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OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



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VOL. V.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, DECEMBER, 1894.

No. 4.

THE SOCIAL PANACEA.

G. W. JUDE, '91, CHICAGO, ILL.

What are we going to do with society, is a question that has troubled many minds and is still a living problem. It was asked by Plato when he wrote his Republic, by Machiavelli when composing The Prince, by Sir Thomas More when he dreamed Utopia, by Rousseau in his Social Contract, by Tolstoi, Bellamy, George, Booth, and hundreds of other philosophers and philanthropists, besides innumerable of the more thoughtful of the rank and file of humanity.

Society feels that it is living beneath its possibilities; it detects within its body the presence of aggravating disease; it discovers amid its strong life tissue those morbid influences which at one time produce the gloomy paralysis of a "dark ages," and at another the consuming fever of a "reformation" or a French revolution, not to speak of the ague typified by a German socialism, a South American revolution, or a Chicago strike. Small wonder, then, that all the wise physicians of society, as well as the inevitable social quack, have been and are still seeking for a social panacea. And with what result? I cannot say with no success, for certainly this long and earnest search could not have been entirely in vain. But to many an ardent seeker the task must have been laid down with bitter disappointment. There undoubtedly has come grateful relief; it is right to believe that there is actual convalescence, but suffering humanity murmurs under its lingering slowness. Notwithstanding the inspiring hope that now and again comes to gladden the face of society as a bright star of the east ap-

pears in the form of a promised emancipation from ignorance and dogmatism, or a manumission from personal bondage and the restraints of a feudal regime with its political and social absolutism, to be supplanted by the bracing atmosphere of freedom and equality; despite all this there still remains the bitter complaint of the "submerged tenth," and the angry warfare against the "tyranny of wealth."

Is there then no panacea? No. In spite of the ardent yearnings of every sorrowing and every pitying soul there comes this chilling answer, no. Such a panacea as is commonly sought is unfindable. What is the object of this common search? Namely, some influence, some power, some new factor in the social fabric that will suddenly eliminate its discordant and hostile elements. From the very nature of human society this cannot be had. Society is too complex; it has too many vulnerable points. Protect one, and another is exposed, or new weapons and methods of assault are invented.

If we notice some of the prescribed panaceas their weakness is at once suggested. Take the doctrine of *laissez-faire* and the natural order, from their mildest form to their most radical application, which is anarchy. Either they must fall short of their aim, or they would utterly dissolve society. The present condition of the United States and other similar nations illustrates how political equality has disappointed its most sanguine friends. Land nationalization and the single tax, if successfully operated (yes, if), would abolish one form of monopoly, but what about the hundred other monopolies, and the ills that have no relation to monopoly? And socialism—well, what is it? And if we cannot determine what it is,

how can we predict its effect, or how can we be induced to try it? If it means, or in any way includes, that government shall assume the responsibility to furnish work or otherwise be sponsor for the economic welfare of every person born or migrating into the nation, then the only and sufficient answer is that the hope is certainly built upon simple ignorance of the most fundamental principles of political economy. The scheme of Edward Bellamy is enticing, but between us and its realization a great gulf is fixed, and can this gulf be crossed? If so, this much is certain; it will only be done by filling in the gulf.

Society does not move *per saltum*, but by a gradual progression. I do not mean that its advance is uniform, constant, or an all-along-the-line movement; only this, that taking into consideration its advances and retreats, its movements on the right flank and on the left, and its charges in the center, the result during long periods is a real progress with no intervening steps omitted. Nor need we conclude that the rate of net progress is or must always be the same. It would be contrary to rational expectation if the thousands of years of experience with its historical records should not enable society to step with surer and firmer tread than in its infancy. Nineteenth century society is the product of the evolution of the past. The stored up knowledge of the past plus the limited experience of each present generation is the chart and compass for the future. And who shall use this chart and compass? This is an important question, and demands a careful answer. Let us ask further, to whom belongs the task of using the chart and compass on the steamship ploughing through the trackless ocean waves? Manifestly the pilot, and so too should the pilot use the social chart and compass. Now this pilot becomes more and more completely none other than the people themselves who compose society. All the leading nations of the earth are largely, if not wholly, self governing. The government is only the machine through which the people's will is done. If the machine be not perfect, it is at

least the best they know how to invent. Society is practically what we make it through our individual and political actions. Nothing behooves us more than to be familiar with chart and compass. But here is where the greatest trouble lies. The panacea of all panaceas today would be the power in every adult person to read the compass and trace the chart in accordance with the best common, scientific and historical knowledge the world possesses. Then might the particular problems which ever and anon present themselves to society be decided upon their merits, instead of by caprice and prejudice or at best by judgments established upon a mere fragment of the knowledge bearing upon them. Is it sufficient for a judgment upon the question of a protective tariff to know that a certain difference of wages exists between two countries, or that a modification of the tariff has the immediate, though perhaps not lasting effect of a derangement of industry? Will the knowledge that money is a useful thing justify any kind of a coinage or other monetary law? Will a belief that the present laws, of whatever kind, are not equally advantageous to all be a sufficient reason for adopting the first proposition for an alteration? Is a mere restless desire for change, or the beck of party leadership, a safe guide in the solution of problems involving the welfare of a nation? If not, then the most enlightened peoples of the earth to-day are greatly in danger of being misdirected; yea, are actually being misled.

Is it asked if the whole body of a nation could be supplied with that complete knowledge of all subjects which the implication of the above questions demands? Is it further asked if this be not a vastly less probable utopia than that of More or Bellamy? My answer is that the idea certainly is utopian, if utopian means something which does not at present appear wholly attainable, but by no means utopian if it means something for any reason undesirable. And such a utopia, though it be a utopia of all utopias, has these things in its favor. In so far as education of all kinds has thus far advanced, thus far society has also advanced toward its utopia, and

being already moving in the right direction it remains only to augment its speed. Again, the advance could be made with little, if any, friction to society, for no new principle would be involved, and since in a very wide sense the giving of knowledge does not impoverish, the gain of one need not be the loss of another, and most remarkable of all, the ability to attain minor utopias would be at the same time acquired.

