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No. .6

# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY



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ZANER, COLUMBUS, O.



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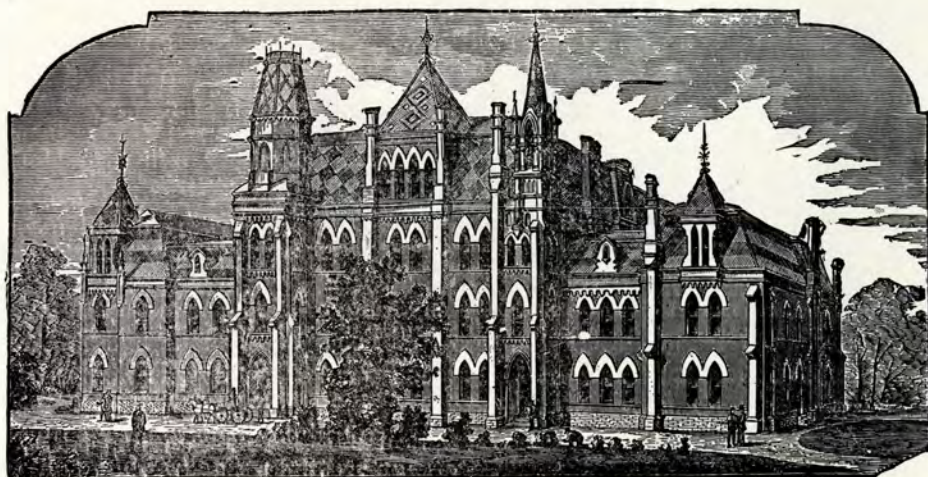
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# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

VOL. VI.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 6.

## CLEOPATRA.

L. A. BENNERT, '97.

**D**RAWING aside the curtain that screens the great causeway of time and peering far into the dim vista of the Past, we are permitted to behold Egypt in all its splendor, which was a magnificent kingdom and was far advanced in science, art, philosophy and civilization before Romulus was born, probably before the feet of man had trodden the Palatine hill and when the father of the Jews was but a wandering shepherd. But forthcoming is the interrogation, what forces have been at work or what is there peculiar about the life of ancient Egypt, that makes it stand out so boldly on the pages of history? Is it her cities? Think of Thebes, the oldest city in Egypt, and which was at the zenith of its glory three thousand five hundred years ago, the most wonderful city of ancient times, its site marked now by the grandest ruins of the world. Is it her pyramids, her sphinxes, her ruined temples, whose columns and walls stand out in dusky, rugged, ruined grandeur against the sky, or if it is evening they glow in the beams of a setting sun with a dark fiery red? Is it her massive masonry in whose mural inclosures guarded by blocks of granite and pillars of syenite, unrelieved by moss or ivy, exhibiting the abrasion of winds and dews, and scarred and fractured by the heavy tramp of eventful centuries, sleep royalty in dust?

Is it her thousands of entombed mummies resting in vaulted chambers—dry, brittle, shrunken—the silent witnesses of the past, perhaps the builders of pyramids? Is it her

people who are noted for their mild and unwarlike dispositions, whose very natures seemed to delight in flowers, to be given to joyous festivals, to revel in the ecstasies of literature and to have a very high conception of morals? All these are important factors in Egyptian history and proportionately enter into that which has made possible such a grand consummation, but just as the Frenchman stands a debtor to the Capets, and the German to the Pepins, so the Egypt for the dusky Egyptian has been moulded by the Pharaohs and Ptolemies.

Thus Cleopatra, the beautiful, richly talented and accomplished queen of Egypt, stands forth enshrouded in Ptolemaic garb as one of the bright but unscrupulous lights of ancient history. No matter if we notice her in her palatial abode as queen of Egypt, or hastily obeying the summons of a Mark Antony by ascending the Cydnus in a galley with purple sails, attired as Venus reclining under a gold spangled canopy, propelled by silver-inlaid oars and moving to the soft music of flute and pipe or fleeing from the ignominy of being exposed to the derision of the populace at Rome, nevertheless at all times, we are forced to recognize her ability to influence and sway the emotions of mankind.

Madame de Maintenon, with neither beauty nor personal charm, but with great intellectual power was able to win and keep the love of a fickle king. Catharine II., of Russia, "Star of the North," made a comparatively uncivilized country the Mecca of scholars and artists during her reign. Louise Le Brun surely overcome obstacles that would have disheartened most people. Dolly Madison and Mrs. Hayes will



always be remembered as two of the most lovely women that have ever dwelt within the marble walls of the White House. Lady Henry Somerset and Julia Ward Howe show how women of wealth and social position may give their lives to good work if they feel a true sense of responsibility.

Queen Victoria's name will be illustrious down through the centuries as that of a good woman and a wise and able ruler. Thus, Cleopatra, talented but not conscientious, beautiful but wicked, accomplished but not cautious, has left an indelible impress on the history of Egypt, and though the world knew the hideousness of her defects, yet the greatest heroes were not able to resist the enticements of her beauty and personal charm. The history of Cleopatra is very instructive, and the life she lived with all her splendor serves us for an example of the power of a person on whom Heaven has bestowed the richest gifts to make and cause mischief to all around.

While we are prone to criticise and to berate we ought to be mindful of the sentiment couched in these few words put in the mouth of Cleopatra by Shakespeare: "Be it known that we, the greatest, are misthought for things that others do; and, when we fall, we answer others' merits in our name and are therefore to be pitied."

On Wednesday evening, February 12, Dr. Lyman B. Sperry gave his illustrated lecture on "Etna and Vesuvius: Their Beauties and Terrors," to a large and delighted audience. The views which he gave were of the very best and in his description of places and things, Dr. Sperry became quite eloquent. Dr. Sperry is the man who looked farther down into the crater of Mt. Etna than any other person is known to have done. His description of the sight of that single moment was a masterful effort and his hearers were held spell bound. The Doctor has strong powers of description, is a keen observer, his wit is scintillating, and his lectures are eminently enjoyable.

