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D. T. J. Sanders

VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1899.

No. 2.


OTTERBEIN ÆGIS

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY


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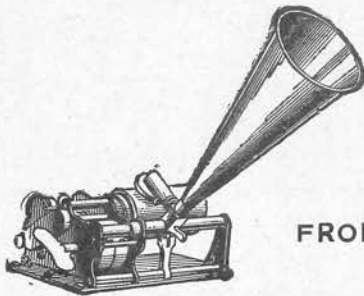
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EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Emersonian Club

At the suggestion of Professor Zuck, the Senior class organized itself the second week of the term into a club for the study of American literature. No constitution or by-laws were adopted, but by vote an executive committee was appointed, a secretary was elected, and the name "Emersonian" chosen by which the club is to be known. The members of the club will in turn preside at the regular meetings, which will be held the second Saturday evening of each month at the home of Professor Zuck.

The club has voted to use the popular edi-

tion of Richardson's "American Literature." It is a handsome volume of nearly a thousand pages, and will furnish material for a whole year's work. A certain number of pages are to be read each month, and from this reading the monthly program is arranged. There will be two papers, a major and a minor, prepared on assigned themes, the discussion of these papers opened by two members previously designated, followed by discussion in which all are expected to take part.

The benefit derived from these meetings will be in proportion to the time spent in preparation and the interest that is manifested. Undoubtedly, quite an acquisition will be made to the members' general knowledge of American literature.

This opportunity should receive due appreciation, as a more thorough knowledge of literature and a better acquaintance with the great authors is surely desirable.

No doubt the social feature will be given a prominent place, and the members of the club may look forward to a year's profitable and pleasant study and association.

Contented Ignorance

There is no work in the world more valuable or more permanent than that which tends to dispel ignorance—that poisonous root from which spring untold evils, both of body and mind. The various enterprises, both public and private, which have this for their object, are usually well received, and meet with more real encouragement and success than most other forms of benevolences; while the self-dependent will, if necessary, strain every nerve sooner than allow their children to grow up under so

great a curse. Yet it is a curious anomaly that although everyone theoretically holds ignorance to be an un-mixed evil, there are certain forms of it which are even courted by some who are loud in its condemnation. There are also other kinds of ignorance, however, which are still cherished by some persons from the fear of the social frown of a special set or clique. One of these is the ignorance of methods of economy, by those who are supposed to have no need of it themselves. Happily this is rapidly passing from our midst and what yet remains is fast withering away under the scorn of all sensible people. To be ignorant is always a grievance, yet, it is one which may be remedied, but to be content with ignorance, is one of the most hopeless of mental conditions, one in which no true manhood can endure to dwell.

Sensationalism Those who have thoughtfully observed the proceedings of various assemblies must have noted how largely the emotional occasionally dominates the intellectual quality. How easily they may be swept off their feet by gusty declamation, how irresponsive they are to sober reason and to earnest, thoughtful appeals to their judgment, their prudence, their sense of propriety; how ready they are to go to extremes on any proposition, how heartily and with what little thought they take action on matters of the utmost gravity, and how little they are restrained or influenced by their cool heads and conservative minds. It is not that the standard of mental ability is so low, though it may not always be of the highest order. The worst offenders are not mere ignorant and shallow noise-makers incapable of understanding the meaning of their own words or appreciating the consequences of their own acts. They are men who ought to know better and who sin against their own knowledge and intelligence. The amazing recklessness, the lack of any sense of responsibility, the tendency to action in a whirlwind

of passion, is but a manifestation of the vice of sensationalism that seems to have infected every calling which addresses itself to public opinion. How deeply it has poisoned a large section of the press need not be said. There are great and successful newspapers in this country whose profession is sensation-mongering and who every day sacrifice all regard for honesty, truth and decency in their calling. This vice has even invaded the pulpit, appears in sermons and ostentatious prayers addressed to the Almighty, but really intended to please or startle the audience. Probably the first and worst practitioners in this matter are the newspapers. They, or a certain class of them have cultivated this morbid appetite for sensationalism until there is a public craving for sensation, and other callings have begun to compete with the press in catering to a vitiated taste. It is, wherever exhibited, a low and demoralizing passion.

The College Classes

Of the college classes the Freshman was the first to assemble in the chapel, concentrate its forces and effect an organization. As a rule, procrastination is not a proclivity of this class, and it seems as though the members are prompted to action by a sort of enthusiastic pride which they acquire as they divest themselves of the bulla of Prepdom and become robed in the Freshman's toga. The members of the class of '03 are endowed with the usual characteristic spirit. The result of their first meeting was the election of H. E. Shirey, of Pa., for president, and the laying of some plans for the year. Shortly after their organization they paraded beneath the black and yellow folds of their floating banner. The other classmen, however, feeling it their duty to diminish the pride of their comrades in colors, after some wrestling, relieved them of their ensign and the Freshmen disappeared singing,

"Would that the black-yellow banner might wave
O'er class '03 and the heads of the brave."