Never has an extension of the realm of human knowledge and especially its broader diffusion among the masses failed to be useful to society. Whenever there is the greatest depth and breadth of knowledge together with its widest dissemination, there the social conditions are the most favorable. The more the disparity of knowledge among individuals can be reduced the greater will be the harmony of views, the less the neutralization of efforts and the more rapid the desired progress. Let no one be so unwise as to picture the absurd condition of a society whose every member possessed an identity of thought. Let us be content at present with conceiving a society in which the great majority of individuals should not, as at present, be restricted in thought to the single sphere in which their personal interests lie, but in which it is only the exception who cannot take a broad view of the world past and present, and who has not the power, by a reasonable effort, to comprehend the import and bearings of any great problem of society or of his own life. To the dullest mind it must at once be apparent how such a society would be able to organize and conduct itself with almost infinitely greater success than any that now exists.

There are reasons also for believing that this ideal is far less utopian than it may at first appear. First of all there is in man an almost universal desire to know, and the more it is cultivated the stronger it becomes. To be sure this desire may be neutralized by influence antagonistic to it, such as poor methods of teaching, a false notion of what is to be learned or too great deprivation of other things for its satisfaction. This latter is the more serious obstacle for it is

the economic difficulties more than any others that prevent the acquisition of knowledge. I am not so sanguine as to believe that all people would at once embrace an opportunity to educate themselves if all economic difficulties were removed, but it is the exception rather than the rule among the poor who do not wish to learn if the proper things are offered, and their first predilections being gratified they can be led toward the thing they most need. Educators should above all things be practical in their efforts. I do not mean the teaching of practical things³ but the pursuit of a practical policy and this may often, at least at first, mean the teaching of so-called practical things. I have the testimony of Miss Jane Addams, the director of Hull House, Chicago's well known social settlement, and a woman most widely conversant with the poorer classes, who says: "The laboring classes are anxious and eager for the knowledge which will enable them to work out a solution of the industrial and social problems."

If the mass of the poor were educated the rich would be compelled to educate themselves or be driven to the wall. There is nothing that can withstand the assaults of intellect but intellect itself. The strength of the rich is the ignorance of the poor. So long as the predominance of ignorance continues, just so long will the disparity of wealth and power with its consequent suffering tend to perpetuate itself, and the blame is not so much to be laid at the doors of the rich as to the constitution of the social fabric, which cannot be amended faster than the average intelligence of society will permit. These are the facts which should be kindly, yet firmly, driven home to the complaining masses themselves. Instead of sentimental outbursts of fury against the rich, instead of single tax, bi-metallic, free trade, and anti-monopolistic panaceas which only delude and finally exasperate the poverty-stricken sufferer; instead of these there should be proffered the hope held out by the great and loving mother of all panaceas, namely, a popular intelligence which shall be capable of gradually weaving about the hydra-headed monster of social discord, such a net-

work of chains as shall make it powerless to inflict its cankering wounds.

The possibilities are by no means meager for a far more rapid progress toward this matter of panaceas; (for we see that there is after all a panacea, but of a kind quite different than is commonly sought.) It should be frankly confessed that present educational achievement, though not a disheartening failure, is only a partial success. However, only let the consciousness of its supreme importance be felt by those who suffer as well as those who seek to mitigate the pangs of distress, and the progress of general enlightenment will be increased to a manifold pace. The noble and benign hand of the philanthropist is now doing a great deal for the sake of knowledge, but when those who wish to devote their wealth to the assistance of their fellow men realize that not only is it a great boon to individual persons to be aided to a higher mental development, but that the very progress and amelioration of society depends wholly upon popular enlightenment, then the voluntary opening of the purse will be much wider and much more frequent. That part of charity-devoted wealth which is now wasted, or worse than wasted, would then be drawn from missions of mere palliation of distress if not of evil breeding, into a channel where its effect would be positive and permanent. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of Wellesley College and a woman of very broad observation, said recently that "One dollar or one million dollars expended now in higher education is of more real and permanent value than ten dollars or ten million dollars expended in mere charitable work."

And still further, let society itself feel that this is its only real salvation and it will set scarcely any limit to its efforts in its organized capacity thoroughly to permeate itself with elevating, life-giving, and life-saving thought. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of sources where wealth is now being worse than wasted, from which it can be diverted for the purpose of securing this laudable end. The economics from harmful luxuries and the expense that ig-

norance and criminality inflict upon society would, before the first generation of the regime of brains had reached its decline, be sufficient to work wonders in the interest of education.

Nature has such bounties in field, in mine, in shop, and in the ever quickening genius of man that, wisely used, he could charge the very atmosphere with such currents of thought that the minds of men would be involuntarily attracted to their cause, and thence glowing with this charge of mental force they would go forth with a power so repellent to evil as to be well nigh irresistible. There could be an amply equipped common school within easy reach of every home; there could be a college, well endowed, in every city; there could be scholarships for all deserving applicants of every grade; wholesome current literature could be placed at the convenience of all; public circulating libraries could supply to every household the richest thoughts and the choicest gems of truth of all kinds garnered from all ages and every realm.

Is it questioned as to what should be the character of the education thus sought? The reply is that it should first of all be characterized by breadth. It should include the so-called practical, but it should be also such as to produce a judicial mind, should supply as many as possible of the facts of the material universe, and especial stress should be thrown upon those facts which give an understanding of human nature, the history of the past, and the economic and social condition of the present. I am glad to be able to call to my aid such a valuable authority as President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University. In the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, he says: "The business of education is no longer to train gentlemen and clergymen as it was in England, to fit for professions called learned as it has been in America. It is to give fitness to the common man. The great reforms in education have all lain in the removal of barriers. They have opened new lines of growth to the common man. * * * Higher education will cease to be the badge of a caste, and no

line of usefulness in life will be beyond its helping influence. * * * If this generation should leave as its legacy to the next the real education, training in individual power and skill, breadth of outlook on the world and life, the problems of the next century would take care of themselves."