## JOURNALISM—ITS SPIRIT AND INFLUENCE.

M. H. MATHEWS, '97.

Delivered at Oratorical Contest Feb. 7.

**F**OUR hundred and fifty years ago, on a balmy, joyous day of the early spring, a young man exiled for some trifling offense, from his native town of Mainz, entered the ancient German city of Strassburg.

Youthful, ambitious, just entering upon life's golden pathway, his mind was filled with lofty aspirations and noble impulses. It was not the dreams of wealth, or power, of fame, or of personal aggrandizement that inspired the heart of that youth, but upon that day when John Gutenberg passed beneath the massive arches of the city gates, and entered within the frowning walls of old Strassburg, his thoughts were centered upon the emancipation of letters.

The seemingly wild dream of a reputed ambitious but half-brained German youth was realized. After months and years of patient toil his printing press was at last a success, and thus was a force unloosed and set in motion, which like a mighty tide, o'erwhelming and o'erpowering in its strength, was destined to overthrow superstition and ignorance, break down the battlements of injustice and oppression, rebuke corruption and evil in high places—and carry in its wake, liberty and enlightenment, justice and law, freedom of thought and speech, and of religious belief, and to disseminate the principles of enlightened civilization throughout the earth.

The invention of the printing press was the event of the most startling significance in the annals of the fifteenth century and of vastest importance to the progress of human thought and freedom.

In scanning the pages of history it is agreeable to turn from the follies and intrigues of ignorant kings and bigoted pontiffs, to that noiseless underdeed of the mind of man, silently working out one of the great problems of civilization. Soon a practical knowledge of this



wonderful invention was diffused throughout the more civilized portions of Europe and thus in the middle of the fifteenth century, were the means provided for the emancipation of thought, and the universal enlightenment of man.

To the trembling Belshazzar of superstition, the shadow of the printing press was the handwriting on the wall, which foretokened the subversion of the ancient kingdom of darkness. No wonder, therefore, that the monks, who were the secretaries of this deity, did all in their power to suppress the work of Gutenberg and his associates, to bar up the gates of the morning and to keep the world in its midnight gloom.

The advancement of education among the masses, and the increasing demand for books and the propagation of knowledge, found a natural tendency toward desire for an acquaintance with the everyday happenings of the world about, and thus the newspaper was but the logical product and consequence of increasing education and the unfolding of a broader civilization. Of all the momentous results of the labors of John Gutenberg, and of the invention of the "art preservative of all arts," the modern newspaper is the one of greatest importance. In our own country it has reached a height to which few institutions have attained. Ever since Columbus realized the dreams of his philosophical researches and ambition in landing upon American shores, there has been constant progress in science, education and invention, and among these numerous forces the newspaper receives its just share of utility and recognition. It enters conspicuously into our national well-being and permeates every part of the globe where enlightened civilization rules.

The newspaper is the promoter of enterprise and improvements, the corrective of misdeeds and wrongdoing, the medium of individual thought, and the molder of public opinion. We owe no small share of our national prosperity to the influence and work of our newspapers. What they have done for our western country is not to be told in a word. They have lifted many a little town from obscurity and insignificance into prominence and abiding pros-

perity—they have opened the way for the flow of immigration and induced thousands of settlers to go forth and possess the land and develop the resources of the country.

They have bound the people of the several towns into social relations by constant news-gathering of a personal and business kind. They have been the voices of their towns, the medium of communication between the states, and the business directories of their prosperous merchants. And they have been if not the greatest, at least the farthest reaching factor, in that trinity of civilizing forces and agencies, the railroad, the schoolhouse, the newspaper. What does not the world owe to American journalism? Behold a Stanley, going into the wilds of African forests and jungles in search of Livingstone, lost to the world for months. For himself he won undying fame, to mankind he gave a new world teeming with wonderful possibilities; but the devotion to his duty and the paper represented, which caused him to undertake a seemingly hopeless task, is an instance of the active, aggressive spirit of journalism which has made the world its debtor.

This same aggressive spirit manifested through the columns of the New York World, successfully combated and overthrew that greatest of political machines and band of corrupt politicians that ever existed in a free and popular form of government—the Tweed Ring. The same spirit animated and nerved the New York Mail and Express in its fight against that relic of political tyranny and corruption—Tammany Hall, until the better manhood of the Empire state rose as one man and crushed the organization to the earth. Our newspapers have reared monuments to our heroes in war and statesmanship and made known and perpetuated the record of their heroic deeds throughout all time.

Behold the newspaper man, faithful to his duty under the burning heat of the tropical sun, or in the dead of the winter, leaving his hospitable roof and glowing fireside, battling with the tempest and the elements or perchance with hostile enemy, in order that those who



remain in the crowded marts and great cities of the world may read the latest news of storm and disaster, of victory or defeat, with their morning meal.

How can we properly estimate the good accomplished by such heroes of journalism as Raymond Medell, Pulitzer and Dana! Behold a Greeley, battling for freedom and for humanity, and when the conflict is over, counseling fraternity, concord and reconciliation. Remember with uncovered head Henry W. Grady, "the Apostle of Peace," than whom no other man has done more to heal the wounds caused by the ravages of our civil war—and forget not his brilliant disciples, Henry Watterson, the most striking figure among all the men of the New South, and John Temple Graves, successor to the mission and mantle of Henry W. Grady, who in forensic speech and with editorial pen is still promoting and perpetuating the noble work of his distinguished teacher.

The same spirit for good and for humanity, gives to the waifs of our great cities, who never in their lives have seen aught but the crowded tenements, the noisome street, and smoky skies above, their annual outings to the green fields of the country, where they may gaze upon the fallow plains and waving meadows, listen to the songs of the birds and the gently flowing rivulets, breathe God's pure air, while the sun from the blue canopy of heaven smiles upon them with benign and effulgent light.

But it has been said that notwithstanding its influence for good, there are evils in our modern journalism. This may in some degree be true, but the press is as virtuous and as commendable as most other institutions set up by peccant and fallible man.

