the Swiss Alps, another in Naples or Rome, and so on, knowing that what we see is not an idler's dream but a reality.

Perhaps I dwell too much on the pleasure side of the question, but I think not; for this travel and pleasure means broadening of our minds and a help to us in our daily life.

It is for that reason that I urge the students of Delaware College, who are eligible, to take the examinations. The winning of one of these scholarships means honor to the man, honor to his college, and, if he succeeds, an honor to his State and country. The honor to State and country may be remote and far distant, but the honor to self and college is near at hand. When a student from Delaware goes over, let him be a Delaware College student.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY

At last a feature has been introduced into our military work to change it from a drudgery to a pleasure. That feature is the installation of a rifle gallery in the basement of the gymnasium. Certainly we need not cry because of an overdose of military work here. We have just enough to make it interesting for us. But, nevertheless, at times the indoor winter drilling drags a little upon us, and for that very reason this new feature is welcomed with real pleasure by the students. This is something that we have not known before, and it adds that little spice of variety which is so necessary and advantageous where discipline holds sway.

To merely mention the fact that we may now have rifle practice may seem trivial. But if the enthusiasm of the students and their eager desires to try their luck with the rifles go for anything, we may not pronounce the installation of the gallery a small item in the college pleasure. There are few sports more fascinating than rifle play. Whether our game be the creatures of field and forest, clay pigeons, or stationary targets, the general feeling of competition is the same. We may bring down so many animals, break so many clay pigeons, make so many bull's-eyes. The little unconscious tremor of excitement is identical and the fascination is irresistible.

For this reason we feel that the rifle practice will be an innovation both pleasant and profitable, and we entertain no fear for its popularity among the students.

A RESIGNATION

With this number of the REVIEW the editor feels it necessary to resign

his duties to his successor. He wishes to assure the student-body of the pleasure that he has derived from editorial work, and takes this opportunity to thank the department editors and contributors for the work they have done to make the REVIEW a successful publication. In turning over his duties the editor wishes his successor all possible success and good fortune. He trusts that the students will take a renewed interest in the work of the paper and will do all in their power to support it.

The scarcity of contributions has necessitated smaller numbers this year than is usual. However we hope that the material that was furnished was of a satisfactory nature.

Hoping the REVIEW all success, prosperity and vigor, the editor resigns.

Athletics

Edited by EDWARD W. M'GARVEY, '09

BASKETBALL & INTER-CLASS GAMES

The first of the annual inter-class games for the Alumni Cup were played Wednesday, December 18th. The Senior-Junior game was called first and resulted in a victory for the Juniors by a score of 55 to 29. The Seniors were completely outplayed from the start and after the first few minutes of play were never dangerous. Kelly, the star of last year's team, seemed to be off on his goal shooting and several of their men showed lack of training, especially during the second half. Lieutenant Stayer and Prof. Smith were time-keepers and they came near breaking up the game in the first half. They took out time whenever the ball was not actually in play and as a result it required 15 minutes to play the first 20-minute half. For the Seniors Newman and Armstrong played the best shooting game, while Kelly and Baldwin both played a good floor game. For the Juniors Ward excelled in goal shooting, making 19 field goals, enough to win the game without the aid of his team-mates. The Juniors led by far the better team work and at times in both halves simply played the Seniors off their feet by accurate dribbling and passing. Josephs and Papperman at guard both covered well, while McGarvey and Robin played good floor games. The score:—

'11.		'10.	
Ward	Forward	Newman	
McGarvey	Forward	Armstrong	
Robin	Center	Kelly	
Papperman	Guard	Akers	
Josephs	Guard	Baldwin	
Goals from field, Kelly, Akers, Armstrong 3. Baldwin 3. Newman 5. Ward 10. Robin 3. McGarvey 3. Papperman. Goals from foul, Newman 3. Robin 3.			
Referee, Wright.			

THE SOPH-FRESHMAN GAME.