The subject must now be left to the thoughtfulness of the reader. I appeal to him to consider whether the greatest barrier to every reform be not the ignorance of society itself when taken as a mass. The most wholesome remedy is no remedy at all if it cannot be applied. There is a right way to settle every social question, and I believe that many of the solutions now offered would be greatly beneficial if they could but once be set in operation by a people who understood them; for it is conceivable that a reform which would be salutary among a people who understood it, would be baneful where it was not understood. It is then manifestly necessary that the intelligence of society take the lead, and the reforms will follow closely in its wake. The progress of all reform is slow, and it will continue so in proportion as ignorance prevails.

If there be tears of sympathy to be shed, and there is great reason for them, let them flow because of the ignorance of humanity. If there be deeds of charity to be bestowed, let them be devoted to the nurture of the human mind, and thus strike the evil at its source. If there be missionaries of truth, let them spread the gospel of emancipation from intellectual darkness.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS.

MARY B. MAUGER, '95.

Charles Dickens wrote the *Pickwick Papers* during the early part of his life. According to his own account, he was a young man of three-and-twenty when the publishers of these papers, attracted by some pieces he was at that time writing in the *Morning Chronicle*, proposed that he should write something for them that could be published in shilling numbers, and

which would also be the means of introducing certain plates to be executed by Mr. Seymour, a humorist artist. It was suggested that a "Nimrod Club," the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing these. Dickens did not like the suggestion for several reasons; however, it led to the *Pickwick Papers*, and he connected Mr. Pickwick with a club, because of the original suggestion, and put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Seymour.

The opening chapters of the book do not impress the reader very strongly in its favor, and we unconsciously find ourselves thinking that if these are to be taken as samples of what is yet to be expected, the story will be a very tiresome, cumbrous, and uninteresting one. But it increases in interest as it proceeds, and the *Pickwickians*, along with other characters, become more sensible in the end. The idea that we get of them at first is such that we feel that they would be as capable of becoming clowns and simpletons as anything else. But as their development takes the opposite direction, we naturally forgive them their former oddities and eccentricities. We see no reason why the author should have portrayed Mr. Pickwick with a streak of simpleness in his composition which now and then appears in spite of his better sense which later held supremacy. In chapter XI. we find that Pickwick's enthusiasm for discovery has taken away his common sense for a while. He can form no other conclusion than that the stone with the remarkable inscription must be very old and very valuable, and can have no feeling but indignation for the person so base as to say that the inscription meant no more nor no less than "BILL STUMPS, HIS MARK."

Messrs. Tupman, Pickwick, Snodgrass, and Winkle's introduction to the Wardle family is somewhat peculiar. It occurred at a grand military review. While fleeing from what they supposed imminent peril, they all reached that place of refuge, old Mr. Wardle's barouche.

This seems an extraordinary way of getting acquainted, but the Pickwick Club were anxious for strange and remarkable experiences, and they were simply finding what they were seeking for. A visit to Dingley Dell is the result of this acquaintance. The Pickwickians get themselves into such ridiculous situations on the journey, and during their visit, that we can't admire them; the most we can do, is to laugh at them, if we can rid ourselves of the impulse to feel ashamed of both them and the Wardle family. Chapter XI. concludes the account of their first visit to Dingley Dell. We hear no more of the Wardle family until we come to chapter XXVIII., the last chapter in volume one. This sudden dismissal of the family together with the impression that the author is trying to satirize them, tend to give us the idea that they are not to have a very prominent place in the story. And it is only farther on, that we find we are mistaken.

Of these seventeen intervening chapters it might be thought that at least fourteen could be omitted as not necessary to the development of the story, for they are not concerned with the most important characters. Chapters XII., XX., and XXVI. are the only three that are concerned with the progress of the Bardell and Pickwick case. But it was necessary for the author to bring in something to fill up the long intervals which must always elapse between the various events in all proceedings which have anything to do with the law. Otherwise, it would not be true to life. And as it would not have been just the right thing to allow the other characters of the story to approach too near the ultimate events, the best thing that the author could do, he really did do. He introduced other characters, and gave Pickwick something to do to while away the time during these necessary intervals.

It is during these intervals that Pickwick and his companions meet with adventures at Mr. Pott's and at Mrs. Leo Hunter's. Pickwick has time to follow Jingle and to get into an embarrassing situation in trying to rescue a young lady with whom he supposes Jingle is

about to elope. He gets the rheumatism and has time to compose his story of "The Parish Clerk; A Tale of True Love." He goes out hunting on Geoffrey Manning's grounds, or rather rides out in a wheel-barrow to enjoy the sport, gets wheeled to the pound, and is released by his faithful servant, Sam Weller. One of the events in the proceedings of the Bardell case occurs, and then there is another interval to be filled up in some way. So Pickwick proceeds to follow up Jingle to Ipswich, meets with a remarkable adventure with a lady in yellow curl papers, is brought within the grasp of the law, and liberates himself by exposing the rascality of Jingle. The story of Mr. and Mrs. Weller and the shepherd is also woven into this part of the narrative. These things constitute a very interesting part of volume one, as well as the largest part, and we are not sorry that the author introduced them.

After Pickwick is well launched out on his sea of trouble in the Bardell case, the reader is allowed to have another glimpse of the Wardle family. It is nearing Christmas, and the nuptials of Bella and Mr. Trundle are to be celebrated the day before. The Pickwickians are present on this occasion, and it is during this visit that Pickwick appears as the one whom all respect and esteem.

The first volume closes with the promise to relate the story of the goblins who stole a sexton, which story opens up the second volume. There are just six of these stories introduced in volume one, and three in volume two. Of these nine stories, six show the effects of strong drink more or less. Other parts of the book are filled with drinking scenes. Nearly all the characters except the ladies get drunk, even Pickwick himself. This clearly shows that the drinking habit was one of the vices of that age, but by the author choosing such stories as he did, it shows that the evil effects of strong drink were recognized during that time, and it has a tendency to counterbalance the unfavorable impressions produced by so many scenes in which drink-

ing seems to have been the chief enjoyment.