The Senior class at present is rather small, in fact, almost too limited in number to hold a Senior party. However, they anticipate several acquisitions to their present number and when these anticipations are realized and all their potentialities become actualities, there will be a goodly number to graduate. This class represents no little ability and as several of its members have always manifested themselves as leaders in various kinds of work while in college, the class of '00, though not so large, will occupy a conspicuous place in the school's history of alumni. W. F. Cover was elected class president.

After several meetings, the Sophomore class succeeded in organizing. Miss Nora Shauck was chosen president. Different classes of society, together with a diversity of dispositions, are characteristics of the class, and as a result factiousness and discordance are paramount. However, it is thought, that the dissensions in the class will all cease under the administration of a wise and discreet executive, and that all will manifest their loyalty to the class of '02 when she holds up the gold and the green, as was held the fiery serpent of old, and says, "Look and live."

The Juniors were the last of the college classes to adopt a constitution and elect officers. Miss Katharine Barnes was chosen president, who will undoubtedly secure domestic tranquility in the Junior class and discharge the duties of her office with judgment and efficiency. This is seemingly the most quiet class of the four. They are probably reserving their superfluous energy and will expend it when Seniors.

Probably it would be well to mention the Preparatory students, although they would not be included in the article as headed. They, of course, exceed any one of the college classes in number and have among their number some of the best students in school. But some will do well to spend more of their time

in studying and less in other ways. A mixture of Preps and Freshman seem to possess a mania for yelling, and the shrieking of their voices in the stillness of the night, as they march through the streets and alleys would be sufficient to lower the walls of Jericho.

Expression Not Repression

C. E. BYRER, '97

PERSONALITY is the underlying fact of all existence. It is the source and end of being. It is the ground of our conscious life. It is the key that can alone unlock the mysteries of the world which is the finite and knowable manifestation of that Infinite Person whose glory we behold in lily, rock, and glen, as well as in the mind of man.

Personality is the basis of knowledge. The first thing we know is ourselves, and if we know anything, we know ourselves as persons. We know what force and resistance are by the power of our own will, and thus we interpret the external world by and through ourselves as persons.

The one grand theme of the universe is the development of this person. To develop, to transform, to re-transform the finite persons you and me, into the infinite, the divine, changing us from glory unto glory, is the gracious and colossal toil of the unceasing ages. Eternities shall roll on spending and being spent, yet that eternal purpose is never quite complete but nearing day by day, and hour by hour its perfect realization and fulfillment, we grow into the likeness of that Father whose we are and whom we long to see and know.

The history of the world is the record of the progressive culture of the human family. It points the way God has led our fathers in their struggle for a more advanced civilization.

But how man himself is to aid in the advance of his redemption, has been a problem ever since he entered the world's drama. Unconsciously he has attempted this solution by adopting

two opposing methods: One by self-examination, self-amendment, and self-restraint, that is, *by repression*; The other by the free exercise of the soul's powers, which is the natural out-flow of the life, that is *by expression*.

* * * * *

To the early Christian whose self-humiliation had gained for him the enviable distinction of saint, the world was evil, society mean and vulgar, his own flesh and blood vile and corrupt. He sought by self-abasement and self-torture to be just before God. As a result of such conceptions, multitudes of men flocked to the caves and some to mere holes in the earth, for the purpose of escaping the contamination of the world. And there in cave and niche, clothed in the coarsest and simplest garb, living scantily upon such food as nature provided, eking out an existence in the midst of dirt and filth, they sought by meditation and prayer to attain that rare ecstasy that alone entitled them to be revered and worshipped.

A notable example of this is the famous Pillar Saint—of whom Tennyson has given us such an admirable account in the poem *St. Simeon Stylites*—who tying a rope around his body so tightly that it soon imbedded itself in his flesh, stood upon a pillar sixty feet high for nearly thirty years; and from that lofty column preaching repentance, and settling disputes, he received the homage of thousands who flocked to him.

To the sober-minded men of to-day all this seems mere folly. It requires no argument to convince them of its absurdity. And yet I dare ask, how many of you firmly believe in the solemn sacredness of the world? How many of you actually believe it to be holy? Is it not with many of you more of a philosophy than a fact?

When meditating on the banks of a glassy sheet of water; or viewing the landscape at set of sun, when its departing beams taint maple, fern, and flower with radiant gold; or pausing to raise the drooping head of the modest lily; or upon opening the window of your chamber at early morn, watch the first ray of the rising

sun kiss the silver dew-drop from the clustered lilac, what emotion stirs your bosom? Does your heart throb and pulsate for joy at such magnificence? Does your soul read the secret meaning? Is the divineness of the world and man a reality with you?

If we are allowed to judge of what man believes by what he does, we can safely say that he is not yet free from this early tendency. He is abnormally subjective. His method of improvement is largely by abstraction. The best safe-guard against all falsehood is always to tell the truth. The surest release from ignorance is to pursue those methods by which culture and refinement are obtained.

