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Dr. Thos. J. Sanders

VOL. IX.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 3.


# OTTERBEIN ÆGIS




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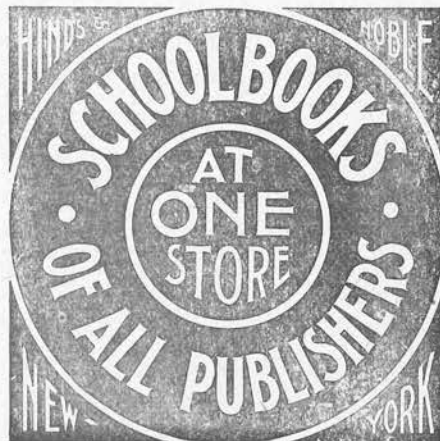
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Corporations and  
Conscience

Perhaps there is no greater barrier to uprightness in business and public life than the belief that what is plainly wrong when transacted between individuals can be enacted within the halls of public bodies or announced from the room of a stock-holders meeting with perfect rightfulness. "Corporations have no souls" is used as a shield too often of what is desired to be, the eye being fixed upon gain as the goal of success. We do not think, however, that the principle will find much favor among thinking persons generally. We are unable to see the ethics of the principle any different-

Departmental  
Conscience

This *departmental conscience* is a relic of early days when individuals as well as nations recognized no moral obligation except within their own limited circle. Antiquity felt no moral duty except to a person of the same tribe or family. As tribes federated, prejudices vanished and trust and honor extended to all within the same national limits. But progress was slow, yet the punishment of those not marking the steps of time was most severe. On this point is the Hebraism of the Old Testament quite noticeable. Abraham fell into untruthfulness as to Sarah, his wife, for his own sake. Jacob

ly as applied to business between individuals and to transactions when one party is a corporation or the State. If a man in his private dealings is pure and regards his word as sacred there need be little fear that the corporation to which he belongs will repudiate its debts or allow its property to be used for immoral purposes. Yet too often is openly avowed in defense of this or that man when it is shown that he is corrupt, untrue to his convictions, venal or without a sense of his stewardship, that he leads a model private life. "He is a gentle father and kind to his employees." And this is offered in entire unconsciousness of the fact, at least ethical, that so far from excusing his culpability it really augments it with startling contradictions of character. If that man were brutish throughout, some excuse for the the abuse of public trust or the contortion of corporate rights could be found; but the presence of moral knowledge and right direction in one department of human life demands their sway in all the others.

followed the patriarch with a similar deed. Deborah does not hesitate to praise the treachery of Joel, for it is against a national enemy. And this is what makes so remarkable the recognition by Isaiah of Assyria and Egypt each a third nation on a par with Israel in the sight of God. A tenet of the book of Jonah is that Jehovah is not the Lord of Israel alone but of the whole earth. But it required centuries before the moral barrier between the Jews and Gentiles was broken down and truth and justice were recognized as due the whole world alike. The principle still exists as a motive in men's actions. The existence of a small protected sphere whether civic, moral or commercial in which one standard of favored dealing prevails while the outside is left without rights, is a fertile source of national degradation. Yet more! Departmental conscience explains more fully than the theory of hypocrisy, the conduct of many professed pillars of the church, but who are shady in their business transactions, the scorn of non-church goers, and are identified with movements which deprave the community. The logical process will, we are inclined to think, carry its promoters farther than they are willing to go.

#### Bible Criticism

If there is one book the origin and character of which can afford no prevarication, no deceit, no unfounded declarations that book is the Bible. If there is one book concerning which men should know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth that book is the Bible. If there is one book of all books that invites investigation, exploration and examination that book is the Bible. Yet we are frequently confronted with the statement that Biblical criticism is a weight which stalwart piety may perhaps bear without being overthrown but which the really pious piety will find useless if not dangerous. But Biblical criticism is daily proving its utility by preserving the practice of daily Bible reading and in the advancement of theological

learning. Engrossed with a desire to know and to understand the reader is bettered by each reading. We are reminded of a class of readers, devout and sweet as pious lives can make them, who pass the opening pages of the Sacred book as immoral. This moral shock would be wholly spared them if they would but remember the doctrine of development as applied to the Bible. All knowledge, that of morality included, is not revealed complete, but must be taught in successive lessons; these first lessons are rudimentary and therefore are never the final type; the Bible is the history of the spiritual education of the entire human race through the education of a single chosen people; the crudity of Old Testament morality as compared with the New Testament code is to be recognized and expected as a part of the Divine plan necessitated by the culture of the race; these are truths the acceptance of which has saved some from the necessity of dethroning a long-loved friend because with the growth of the moral concept he is discovered to be dreadful. Surely as compared with the Christian fathers these old voices echo the earth's morning fields and not the paved thoroughfares of cultured sentiment.

#### THE PRESENT CRITICAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

AN ADDRESS BY R. D. FUNKHOUSER, '99.

**T**HERE is never lacking to the American people an interesting question or problem in foreign relations for contemplation and study. Some attractive phase of international life is ever at hand engrossing our attention. It is not necessarily always relative to our own national existence. We are comparatively a peaceable and independent people. Just recently, to be sure, public opinion both in England and America seemed to be demanding some formal and mutually beneficial alliance of the two greatest governments of the best people in the world. Such an enactment



would undeniably be productive of immense national advantages to both countries, and just as surely would such a compact subject us to unforeseen complications and disadvantages to which it would be difficult to adapt ourselves, and from the evil results which they would cause, we might never be able to entirely recover.

But the agitation of an alliance of America and England has been almost completely supplanted by the momentous problems and questions, incident and relative to our late war. The United States has made some wonderful history in the past five months. The successes of the American army and navy in two hemispheres have been some of the most brilliant and almost miraculous achievements the world has ever seen, and historians will write and poets will continue to sing the praises and glories of American arms. And just now our statesmen and diplomats, comprising various commissions, are in session for the solution and final settlement of the knotty problems which have arisen.