In the second as in the first volume, the progress of the story of the Wardles and the other members of the Pickwick Club is delayed until Mr. Pickwick has had the most of his encounters with Dodson and Fogg, and has met with various experiences in the Fleet prison. In the second, as well as in the first volume, these intervals are filled up with encounters with Jingle and Trotter. Sam Weller is brought prominently to view and wins the affections of the reader. Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen are introduced to give Winkle his share of trouble and make his part in the story a little more romantic.

In this volume also the author seems to take delight in making scientific men appear as scientific cranks. When Pickwick, Winkle, and Sam Weller were having an interview with Arabella Allen in her garden one dark night, and Pickwick's lantern was sending out flashes of light now and then, notwithstanding all his efforts to prevent it, the scientific man sitting in his library, and happening to see this, thinks he has seen some extraordinary and wonderful phenomenon of nature, and having investigated the matter to the very bottom, as he thought, is confirmed in his original opinions, and no room is left for doubt.

The author strikes a blow at the justice of the officers of the law, and exposes the barbarity of the practice of imprisonment for debt. Pickwick's imprisonment in the Fleet gives the author an opportunity to hold up to public view just what kind of a place was provided for unfortunate debtors in his time. A better condition in regard to prisons occurred shortly after the writing of this book which certainly must be regarded as having had some influence in bringing this to pass.

It seems to be the author's aim to put Pickwick into as many embarrassing and peculiar situations as possible. The other members of the Pickwick Club also succeed in getting themselves into ridiculous situations, but Pickwick surpasses them all in this respect. His benevolent and philanthropic nature is represented as

being the cause of this. This nature of his appears finally as his distinguishing trait. It is this which makes him so necessary to his friends, and so much loved by all. He is only induced to leave the Fleet when he is convinced that it would be an act of selfishness to remain. Winkle and Snodgrass have gotten into difficulties, and nobody but Pickwick can get them out again. As soon as he is convinced of this, his kind, philanthropic disposition overcomes every other consideration, and he is willing to leave the prison to devote himself to the welfare of those whose happiness depends upon his efforts.

As the story nears its completion, Mr. Wardle consents to have Snodgrass as a son-in-law, the elder Mr. Winkle becomes reconciled to his son's marriage with Arabella Allen, and Pickwick determines to spend the rest of his life in quiet retirement, while Sam Weller, his faithful servant, remains with him and also enjoys wedded bliss. The Pickwick Club is dissolved and everything is concluded to the satisfaction of everybody.

The author himself states that the Pickwick Papers were designed for the introduction of diverting characters and incidents; that no ingenuity of plot was attempted; that the machinery of the Club proving cumbrous in the management, it was gradually abandoned as the work progressed. He says: "Although I could perhaps wish now that these chapters were strung together on a stronger thread of general interest, still what they are, they are designed to be."

FOOTBALL AT OTTERBEIN.

S. C. MARKLEY, '95.

The history of football in Otterbein has been of but short duration. In fact, a number of men are in college at present who well remember when the game was first introduced. Previous to 1890 there were few who had ever seen a football contest or possessed any definite knowledge of the game. However, in 1889 Robert E. Speer, the Princeton scholar, Christian and foot-

ball player, visited the college and explained the game somewhat to our athletic men, who immediately caught the spirit of his enthusiasm and determined to be represented on the grid-iron.

Then, in 1890, the first eleven was presented, with Lawrence Barnard as captain. Among these pioneers were: Howard, Fanning, Garst, Kumler, Thompson, Resler and a few others. But two games were played during the season, both resulting in overwhelming defeats for our team. Kenyon Military Academy easily won by a score, 48-6. Later Denison did the same by a score, 44-0. This was not to be wondered at, since, as was before stated, scarcely anything was known about the game. The half-backs stood fully ten yards behind the line, and when the ball was passed one would catch it and start around the end by himself to gain what ground he could. Interference was not developed, and the tackling was very poor. These defeats, however, in no way discouraged the men, and that same winter they secured "Sinc" Arch, of Dayton, to coach the team for a week. Although there were four inches of snow on the ground at the time, the enthusiasm was such that the men were out every afternoon and were taught the art of tackling, falling on the ball, and other rudiments of the game. This proved to be of great benefit.

The next season the team presented an entirely different aspect. Barnard was re-elected captain but resigned, and Thompson was chosen. The first game was played with Ohio State University, and resulted in an easy victory, 42-6. Next Denison, who had whipped us so unmercifully the year before, was met and, after a hard struggle, defeated, 12-10. But on Thanksgiving day, owing to lack of skill and weight, the team went down before Dayton Y. M. C. A. team, 10-0.

The season of '92 did not open very auspiciously. The team was handicapped by having neither a coach nor a training table. Under the skillful leadership of Captain Garst, however, a very creditable showing was made. The games resulted as follows: Kenyon, 18, O. U., 12; Denison, 20, O. U., 10; Wittenberg, 0, O. U., 52; Dayton Y. M. C. A., 6, O. U., 16.

The following year found Mr. Semple, an old

Oberlin player, here as coach. A training table had also been established, which proved of very great benefit. Training was begun in earnest, and everything pointed to a successful season. The team work reached a point of excellence which it had never before known, while fine individual players were also developed. Fanning captained the team and played a hard, steady game. Davis and Horine took care of the ends well, while Seneff and Howard, both heavy men, made the center almost invincible. The new candidates, Barnes and Needy, showed up well as tackles. Behind the line were Bennett, Barnes, Mosshammer and Barnard, all of whom were steady players and good ground gainers.

This season seven games were played resulting as follows: Ohio State University, 16, O. U., 22; Wittenberg, 10, O. U., 48; Kenyon, 8, O. U., 4; De Pauw, 24, O. U., 0; Alerts, 0, O. U. 56; Denison, 0, O. U., 24; Adelbert, 4, O. U., 4.