The newspapers are as good as the world and age in which they are printed. It would be a breach of evolution if they were much better. For newspaper men are not wiser than other men of similar training and powers. But there are no dullards or laggards in journalism. Such indeed may enter, but they are speedily discovered and mercilessly dropped. The result is that newspaper men as a class are intelligent,

educated, earnest and industrious, and to one entering upon the work it is not the least advantage of the calling to be with these, and of these. The world is his field of labor, mankind his constant study. Under these conditions work never becomes insipid or uninteresting.

To own a newspaper, to direct its policy. Here lies the fascination of journalism, and here it rises to the height of a profession—to a height indeed above that of every other profession. For the modern newspaper is the greatest power on earth. In comparison with it, every other individual influence sinks into insignificance. To wield this power, to exert this influence is worth the labor, the worry, the sacrifice of a lifetime.

The glory of journalism is to be able to help your friends and to fight your enemies, to promulgate the doctrines you love, and to attack the shams you hate. To have always in your hand a weapon with which you can crush all enemies not similarly armed, and with which you can resist the onslaught of any publication whatsoever.

Wielded by a heart and brain whose every thought and act is one intended to benefit and ennoble mankind, whose character is irreproachable and whose conscience is tender and true, the newspaper is a power for good whose ultimate influence is incalculable. But subservient to a brain debauched and degraded, inflamed by blind and unreasoning party prejudice, a slave to demagoguery, to corrupt and immoral deeds and motives, it becomes a blight on the fair page of civilization as deadly, as fatal, as a withering blast upon a new blown flower.

In every period of journalism, some newspapers have made heroic efforts to "leave all meaner things, and soar against the sun." But it is with newspapers as with all human affairs—the high ambitions and noble impulses have been too often, alas, been hampered by the sordid greed for gain, and by improper and evil influences. Yet in countless strifes against municipal corruption and against political bosses and party machines, in exposures of political malfeasance, in prophetic warnings of



evils to come from unwise executive acts and legislative enactments, in unwearying exhortation against political and financial follies, and in the promotion of public and charitable undertakings, the press has demonstrated its high utility and earned a title to influence for good far beyond all contest or question.

In this day of discussion as to whether the world is growing better or worse and as to what will be the future of our country, every agency for the promotion of good is scanned with eager interest. It pleases us to take an optimistic view of the influence of the newspaper. In these the closing years of the 19th century fraught with its golden opportunities and rich promises, while we look back with tender memories on the past, with remorse for its sad mistakes and rapture for its brilliant successes and achievements, we look with brightening hopes toward the future, and await with longing, yet trembling spirit, for the unfolding of its secrets.

Striving with eager gaze, to pierce the thin and rising mist of the present, we can see the first faint light of the golden dawn of the 20th century just ahead, and as we leave the old, and approach the silvery portals of the new, and enter upon its vast and unknown sea, may the spirit of charity and peace, of freedom and education, and the universal brotherhood of man, attend our voyage, and bring us safe at anchor in the haven of perfect human happiness. And toward the accomplishment of this purpose let the newspaper lend its most potent energies.

When in some remote era, the press shall have passed all the challenges of its critics and the newspaper shall have become the potent agency of righteousness, irreproachable in matter, exalted, inerrant, then will this world doubtless have reached great millennial advancement. Then will the newspaper man be accorded his true rank and position as a teacher of the right, as an advocate of truth and virtue. Then will the deserved honor, now too often denied him be meted out in tenfold measure. For the present he must needs be content with his work, and the satisfaction that always results from the consciousness that he has done his

duty as he sees it. While each rising sun brings with it a new turn in the kaleidoscope of human affairs, as varied in form, as rich in color, as wonderful in grouping, as the day that is gone. There is always an opportunity afforded, even for the humblest to do some good in the missions and ministries of human life; and if the mighty power of the newspaper is rightly directed and justly exercised, there will come, in noble, beneficent achievement, a pride and exultation which shall be shared by every active agent in its production.

#### WHAT IS WORTH WHILE.

ADDIE MAY, '99

EVERY year the green things start a new life; rising out of their sunken selves, they are fresh, pure and strong. Again the grass brightens the dreary brown earth, the sap fills every swelling vein of the trees, the flowers bloom and all bring the sweet message of the Father's tender love.

And life, that indescribable thing which God alone has power to make, recognizing the lesson He seeks to teach her by his flowers and grass and trees, prays "Oh, Father, as it is with these so let it be with me, and let a new life, strong and pure, spring out of this life of mine." And the Father in answer to this prayer, places her where she can see her comrades, bids her watch for what is worth while in their lives. A changing panorama passes before, life comes in contact with life, helping or hindering. Noble deeds, generous gifts, brilliant talents, and marvelous powers startle her. She recognizes the untold good they accomplish, but she sees many grieving because they are unable to do anything of this kind.

"Ah," she thinks, "why can they not see that the world can do without these occasional acts much better than without the widespread, constant, steady littleness of acts of kindness and courtesy, of conscience and duty, of tenderness and love, which find their way from heart to heart, from home to home, from



country to country, which make life worth living, and give it all its melody, harmony, and sweetness?" She sees joy, joy everywhere. The world is running over with it. The birds sing it, the flowers speak it, and it is a poor heart that never rejoices. Too long men live joyless, forgetting, while they are climbing upward, the brightness which the world gives. Of course, there must be some shadows but they will all merge into gladness. And there is beauty everywhere, and in everything God has made, it is worth while to study and appreciate it, for what is gathered in the heart and mind will shine out in the life. Every day one should either look at a beautiful picture, listen to beautiful music, or read a beautiful poem, doing this will give rise to many a happy thought, many a helpful deed, and lighten many a care.

Now she watches the different ideals, and realizes that it is well worth while to have the very highest—the kind that can be reached only after repeated failures. No, no, not failures. To fall may be simply means used to guide one to firmer ground, and there is no degradation to man's true self in any effort, if it be nobly made.