But in all this and in whatever exigency that may arise in the future, the very nature of our government, of our institutions and of our general character as a people leads us to repose a trust in those whom we have delegated our representatives and executives to the extent that our ship of state will always outride the political storms incident to its course.

But from almost any country in the old world we hardly know what to expect. The political situation there is ever changing, and we may view a Graeco-Turkish war, the dissolution of a Chinese empire, or a revolution in Africa from not only a political, but also from a social, an economic or a religious standpoint. Indeed, there is abundant opportunity for reflection and study in any one of them, and almost unconsciously are national destinies being worked out to a consummation and each day's event is an important contributor whose value is not to be measured fully as it transpires.

France and the existing conditions in that

country have been the objects of the world's attention and study in no small degree for many years. And the indications are that occasions will continue to present themselves in the future, which will not only hold the interest that has already been excited, but they will demand a closer scrutiny and attract even more consideration than has already been bestowed. The history of France is a history of wars, revolutions and massacres. No other country has had as varied an experience. And with it all the nation is probably in a more deplorable condition to-day than any other country in the world.

The government, if such it may be called, has been for years shifting around over a slumbering volcano, which has repeatedly threatened to burst forth and consume the entire nation. "It is generally regarded as a conspicuous instance of political centralization." The administrative machine is operated by a few and the French government, while nominally a republic, is practically an oligarchy. And the power of the few seems not to be directed along administrative, legislative, or executive lines, but it is exerted through military channels. The pride of the French people is not in their government, but in their army. And this organization is as powerful and supreme as the men at its head are unpatriotic and corrupt. No hesitancy is manifested on their part to stake the honor and dignity of the nation for personal gain. No more high-handed instance of injustice and depravity can be imagined than the recent Dreyfus affair. To shield their own treasonous deeds they indicted and maliciously condemned in a star chamber court an insubordinate officer who was convicted on charges not only to which he was denied the undisputed privilege of making a defense, but even of the import of which, he and his counsel were entirely ignorant. Such a travesty on justice in this enlightened age has provoked the censure and disapproval of the civilized world, and "France has suffered immeasurably in the loss of self-respect and moral power." And though the authorities



have been reluctantly compelled to grant a revision, complete reparation can never be made and the affair will only add another blemish to the already checkered history of France. Such irregularities and breaches of confidence on the part of the few, will gradually, but inevitably crush centralism, and a democratic government will be substituted even at the cost of a national uprising that would compare with the historic revolution of 1789.

Again, France is a hot bed of socialism, and this organization is steadily growing in influence and importance. Indeed, many times already it has occasioned wide-spread alarm, and though few victories of national importance have as yet been won, the Socialists take advantage of every opportunity to promote their theories and advance their interests. Recently another issue has been embraced by their platform, viz., "Anti-Semitism," or the persecution of the Jews. The Socialist cry of "Down with the capitalist" has been changed to "Down with the Jew," and France is threatened with a second St. Bartholomew massacre, in which the Jews will suffer as did the Huguenots of old. And a revision of the Dreyfus case will only tend to hasten such a calamity. It is presumed that this may even take the form of a religious upheaval, as the Catholics are the Jews' most aggressive persecutors. Certain it is that were no other agency at work in France to-day, the Socialist party would soon render a reformation or a revolution imperative.

In all these conditions, philosophic and analytic writers see the symptoms of a degeneracy in France, vital and far-reaching. "Its people are but pygmies compared with the Frenchmen of old, of the days of Charles Martel, or even of the great Napoleon, while the whole nation is but a shadow of the former France." And this may be directly attributed to the character and history of the people, for these elements determine a nation's standing. The French have not been trained and educated into the highest forms of liberty. They

have not the proper appreciation of courts, newspapers and educational institutions. And they are, in their very nature, fickle and unsettled in their ideas, changeable, unsteady and swayed by every wind that blows.

And the most unpromising feature of the whole situation lies in the fact that their religions are such that we can place in them no assurances of their rectifying the existing tendencies, or of warding off the crises and calamities that threaten.

Catholicism and agnosticism interfere the least with a gay and giddy life, and they exert no conservative or progressive influences on their disciples.

Taking into consideration all the social and political experiences that France has suffered in the last century alone, it is too truly said that the nation needs rest and peace. But with the tendency toward decentralization, the activity of the socialists and the bitter opposition to the Jews, the French republic seems destined to be the victim of another revolution that promises to eclipse all others in the vastness of its extent and importance.

And never shall the French nation enjoy the greatest peace and prosperity until it has established a government, in which, as in our own, the people will reign and their power will be supreme, one which will jealously foster and perpetuate the institutions of morality and justice, and one which will always promote a sound, conservative, liberty-producing and liberty-protecting civilization.

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#### HELEN GOULD—A SKETCH.

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NOLA KNOX, '02.

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**F**AITH, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity. The poor, we are told, we shall always have with us. Many may fairly claim the sympathy and assistance of the rich, but at the same time, let not too much reliance be placed on these means. Remember that beggary and with it social misery has never been diminished, but

has rather increased in proportion as money given has taken the place of money earned. The Roman emperors distributed corn and oil instead of stimulating industry. Robert Treat Paine quotes a witty bishop as saying, "If you pay a man to work, he'll work; if you pay him to beg, he'll beg." A woman, passing one who was seeking alms, heard him utter with much intensity, "I must then! I will do it! I *will* do it!" Fearing that he was about to do something desperate, she paused, and having filled his hand with money, inquired what it was he proposed attempting in his rashness. He replied, "But for your timely assistance I had almost resolved to go to work." Charity, then, is by no means a cure-all.