The opening of the past season found us with but very little of the old material left. Seven of the old football players graduated with the class of '94, leaving but four men, who had had experience in a game. C. B. Stoner was elected captain, but was compelled to resign on account of a sprained ankle. Davis was then chosen to this position. A position especially difficult at this time. All the men behind the line were novices at the game and most of those in the line had to be taught their positions.

Holly Farrar, who was sub-tackle on the Princeton team last year, was at this time secured as coach and the work of moulding the new material began. This succeeded so well, that when the team faced the Ohio Wesleyan eleven Oct. 20, it was in good condition and won without trouble by a score of 16-6. On the next Saturday the eleven lined up against Denison, our old rival, and after a hard contest the game closed with the score tied, 6-6. Several unfortunate accidents occurred within the next few days which necessitated the calling off of the Kenyon game. Later the game with Capital University resulted in an empty victory for Otterbein, 60-0. The closing game was played on Thanksgiving with Wittenberg, at Springfield. The game was interesting throughout, but the superiority of the Wittenberg team

showed itself, especially in interference, and they won 30-4.

The kind of history that the team of '95 will make, can, of course, only be predicted. The prospects for a good team are excellent. But one player will be lost and from the number of men initiated, this will be filled without difficulty.

In closing this brief history, mention I think, is due Mr. E. S. Barnard for his aid in developing the game at Otterbein. It is true that he has never played in any of the games, but he stands much in the same relation to football here, as do Mr. DeLand and Mr. Dashiell to the same sport at Harvard and Lehigh respectively.

ART.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF ART.

Art is in its decline, according to earnest people, and they are right. It can even be said that great art has ceased to exist. What else is to be expected, when, for the last twenty years, everything has been done to suppress, to exhaust the sources of, the beautiful, the true, the good? God, the family, the country, are no longer anything but empty words. Artists have become opportunists, when they are not free thinkers or merchants. It is now only their hand which works; this hand is often skillful, it is true, but it cannot replace a head which thinks, a soul which believes. There is an interesting connection between the negation of science and the materialization of art. Art exists only on condition that the human soul believes in the supernatural. "Take God from the creation," said a celebrated writer, "and the beautiful will no longer have an essential type; art will lose reason and life, and remain but a corpse." In order to live its true life, art must believe in three worlds: nature, man and God. The true artist, to reach the heights of art, must mount these three degrees with energy and courage, and without faltering. In point of fact, man dominates nature, and is himself governed by God. Art closely follows our customs, our political and religious ideas, our misfortunes and our triumphs. It unveils our tastes and

our most secret thoughts. In studying the art of an epoch, a country, one knows the moral condition of the epoch or country. And another truth is, that with any people the artistic movement always follows the literary movement. You have abolished God, and you cry: "There is no longer any great art." Suppress the cause, and the effect must be lacking. To suppress human beauty, to suppress the divine goodness, is to take away the sentiment and life of art. The day when hearts no longer thrill at the name of country, art will die never to be resurrected.—*Public Opinion.*

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

Perhaps never before did so many of O. U.'s sons and daughters meet in the great metropolis nor here among the busy hum of rushing life did the songs of O. U. and our dear old college yell ever ring out by so many voices. It was the occasion of the six who are going out to Africa this fall under the United Brethren Boards, and to bring back the cheer of other years the following persons gathered with them at the Continental Hotel on the evening of the 27th of Nov: John Toomay, of '93, and H. L. Pyle, '94, now at Yale; R. C. Kumler, '94, and J. A. Barnes, '94, now at Princeton; A. C. Flick, '94, and Walter Klin, '94, now of Columbia, and L. A. Thompson, '94, now of Bellevue Hospital. To these were added the names of the outgoing missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Howard, '94, Miss Florence Cronise, '92, and Miss Minnie Eaton, a student from '84-87, Mrs. J. R. King, a student from '92-94, and the writer. At the boat to see the party off the name of Dr. D. E. Lorenz, of '84, should be added. These cheerful faces and heartsome words have been greatly appreciated by our party, and to hear our old college yell die out across the waters as we leave our native shore.

J. R. K.

There is an article in the *Religious Telescope* dated Dec. 12, entitled "Clearing American Docks," by Bishop J. W. Hott. As we are all interested in our missionaries this will be of great interest to us.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

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EDITORIAL.

NOW THAT the football season is over there is time for a little calm reflection on the merits of the game as an athletic exercise. The fact that the game is being everywhere assailed by the press is an indication that it is not popular outside of college circles. It is being condemned as brutal, and placed on a level with pugilism and the Spanish bull-fight. Perhaps these criticisms are too severe, but still it must be confessed that there are many undesirable features in the sport. Besides the physical injuries, which are so common to the game, it is doubtful if the moral advantages are as great as they are represented to be by football enthusiasts. Gambling, drunkenness and other dissipations invariably follow teams during the season, and that lofty self-control, which it is imputed to impart to the players, seems to be absent during the time the opposing teams are arrayed against each other. The physical training which the men undergo certainly develops muscle, and makes them capable of endurance, but what does all this amount to when as soon as Thanksgiving is past old habits are again resumed, and the superior muscle of the football man is for-

gotten. Everyone should be a warm friend of athletics. The culture of the body is as much a part of an education as the culture of the intellect, and it is not our purpose to discourage this feature of education. Considered impartially, does the history of football during the season just past justify that it be continued in its present violent and extensive form? Shall we as college men, who are supposed to possess superior refinement, continue a sport which is condemned, and as it appears justly condemned, as unrefined and brutal? There is at least room for thought along this line, and college men will do well to stop and consider whether we have not carried football to an extreme. If it pays by all means let it be continued as it is, but if not let it be made more humane and elevating, or else discontinued as unprofitable.