The real contest of the evening was between the "Sophs." and the "Freshies." Both teams were evenly matched, but the Freshmen excelled in field work and thus outplayed the Sophomores. This game was marred by some very rough playing, which resulted in some of the players on both teams hav-

ing to call time during both halves. The game was close and exciting throughout, but the Freshmen secured a slight lead in the first half and small though it was, the "Sophs." could not overcome it. Hagner, the Freshman captain, played a star game in every department and certainly deserves great credit for his class victory. The "Sophs" did not play together and seemed to shoot at everything but the pocket. Long shots were the rule rather than the exception. The score:—

'09.		'08.
Cottrell	Forward	Edgar
Hagner	Forward	Ruth
Edwards	Center	Eliason
Wilson	Guard	Cann
Gilfillan	Guard	McCaskey
Darrel		

Goals from field, Hagner 5, Cottrell 2, Edwards 2, Edgar 2, Ruth, Eliason 3. Goals from fouls, Hagner 2, Eliason 2. Referee, Wright. Timekeepers, Lieut. Staver and Prof. L. Smith.

Our regular basketball season opened Friday, January 11th, and the game resulted in a victory for the 'Varsity. The victory itself was not so great, but it enabled everyone to get a line on this year's team and compare it with last years. The general verdict is, "Well, I believe they are faster than last year;" and as the old farmer remarked, "That's goin' some." Of last year's team, Newman, McGarvey and Robin are still here, while Voss and Shaffer have graduated. Most of last season's subs are also in college, but the vacant places on the team have not been filled out by them but from some of the new material. Doan, a new man, is certainly a fixture at guard, while Hagner keeps Ward on the jump to hold his position. Aker and Papperman will make it interesting for the men who hold the guard positions and Eliason has been making a strong bid for center.

DELAWARE, 55; UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, 3.

The Maryland boys arrived Friday afternoon and immediately went over to the Gym. to practice. They showed up well and from their size and shooting ability all those who saw them at work judged they would give our boys a hard game. When the game started this idea was speedily dispelled. Maryland scored first on a foul, but after that Delaware dropped them in so fast that it kept two or three men busy keeping track of the score board. The Maryland lads did not seem to be in good condition, for in a short time the pace became too fast for them and they simply went to pieces. On the other hand, Delaware's playing improved as the game progressed, and they were going faster at the end than at any other time. Their team work, especially in the second half was excellent, and showed what team work is worth to a team. There was an entire absence of individual work as can be plainly seen from the number of goals the guard shot. Robin jumped well at center and usually started the ball in the proper direction. Newman, Ward and Hagner all played well at forwards, and while the guards did not have much covering to do, because Maryland so seldom secured possession of the ball, still when they were need-

ed they were usually in the vicinity. Score:—

DELAWARE.	MARYLAND.
Ward	Forward Howes
Hagner	
Newman	Forward Smith
Robin	Center Libvett
McGarvey	Guard Fawn
Doane	Guard Merger
Aker	

Goals from field, Ward, Robin 3, Doane 3, Hag-
ner 3, Newman 7, McGarvey 9, Libvett. Goals from
foul, Newman 3, Howes. Referee, Spear, Penn.
Timekeepers, Collins and Robinson.

ORIENT, 18; SCRUBS, 14.

In the preliminary the Orient team from Wilmington defeated the Scrubs in a listlessly played game. Our second team seemed to have forgotten all they knew about basketball and when they did recall it, they forgot how to put the knowledge into use. While they were weakened by the absence of three of their best men, still they should have made a better showing than they did. Score:—

ORIENT.	SCRUB.
Burns	Forward Armstrong
Lighter	Forward Cottrell
Fromme	Center Eliason
Hainley	Guard Wilson
Weamer	Guard Edwards
Goals from field, Fromme 5, Burns 2, Hainley, Lighter, Eliason 4, Cottrell, Armstrong 2. Referee, Spear.	

De Alumnis

Edited by J. BROOK JACKSON, '09

Rev. F. Burgett Short, '91, formerly pastor of Epworth M. E. Church at Wilmington, Del., and late of the First M. E. Church at Portland, Oregon, has assumed the pastorate of the First Methodist Church at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Short was compelled to resign his pastorate at Portland on account of ill health.

Frank W. Hynson, '95, who has been superintendent of the electric light and water plant at Lewes, Del., for the past six years, has accepted a similar position at Salisbury, Md.

Frederick Curtis Clark, '03, and Miss Grace George, of Berlin, N. H., were married on Christmas Day, at Newmarket, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Newark.

Joseph H. Frazer, '03, has resigned his position as engineer for the Andes Tin Co., at Oruro, Bolivia. He is now a member of the firm of Rumbold and Frazer, Mining Engineers, Oruro, Bolivia, S. A.

John I. Henderson, '96, was Deputy Chief Engineer of the large concrete

bridge, just completed, over the Connecticut River, at Hartford, Conn. After the retirement of the chief engineer, some months ago, Mr. Henderson directed the completion of the bridge.