Yet "he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he." If all who are born to great wealth would follow the example of Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, in the use they make of it, there would be no occasion for the slurs often cast upon inheritors of riches. Her annual income amounts to one million dollars, or nearly three thousand dollars a day. Of this the largest part is given secretly to the poor and struggling. To her most intimate friends she often alludes to her fortune as "my father's money."

Miss Gould devotes none of her time to the frivolities of fashionable society, does not believe in visiting lists or afternoon teas, will not attend dinners, receptions, operas or balls, neither will she join in the dress parade at Newport. She has no use for yachts, fast horses, rare jewels or astonishing toilets. She leads a most exclusive life—that is she excludes fashionable society. To her, society women are all alike—like clothespins. She prefers individualism.

It is wonderful the good one woman can do. One would naturally expect Helen Gould to be like her sister, who thought she was so fortunate to secure a nobleman, but who has since found that a palace is not large enough for two. Miss Gould's maxim is, "Do good noiselessly." Her name is seldom seen in print except in connection with some of the many

charitable enterprises in which she is interested and to which she gives continually of her time and most liberally of her means. The love of crippled children or the gratitude of the bed-ridden is more to her than brass bands and newspaper headlines. She engages in charity as in business, teaches in Sunday school and is a Christian woman, yet she is not to be considered as one of charity's lay sisters.

It is not an unusual scene to see a train filled with crippled children stop at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Some hobble on crutches, some are hunchbacked. Young ladies accompany them as shepherdesses. Each shepherdess has a flock of crippled lambs and these lambs, the children of the tenements, are to be Helen Gould's guests and are to her as the children of her own brother. She romps with the newsboys and the bootblacks. This is Helen Gould's life.

One day recently Miss Gould entertained at her country home at Lyndhurst one hundred self supporting young women from New York and Brooklyn. She herself received the guests and escorted them about the grounds. Luncheon was served on the lawn overlooking the Hudson. When the party returned in the evening each of the young women carried an orchid from Miss Gould's conservatories. Earlier on the same day she entertained about fifty children of the workmen employed at Lyndhurst.

The most beautiful of all the charities in which Miss Gould is interested is the institution known as Woody Crest, a home where crippled and invalid children, gathered in from city tenements, are given skillful nursing and tender care. This fresh-air-farm, near her own Lyndhurst, is an example to all benevolent societies. There, during the spring and summer, she finds, clothes, shelters and helps educate hundreds of children. Each company stays two weeks, and like soldiers at the state camp, the outgoing leaves the camp in perfect condition for the incoming. The children are made to feel that they are the guests of Helen Gould, and not objects of charity. This home

is entirely maintained by her and conducted under her personal direction, just as the Goulds conduct business, in person, and not through lawyers and agents. She distributes personally as much money as the charity organization society.

She helped very materially to build the University of New York, and it was in the woman's law class of that university that she obtained her knowledge of things legal. Long before her father's death she knew she would one day control great wealth. So after leaving Dr. Gardner's school on Fifth avenue, where she received her early education, she entered the university and took the regular law course with the other young women. To avoid publicity, she did not graduate, but she left with a clear idea of what is meant by law. Her assistants are her chosen friends, young women who are not society belles, but workers. She prefers tailor-made gowns because they are plain. But she is not a patron of fashionable tailors or Fifth avenue milliners. Those who make her gowns and her hats are her friends. Though Miss Gould works hard from morning till night, she yet needs several secretaries. These, too, are her friends. Thus, in various ways, she gives employment to a regiment of teachers, typewriters, seamstresses, milliners and nurses.

Few realize the good that Helen Gould has done during the late war, but certainly no woman in the United States has done more for the relief and comfort of the soldiers than she. At the first of the war she offered one hundred thousand dollars to the government as a free gift and not as a loan. The President answered that he could not accept the gift without a special act of congress, but that she could fit out a vessel with the money and the government would accept it with thanks. She also fitted out a hospital ship in accordance with her own ideas and at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars.

This summer she devoted her entire time to the work of the Woman's National Relief Association, of which she is president. Miss

Gould left her beautiful home on the Hudson early in July, shortly after the battle of Santiago, and came into the city, where during the unprecedented heat she worked night and day, collecting money, buying supplies, distributing them among the hospitals, fitting out relief ships and doing other work which one would think ought to be done by the government. She has sent five ship loads of ice to Santaigo at her own expense and has personally visited and inspected all the hospitals within the limits of Greater New York, at which soldiers and sailors are lying, and if they have not been furnished with every comfort that money can buy it is not her fault. Those familiar with her work believe that her hospital expenditures have not been less than fifty thousand dollars.

These and many other good deeds are performed quietly and unostentatiously, and it is only because of the ubiquitous reporter that the world comes to know of any of them. Miss Gould is much averse to publicity for herself and for her works and shuns it as far as possible.

Her age is now about twenty-seven, and she has been all her life preparing for her present work. While her father lived, she devoted herself to him, was his friend and companion. In her, Jay Gould caught a glimpse of what it really means to live. None knew and loved Jay Gould as did the daughter who drove him to the station every morning, who, when she could, hid the newspapers from him. Since his death, the daughter has built to his memory a gray stone church with beautiful windows, and when weary she comes here and bows her head.

It seems as if Helen Gould were devoting her life to doing those things which her father left undone. People who think of Jay Gould, overlook Helen Gould.

"Why not believe the homely letter  
That all you give will God restore?  
The poor man may deserve it better  
And surely, surely wants it more."

"Let but the rich man do his part,  
And whatsoe'er the issue be,  
To those who ask, his answering heart  
Will gain and grow in sympathy."



## THE WAR OF CREEDS.

J. H. CAULKER. '02.

**T**HE ruling factor in the affairs of men necessary to success is belief. It is the predominating principle that impels human activity and controls the progress and development of the world. The varied characteristics and practices of the nations and members of the same community, are but the outlets through which this principle asserts itself. We are so constituted, however, that we can not all see things in the same light, so that from the creation of the world, there has been a condition of perpetual warfare in that most sacred realm of belief. Cain contended with Abel and slew him; philosophers array themselves against philosophers, theologians against theologians, politicians against politicians, nations against nations, yea, in every department of human activity, we perceive that this variance is rampant.