WITH the new year, somehow, there comes to nearly everyone a new inspiration and a strong desire to live rightly, to deal justly and to be true. The old year with its mistakes, failures and losses is remembered with sorrowful reproach of self. For we have the power to be our own best friend or worst enemy. Especially does this hold true with each one of us as college students. And with the new, glad year it is well for us to remember this, and also that no one ought to know us so well and be so able to advise us as to what we individually ought to do or not to do as we ourselves. Very little faith can be put in the worldly goodness of the people who never make any new resolutions for fear of not keeping them. Naturally all good and sensible people reflect seriously as to their being able to stand firm, and they never expect to do so without trying. It's a sign of soul nobility to recognize the need of forming good resolutions. With faith in God who "helps them who help themselves," we may finally be able to keep them. The road, though, that leads there is anything but smooth. Let us look forward to the coming term's work with renewed determination to make it the best we have ever experienced.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Quite a large subscription list was sent off to the Y. W. C. A. *Evangel* this month.

Among the many interesting features of the Christmas number of the *Evangel*, the account of the Ohio convention will be especially interesting to Otterbein girls.

The last meeting of the term was a Home Missionary meeting conducted by Miss May Ver Pruner, subject "Christ, Our Country's Only Savior." Miss Martha Lewis gave a very interesting talk.

In reviewing the work of the past term we are impressed with the great interest shown, (the attendance having been 90 per cent. of the entire active membership) and the increased activity along many lines.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting on the evening of the 22d was an eventful one for the association. The devotional service led by R. A. Longman was very brief and the remainder of the hour was devoted to the securing of pledges for the one hundred dollars which the association pledged for the state work. The association is not so strong as last year, and it was doubtful whether the amount could be raised. Some of the strong members were absent that night, but when the meeting closed one hundred and three dollars had been raised. The boys of Otterbein have big hearts and responded liberally. Pres. S. C. Markley and L. K. Miller led the list each with a ten dollar pledge. The five dollar men were Seneff, Gilbert, Comfort, Davis and Whitney. D. H. Seneff the treasurer of the association made an earnest plea for the work and received the pledges as they were given. The Bible study committee have reported and arrangements are being made for Bible classes next term. Those interested may consult any member of the committee, Messrs. Gantz, Martin and Stiverson.

Some weeks ago, S. E. Kumler and F. H. Rike presented to the student body a proposition made by Geo. W. Hartzell, of Greenville, to give one hundred and fifty dollars toward furnishing

the Christian Association building with heating apparatus, provided the students and friends of the University would pay the remaining cost. Prof. Zuck for some days past has been quietly making a canvass of the faculty and friends of the college, and on Thursday morning at chapel, he spoke to the students on the subject, showing that if the students would contribute toward the heating fund at the rate of fifty cents each, the furnace would be in operation by the opening of next term. Subscription papers were circulated among the various classes, and of the preparatory department, and in a short time one hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents had been raised, at the request of Prof. Zuck. The Chautauqua salute was given. It was pleasing to see what excellent feeling prevailed throughout the canvass. All honor to those who are so loyal to Otterbein and her highest interests.

LOCALS.

The Philomatheans have quite a task on their hands in re-arranging their library. Messrs. Whitney and Crites have charge of the work, which they are rapidly pushing toward completion.

Some excellent music is being worked up by the Sunday school orchestra for the Christmas exercises. It is expected to make this entertainment one of the best ever rendered in Westerville.

The official board of the Athletic Association met and elected the following officers for the coming year: Football manager, L. K. Miller; baseball manager, Welles Stanley; captain of baseball team, C. W. Stoughton.

At a meeting of the senior class it was voted to appoint a committee to procure a class representative for commencement exercises. There is still much prejudice against this new order of things, but once tried we feel confident it will never be discarded.

The Philophronean Society has been recently presented with an elegant news cabinet by the Rev. S. B. Ervin, of Arcanum, O. Rev. Ervin is himself the inventor of the cabinet, and W. Hartzell & Co., of Greenville, the manufacturers.

The cabinet is neat, attractive and unique, and makes a useful addition to the furniture of any study. Those who may desire to examine this article should apply to S. I. Gear, who has the agency at Westerville.

The Students' Volunteer Band has arranged for a course of study in missionary history, to begin the first of next term. The band now numbers nine, which is an increase of seven over the beginning of the year. Miss Agnes Hill was instrumental in bringing about this increase during the Y. W. C. A. convention.

On the night of the 5th inst. occurred the second entertainment of the C. L. C. It was a concert given by the Ariel Quartette, of Boston, assisted by Mr. McCormick, the Riverside whistler. The whistling might have been better, but the singing was excellent, and enthusiastically encored by the audience. Miss Foster, the second alto, has an excellent voice, with which the others blend in perfect harmony. The violin solo by Miss Christie was excellent. Mr. McCormick was encored at each performance, but this was owing to the poor judgment of a part of the audience rather than the excellence of the performance. It would be just as well if the Westerville audience would learn when applause is in place.

On Thursday the 6th inst., in the Philophronean hall, occurred the open session of the Cleiorhetean Society. It was a pleasant event in every respect, the ladies manifesting a marked ability in this part of their college work. After the miscellaneous business had been disposed of, four new members were received into the society. The program was opened by a piano duet by Misses Arnold and Morrison. Miss Mary Spitler opened the literary program of the evening with an excellent essay on "Social Life." Miss Ranck followed with a recitation, entitled, "On the Doorstep." Miss Roloson rendered in a most pleasing manner a piano solo, entitled, "Recollections of Home." Miss McCammon read a spicy paper which received the hearty approval of the audience. Miss Nettie Arnold then rendered a piano solo, "The Awakening of the Lion." Miss Markley followed her with a paper on "People We See at Otterbein." It was a symposium of pen portraits, and was a master-

piece of its kind. Miss Custer, '95, closed the literary program with an eulogy on "Lady Henri Somerset," which was faultless in composition and a model of eloquence in delivery. The society glee club closed the program with their society song.

PERSONALS.

C. S. Bash will visit Dayton during the holidays.

Messrs. Seese and Blackburn will spend their vacation in Westerville.