Our life finds its fullest realization in action. To give what we have, to express what we are, ought to be the most natural. It is a treacherous pride we all have in being afraid of being found out. The surpassing interest with which we regard ourselves is a strange fiction. We are pained at service. We hate to grovel. We excuse our neglect of others by the demand we make upon ourselves. It is "all of self and none of thee." Idleness is easier than attainment. Yet he who would be greatest must be servant of all. It has always been so; it always will be so. The heroic self sacrificing man who dares to trail in the dirt to save the fallen is accounted the hero. Human society does not misplace its laurels. It may trifle with congratulations, but not with crowns. You can not cheat the graces.

Our attitude toward those we meet daily is a revelation of how firmly and consciously we believe in man. The half disdainful glance given to the humble laborer we pass upon the street; the icy coldness with which we greet the hungry beggar at our door, are severe but unmistakable proofs of our faith in our own philosophy. We are almost compelled to stop and reason ourselves into the belief that the silly, babbling, staggering, drunkard has any divineness in him. And yet it is in him as certainly as it is in us, as the right word spoken in the right spirit will reveal. In that face of startled surprise, evincing the most

absorbing interest, can be seen the secret shame and the child-like trust. And yet the shattered man does not excite pity so much by what he now is, as by what he can and ought to become. Genuine philanthropy when met by such a spectacle has a vision of the future. It sees a saintly old man whose very manner is grace, in whose eye is hope, whose countenance is peace. The neighboring children are never quite so happy as when they can hear his gracious voice or provoke the merry twinkle in his eye. His life is joy; his soul full of song. The drunkard has faded from view. With this sublime picture before it, true philanthropy stretches forth the hand to help. The task is easy, resistance difficult. It is expression and expression inspired by the thought of what God intends man to become.

This belief in the divineness of man and things, when once it becomes a living conviction, is sufficient to change our entire attitude toward the world. It makes every day equally sacred. It is sufficient to sanctify each common task. Our interest is no longer in self. Selfishness can not tolerate such companionship. The soul is free and grows strong because it lives by natural exercise. It spends itself and because it is spent it has the more to give. Its laws do not contradict biology. It is healed by exercise. "To him that hath it shall be given and to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

With this enlarged faith in the true grandeur of man and in our individual endeavors to express that nobility will come the fuller realization of our conscious life. Step by step we will approach that perfect manhood which has been revealed to all the world in the Carpenter of Nazareth. We can then look for the Millennium which has been the pious dream of ages.

I would that we might all deeply realize that there is something nobly grand in each human soul that seeks expression, and if we could only forget ourselves and be free we should reach that heavenly paradise here below. O that all the stubborn unreality of the world might pass as the fleeting moment; O that the narrow

visions of our souls might be broadened until we could see the truth with conscious clearness; O that our desire of Heaven might vanish with the darkness of this night; that our fear of Hell were yet unborn, or that its flames might lick up the last visage of such an ungodly infidelity, and that we might love Thee, O God for what Thou art and do our whole duty to man.

* * * * *

That which we have found to be true of the individual is likewise true of the nation. Expression is the law of life. The most illustrious periods in the history of any nation have been those in which there has been the most unrestrained expression of itself. In the arts and sciences, in the political, commercial, industrial, and social life, the soul of its people is set forth in unmistakable light. The strength of a nation is measured by its ability to adequately express the real genius of its people. Rome was never truer to herself than when with sword, and pen, and chisel, and statescraft she declared the rugged grandeur of the Roman heart. Greece was never robed with a more splendid magnificence of sparkling jewels than when she boasted a Homer, a Sophocles, a Pericles, a Plato and a Phidias. In them the genius of the Grecian people found ample expression. The deeply religious consciousness of the Hebrew people was set forth in the most varied and sublime form in the ceaseless activity of the prophet who was the God-chosen representative of his people. In his soul stirring message whether of denunciation or hope was revealed the richest treasure of the human heart. The period of a nation's greatness is the period of its activity.

Our own national experience witnesses to the effects both of expression and repression. Probably the most illustrious epoch in our literary annals was that which preceded the Civil war. The conscience of our people was gradually awakening to the enormity of the crime of human slavery. This awakening conscience and growing life is to be seen in the literature and statesmanship of the time.

Longfellow, Emerson, and Mrs. Stowe, Webster, Clay and Sumner are names cherished and revered by every patriotic citizen. It was a time in which the great leaders of the nation made conscious effort to guide the Ship of State aright by directing the common citizens into the path of sacred duty.

And in the discharge of that duty no grander or more heroic devotion was ever displayed upon the field of battle than that shown by the soldiers in the Civil strife. Those four years of bloody conflict are a witness to the faith of the American people in the Republic. Their death was the exhibition of a love that only the glittering crowns of Heaven can repay. It was life by death. It was our only salvation from the dregs of slavery and state rights.

Just previous to the Spanish war the opposite tendency, that of repression, held almost undisputed sway. Our national life had almost come to a stand still. It was apparently aimless. There was a little that was new and original. There seemed to be no motive sufficient to elicit the strong life of the nation. There was much sharp criticism and dissatisfaction with the government and the general tenor and spirit of the times, like that of the individual, was growing melancholy, sombre and bitter. We were self-centered, and self-contained. We thought to enjoy the fruits of peace but it was the bitter almonds of inactivity. The political leaders were hard pressed to find an issue upon which to conduct their campaigns. The people were confused, and apparently at sea. The laborers in shop and store were being carried away by a capricious socialism.