It is a fact, that the advancement of the human race brings with it constant vacillations in belief. Men abandon the superstitions that bound, as with thongs, the former generations in ignorance, so that the coming years find society reconstituted into new orders, and will keep on and on changing till man attains the acme of knowledge. These vacillations are but the publishers of our ignorance, and serve as an everlasting index of the characteristic propensity of the human race to reach after new and better things. Man, therefore, shall always be a creature of circumstance till he comes to the point of absolute certainty.

The conflict in the beliefs of the world is clearly evinced by the growing discontent with the past. Men launch out into various enterprises, some of them ruinous, and others the means by which wonderful achievements have been wrought, in order to give satisfaction to that innate longing after new things, that forever beats high in their breasts, and for the freeing of the world from the trammels of barbarisms. The vast fields of speculation, hith-

erto untouched, are now explored so that they are fast being narrowed by material and other evident realizations. To-day we hear of some thrilling enterprise, a new doctrine, or a new theory; the people rush almost with the madness of a demoniac to grasp them; to-morrow these give way to new ones; because the years bring with them new ideas and the human intellect charged with increased energy. Thus in our day, the sun no longer rests on the back of a huge tortoise, nor on a table, as some of the ancient philosophers taught, nor, as one of the planets, does it swing around this comparatively insignificant earth, but, itself rocking in space, it becomes the center of force hurling headlong the surrounding worlds with an inconceivable velocity. In the practice of medicine, instead of the copious bleeding of the patient, milk has become the necessary constituent to soothe his yearning breast. The pyramids of Egypt no longer entomb the cat and the striped bull, but hoary with years and furrowed by the recurring seasons of many ages, they tell only of the day when old Egypt held sovereignty over the world. And what can we say of Mount Olympus! It is now but the desolate capital of the once mighty empire of Zeus, where the ethereal springs flowed with nectar that sated the thirst of the immortal gods and the fragrant ambrosia satisfied their hunger.

Religion, that something which commands the deepest fealties and veneration of the soul, affords a spacious field for the display of beliefs and their conflicts; for within every human breast is an instinctive pulsating after a being higher in intelligence and power. This being men seek to worship in many ways.

In religion, unlike the other interests of men, where some tangible result wrenches them from a chronic belief, the only proof of truth must depend on the integrity of its professor. It has for its object the betterment of the race and the solution of its dealings; nevertheless, with this grand and lofty end in view, we can safely venture the assertion that there is no other department of human interest in

which men are thrown into so deadly a conflict as in religion. It has divided the peoples of world into classes, maintaining more or less divergent principles and trends of thought that are always repellent in their nature and always striving for the mastery. Not only has it created intellectual strifes, but has sadly precipitated wars that spread destruction and desolation in their paths. The eastern continent trembled at the tread of the unrelenting Moslem while his falchion flashed in a ruthless carnage to propagate his creed; we make but a passing mention of the Crusades, those wars in the name of religion, in which the dear sons of Europe and Asia freely lavished their blood; the faith of China has for many years made her a hermit empire; it has thrown her into a groove whereby all progress became stagnant. And shall we stop to mention the innumerable instances in which religion has brought unspeakable woes and griefs on humanity?

The antagonism between doctrines and faiths so divergent that we designate them as distinct religions, is no more determined and bitter as it has been among the so-called Christian denominations. This denominational antagonism is not a thing of the recent past; for the very origin of most of these denominations foretold an existence of continued variance. To-day there are no less than twenty distinct denominations. They are not all spontaneous offshoots of the once universal church, but the direct offsprings of dissension, discontent, bigotry and the desire for religious liberty and purity. They all claim the equal respect of the community. They are clothed in well-defined dogmas, some of which must melt away before the inevitable march of new ideas; for in this day of almost universal intelligence, nothing is given to the public without the giver encountering questions on all sides. They wrangle over passages of Scripture; some charged with deviations from Bible practices, others with narrow limitations of its teachings; one believes in immersion, another in sprinkling; it is almost sacrilege to one to mingle together with others in the commemoration of

that sacred event which binds us all as the children of a common father, another abounding in generosity, invites all to come; some rustle in long flowing gowns as the symbol of dignity, others don the bonnet as a mark of humility; one baptizes both her adults and infants, another despises the idea of baptizing one "not responsible for his actions;" some one denounces the other as vain in dress, while he himself with the fastidiousness of a crank, spends an hour in the choice of a hat. And who does not know of the bitterness, the natural result of jealousy, that prevailed among the churches a few years ago, when it was an unknown thing for a preacher of one church to occupy the pulpit of another?

The spirit of contention in the Christian church of to-day is inherent. Prior to the Reformation, when all Christians practically belonged to one church, we find that there existed such a controversy of creeds, that a convention was summoned at Nicaea to settle on a universal creed. The decision then made, resting on such flimsy basis, was but a starting point for a greater doctrinal warfare, which, for half a century raged with increased madness. The Orient against the Occident; church dignitaries suffered shame and torture. Certainly, in such existing circumstances, we cannot fail to know that the errors into which the church had fallen were but the heralds of multiplied discrepancies.

The Reformation stands out most prominently as the culminating point of church controversy. When Martin Luther, the hero of the Reformation, stood against the world for the right, then was Europe thrown into violent convulsions of wars and persecutions no where excelled in severity and blackness. Noble men, women and children perished like beasts. Can there be darker pages in history than those containing the records of the tragic scenes of Smithfield in England, the Spanish Inquisition and the horrible night of St. Bartholomew's day?