And now, Life in her watch sees the heart's desires. How varied they are! Some trivial, some ambitious. With some it may be only a bicycle or a watch, with others it may be a longing for the days when they can be in college, or when they shall be successful in business, in professions, or in home or social life, bending all their energies to the accomplishment of their purposes, planning, working and often on their lips "I hope to some day." Back of these words so quietly spoken may be strongest desires, most earnest longings, hopes deferred, but it is worth while to say them. And the dreaming these hearts' desires call forth. The one dreaming of college days, thinks only of its pleasures and benefits. He never dreams fondly of the drudgery, nor of the tired body and brain which must surely come. And so with everything else. But even if one does not dream of the thorns, it is worth while to dream

if accompanied by what is needed to make it worth while.

And now Life is watching opportunities—opportunities to become stronger and better, and to help others. She sees them by the score. They come and go, unnoticed, neglected, spurned; only a few used. She realizes how important it is to be so trained that one can see them, and seeing, use.

Looking again, she marvels that with all the joy, the beauty, and the pleasure, at the pain and the sorrow in the world. Can this be worth while too? Yes, yes. The Father never permits anything to come into the lives of his children, save what will make them better, stronger, and more sympathetic. It is Life's duty to let these do for her, just what God desires. It is worth while to endure the struggles, temptations, and sorrows, for with them come what is needed to perfect life. And now as the Father bids her go to her own work, to the new life which shall spring out of the old one she cries, "Father, I realize that when it is all over, when the feet will run no more, and the hands will be helpless, and there is scarcely strength enough left, I shall see that there was no need of more opportunities, of more things worth while to do, of wider fields of usefulness, but the best use has not been made of what was given me to do, that the field has not been well tilled, many fence corners have been neglected, and that the work would not be fit for the Master's eye, if it were not for the softening shadow of the Cross, but I know that "when I awake in thy likeness, I shall be satisfied, yes satisfied, and that will be worth everything."

Owing to the failure to secure a class of young men in gymnasium work, L. R. Ball, the director, was compelled to give up the work and has gone to his home in Dayton. Mr. Ball is a fine director, and it is a matter of regret that the students did not take more interest in such exercises and thereby secure the services of Mr. Ball in the directing of their physical training.



ORATORICAL CONTEST.

**N**OT in many years has there been such enthusiasm and interest manifested in any event in local college circles as was in evidence on the evening of February 7th, in the first contest of the Otterbein Oratorical Association. For many years it has been the desire of a large number of the students to have a local organization, but not until this year have their dreams been realized. On November 1st, 1895, the Ohio State Oratorical Association was formed in Columbus, consisting of the following colleges: Antioch, Baldwin, Miami, Heidelberg and Otterbein. A few weeks later a local organization was effected in Otterbein with J. E. Eschbach, president; W. E. Crites, vice president; Myrtle Ervin, secretary; Leonore Good, treasurer. Much credit is due the officers for the brilliant success of this, the first contest. When the names of the contestants were made known, enthusiasm reached its highest pitch and there was much speculation as to the prospective winner, for it was well known that all the men were orators of high merit. Long before the hour of meeting, the old chapel was filled with the friends of the aspiring contestants. At the appointed hour President Eschbach announced the music by the Euterpean band.

The first speaker was M. H. Mathews, '97. His subject was "Journalism, Its Spirit and Influence." Mr. Mathews was at perfect ease on the floor and never appeared better in public performance. His oration was meritorious and not a few thought he should have been given first place. His oration is given in full in another column.

Miss Wheeler then sang to the delight of all, "The Maids of Cadiz."

W. T. Trump, '00, was the next orator. His subject was "Idealism." Mr. Trump appeared to good advantage and held his hearers with ease during his performance. His oration abounded in good thoughts and at all times

showed thorough mastery of his subject.

"The man without an ideal is the sport of every wind that blows, dashed upon the shallows and upon the hidden rocks of the deep, until his bark goes down amidst the roar of the breakers, and he is buried beneath the sands because controlled by no ambition and guided by no aim.

"The ideal of the individuals of a nation may be interpreted by the nation itself, and the ideal of the nation itself is the true index to her position among the nations of the world.

"The poet of nature prefers a life spent among the beauties of God's universe where he may indulge his ideal and fancy. To him nature sings a song voiceless to the ear but eloquent to the soul.

"The novelist finds his keenest delight in silently touching the heartstrings of humanity and listening to the songs of love with their bewitching strains of melody as they steal from the citadel of the emotions. All else is forgotten in this enchanted realm, and his ideal fancy is stirred by the sublime truth of love's song, as old as Eden and as new as to-day.

"The Christian's ideal pictures for him an age when God's will shall reign supreme and where the ideal of humanity shall be swallowed up in the over-mastering and far-reaching ideal of God."

The next contestant who thought to excel his friends and win the honors of the evening was C. R. Frankum, '96, and when the decision of the judges was given it was found that he had not aspired in vain. Although the speaker did not appear at his best, yet his very pleasing voice and the grace of his delivery captivated his hearers and at the close of his oration won for him a hearty round of applause. His subject was "The Old and the New." The speaker contrasted the old and the new in philosophy, literature and religion and showed that the tendencies of the present gave good reason why we should be proud of our age and civilization. After appealing for a broader and more liberal spirit he closed with these words:

"Where else would it be more appropriate to present such a sentiment than here, in the heart of the great state of Ohio, the liberal and cosmopolitan character of whose people is equaled only by the readiness with which her sons have always responded to the nation's call, and sacrificed themselves on the altar of national honor? Where else would it be more appropriate to make such an appeal than here at Otterbein, the chief educational institution of one of the most liberal of Christian churches, fragrant and sweet with the memories of five of its most loving sons and daughters but re-



cently consecrated to the foreign mission field in harmony with this sentiment? It seems to me that this hallowed soil, made sacred by the memories of so many illustrious men and women, would be peculiarly kind to the seeds of a newer and broader spirit which aims at the redemption of a race. Instead of the patriotism of the past, whose definition has been love of state, love of section, or love of nation merely, we shall have a newer and a broader patriotism, whose definition must be 'Love for the Race,' the attainment of which is,

'The one far off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves.'