The happy release from this state of lethargy and dejection was the Spanish War. It was a call to new life. An object worthy the severest service and most self-sacrificing devotion was presented to our view. The "Macedonian Cry" sounded the trumpet note of duty and we willingly obeyed the call. How easily we forgot ourselves, how readily our own private ills and maladies were cured, how quickly we were absorbed with the success, happiness and comfort of an other people you all

very well know. The great heart of the nation palpitated with new and vigorous life, and in a few weeks we had learned the lesson that our life was not for ourselves alone.

With the close of the war came new duties and new responsibilities. How gallant our treatment of our new possessions will be may require a prophet to tell. But let us all hope and pray that in this all important hour the United States, may with unfaltering step walk the rugged path of duty.

Our duty is clear. We shall conquer not by might, nor by power, but by our spirit. It is the genius of the American heart that can alone subdue the Philippines. Out of the abundance of American life is the balm that can soothe their troubled spirit. She must give her real self. Our obligations to this people will never be performed until they shall have felt the charm and stability of Anglo-Saxon civilization and Christianity.

What more enduring monument could be reared to the memory of those, who beneath the tropical sun poured out their life-blood upon the altar of humanity, than to share with these peoples our priceless treasure of civil and religious liberty. What more fitting tribute or grander encomium could be paid to their slumbering ashes than to plant colleges and universities upon the soil they died to free, schools whose towering spires might overlook in stately grandeur, Santiago, St. Juan and Manila harbor.

When American capital shall have ribbed Cuba and the Philippines with railroads, and the smoke of a thousand furnaces darken their sunny skies, when the long neglected plantation shall grow green with tender care, and the merry school children cheer the laborer at his work, then and then only can we speak of American supremacy.

In this vision of the future when American thought and American institutions shall have transformed the half-benighted Filipinos into a peaceful, liberty-loving, law-abiding people; when American life shall have sweetened their bitter spirit; when their common life shall have

been sanctified by Bible, classic, and plow, then in the midst of peace and plenty, surrounded by happy homes parents will relate to their laughing children the tragic story of their people's birth. The name America will be engraved on the hearth-stone in every home and hamlet throughout that island country. Our own people will look back upon this present quiet pride knowing that all our toil and sacrifice and pain shall have found an ample reward. And when the impartial history of mankind shall have been written, then shall be inscribed on the toil knitted brow of fair America, in letters of pure gold, this most enduring tribute. *"Thou hast made the first contribution to the society of man."*

* * * * *

This society of man of which poets have sung and philosophers have dreamed, will be the highest realization of our political life. It will be the perfect fulfilment of the law of expression in the race. It will be the natural evolution of man. It is the end of processes now at work. It is the final redemption of the race. It is man's perfect release from national prejudice, national envy, national greed and selfishness. "Nations shall not rise up against nation neither shall they learn war any more." Nation will vie with nation in the common service and every sacrifice however great will be cheerfully made. An International Court will be the dispenser of a universal justice and all laws enacted by an International Parliament. Then shall the vision of Tennyson have been realized. The "Parliament of Man" shall have been born. The "Federation of the World" become a fact. The world state shall have been founded. The organization of man completed.

This world state is the goal which the race is approaching. It is the assertion of what it is. It is its conscious effort to express reality. It is the unification of all its varied life.

This onward march of mankind is the progressive realization and manifestation of the spiritual life of man. All things contribute to this end. For this all things consist. Be-

fore us is the whole fact. And character with God is no more important than character with man. To rise above all law by the easy and spontaneous fulfilment of its requirements; to follow truth unhesitatingly and without reserve and to honor it by constant and conscious use is to fulfil the law of the being of man. It is the expression of the spirit. It is perfect freedom.

As we approach the realization of this idea we can see the dawn of that gladsome day brighten into noon; the "new Heavens" and the "new earth" are being formed; the "times and the seasons" fulfilled. And as the infinite mind dissolves Creation back through crumbling chaos to its original element, "amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," mounted on eagle wings we shall ascend the vaulted skies and passing through the portals of the Celestial City we shall be enthroned before the majestic presence of Eternity's King and there "flourishing in immortal youth" we shall search out the great truths and entities of God's eternal self-hood.

Scholarship and Country

W. O. LAMBERT, '00



AMONG the first things that our pilgrim fathers did when they landed on the bleak New England shores, was to secure to their children the privileges of education. Meager as were these privileges they soon bore fruit in the establishment of the first New England college. Nothing was more sacred to them than the rights of education, and nothing is more beautiful in the history of the colonies than the zeal with which they labored for the establishment of free education. However much the colonies may have differed in their political and religious views, in educational matters they worked in harmony with a rivalry as to which should attain the greater excellence. In the legislation which followed the separation of this country from the mother

country the student was not forgotten. Whatever legislation may have effected of good and evil, it has always done noble things for the student, and the grand universities and colleges scattered all over our broad land attest the wisdom of their action.