Jerome B. Bell, Jr., '05, and Miss Lorraine A. Lynch, of Wilmington, Del., were quietly married recently at Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Bell will reside at Emporium, Pa., where Mr. Bell is connected with the E. I. duPont Company.

Paul F. Rossell, '07, has been appointed Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works of Porto Rico. Mr. Rossell sailed from New York on the 28th of December.

Locals

Edited by VICTOR H. JONES, '09. RICHARD WARD, '09

Cann, '08, was seen about the Campus recently. We are glad to hear that his health is improving. We understand that Cann will re-enter college next term.

Edwards, '11—Korngold, do you ever do any studying?

Korngold, '10—Well, last year I didn't do any. This year I'm doing twice as much.

We note the arrival of the new gallery rifles. The entire student body is taking great interest in gallery practice, and we anticipate much pleasure from inter-company competition during the winter months.

We understand that Mr. R. M. McKinney, of Wilmington, will organize a dancing class in Grange Hall, to meet every Thursday evening, beginning January 16. This is an excellent opportunity for those who do not dance to prepare themselves for the Junior Prom.

We are sorry to hear that Ward, '08, and Shaw, '09, are confined at their homes with typhoid fever. We wish them well and hope for the best.

The field adjoining our present athletic field is now being filled in with earth, preparatory to making it into a new athletic field. This is being done by the Alumni. According to present plans the field will be laid out with a baseball diamond, a gridiron, and a track. Good work! We are all glad to hear of this and will appreciate the good work.

Mr. Derby has resumed his duties as Instructor in shop-work.

Papperman, '09 (after the musical concert in the Oratory)—Say, fellows, there's a fellow in there with a hat with hinges in it.

Fellows—U—g—h——h.

On January 16 six members of the Philadelphia Orchestra gave their second concert in the College Oratory. Besides the instrumental selections, two vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Sara Richards Jones. These concerts were arranged by Prof. Van G. Smith and Dr. Sypherd, who deserve much credit for the success of the entertainments.

We will again meet Rutgers this year in debate, and hope for success. Rutgers has submitted the following question:—Resolved, That the reform of our financial system should include the establishment of a central national bank.

Inter-Collegiate

Edited by CLIFFORD M'INTIRE, '09

The short agricultural course at Rutgers which was established last year is winning great popularity among the farmers of the State. During the last year a building for the use of the students in the short courses in agriculture has been erected and equipped, a pavilion for stock judging has been erected, and specimens of the principal types of dairy and beef cattle, and horses have been purchased.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has added \$2,191,000 to his previous gifts to the University of Chicago, making the total amount of these nearly \$24,000,000. Of Mr. Rockefeller's recent gift, the sum of two million dollars is for permanent endowment; the sum of \$1,155,000 is to meet the deficit for 1907, and the sum of \$36,000 is for miscellaneous purposes.

The French Government will build a college for women at St. Germain-en-Laye.

Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, since 1896 Professor of Zoology in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted the Chair of Biology in Princeton University. It is understood that Princeton has offered Prof. Conklin unusual facilities for his research work as well as a larger salary than is received by any professor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard, makes a unique plea for the uplifting of college athletics and physical culture in an article on "Compulsory Physical Education" in the January number of the School Review. He advises that no student should be given honors in his studies unless he has attained a certain grade in gymnastics or athletics. He draws this conclusion after criticising the position of college faculties which forbid students taking honors in athletics unless they have a creditable standing in their studies.

The following is a list of the college colors of the leading institutions of the country:

Amherst College, Purple and White; Brown University, Brown and White; Bryn Mawr College, Yellow and White; Bucknell University, Orange and Blue; Columbia College, Blue and White; Cornell University, Cornelian and White; Dartmouth College, Green; Delaware College, Old Gold and Blue; Dickinson College, Red and White; Franklin and Marshall College, Blue and White; Hampden-Sidney College, Silver Gray and Garnet; Harvard University, Crimson; Haverford College, Scarlet and Black; Hobart College, Orange and Royal Purple; Iowa State College, Gold, Silver and Black; Johns Hopkins University, Black and Blue; Lafayette College, Maroon and White; Lake Forest University, Red and Black; Lehigh University, Brown and White; Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Cardinal; Muhlenberg College, Cardinal and Steel; Northwestern University, Purple and Gold; Oberlin College, Crimson and Gold; Ohio State University, Red and Gray; Pennsylvania State College, Navy Blue and White; Princeton College, Orange and Black; Purdue University, Old Gold and Black; Rutgers College, Scarlet; Swarthmore College, Garnet; Syracuse University, Orange; University of Michigan, Maize and Blue; University of Pennsylvania, Red and Blue; University of Rochester, Orange; U. S. Military Academy, Black and Gray; U. S. Naval Academy, Navy Blue and Old Gold; Vanderbilt University, Black and Old Gold; Vassar College, Rose and