F. S. Douglas was on the sick list, when he returned home for vacation.

Welles Stanley put in his Thanksgiving with his mother and sister at Delaware.

Martha Newcomb was visited by her sister from Columbus one day last week.

Another recent arrival is the son of Geo. K. Bryerly, a prominent manufacturer of Dayton, O.

Miss Daisy Custer entertained a party of her lady friends at her residence, on the evening of the 17th.

Messrs. Bear and Bower expect to spend the vacation together at the home of the latter, near Chillicothe, O.

Mr. Frankum is spending vacation with friends in Stark county. He also expects to visit at Dayton, O., before returning.

Miss Clara Hawley, of Columbus, spent the 6th inst. with her cousin, J. M. Martin, and attended the Ariel concert at the college chapel.

J. E. Eschbach entertained a number of his friends last Thursday evening. Refreshments were served and a good time was reported by all.

Edgar R. Mathers, class of '88, was chosen to the responsible position of general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Cincinnati, at a recent meeting of the board.

E. M. Wilcox, one of our old students, was in town Saturday, Nov. 24, renewing old acquaintances. He is employed in the Ohio State University Botanical department.

Miss Custer has enjoyed a visit from her cousin, Mrs. Custer, of Denver, Col.

F. A. Anderson, ex-'97, expects to visit his friends in Westerville during the holidays.

Miss Myrtle Ervin spent Thanksgiving with her friend, Miss Gertie Olwine, of Columbus.

Miss Liza Irwin pleasantly entertained a half dozen of her college friends last Thursday evening.

Miss Sallie Sniffen, of Columbus, spent Sunday, the 16th inst, with her friend, Miss Anna Knapp.

Mrs. Ella Wolf and son, George, of Columbus, spent a pleasant Sunday with her cousin, F. O. Clements.

J. E. Eschbach, H. H. Haller, W. G. Kintigh and others spent Thanksgiving visiting friends at Dayton.

Rev. E. Medd, of Ruthven, Ontario, Canada, took an examination on post graduate work several weeks ago.

Miss Doty, Miss Crim, Miss Thomas and Miss Leas were entertained at dinner by Miss Shauck on Saturday, Nov. 24.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Barnes, Walter and Maud were kept from school work for a week or so during the first of the month.

Messrs Andrews, Blackburn and Stoner heard Joe Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle, at the Grand, in Columbus, last Friday evening.

During the short Thanksgiving holidays Miss Helen Shauck spent several days visiting her numerous friends at Columbus.

Dr. Garst, Pres Sanders, Rev. Fries, W. H. Anderson and N. J. Munma took in the Wooley temperance lecture last Tuesday evening.

Among the new arrivals during the past month we notice the name of Mr. Geo. McDonald, of Logan. He expects to take a business course.

Jesse Gilbert, owing to the death his brother, Ed., at Dayton, was compelled to drop out for

several weeks of last term. We hope to see his genial face again next term.

S. E. Shull, one of our students last year, is now engaged at North Manchester, Ind., as assistant professor of Greek in the college located at that place. May he be crowned with unlimited success.

On last Wednesday evening there occurred a very pleasant event in the shape of a party given by Miss Nettie Arnold in honor of her guest, Miss Nellie Fritz. Music was one of the features of the evening. The participants report a very pleasant event.

THANKSGIVING GAME.

OTTERBEIN VS. WITTENBERG.

Thanksgiving day dawned bright and clear, and a cool, bracing breeze contributed to make the day an ideal one for the last football game of the season. The Otterbein team, accompanied by some forty fellow students, left Westerville at 7:52. At Columbus a special car had been provided, and the through trip to Springfield, via Xenia, was made without change. The team was domiciled at the Arcade Hotel, and was escorted to the grounds by the Big 6 Band. The game was called at 2:30, at the Y. M. C. A. athletic grounds, some 1500 persons being in attendance.

OTTERBEIN	POSITIONS.	WITTENBERG
Long.....	left end.....	Miller, T.
Moorman.....	left tackle.....	Miller
Haller.....	left guard.....	Stough
Senff.....	center.....	Gardner
Rhodes.....	right guard.....	Clark
Barnes.....	right tackle.....	Howard
Davis.....	right end.....	Todd
Gilbert.....	quarter.....	Kennedy
Bennett.....	left half.....	Townsend
Teeter.....	right half.....	Lipe
Farrar.....	full.....	Beard

Otterbein won the toss and chose the ball. Farrar kicked off and Kennedy obtained the ball, but was stopped by a splendid tackle by Farrar before he had carried the ball back to within 15 yards of the center. Wittenberg lost the ball on downs. Otterbein then took the ball and Farrar bucked for a small gain. Then Teeter went through the line between tackle and end, and, aided by good interference, advanced the ball 15 yards. Steady bucking then ad-

vanced the ball another 5 yards to within 3 yards of the goal, when Moorman bucked the line, and a shove and a push sent him over the line for Otterbein's first and only touchdown. Time, 5½ minutes. The ball was being held for a kick for goal, when Lipe ran out and grabbed the ball, claiming that it had touched the ground. Referee McMillen sustained his claim and the score stood 4-0 in Otterbein's favor.

Wittenberg took the ball, and by several end runs and bucks carried it down the field to the 15 yard line, when Townsend bucked the line for 11 yards, and followed it by again bucking for the remaining distance. Goal was kicked, and at the end of 15 minutes' playing the score stood 6-4 in favor of Wittenberg.

Farrar kicked off for 15 yards. Todd got the ball and carried it back 9 yards, and by a series of steady gains Wittenberg carried the ball down the field for another touchdown. Otterbein having the ball, Farrar kicked off. Kennedy got the ball, but was brought to earth by a brilliant tackle by Seneff before he had carried the ball back an inch. Otterbein held their

opponents down well for the next few minutes, and time was called at the end of the first half with Wittenberg in possession of the ball in her own territory, and the score 12-4 in Wittenberg's favor.