And now this country that has done so much for the student asks for some return.

There are many men in our country to day, of splendid education, with wonderful ability and fine tastes, that are complaining, and very justly, of corruption in politics and yet who nevertheless in no way strive to right the evils that are cursing and blighting our fair land.

The temptation of the scholar is to shut himself out from the world around him and in sweet seclusion study the great problems of science and of the world, and drink in the sweets of philosophy and literature, all unconscious of the turmoil of the world about him. While it is true that the scholar in the quiet seclusion of his home may accomplish much that is needful to mankind, by the study of the great problems that confront our race, yet how infinitely much more he might accomplish, if he would but enter the arena of action and give himself unreservedly to the service of his country. Although the man of great abilities and finer tastes may hesitate to enter the coarse, corrupting field of politics, and although he may not feel that he is directly indebted to the state, he surely cannot help having a sense of the great debt he owes to humanity in general by reason of his greater abilities and broader culture. If for no other reason than a mere sense of duty to mankind, the educated man should break away from his traditional lethargy and enter the field of public action. He should cease to be a mere critic of others and should himself become an actor.

Educated young men of America, a glorious opportunity awaits you. The closing years of the nineteenth century hold the keys to the dawn of the twentieth. Every moment in our national history is a moment of crisis; and every hour an hour of splendid destiny. Customs are fast forming themselves into fixed

habits and the deeds of one generation become the law of the next. You should not use your education merely as a weapon to carve out a selfish fortune and gratify your ambition but for the upbuilding of a great commonwealth.

The machinery of our government is complicated and requires many servants to keep it in action. If the broad minded, educated men of our country will not accept the responsibility their country offers them, the party bosses will fill the places with the ambitious, greedy office seekers too well known to you all. What a country wants and needs above everything else is the patriotic educated man. We are wont to talk of heroes and heroic ages and of the "times that stirred men's souls," but young men are you aware that this is an age of heroes; that the incorruptible patriot is worth more to his country now than ever before. You stand to-day on the pinnacle of opportunity and look down the long vistas of the ages and now it is for you to use the instrument of your scholarship for the weal or woe of unborn millions.

The student by reason of his broader grasp of life, his cultivated intellect and his wealth of knowledge is a natural leader among men. He sees existing conditions in their true relations and espouses a cause not by the dictation of party or boss or selfish ambition but in the broad interest of humanity. He is watched by the people; they catch the inspiration of his majestic personality and his untainted heroism; they join in his undertakings and thus bring problems to a final issue and settle them forever. These problems once settled are the stepping stones of a higher civilization. To-day there are many unsolved problems in our nation, worthy of the best brains of our country. Will the scholars of this country throw dishonor upon themselves and their country by refusing to solve the problems of which they alone are capable?

Oh! where is the blood of our ancestors so willing to fall on the field of battle for ambition and honor, that we should hesitate to face the great moral problems

of our country that are pressing for solution.

Through the epochs of our national growth the scholar has been the savior and guide of his country; he has been statesman and soldier, the very sinew of his country. And, now in this last, highest and noblest opportunity will he prove false to his trust? No, a hundred thousand American students are eager to answer the call of their country, and reply "In thee we live for thee we die."

The Work of the American School at Corinth

GRACE BRIERLY, '00

IN this age of progression when every American is proud of the place his country takes in the world's activities, it is a source of great pleasure and pride to the lovers of classical learning to know that America has not fallen behind other countries in the contributions she has made to general knowledge. This is especially true of the work she has done in the field of archæology, where her untiring efforts and unusual success have gained for her a name of which scholars may well be proud.

The American school at Athens has, since its foundation, taken a most active and important part in archæological research, which has, in recent times been reduced to a science. In almost every case the American school has been crowned with success, due in a great measure to the fact that it has had at its command, men of highest ability and keenest foresight, added to an almost unlimited fund of classical knowledge. Such service could not fail to effect the grand results we have witnessed.

In 1895 the excavations conducted by Dr. Waldstein having come to a close, the managing committee of the school asked Prof. Rufus Richardson what excavations should next be undertaken, assuring him that any proposal he might make would be accepted and supported

to the full extent of the ability of the school. Prof. Richardson promptly replied, "That Corinth had long been an object of interest to him and that he believed a rich field of research lay ready for them." Consequently, in the spring of 1896, he took the field and began the work by digging twenty-one trial trenches. Portions of the ancient wall of Corinth made them, to a certain degree, sure of the general location of the old city, but as the agora was the real goal of the excavations, the work was, in a large measure, uncertain and the results to be determined by luck rather than by any knowledge of location.

Something of the magnitude of the work may be understood by the statement that in an area extending one mile from North to South and two miles from East to West not one single point of ancient Corinth was identified. It is not to be wondered at, that Prof. Richardson, himself, said "that he was appalled by the magnitude of the work," yet, undaunted, he went bravely to work and has had, as a reward, results hardly to be expected by the most sanguine.

In all the work, descriptions given by Pausanias have been taken as guides, indeed, without them, the work would have been much more at random than it has been, and the results, in all probability, less satisfactory. The most important thing, in beginning the work, was to locate one point and from this, by aid of the descriptions, to push the work forward with some degree of certainty, the only question being that of time and means.