A quartet composed of Messrs. Richer, Kumler, Stiverson and Ball then sang, "Hark! The Trumpets Calletth Us."

O. W. Burtner was the last speaker but by no means was he the least. Mr. Burtner made a fine appearance upon the platform and was at all times master of his excellent oration. His production was a studied effort as was shown by the marking of the judges, for he received first rank on thought and composition. "In Christo Omnia" was his subject. Said he:

"Read to us of those noble martyr-spirits, humanity's guardian angels, whose lives were a ceaseless struggle against tyranny, whose deaths were a divine attestation of their sublime faith, and we will point you to the power of this capital thought. In all of the grand advance movements of the age we see the genius of its generalship; on the shores of every continent we trace its sacred footprints; clear above the din of conflict we hear its silver voice animating and guiding. The winds herald its power in every clime; the forest aisles echo the melodious strains; hills and vales reverberate the song, till from the shores of the Pacific and Alpine heights, swells the one glad chorus, freedom, freedom, freedom from the curse of a broken law. Earth's heathen monarchs lie mouldering in the dust and the 'Man of Sorrows' is crowned king in earth and heaven."

While the judges were out making the grades J. B. Gilbert entertained the audience with a clarinet solo, "Amphion Polka," accompanied by the band. In a few minutes the president returned and announced that Messrs. Mathews, Trump, and Burtner had each received a grade of 84 2-3 per cent. and Mr. Frankum 87½ per cent. We give in detail the grades of the judges on thought and composition, and delivery:

CONTEST-ANTS	THOUGHT AND COMPOSITION			DELIVERY			AVERAGE
	M. R. Drury	G. P. Macklin	A. W. Drury	J. C. Jackson	E. L. Rexford	W. H. Scott	
Mathews....	93	86	75	90	94	70	84⅔
Trump.....	95	91	75	80	92	75	84⅔
Frankum....	97	81	80	95	82	90	87½
Burtner.....	98	95	73	85	79	78	84⅔

The annual meeting of the Association was held one week following the contest. Messrs. J. M. Martin, L. K. Miller, and M. H. Mathews were elected delegates to the state convention with J. B. Gilbert as an alternate.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Myrtle Ervin; vice president, W. L. Barnes; secretary, Edith Sherick; treasurer, D. H. Seneff.

Every few days we see a few fellows who get together and hold a conversation which runs like this: "Why can't some of us get a class in constitutional history or international law. Why just see; there are the teachers who have a special class in pedagogy, and the preachers have three years' work given to them in the college courses on Bible history and a study of the Old and New Testaments, the missionaries have a well selected library exclusively for their use, and the doctors are given advanced physiology and special work in chemistry if they choose to take advantage of it, but here we are looking forward to the time when we perhaps must stand up in the courts and fight the legal battles for all of them and yet there is not a single advantage given us to study along the line of our chosen profession." Then there is a muttering and the would be lawyers saunter away and wonder whether they will ever get a case anyhow.

L. K. Miller represented Otterbein at a meeting of delegates from the leading colleges of the state, at Columbus Feb. 8, to organize a state college athletic association.



# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE ÆGIS is placed under lasting obligation to the Bucher Engraving Company, of Columbus, for the cut appearing as our frontispiece this issue. We hope each month to present our readers with a similar cut or two from the same obliging firm and we especially request all students in need of any work of this kind to see the above named company. The firm is composed of pleasant and accomodating gentlemen and we bespeak for them the patronage of O. U. students.

THE contest is over, or at least some of the students think their part is. That it was a success surely no fair minded person can question, and we hope after the state contest at Tiffin, March 19, has settled the fact that our state association is also a successful venture we will no longer hear the grumbling and unjust and uncalled for criticism of a few disappointed students.

The only thing for O. U. students to do now is to lay aside prejudice and "the sin

which doth so easily beset us," and work with might and main for our representative and victory at Tiffin. The University of Cincinnati sends encouraging reports and no doubt by June they will be members of our association. Two other first class colleges have been invited to join, and in one year we expect to have a real wide-awake organization, the equal of any in the Central states.

ONCE, long, long ago, our faculty gave the students a holiday on February 22, and the senior class the privilege of entertaining their friends with a literary program on that occasion. Was that event a failure? Did the class misappropriate that day and didn't it afford satisfaction to the faculty or pleasure and profit to the students, or perhaps Washington's birthday is not a day of sufficient importance to warrant its observance by patriotic college students? Who can answer the above questions satisfactorily to all?

HIGHER Criticism is the most talked of and least familiar subject bandied about by many of our would-be higher critics. It is almost sickening to go into a class room and hear poor, deluded fellows talking of Higher Criticism who had much better be working the Rule of 3 or pounding away at the declension of *Mensa*. As a result of our observations, the March ÆGIS will contain discussion pro and con on this seemingly troublesome question by Messrs. C. E. Beyer and N. E. Cornet. Order an ÆGIS and hear what they have to say.

WE are indebted to Ginn & Co. for one of their latest publications, "Principles of Argumentation," by Prof. G. P. Baker of Harvard. The book is a gem, and certainly is the best thing on this important subject we have ever seen. Some of the more noticeable and interesting chapters are those on Argumentation, Analysis, Briefs, Evidence, The Forensic Itself, Persuasion and many others as good and im-



portant. This book, bound in the latest style, printed on the best of paper, and arranged in such careful and tasteful manner, cannot help interesting all college students, and an attempt is being made by some of our advanced ones to have it substituted in the spring term for senior Bible study, and we only hope they will meet with success such as they have a right to expect. Argumentation, as the author explains, has hitherto been left to the lawyer and public speaker, but no man should consider his education complete without at least the more fundamental principles of the subject. Surely no literary inclined student can doubt the above when he carefully examines Mr. Baker's new book and then observes the utter lack of method in our societies and debating clubs. If we might be permitted a suggestion it would be that "The Principles of Argumentation" may soon be found in our college curriculum.