In this day of moral advancement, we should expect less struggle between the churches, but,

unfortunately, we are not all endowed with an evenness of faculties to grasp the progressive ideas, in that we often brand them as idle innovations; neither are we all capable of discerning error, and often plunge impetuously in its wake. The outcome of such a state is obvious.

We are all, nevertheless, seeking the truth, and those only will stand, that have the truth in their possession; for, remember, that only the truth will eventually endure the test of the coming years.

Would God that the day dawn when humanity will touch the line of truth. Then will there be no strife, no skepticism; for all will believe the same things. The world will know but one religion; all will walk in the atmosphere of unsullied liberty and purity; for all will have had within them a common realization of the long years of groping.

#### ASSOCIATION NOTES.

##### Y. M. C. A.

The week of prayer ending November the 19th was one of marked interest and true helpfulness. Every evening many of the young men met at six o'clock for a half hour's communion with God; while the number in attendance was not what it ought to have been, yet it was gratifying to see how many were willing to lay aside their work for a few minutes, in order to ask God's blessings upon the young men of our own college and of the world. The meetings throughout the entire week were peculiar in this respect, that every one in attendance felt as though he was responsible, in some degree at least, for the success of the meeting and this realization was a great factor in rendering the meetings so beneficial.

##### Y. W. C. A.

It is greatly desired that more of the college girls attend Y. W. C. A. They miss much by staying away.

The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. held a joint missionary meeting the 8th inst. After the opening of the meeting by Miss Effie Richer,

Rev. St. John of the Student Volunteer Movement addressed the associations. His theme was "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation." The talk was very helpful.

The girls of O. U. gave a very unique entertainment in the college chapel Nov. 21st, in behalf of Y. W. C. A. The program was interesting throughout. The first part was an "Old Maids' Carnival" and the second part "Living Pictures." The college orchestra furnished the music which added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather a large crowd was in attendance and all pronounced it a decided success.

Misses Mabel Shank and Effie Richer were the delegates to the Y. W. C. A. state convention held at Springfield from 11th to 13th of November. They report the meeting as interesting and instructive, the keynote being the saving of souls.

#### CLASS AFFAIRS.

##### SENIOR.

Hallowe'en has come and gone and the Senior class still lives. Of all the escapades that have ever characterized the college life of O. U. students that one of which the Seniors were the originators stands as the greatest of all.

The Senior class was watched closely by all the other classes and it is even whispered that the "Preps" were looking suspiciously, for it is well known that the class of '99 never allowed Hallowe'en to glide by without in some way giving vent to their wit and skill.

Although the moon was shedding upon the earth her most powerful light and the stars were glowing with unusual brightness yet with determined hearts and undaunted courage the thoroughly laid plans of the "greatest class in Otterbein" were carried out in every detail. Operations began at exactly 9:30 p. m. when a committee approached the shaded side of



the college building and proceeded to procure an entrance. This was a matter of but little moment since through shrewd strategem the doors had all been opened by the keys of the janitor. Finding everything all right the committee proceeded to the home of the Misses Scott where the rest of the class was anxiously awaiting developments. There a very costly class banner was unfurled and after singing a few songs and giving the class yell the whole class started for the building where they intended to add to its attractiveness and give it a more classic appearance by hoisting their class flag upon the flag staff. This was easily accomplished in just one half hour. At 11:30 the class started for the Association building which was shrouded in darkness. Only a few minutes elapsed until the reception room was lighted to an unusual state of brilliancy, fires were roaring in the fire places and the whole building presented the gayest appearance of its history.

Near the midnight hour the following menu was served:

	Olives		Pickles
	Lettuce Sandwiches		
Wafers	Potato Chips	Clubhouse Cheese	
Chicken Croquettes		Tongue Sandwiches	
	Epigram of Veal		
Grapes	Bananas	Oranges	
	Ice Cream	Cake	

Excellent toasts followed after which the class saluted their silken banner on their way homeward.  
"1899"

#### JUNIOR.

The Junior class has been called "slow." It has been called "a flock of sheep without a shepherd," because of "mutual sympathy" on the part of the class members.

But, nevertheless, this same class understands thoroughly the art of entertaining and of being entertained.

Hallowe'en found its members assembled at the home of Mrs. Andrus on East College avenue, the guests of their class sisters, Misses Anise Richer, Marie Kemp and Mabel Shank.

The evening was very delightfully spent in conversation, Hallowe'en tricks and the telling of ghost stories.

Delicious refreshments, in harmony with the occasion, were served by the hostesses during the evening. At a proper hour the class departed pronouncing their hostesses charming entertainers.

YE JUNIOR.

#### SOPHOMORE.

On Monday night, October 31st, sixteen members of the Sophomore class set out from the Barnes house, for a walk into the country, to the beautiful home of Mrs. Rolley, where they had their Hallowe'en party.

The house was very beautifully and appropriately decorated. In every nook and corner was something to surprise and please. A large pumpkin-lantern face looked benignly down from the heights of the book-shelf. In one corner stood a bunch of corn, on a table was a turnip with luxuriant top planted in a pumpkin, and on a small stand near the door, was a large pumpkin hollowed out, and filled with salted parched corn. Autumn leaves and green vines, placed here and there added to the charm of the rooms.

Amid such surroundings, persons less inclined to gaiety than the Sophomores, must have forgotten cares, and lived only in the happy present. After some time spent in games the guests were invited to the dining room. This was only dimly lighted, and an imitation of the moon, at one side cast a soft light over the room. A typical Hallowe'en supper was served. It consisted of mush and milk, white bread and butter, brown bread and apple butter, veal loaf, pickles and coffee, pumpkin pie, ginger bread and grapes. While still at the table the merry crowd sang college songs, and gave their class and the college yells.

They then gathered in the parlor, and with darkened room, with only a pumpkin lantern in the center of the circle to make light, told ghost stories weird and gruesome

enough to make the bravest-hearted tremble.