In the first campaign, although some vases of interest were found, it was not until almost the end of a three months' search that anything of great importance was discovered. In trench 18, the theatre was unearthed. It was in a badly ruined state, yet, sufficiently well preserved to be recognized beyond a doubt. Since this was of most importance as a landmark, it was passed by, after only a partial excavation. Could the temple, by which Corinth had long been known to travelers, have been identified with certainty, all doubt as to the topography

of Corinth would have been passed. It is true Prof. Richardson guessed at its name, which afterwards proved to be correct, but for the present, obscurity still lay over the matter. Excavation east of this temple brought to light, at a depth of 20 feet, a broad pavement, afterwards found to be the staircase leading to the agora. Just at this stage the campaign of that year came to a close. Prof. Richardson says, that it was with feverish eagerness that he awaited the campaign of the next year, but he was doomed to disappointment, as the work was interrupted after a week, by the war between Greece and Turkey, and it was not until March 23, 1898, that the work was again taken up where it had been left two years before.

The work of this year began by proceeding up the valley, east of the temple, and there, true to the description of Pausanias, lay the Pirene, the most famous fountain of Greece, in almost a perfect state of preservation. Due to the importance, as well as the interest of this discovery, the excavations were completed, all six chambers were entirely disclosed and the great "basin open to the sky," mentioned by Pausanias, as in front of the Pirene, was again laid open to the light of day.

This discovery, besides being of great importance in determining the topography of Corinth, also gives light on the architecture of three periods. That of the first period probably dates to about the 4th century, B. C., and is very tasteful and delicate, while that of the second period is rude compared with the first. In the third period, probably much later than the second, a very pretentious front was added, consisting of marble blocks and columns.

While the Pirene is by far the most important find of the year's work, yet, for the world in general, it is of much less interest than a stone tablet which was found, bearing the inscription, "Synagogue of the Hebrews." It is believed by scholars, and in all probability this is the true view, that this was the lintel to the door of the synagogue in which the Apostle Paul delivered his addresses.

The work, from the time of the discovery of the Pirene, was merely a matter of perseverance, as the agora was, without a doubt, just beyond, but it was found to be much nearer than at first supposed. Indeed, it is said, that a Corinthian could be enjoying the sweet waters of the Pirene and ascertain, without shouting or stirring from the spot, what was going on in the agora. The fountain of Glauke has also been found; this, as is well known, was the next most famous fountain in Greece and was named from that unfortunate princess, the wife of Jason, who plunged into this fountain to escape the poison with which Medea had saturated her wedding robe.

Prof. Richardson says, "That the discoveries of the last three years have been far beyond his wildest hopes and to the world the discoveries have been invaluable." Dr. Doerpfeld acknowledges that an entire reconstruction of his "Topography of Corinth," is necessary, but he shares the general joy at the stride made toward a complete clearing up of mysteries of antiquity. The success of the past has acted as a spur to greater achievements in the future, and the American school is busy making plans and gaining friends to support a more extensive research within the agora, to be carried on next spring. Not only America, but other great countries, are interested in this kind of work among famous ruins, and we may well look forward to the time when the ancient world will be laid open to us and we shall know their modes of living, their tastes, their characteristics, their civilization, as we know our own.

Oliver Cromwell

FRANK A. EDWARDS, '03

CROMWELL, like Napoleon, was the product of evolution. Up to the present period he has been associated with some of the greatest characters of the world's history. His name has been identified with ambition,

independence, temperance, statesmanship, intelligence, honesty and the loftiness of a religious life.

During two thirds of his life Cromwell was a plain English farmer, distinguished only by his honest English virtues, his strong common sense and independence, his earnest piety and forwardness in all good work. He enters the arena of political life recommended by little political dexterity and influence, but in a very few years he becomes a politician unexcelled since the dawn of history, with an influence greater than any record affords. In parliament although not an orator, yet in his eloquence he wins his cause. Intellect is not speaking and philosophizing, it is seeing and ascertaining. To him his plan was as clear as the noon day sky, but the material with which to clothe it was not at hand. He had lived silent. A great unnamed sea of thoughts surrounded him all his days. With his sharp power of vision, resolute power of action, I doubt not he could have learned to write books withal and speak fluently enough.

In the next stage of his life he was an extensive soldier, and proved his fitness to be a leader to others. Cromwell was forty-two when he buckled on his sword as a volunteer against a corrupt government, despotism and catholicism for the cause of liberty, justice and righteousness. A justice of the peace for his county, Cromwell returned after each session or dissolution of parliament, to fortify himself in the religious opinions of his puritanic contemporaries, by interviews with the missionaries of his faith, by sermons, meditations, and prayers, the sole variations from his agricultural pursuits. The gentleness, piety and fervor of his wife, devoted like himself, to domestic cares, country pursuits, the education of her sons, and affections for her daughters banished from his soul every other ambition than that of spiritual progress, and the advance of his faith in the consciences of men. He was a puritan possessing these characteristics which inspired those of his own faith who as colonizers of this great republic planted those principles which have left

their impressions on the world and which have indelibly impressed mankind that this is truly the land of the free and the home of the brave.