WHILE our friends and neighbors are filling their bright and spicy columns with glittering prospects and prophecies for the baseball season soon to open, we, with fainting hearts, sit in our dreary corner and think. And think what? Well, plainly speaking, where we are going to get a first-class ball team this spring. Not that we haven't material, far from that, for we have an abundance, but when are we going to develop it?

From every school come accounts of hard, severe and systematic training. We have the material and we have the facilities, but there is something we have not, and that something, though it goes by a host of names, in the end amounts to the same thing—*Spirit*. Our "gym" is made a play house for children, our ball cage a repository for coal and store boxes, while our would-be players waste their time at the corner grocery.

Wake up! Friends, Romans and baseballists, snatch yonder ball and glove, follow me to that lonely cage, and there while your comrades read silly love stories or ride their docile

ponies, harden that muscle or lengthen that wind by several lengths.

The time has come when our baseball interests must be looked after or profitably dropped. Baseball can not as football be played after a few weeks' practice, but needs months and months, yea, years of faithful work before one can expect to play it as it should be played. You can not, kind aspirant, wait until the first of April and then expect to play a match game the 15th. Now is the time, and now is the only time to commence practice for the coming season.

IT is with pleasure that we announce what seems to be the settlement of the difficult problems concerning our gymnasium. The fact that something has been wrong for a year past is too apparent to need discussion.

No one knows better what that building means and stands for, than our loyal students whose self-sacrifice and devotion made it a possibility, and to whom the destruction and ruin of the year has gradually added a feeling of alarm and disgust. Some of our children, aided by hoodlums from the city, have succeeded in accomplishing more destruction and loss in one short year than our students could have done in a decade. Our hope gave way to fear as each day we saw evidences of new acts of vandalism and no one seemingly held accountable or the least attempt made to ascertain their identity.

At last the building, with apparatus, furnishings and troubles, has been handed over to the Athletic Association, and they with business-like activity have formulated and had printed a very satisfactory code of rules looking to its protection and management.

Hereafter no person will be permitted the use of the gymnasium who is not an active member of the Athletic Association, or who has not paid into its treasury fifty cents which shall be security against damage or help to defray the expenses connected with the building. The rules are good throughout with probably



one exception, and it seems from a hasty perusal that they place entirely too much authority in the hands of the physical directors, whoever they may be. Now that the initial step has been taken let every student see that he does his part toward its enforcement, and our "gym" may yet become a health resort and not a shinty court or stamping ground.

#### ALUMNALS.

F. J. Resler and wife, both of '93, attended the Musical Recital Feb. 9, in which Mrs. Resler took part.

Sarah M. Kumler, '89, of Columbus, spent several days with her former classmate, Miss Luella Fouts, '89.

Dr. G. M. Mathews, '70, pastor of First U. B. church at Dayton, gave a helpful and inspiring talk at chapel exercises Feb. 12.

W. G. Kintigh, '95, is getting along well as principal of the Mt. Pleasant, Pa., high school. We noticed an excellent article from the pen of this gentleman in the Mt. Pleasant Journal, on school management.

S. C. Markley, '95, thinks the work of the Cincinnati Medical is much harder than the work here at Otterbein. It may be owing to the fact that "Steve" is trying to crowd four years' work into three.

T. G. McFadden, '94, spent several days at O. U. not long since. His Y. M. C. A. work has been quite a success, but we understand the gentleman expects to prepare for scientific work. He is still at Dayton however.

W. E. Bovey, '92, and wife, of Chariton, Iowa, are making an extended visit with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Waters. The visit was due to the severe sickness of Mr. Waters. It seems natural to see Wesley about again and we hope he wont be in any rush to leave us.

Daisy M. Custer, '95, who is instructing in violin at Crockett, Texas, was the recipient some time since of a handsome diamond ring

which shows how well she is appreciated in her for-the-time southern home. In a neat and characteristic southern letter they express the wish that she may decide to give up her northern home and locate with them. Westerville and O. U. will never allow this.

A. C. Flick, '94, who has spent the two intervening years since his graduation at Columbia College, making a specialty of Constitutional History, has been appointed Professor of History at Syracuse College, N. Y., for the coming year. The present professor contemplates a trip abroad hence the vacancy. This is perhaps one of the most important and honorable positions that any O. U. man has secured in the last few years.

#### LOCALS.

During the past month revival services have been in progress at the various churches in the village. There has been a large attendance at all these meetings and much good has been done.

The class in "Philosophy of Teaching," taught by President Sanders, is making excellent progress. The class is a large one and the prospective pedagogues are very enthusiastic in their work.

A new code of rules and a division of hours for ladies and gentlemen have been given out by the directors of the gymnasium. The new order will do much to induce all students to take more interest in this work and will insure better care in the use of the room and of the apparatus.

The senior class continue to hold its occult meetings at regular periods. They have about concluded to help perpetuate the old custom of wearing caps and gowns. All seem to be agreed that there is not much utility in the things, but still they think it would be so nice to have them.

At the regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., the Y. M. C. A. elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Presi-



dent, D. I. Lambert; vice president, W. C. May; corresponding secretary, W. L. Barnes; recording secretary, S. Zechar; usher, S. R. Seese; treasurer, S. E. Shull.

The conservatory of music gave a public recital in the Philomathean hall on Saturday evening, February 8, to a large and appreciative audience. All the performances were heartily applauded and many were the congratulations which were offered to Professors Meyer and Wheeler for the progress shown in their respective departments.

The Philalethean girls entertained their friends with a most excellent literary and musical program on January 30th. Katherine Thomas was installed as president for the present term, Eva Doty secretary, and Lula Baker critic. Quite a number were added to the roll of active members. This is very encouraging and we bespeak for Philalethea a most pleasant term.

The girls at Saum Hall have discovered a plan to hyperbolize their sources of amusement. They catch the poor dog which perchance may loiter about the culinary department of the hall in quest of bones which the girls could not masticate, tie a paper to his caudal appendage and when the poor fellow goes off whining and yelping from fright, the dear girls convulse themselves with screams of merriment.