Midnight soon came and with it time to adjourn. After singing farewell to the hostess from the front porch they returned to the village, and on their way, awakened the slumbering inhabitants thereof, singing and giving college yells. And thus ended the best party of the class of 1901. ONE OF THE PARTY.

### FOOTBALL.

WITTENBERG, 10; OTTERBEIN, 0.

THE Otterbein team played its first game of the season against Wittenberg at Springfield, Oct. 29. Our team was in good condition and played hard ball from the start. Otterbein's main features in the game was the clever work of Captain Coover who broke Wittenberg's line repeatedly forcing his man back. Sebald was in his usual good form playing aggressive ball throughout. Flick was fierce at tackling and with Beard kept the end secure from gains. Our principal fault lay in slowness in forming the interference. Wittenberg played her usual fast game and the whirligig plays told on our inexperienced men.

#### THE GAME.

Otterbein kicked off to Marshall who advanced one yard; an end run by J. Miller and straight buck by Bausline secured five yards. Spangler failed to gain on end run. Wittenberg made steady gains through Otterbein's line till Otterbein got the ball on downs. Flick attempted a buck with no gain. Lloyd punted for Otterbein and Wittenberg carried the ball back by short gains till lost on a fumble. Lloyd made a magnificent end run for twenty yards. The ball alternated between the teams with small gains and no brilliant playing till Wittenberg succeeded in forcing it across Otterbein's goal forty seconds before the end of the first half. Score: Wittenberg, 5, Otterbein, 0.

In the second half Wittenberg secured another goal raising the score to 10 to 0. The attempt at goal from the field failed but was a

pretty kick. Lloyd's forty yard punt placed Otterbein's goal in safety and the game ended near the middle of the field.

DENISON, 0; OTTERBEIN, 16.

The game with Denison, Nov. 5, was played during a heavy rain which had been falling all day. The field was so wet and muddy that little team work could be done. The ends were frequently run for good gains. It was impossible for either team to show its strength as bucking and mass plays could not be used. Yet it is evident the Denison team was out-classed in weight and speed. Denison kicked off. The ball changed hands several times on fumbles till Flick went down the field for forty yards, the next play securing a touch down. Needles' fifty-five yard run was quickly followed by another goal. The remainder of the game was characterized by the usual good gains of Flick, Lloyd and Gantz. Score: Denison, 0; Otterbein, 16.

DAYTON MCKINLEY CLUB, 11; OTTERBEIN, 0.

The football game at Dayton on Nov. 12 resulted in a victory for the Dayton boys. A hard game was played on both sides and Otterbein would have won had the Club boys not so frequently delayed the game. The unfair holding and slugging of the home team was a noticeable feature of the game. After the first three minutes of the game Otterbein made steady gains but lost the ball on a fumble within five yards of a goal. Every man on the Otterbein team played a hard game. Kraft at end was the particular star. Needles, Flick, Howard, and Gantz each played a good game. Score, Dayton, 11; Otterbein, 0.

### OTHER COLLEGES.

Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C., has among its students a native African girl for education for mission work in her native tribe. She is represented as bright, active and of good tact and judgment. By some extra application she has been promoted two years above her class. She has accumulated and de-

posited in a bank a small but increasing sum which she hopes to use in establishing a school in her own land.

The faculty of Tuft's college has voted that chapel rushing is distinctly in violation of the rules of the college both in spirit and in letter; that it is an offense against the laws of the state; and that a repetition of the offense will be harshly dealt with.

On October 13, 1898, Dartmouth college forever sealed the fate of hazing in that institution and the disgraceful custom has passed into history. Only a mild form of hazing has been indulged in at Dartmouth in late years, but even this is no longer to be tolerated.

Hon. William E. Evans is the only surviving member of the original board of trustees of the Peabody educational fund. Although the aged senator is no longer engaged in life's activities he has just been honored by being re-elected to the chairmanship of the board.

Two significant facts brought to light by the inaugural address of President Wier at Scio College were that in the last thirty years fifty-four per cent. of the literary graduates of the college have entered the ministry and that last year ninety-seven per cent of the students were church members.

Recently an anonymous benefactor offered to give \$100,000 to free Barnard College from debt, provided that \$85,000 additional be raised in a short time. The additional sum was raised the same day and now the college is not only free from debt but self-supporting. Barnard College is the woman's school of Columbia University. At the opening address this year President Low, alluding to the war with Spain and the part taken by the university in the conflict, said that American conquest was really a triumph of schools. At a late meeting of the university council measures were taken to establish a summer school in

connection with the university. Also, in recognition of the fact that Columbia graduates are greatly in demand as teachers, an appointment committee was elected. This committee will select men for the positions which Columbia is asked to fill.

The faculty of Mount Holyoke has decided that after June, 1902, only the degree of A. B. will be granted. Until that time it is optional to literary and scientific students, although extra hours are needed for the Arts degree. The decision of the faculty has met with general approval with the girls, especially with those who are now candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

At a recent meeting the trustees of Williams College adopted the half-year plan of study, thus abolishing what has been known as senior week. The freshman class of the college is reported somewhat decreased in attendance owing to the rigorous entrance examinations. Williams will receive on free tuition two Cuban students upon the recommendation of Gen. Joe Wheeler.

Owing to an unprecedented number of students Bryn Mawr must at once set about building additional residence halls to accommodate those desiring admission. The residence plan of this school is unique. Each resident girl will have a sittingroom and a bedroom. The meals are served individually in her sitting room in the fashion of English inns. When the bill is presented it is carefully itemized; so much for tea, milk, butter, or whatever was ordered. The plan has proved the most satisfactory known, as well as the cheapest.