At the beginning of a four years conflict between the king and his people, the longest, the most dramatic, and the most diversified of all civil contests, which our limits will not permit us to follow, Cromwell, under Essex, commanded as colonel a company of volunteer cavalry which gradually swelled into that famous regiment of one thousand men, called "Ironsides," which was never defeated. He distinguished himself at the battle of Edge Hill in the first year of the war, but he drew upon himself the eyes of the nation at the battle of Marston Moor gained by the discipline of his men, which put the north of England into the hands of parliament. He was then lieutenant general, second in command to the Earl of Manchester. Then was fought the battle of Naseby in which Cromwell commanded the right wing of the army, Fairfax, (nominally his superior general) the center and Ireton the left, against Prince Rupert and King Charles. The battle was won by the bravery of Cromwell, and decided the fortunes of the king, although he was still able to keep the field.

Cromwell now becomes the foremost man in England. At the battle of Preston he defeated the Scotch army, which opened Edinburg to his victorious troops; and made him commander in chief of the armies of the commonwealth. He was now virtually king. After the dissolution of what was known as the "Long Parliament," a single man had taken the place of the country.

This was Cromwell. It was thus that Cromwell had conquered a king, subjugated an aristocracy, put an end to a religious war, repressed a corrupt government, disciplined the army, formed the navy, triumphed by sea over Holland and Spain, conquered Jamaica and those colonies which since have become empires in the New World. The revolution lent him its aid to put down despotism on the one hand and factions on the other, and to accomplish a complete nationality.


Although he has been severely censured by

critics, yet historians acknowledge him one of the wisest statesmen and ablest rulers that England ever had. He was sometimes brandished as the chief of liars. But now, intrinsically, is not his life, the inevitable fortune, not of a false man in such times, but of a superior man?

Cromwell no doubt spoke often only a part of his mind. Each little party thought him all its own, hence their rage one and all to find him not of their party, but of his own party. Was he culpable? In all his undertakings not one proved false. Of what man that ever wound himself through such a coil of confused political affiliations will you say as much?

History affords many examples of illustrious conquerors who have moulded the destiny of nations. Moralists have lived by the score whose examples of veracity, sobriety and Christian integrity have been indelibly stamped upon the brow of the civilized world. Scientists are on record by the hundred who by their far-reaching investigations and inquiry into God's laws, have won for themselves eternal renown, but none like Cromwell, have providentially drifted into the coils of political thrall-dom, bathed in the blood of tyranny, and emerged with a soul as pure and spotless as His whose we are.

Football

UR football enthusiasm was aroused this year much earlier than usual. During the latter half of the first school week there were from twenty-two to twenty-eight candidates out on the gridiron practicing faithfully. This enthusiasm soon spent its force and within three weeks time there were scarcely enough men left for a first and second eleven. This, coupled with the fact that several of the first team men were crippled, had its bad effects. The week before the game with O. S. U. has been our worst time thus far. Seven of our men had never looked upon the so much dreaded football fiend of another college. The men on the O. S. U.

team were somewhat heavier and were men of much more experience. O. S. U. played a sportsmanlike game, and won on straight, hard football by a score of thirty to nothing.

The following week Captain Gantz was confronted with several new problems all of which have not as yet been settled. The team started to Washington and Jefferson, at Washington, Pa., with two more new men in the line up. We were defeated again by a large score.

On Saturday, October 14th, after a hard week's practice, the team, accompanied by as loyal a crowd of rooters as ever left Otterbein, started for Delaware. The O. W. U. team was light and after the first four minutes of play it could easily be seen that they were outclassed. Their line was very weak. Howard, Dresback, Thorn and Griggs tore gaps in the line that left the O. U. backs through to the O. W. U. quarter without touching a man. When there was yet nine minutes to play O. W. U. objected to a decision of referee Baker and refused to play. Our team lined up and waited ten minutes then referee Baker declared the game forfeited to Otterbein. The decision was just and Mr. Baker deserves credit for his fair and honest work. Otterbein received none of the contract money for the game. For Otterbein Howard, Gantz, Griggs and Hall were the star players. For O. W. U. Binkley and Nash played a good game.

Alumni

Mrs. Ada Markley Frankham, '97, spent a few days here the first of the month visiting friends.

E. D. Resler, '91, who has been for some time past the superintendent of the public schools at Eugene, Ore., was re-elected this year with an unasked increase of \$200 in his salary. Mr. Resler's tireless energy and ceaseless interest in the welfare of his school

has caused him to be universally liked in his field of work.

J. M. Martin, '96, made a short visit with his many friends here the first of this month. Mr. Martin is now located as superintendent of the Uniontown public schools.

Miss Daisy Bell, '87, goes this fall to Wellington, where she has been elected principal of the high school. THE ÆGIS hopes she will enjoy her work in her new position.

Miss Ada Bovey, '94, who is also a graduate of Davis Conservatory of Music, '99, has accepted the position of teacher of music in the Burnsville Academy, Burnsville, W. Va.