Presto change! F. M. Ranck received a telegram a few days ago from Senator Brice announcing that he had been appointed postmaster for Westerville to succeed S. E. Fouts, the present incumbent. The appointment is a popular one and Mr. Ranck will receive the endorsement of every student whose mail he must handle. Mr. Ranck was for seven years connected with the college and while thus engaged learned to admire and appreciate the practical side of the student's life.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed on the 30th ult. The Christian Associations led by J. W. Stiverson opened the meetings of the day. This meeting was followed by a

prayer service in behalf of the Seminary and was led by Dr. Garst. Mrs. Merchant led in a service of confession and humiliation. In the afternoon President Sanders gave a most helpful address in which he pleaded for more earnestness and consecration among Otterbein's friends. The services of the day were all very interesting and the results will certainly be most helpful and lasting.

The Christian Endeavor society held a very interesting and profitable anniversary in the chapel on Sunday, February 9, taking the place of the preaching service. After singing and prayer, Miss Minnie Shoemaker conducted a very helpful Bible study on "Hindrances to Soul Winning, and How Overcome." O. W. Burtner followed with an excellent talk upon "The Spiritual Possibilities of Young People." S. R. Seese next spoke very beautifully and touchingly upon "The Needs of the Christian Endeavor." A collection amounting to nearly \$10 was taken for the mission church at Los Angeles, Cal.

We are glad to report that the work in the art department under the direction of Miss Sevier is progressing nicely. She now has a flourishing class in life work, which of itself is a sufficient recommendation for the department. Miss Sevier has just completed a life size portrait of D. L. Rike, and will present the same to the college. For this piece of work she will merit the eternal love and esteem of all of Otterbein's friends as well as their most grateful and heartfelt thanks. Miss Sevier is highly respected by all her class, and the visitor who looks in upon her department is loth to leave, so happy and so pleasant is the place.

On Friday evening, following the open session of the Philalethean society, the Philomathean and Philophronean societies held their installation exercises. Besides the literary productions the Philomathean orchestra and the Philophronean glee club were the leading attractions of the programs in each society. W. H. Anderson was installed as president, L. K. Miller secretary, and C. B. Stoner critic,



in the Philomathean. In the Philophronean, E. E. Hostetler became president, N. E. Cornet secretary, and F. S. Minshall critic. The membership in each of these societies is very large and much interest and care is given to literary work.

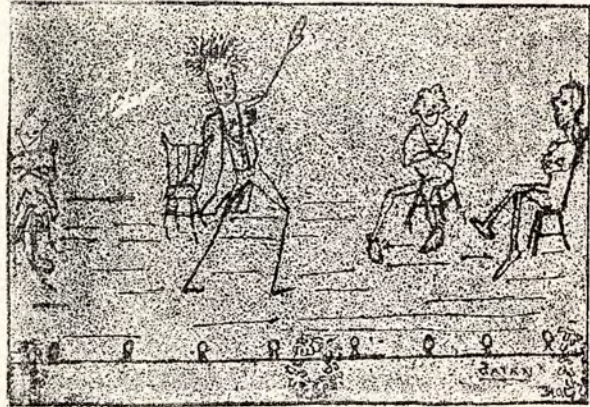
A most despicable joke was perpetrated upon the preps one morning last week by one of the "greatest classes in Otterbein, whoopy!" A note was handed to President Sanders calling a meeting of the innocents, and faithful to the summons all tarried. The president of the preparatory class sought in vain to learn the object of the meeting but it was not until a good brother from the junior class ventured to announce to them that they had been victimized, that they tumbled and immediately adjourned. In order to protect this unsuspecting department, President Sanders now requires that all announcements must be signed by the person presenting the notice. The preps will not hereafter "subject themselves to the ridicule of the higher classes."

On the evening of the 14th inst., the Philomathean society gave a delightful open session and reception in honor of Hon. D. L. Sleeper, speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Speaker Sleeper was a member of the society when in college here, and it was eminently fitting that the society should thus honor such a distinguished member. An excellent literary and musical program was rendered after which the speaker made an eloquent speech, recalling old college days and reviewing the advantages of the present. Many times during his speech he was warmly applauded and when he sat down the applause continued several minutes. He was followed by President Sanders in a neat speech after which all had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished gentleman and enjoying a warm handshake. Philomathean is to be congratulated on giving such a pleasant reception.

Prof. Meyer has all the music students he can accommodate at present; a good indication of his merit as an instructor.

# POINTS.

Oratory is the chief diversion for college students to-day. The shrines of the persuasive God are laden with sacrifices and faithful worshippers supplicate in tears for benedictions and omens of success. Now the laurel is stripped of its deep green garb and the Athenian maid



gathers flowers for her chosen contestant. Now old Gorgias and Protagoras roll in their graves disturbed by the unearthly charm of their American progeny. Demosthenes stops his ears, and Cicero dreams of better days. I do not know how much supplicating the American students have done on the subject, but if their oratory is any evidence in the question, I might say that so far they have supplicated in vain. As a gift, oratory is divine, it lifts its possessor speedily into the highest places and gives him command of the hearts of men, but as subject to rules of grammar, and rhetoric is nothing more than a mere mechanical performance—a recitation or declamation. Circumstances make orators. Universal themes and great issues draw out the fire of the soul. Great thoughts and universal love nourish it. Eloquence is the criterion and oratory that is not such in the fullest sense of the term is a misnomer and undeserving of the name.

Success has not so much of a secret about it as people in general imagine. Indeed it is not so much the secret of the thing that worries them as the considerations it demands. Any one of ordinary observation can give the "why



and wherefore" of the whole subject if he only choose. Most people, especially the young and educated, may become very much what they wish by exercising the will strongly and decisively. Whatever a person wishes to be he either is or may become by backing the wish by the whole power of his will. Nothing that is worth having can be had without persevering and courageous work. Pluck, energy, determination and stubborn resistance are but different forms of will power and he who seizes them and binds them together, using them wisely and fearlessly always wins the fight. To the student it means persistent and systematic effort, ceaseless and unrelieving toil. Strenuous labor and extraordinary application will make of even meagre chances a remarkable success. The road to success is steep and rocky but not long, and he who travels therein is sure of the end if he become not weary and fall by the way. It means hours of tedious plodding, when the brain is tired, the heart aching and the eyelids heavy with sleep, while the silent night

lengthens out its weary hours and the midnight oil burns low. It means hours of remorseless fatigue fraught with self denial and personal sacrifice, the smothering of many a petty hope, of many a proud ambition, it means hours of penetration of pugnacious persistency, deep thought, long meditation and purity of life and purpose. All these things it imperatively demands, of some it may demand more, but the end will come like a revelation and the world will bow in admiration to any man who "gets there" in this way.