As an index of the progress of Mount Holyoke may be taken the fact that a plan of self-government is soon to be inaugurated. Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr are each trying the experiment of limited self-government with success. The girls respond to the additional responsibilities willingly and college discipline runs more smoothly as the



making and execution of college laws passes into the hands of the students. A students' league has been formed, having power to enforce some of the more general requirements and during recitation hours to have charge of the dormitories. The success of this league insures a widening of its power and the probable establishing of a half-way house granting equal rights to the faculty and representative students. In this way Mount Holyoke seeks to establish the co-operation between students and faculty on a more socialistic and satisfactory manner than heretofore.

Decorating the chapel of the U. B. Seminary at Dayton may be found an excellent portrait of Dr. Lewis Davis, founder of the seminary and at one time president of Otterbein University. The picture is unexcelled in finish and tone and ably commemorates the services of Dr. Davis to the church both as an educator and minister. The artist, Mrs. H. A. Thompson, wife of Dr. Thompson, also a former president of Otterbein, had formerly charge of the art department of the University. In the execution of this her most recent triumph in art she has shown her usual great skill and design.

J. E. Sawyer, D. D., editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, has presented to the department of Romance Languages, of Syracuse University, a valuable Spanish dictionary. The full title of the work is "Diccionario De La Lengua Castellum Por La Real Academia Espanola." The book is a recognized authority and now out of print.

During the past ten years President Gaucher, of the Woman's College of Baltimore, has made the educational plant of that institution worth \$1,500,000, with a world-wide fame. The whole number of students reaches five hundred from every state in the Union and some foreign countries.

Miss Glenna Heisey has returned to her home near Germantown.

# ALUMNALS.

W. W. Stoner, '93, ably fills the position of principal in the public schools of Sewald, Neb. With him is associated Miss Frances Miller, '98.

The many friends of Dr. F. M. Pottenger, will be grieved to learn of the death of his wife. Mrs. Pottenger was for a time a student in O. U., where she is better remembered as Miss Carrie Burtner.

Mr. W. L. Kline, '94, has been very sick with pneumonia for the past several weeks. Word has been received, however, that he is improving and we hope by the next issue of the Ægis to hear of his entire recovery.

Rev. A. P. Funkhouser, '82, has resigned the associate editorship of the Religious Telescope. He goes to his home at Harrisonburg, Va., where he takes charge of the post-office. He has been succeeded as associate editor by Rev. G. M. Mathews, class of '70.

Rev. A. T. Howard, '94, who returned from the African Mission fields last spring, was sent to Japan several weeks ago. An extract from a letter of his was read at chapel, in which he said, among other things, that almost immediately after his landing, he received a large number of offers to teach English at \$3 or \$4 per day. This is a new field opened and why could not some alumnus of O. U. claim it as his work?

W. L. Richer, '96, who is at present engaged as principal of the Coshocton high schools, spent Sunday, Nov. 20, with his sister, Miss Effie, and his cousin, Miss Anise Richer. Since graduating from O. U., Mr. Richer has spent his time as professor of mathematics in the Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Va., and in post-graduate work in mathematics at the University of Chicago. He received his degree at the latter institution in '98.

We regret to announce the death of G. H. Bonebrake, '61, at Los Angeles, California, where most of his useful life was spent. Short-

ly after graduating from school Mr. Bonebrake entered the service of his country, seeing active service in the war of the rebellion. Somelater he removed to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the business of banking. He was quite successful and as president of the Los Angeles National Bank and also of the California Savings Co. won many friends.

President Sanders recently received from Rev. W. S. Gilbert, '86, an interesting addition to the Historical Museum of the University. The following letter coming close upon the gift fitly explains it and commends the giver:

"MANILA, P. I., Oct. 3, '98.

PRESIDENT O. U. HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
Westerville, Ohio.

I have sent to you a Mauser bayonet captured from the Spaniards in Manila. It is only a little trophy, but will be at least a reminder to the passer-by that the dear old college is oft times remembered by her children, though in far off lands.

Very truly,

WM. S. GILBERT,  
Chaplain 2d Oregon Reg't. U. S. V. Inf.

#### LOCALS.

"Tony" Dixon has returned home from Porto Rico.

Miss Parent, of Anderson, Indiana, visited Miss Margaret Lambert.

Earnest Sanders entertained the freshman class Monday evening, Nov. 14.

The Misses Mary Osborne and Ruth Rike, of Dayton, visited Miss Marie Kemp.

Judge John A. Shauck, of Columbus, spent Sunday, Nov. 13th, with college friends.

Otterbein's many graduates from Dayton, are truly loyal. When our team came upon the field cheer after cheer was given in a way that made every visiting football man feel at home. In fact, Otterbein's supporters were

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## 10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each.

ALL CHOSE

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Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. The Journal therefore bought TEN Columbias at \$100 each.



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1896 Art Catalogue for two 2-cent stamps.

but few less in numbers than those of the McKinley club.

Miss Mae Spitler, of Dayton, recently spent part of a week with her friend Miss Grace Miller.

Miss Effie Moyer agreeably surprised her many friends by making a short visit to Westerville.

President Sanders has been called upon quite frequently to lecture at various places this season.

Rev. F. H. Bohn, pastor of the U. B. church at Newport, Ky., spent several days visiting his son Earl.

Miss Minnie Shoemaker made a flying visit to Westerville to see Miss Katherine Barnes and many other friends in Otterbein, on Oct. 20.

L. E. Coleman, of Warsaw, Ind., a former student, now a member of the 160th Indiana V. I., recently paid his many friends a short visit.

The first public musical recital of the year was given Saturday, Nov. 12. It was largely attended and was enjoyed by all. Great praise is due Prof. Meyer and the other professors of the department.

Miss Katherine Richer, a former student in O. U., sails for China on Nov. 26. Miss Richer will engage in missionary work in the interior under the auspices of the Interdenominational Inland Missionary Board, of Ontario, Canada.

Mrs. M. Bennert, of Vandalia, visited her daughters, the Misses Lora and Flora, and her son D. T. a short time the latter part of October. Mrs. Bennert was accompanied by Mrs. Michael Miller who is also a great friend of the college.