At the beginning of the second half, Wittenberg being in possession of the ball, Beard kicked off. Farrar carried the ball back to within 10 yards of the center. After several attempts to break through Wittenberg's line, the ball was forced to within a few yards of the goal line, when Gilbert went around the right end on the quarterback trick, for a touchdown. Wittenberg, however, refused to allow the play, and after much wrangling robbed us of a touchdown. During the remainder of the half Wittenberg scored another touchdown, and time was called at dark, with the score 30-4.

The sickness of Shank greatly weakened Otterbein's team, and the placing of Bennett at half instead of end further decreased our chances of winning the game. Victory was not expected, and Otterbein is to be congratulated on scoring at all.

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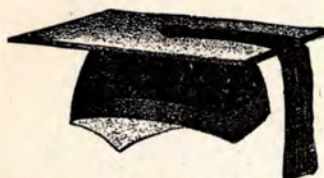
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	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Cleveland L.	8 40	8 00	12 45	12 25	---	11 20
Euclid Ave	8 52	8 12	12 57	3 40	---	11 56
Newburg ..	9 04	8 25	1 12	3 55	A M	11 55
Hudson ..	9 40	9 05	1 50	4 35	15 35	12 45
Cuyahoga F.	9 55	9 20	2 07	4 50	5 58	1 02
Akron	10 06	L 9 35	2 21	L 5 03	16 08	1 25
Barberton ..	10 22	9 53	2 38	5 22	6 26	1 45
Warwick ..	10 36	10 10	2 53	5 40	6 42	2 05
Orrville } A	10 53	10 30	3 18	6 00	7 05	2 28
} L	11 01	10 35	3 22	Ar	7 10	2 40
Holmesville	---	11 05	3 52	---	7 42	13 17
Millersburg	11 37	11 16	4 02	---	7 55	3 29
Killbuck ..	11 48	11 29	4 14	---	8 07	3 42
Brink H'v'n	---	11 55	4 39	---	8 38	4 10
Danville ..	---	12 11	4 50	10	8 49	14 18
Jambler ..	12 32	12 20	5 07	---	9 09	4 38
Mt. Ver. { Ar	12 40	12 35	5 22	A M	9 22	4 53
} Lv	1 00	L 12 45	5 27	16 40	9 27	5 03
Mt. Liberty	---	---	5 45	7 02	9 45	---
Centerburg	1 25	1 15	5 54	7 12	9 54	5 30
Junbury ..	---	1 35	6 13	7 34	10 19	5 54
Galena ..	---	1 38	---	7 37	10 28	---
Westerville	1 54	1 52	6 29	7 52	10 36	6 13
Columbus A	2 15	2 15	6 55	8 20	11 00	6 40
	P M	A M	P M	A M	A M	A M
Cincinnati.	6 00	6 40	---	---	---	10 45
	P M	A M	---	---	---	A M

NORTH BOUND

Central Time.	3	27	35	9	7
	A M	P M	A M	P M	P M
Cincinnati ..	8 00	8 00	---	---	---
	Noon	Night	A M	P M	P M
Columbus .. Lv	12 10	11 55	15 45	15 30	13 30
Westerville ..	12 30	12 21	6 15	6 02	3 55
Galena	---	12 32	6 29	6 20	4 10
Junbury	---	12 36	6 31	6 24	4 13
Centerburg ..	12 57	12 57	6 54	6 46	4 36
Mt. Liberty ..	---	1 05	7 02	6 54	4 45
Mt. Vernon { Ar	1 17	1 27	7 17	---	---
} Lv	L 1 22	L 1 37	7 22	Ar	15 22
Jambler	1 32	1 52	7 37	---	5 35
Danville	---	1 2 10	7 55	---	5 53
Brink Haven ..	---	2 20	8 05	---	6 03
Killbuck	2 16	2 52	8 34	---	6 37
Millersburg ..	2 26	3 06	8 47	5	6 49
Holmesville ..	---	3 17	8 58	---	6 59
Orrville	2 59	3 55	9 32	A M	7 33
Warwick	3 04	4 05	9 57	17 15	7 38
Barberton ..	3 22	4 28	9 56	7 34	8 01
Akron	3 34	4 51	10 13	7 52	8 18
Cuyahoga Falls	3 50	L 5 20	L 10 34	8 12	8 40
Hudson	4 02	5 34	10 46	8 25	8 52
Newburg	4 15	5 50	11 00	8 40	9 06
Euclid Ave ..	4 50	6 30	11 42	9 25	P M
Cleveland .. Ar	5 01	6 44	11 57	9 38	Ar.
	5 15	6 55	12 10	9 50	---
	P M	A M	P M	A M	---

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IN THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Exeter is to have an old-fashioned spelling contest with the Robinson Female Seminary.

Cornell has abandoned examinations at the end of the term. Promotions are made on the daily grades.

Dartmouth College has graduated 40 college presidents, 200 professors, 69 members of congress, and 24 governors.—Ex.

The members of the faculty in Chicago University have adopted "Mr." as the mode of address, and have discarded the use of the title, "Professor."

War has been declared against the saloons in both Wooster and Delaware. The *Voice* and the *Practical Student* are taking a bold, manly part in the fight.

It is true that "reading makes the full man, writing the exact man," but intelligent conversation and sympathetic social intercourse make the true and refined man.—*Miami Student*.

In a recent game of football between the "Shorties" and the "Lenghies," of Notre Dame, Ind., the former although aggregating five feet less in length and three hundred pounds less in weight beat their big opponents by a score of 26-0.

One gains a new respect for the results of higher education in noting the fact that a recent issue of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* devotes ten out of sixteen columns to athletics and club notes. And still the cry goes up from the land, "American Colleges Neglect Physical Culture."—*Student*.

A debating league has been formed between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, thus transferring part of the college rivalry from the "gridiron" to the forum. Three debates will be held, one at New Haven, one at Cambridge, and the third at either Princeton or New York. The first debate will be held in January on the subject: "Resolved, that attempts of employers to ignore associations of employes and to deal with individual workmen only, are prejudicial to the best interests of both."

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