Gray; Washington and Jefferson College, Red and Black; Wellesley College, Blue; Wesleyan University, Cardinal and Black; Williams College, Royal Purple; Yale University, Dark Blue.

Exchange Notes

Edited by WILBUR S. CORKRAN, '10

December exchanges came to us garbed in special holiday dress. Without an exception the new covers were strikingly becoming and added greatly to the general appearance of the magazines. The Christmas spirit was by no means confined to appropriate covers, for there were many good stories and poems in which the ruling theme was of the Yule-tide.

One of the best Christmas stories came to us in the "Manitou Messenger," under the title, "A Christmas Reunion." The story differs from the usual commonplace magazine story in that the principal characters are not the lovely young maiden and the all-round good fellow "Jack," but they are a married couple. The author presents one of the problems that so often confront the young husband and father, and finally brings the story to a happy ending. The wife overlooked the relatives of her husband when she invited her Christmas guests and asked only her own kin to the feast. How often we see this in everyday life—the thoughtless wife crowding her home with her own friends, while those of her husband are forgotten. Throughout the story there is a natural, everyday surrounding that makes the sketch successful. The characters are well drawn and there is nothing unnatural about their actions. They behave as human beings would do under like circumstances. Another interesting feature of the "Messenger" is the four themes on Christmas celebrations in each of the following countries. Norway, Germany, Greece and Madagascar. They are well written and instructive.

The "Georgetown College Journal" for December reflects considerable credit upon Old Georgetown. An appropriate Christmas cover and plenty of good reading matter are the main features. One thing especially noticeable was the impartial account of the Virginia-Georgetown game. Though the latter was decisively beaten no excuses were offered for the slaughter. Let us quote in part: "Georgetown lost its most important game, but to be vanquished by such a team as Virginia can boast of is considered an honor. Theirs was a team of athletes, but they were at the same time gentlemen."

A limited number of Southern colleges have formed a Short Story Contest for the purpose of encouraging contributions from their student bodies. The stories are limited to 5,000 words and are submitted to three judges chosen by the colleges entering the contest. First and second prizes are offered. The short stories of Hawthorne and Poe and the sketches of Irving are recommended as helpful guides. The magazines of the colleges entering the contest are allowed to print the prize winning stories. The benefit to be derived by this competition can be readily seen and we shall henceforth expect to find some excellent stories in certain of our Southern exchanges.

The December "Washington Collegian" comes to us as a Christmas number very much improved. The magazine has been enlarged in size and adorned with a new cover. The only question arising in our minds is—Will the change

be permanent? "Theodore Roosevelt" is the title of a rather interesting article. The author ably (?) criticizes our Chief Executive and in the closing lines inquires: "Is the best type of American citizenship being exhibited from the White House?" Food for thought and study.

Early in December a new exchange came to our library, the November issue of "The Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Record", from the State College of Kentucky. The publication is neatly arranged and contains two technical articles of special note. "An Experimental Study of the Heating Value of the Natural Gas Supplied to the City of Lexington." This discussion, though local, should be of interest to all engineers because of the widespread use of natural gas for the development of power in many sections of this and other countries. "Humidity" is an article on a subject that is attracting considerable attention among architects and engineers in the construction of modern buildings. The "Record" contains no short stories. Whether it is customary with the magazine or not, we are unable to say, but we see no reason why it should be. We feel sure that some original poetry and a few good stories would in no way detract from the publication. A well written article on the history and early associations of a Kentucky landmark—Maxwell Spring—is the one redeeming feature along this line. The number contains the engravings of the Board of Trustees and the members of the football team. We extend to the "Record" our best wishes and look forward with pleasure to its regular monthly visits.