# EXCHANGES.

The *Kansas University Weekly* is a new exchange devoted entirely to the news of the University of Kansas.

The *Oberlin Review* begins, Oct. 6, a new department devoted entirely to the interests of the literary societies. This journal is well edited and shows its interest in the welfare of Oberlin College in many ways.

There is no more popular spot among our exchanges than that occupied by the daily *Press-Post* of Columbus. Being the only daily taken by the school the students find it a source of pleasure and delight. In politics the *Press* is Democratic, in finance, free-silver, in

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foreign policy, anti-Imperialist, for news, newsy, quite alive and up-to-date.

Ripon College, Wisconsin, is ably represented by *The College Days*. The prize essay "Locksley Hall and Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" invites close attention.

To some of our students *The University Herald* comes with the interest of a home paper. *The Herald* maintains a respectable place among college weeklies but adds too much gusto to things about its own school.

*The Notre Dame Scholastic* comes to hand in its usual prompt and scholarly manner. The prize oration on "American Patriotism" by Louis C. M. Reed is most timely and interesting. "At the End of his Tether" is a carefully written short story. The Mexican war is reviewed and an interesting study in the

relations of astronomy to surveying closes the literary department of the magazine. The special departments are well organized and are brim full of interesting items.

As is usual with the September issue most of our exchanges made ready for wonderful advances and accomplishments. This is all very good but, too often, we think, the resolutions of the yearly staff of a college magazine follow closely in the wake of the annual resolutions of the individual. Really we doubt if, when the year closes and the present staff makes for the next all the expectations will be realized or that all the papers will be as greatly improved as is anticipated. But the decided improvement of some of our exchanges would seem to indicate that others may profit by their wise example and don a more scholastic robe.

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# \* BIG — 4 ROUTE

— TO —

## Dayton and Cincinnati.

CORRECTED NOVEMBER 1st, 1898.

### CLEVELAND AND THE EAST.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE.
Cleveland & Buffalo.....	*1:40 am	*1:50 pm
New York & Boston.....	†9:15 am	†12:40 pm
Cleveland & Buffalo.....	†9:15 am	†12:40 pm
Local to Crestline.....	†9:15 am	†12:40 pm
N. Y. & Boston Ex.....	*11:40 am	*4:15 pm
Cleveland & Buffalo.....	*11:40 am	*4:15 pm
Delaware & Cleveland.....	†4:15 pm	†9:10 pm
Local to Cleveland.....	†4:15 pm	†9:10 pm
Southwestern Lim.....	*10:00 pm	*7:08 am
New York & Boston.....	*10:00 pm	*7:08 am
Buffalo & Niagara Falls.....	*10:00 pm	*7:08 am

### CINCINNATI SOUTH AND WEST.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*2:10 am	*1:30 am
Louisville & Nashville.....	*2:10 am	*1:30 am
Southwestern Lim.....	*7:15 am	*9:55 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*7:15 am	*9:55 pm
Indianapolis & Chicago.....	*7:15 am	*9:55 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	†9:25 am	†6:30 pm
Local to Cincinnati.....	†9:25 am	†6:30 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	†1:00 pm	†4:05 pm
London & Springfield.....	†1:00 pm	†4:05 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*4:25 pm	*11:35 am
Indianapolis & St. Louis.....	*4:25 pm	*11:35 am
Louisville & Nashville.....	*4:25 pm	*11:35 am
Dayton & Cincinnati.....	*5:40 pm	†4:05 pm
Dayton & Springfield.....	†5:40 pm	*9:40 am

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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Central Time.	2 Daily.	28 Daily.	38 Daily. Ex Su	8 Daily. Ex Su
	A M	P M	P M	A M
Cleveland.....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15	.....
Euclid Ave.....	9 00	7 50	3 25	.....
Newburg.....	9 13	8 05	3 30	.....
Hudson.....	9 45	8 40	4 15	.....
Cuyahoga Falls	9 58	8 54	4 32	.....
Akron.....	10 10	9 07	4 45	.....
Orrville.....	11 00	10 00	5 40	.....
Millersburg.....	11 03	10 10	5 45	.....
Gambier.....	11 41	11 00	6 30	6 00
Mt. Vernon.....	12 40	12 19	P M	7 07
Centerburg.....	12 50	12 35	.....	7 20
Sunbury.....	1 17	1 10	.....	7 25
Galena.....	1 32	1 34	.....	8 10
Westerville.....	1 48	1 52	.....	8 15
Columbus.....Ar	2 10	2 15	.....	8 28
	P M	A M	.....	A M
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 40	.....	.....
	P M	A M	.....	.....

#### NORTH BOUND

Central Time.	3 Daily.	27 Daily.	35 Daily. Ex Su	7 Daily. Ex Su
	A M	P M	A M	P M
Cincinnati.....Lv	8 00	8 00	.....	.....
Columbus.....Lv	11 30	12 35	.....	4 35
Westerville.....	11 55	1 06	.....	5 02
Galena.....	12 08	1 21	.....	5 15
Sunbury.....	12 13	1 26	.....	5 20
Centerburg.....	12 31	1 51	.....	5 39
Mt. Vernon.....	12 55	2 20	.....	6 05
Gambier.....	1 11	2 40	.....	6 25
Millersburg.....	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35
Orrville.....	3 05	4 45	9 35	P M
Akron.....	3 10	4 55	9 40	.....
Cuyahoga Falls	.....	5 55	.....	.....
Hudson.....	4 05	6 05	10 37	.....
Newburg.....	4 17	6 17	10 48	.....
Euclid Ave.....	4 30	6 30	11 02	.....
Cleveland.....Ar	5 05	7 05	11 42	.....
	5 16	7 16	12 04	.....
	5 30	7 30	12 10	.....
	P M	A M	P M	.....

†Daily except Sunday. †Flag stop. †Lunch

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