You can hardly convince me by any of your sophistry, fellow student, that literal translations are beneficial things for you. The fact of the matter is I don't believe they are, and if you have the proper conception of a classical education you cannot be made to believe so either. Juggle the question anyway you will, scrutinize it from this point and that and test it by formula and syllogism, the principle of the thing is wrong and you know it. Evade

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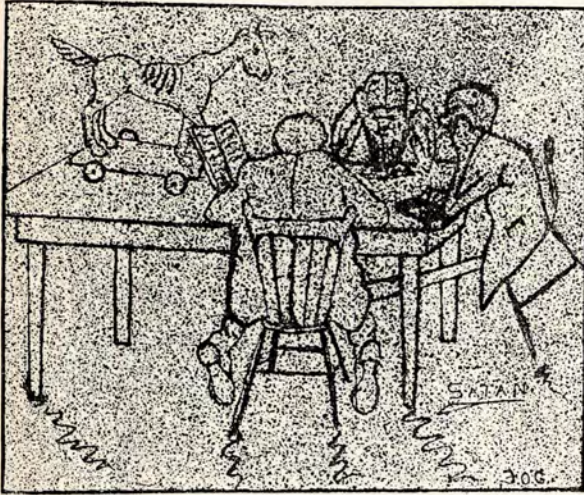
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the truth if you wish, suppress your judgment, persuade yourself by argument and testimonial, you cannot eliminate from it its falsity or free yourself from its delusion. A thing must



be of very doubtful character that causes a pang of conscience every time it is used and a mental discussion as to its propriety. Very doubtful indeed when within silence and secrecy

are cautiously observed or vociferous raillery is necessary for its defense. Of very doubtful consistency too, I am led to observe, are the men who do such things. I am young I know and liable to make broad statements, but I'm not inexperienced and have come to a pretty definite conclusion that that source of knowledge for this question at least is much more reliable than the specious beauties of logic. There might be some mitigating phase of the question but it's not to be found in this institution, and even in the broadest consideration of the subject time, place, circumstances and every other qualifying epithet never justify a student in using a pony.

The practice destroys habits of study, weakens application, self confidence, dries up the fountain of originality and for all that has been said in the affirmative is not a sustaining energy to memory. It induces similar habits in other pursuits and what in the beginning was a matter of sheer "laziness" becomes in the end a necessity and an actual hindrance to progress.

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### SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JAN. 5, 1896.

#### SOUTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	2	28	38	8
	A M	P M	P M	
Cleveland L	*8 10	8 00	†12 45	
Euclid Ave	8 22	8 12	12 57	
Newburg	8 34	8 25	1 12	
Hudson	9 10	9 05	1 50	
Cuyahoga F	9 23	9 19	2 06	
Akron	9 35	9 33	2 19	
Barberton	9 51	9 50	2 35	
Warwick	10 07	10 07	2 51	
Orrville A	10 28	10 28	3 12	
Orrville L	10 33	10 33	3 20	
Holmesville	11 02	†11 04	3 51	A M
Millersburg	11 12	11 16	4 02	7 10
Killbuck	11 22	11 29	4 12	7 23
Brink H'n	11 49	11 56	4 40	7 51
Danville	11 58	†12 06	4 50	8 04
Gambier	12 16	12 25	5 10	8 22
Mt. Ver Ar	12 30	12 40	5 25	8 35
Mt. Ver Lv	†12 48	†12 45	5 30	8 40
Mt. Liberty	1 09		5 48	8 58
Centerburg	1 17	1 12	5 58	9 07
Sunbury	1 34	†1 34	6 18	9 27
Galena	1 39	†1 39	6 23	9 32
Westerville	1 52	1 52	6 35	9 45
Columbus A	*2 15	2 15	†7 00	10 10
	P M	A M	P M	A M
Cincinnati	*6 00	6 40		
	P M	A M		

#### NORTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	3	27	35	7
	A M	P M	A M	P M
Cincinnati	*8 00	*8 00		
	Noon	Night	A M	P M
Columbus L	*11 45	*12 35	†6 00	†5 00
Westerville	12 09	1 06	6 27	5 25
Galena	12 20	†1 21	6 40	5 38
Sunbury	12 25	†1 26	6 44	5 43
Centerburg	12 42	1 51	7 04	6 05
Mt. Liberty	12 51	†2 01	7 12	6 13
Mt. Ver Ar	1 08	2 20	7 28	6 30
Mt. Ver Lv	1 13	2 25	7 33	6 35
Gambier	1 28	2 40	7 47	6 50
Danville	1 46	†2 59	8 00	7 08
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Killbuck	2 24	3 41	8 42	7 50
Millersburg	2 36	3 55	8 58	8 00
Holmesville	2 46	†4 06	9 08	
Orrville A	3 20	4 45	9 37	
Orrville L	3 25	4 55	9 42	
Warwick	3 45	5 18	10 02	
Barberton	4 03	5 37	10 17	
Akron	4 20	†6 05	10 36	
Cuyahoga F	4 32	6 17	10 48	
Hudson	4 45	6 30	11 02	
Newburg	5 20	7 05	11 42	
Euclid Ave	5 31	7 16	11 57	
Cleveland A	*5 45	*7 30	†12 10	
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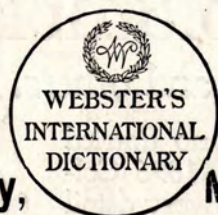
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