"The College Student" (F. & M.) seems to be running a series of articles on foreign travel. The December issue contained an interesting story entitled "On Southern Seas" and the January issue one on "The Castle Garden at Heidelberg." The former is an account of a voyage from New York to Naples. The reader is taken along to enjoy the many interesting points in the Portuguese and Spanish Islands and in Spain, Africa and Sicily. The description of these travels is unique in that plain, everyday language is used, just as the returned traveler might tell of the incidents of his recent voyage to a friend. Frequently exchanges come to us burdened with flowery language about the splendors of a foreign land or the glories of our own country. Almost without exception these descriptions are overdrawn and the reader's attention is attracted more by the extravagant style than by the description itself. This cannot be said of the two articles in the "College Student" referred to above.

Now as the mid-year exams. draw near we find a few verses from those who know the horrors and mysteries that are soon to befall us.

The mid-year Exams. are drawing near;
Not a time to feast,—but a time to fast.
With knowledge and "truck" our heads must be crammed,
And all students wish that these things be ——— abolished.

All dates are turned down; from now, all is work;
We'll get flunked sure, if anything we shirk;
Like "greasy grinds", we're all struggling to pass.
The man who invented exams. was an ——— idiot.

We sit by the fire and burn midnight oil;
We're buried in books; our heads ring from toil;

After hours of labor in frenzy we yell,
"Oh, how I wish these things were deep in —— my head!"

The two following prayers are recommended for Freshmen:

Now I lay me down to rest
For tomorrow's awful test
If I die before I wake,
Thank God! I'll have no exam. to take.

Now I lay me down to sleep
In my little bunk,
Hope I die before I wake
And thus escape a flunk.

VACATION.

Home for the Christmas vacation,
Happiest time of the year.
Home for some recreation,
Home to those who are dear.

Back to the scenes that caressed us
When college to us was unknown,
Back for a season to rest us,
To bask in the sunshine of home.

Books for the time are forgotten,
Formulas fade from our view,
Useless now is our Latin,
Anglo-Saxon will do.

O, what completeness of pleasure,
O, what a fortnight of fun.
None but the student can measure,
None but the student—not one.

—"The Holcad."

Hither! O, hither, ye friends of mine!
For sorrow's out of season,
And let us drink, in good red wine,
To the joy that has no reason.
But hither in haste, for mirth is coy,
And slips you on the morrow;
And any good fellow can share a joy
Though few can share a sorrow!
So here's to the joys of merry old earth,
And here's to the god of laughter;
And here's to the present moment's mirth
And away with the moment after!
Then haste ye hither, for mirth is coy,
And slips you on the morrow,
And any good fellow can share a joy,
Though few can share a sorrow.

—Haverfordian.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

Edited by H. V. D. STEWART, '09

The President of the Y. M. C. A. is in receipt of an announcement from the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s. The subject of this announcement is a "Universal Day of Prayer for Students" on Sunday, February 9, 1908. Although no Sunday meetings are held in our branch of the Y. M. C. A., would it not be possible for us to hold a prayer-meeting during the week and carry out the idea of the call? If such a meeting is held I am sure that every member of the Association can come out and join us in our prayers for the advancement of the Lord's Kingdom.

College Calendar

1907-1908.

FIRST TERM.

- Nov. 28 —National Thanksgiving.
- Dec. 20 —Christmas Vacation begins at 3.30 P. M.
- Jan. 6 —Christmas Vacation ends, College re-opens, 8.50 A. M.
- Jan. 28 —Meeting of the Board of Trustees, 11 A. M.
- Jan. 27-31—Semi-Annual Examinations.

SECOND TERM.

- Feb. 3 —Second Term begins, Monday, 8.50 A. M.
- Feb. 22 —Washington's Birthday.
- April 16 —Thursday, Easter Vacation begins, 4.30 P. M.
- May 30 —Memorial Day.
- June 8-12—Annual Examinations.
- June 14 —Sunday, Sermon for the Y. M. C. A., 11 A. M.
Baccalaureate Sermon, 8 P. M.
- June 15 —Monday, Class Day Exercises, 3 P. M.
Anniversary of the Athenaeum Literary Society, 8 P. M.
- June 16 —Tuesday, meeting of the Board of Trustees, 11 A. M.
Inter-Class Field and Track Meet, 12.30 P. M.
Anniversary of the Delta Phi Literary Society, 8 P. M.
- June 17 —Wednesday, Commencement Exercises, 10.30 A. M.
Meeting of the Alumni Association, 2.30 P. M.
Exhibition Drill, 3.30 P. M.

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