We regret to learn that Rev. B. L. Seneff, '94, has been obliged, by reason of serious and protracted illness, to retire from his duties as pastor of the First United Brethren church, Altoona, Pa.

Miss Lela Guitner, '92, goes this fall to Jamestown, N. Y., where she has been elected general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., which numbers over 400 members. In her they will have a capable, earnest, Christian worker.

E. E. Lollar, '93, who has been for some time principal of the schools at Garrett, Ind., was elected, this fall, to the position of superintendent of the same schools. THE ÆGIS desires to congratulate the gentleman upon his advancement.

W. C. Reichert, '99 has accepted the position of teacher of German in the district schools at Dayton. Mr. Reichert made a specialty of this language while in college and now has six classes, from different schools, which come to him for recitation.

Quite a large number of alumni attended the Thomas-Newcomb wedding here, among those who were present may be mentioned Messrs. Barrett Kumler, '98, Louis Thompson, '94, Richard Kumler, '94, Milton Mathews, '97, of Dayton; Orion Shank, '95, of German-

town; Judge J. A. Shauck, '66, of Columbus; Miss Helen Shauck, '96, of Columbus; Miss Katharine Thomas, '96, of Johnstown, Pa.; Miss Lenore Good, '98, of Westerville; Mrs. Maud Gantz, '98, of Beaver Dam, Wis.

Miss Luella Fouts, '89, who has done such acceptable work here in the past, again has charge this year of the physical culture work for girls in this school. We are glad to welcome a former graduate to our midst and wish her abundant success in her work.

PER CUPIDEM

W. G. Kintigh, '95, was married on July 12, to Miss Price, of Irvin, Pa. The wedding occurred at the home of the bride, and after the ceremony, the bridal party departed to spend a short time in Sagertown. They will make their future home in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., where Mr. Kintigh is superintendent of the public schools. This makes the fourth member of the class of '95, who has been married in the past few months. It is surely a lucky class.

On Thursday, Oct. 5, occurred the wedding of John Thomas, Jr., '98, and Miss Martha Lucile Newcomb, music, '98. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. H. Kohr, assisted by Rev. L. F. John, in the Presbyterian church at this place. The church was tastefully decorated in harmonious shades of green with ferns and palms. While Miss Jessie Landis, of Dayton, rendered "Narcissus" on the organ the Phileathean quartet, of which the bride was formerly a member, entered. Miss Zorah Wheeler, of Toledo, then sang "I gave My Heart Away," after which the quartet, accompanied by John D. Miller, violinist, sang the wedding chorus as the bridal party entered. The bride, preceded by four bridesmaids and the maid of honor, the groom leaning upon the arm of his brother, Mr. Charles Thomas. The beautiful ring service was then performed by Rev. Kohr, after which a reception was held at the home of the bride from 8 until

10 o'clock. At a late hour Mr. and Mrs. Thomas departed amid showers of rice and the booming of cannon crackers. Since Oct. 10, they have been at home to their friends at Johnstown, Pa.

DIED

Miss Ada E. Lewis, '95, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, in Westerville, Oct. 3, '99. The beautiful and impressive funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. E. Rudisill, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bradrick and Prof. W. J. Zuck. Otterbein feels that in Miss Lewis she has lost a loyal friend and a talented alumna, one who was loved by all who knew her and whose death will be universally mourned by her wide circle of friends. We wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.

Locals

"Points" for the lecture course are in great demand.

Miss Jessi Kohr spent Sunday, Oct. 8, with her brother at Larue.

J. W. Markley is agent for one of the best Laundries in Central Ohio. Every piece guaranteed.

Wanted—W. F. Coover solicits the attention of all young ladies whose time is not otherwise taken up.

Miss Martha Lewis, '99, recently presented the Sunday School with several valuable books for the library.

The new cross walks leading from the campus are a long-needed improvement, and are fully appreciated by the student body.

Rev. R. J. Head, of Berlin, Ont., made a combined business and pleasure trip to Otterbein the first of the month. He has decided not to attend college this year and has accept-

ed a call to preach at Berlin, Ont. He will be back next year and graduate with the class of 1901.

A new Singer piano now graces the Cleio-rhetean hall. Two new pianos have also been added to the number at the conservatory.

Mr. H. E. Hall, who for several weeks has been a victim of typhoid fever, is still very low. There are slight hopes of his recovery.

Mr. B. O. Barnes and his sisters, Katherine and Ella are the unfortunate subjects of malarial fever. Their mother is here caring for them.

Miss Mary Von Lunen, of Johnstown, Pa., after making an extended visit in Westerville, as the guest of Miss Marie Kemp, returned home on the 16th.

The classes in physical culture have begun work in the gymnasium. Competent instructors have been secured in Miss Luella Fouts and Mr. D. J. Good.

The chemical laboratory nowadays is a scene of great activity. The chemistry class is large and enthusiastic and each member is sure to make his "mark."

Mr. Albert Lambert, of Anderson, Ind., lately came to Columbus on business, and before returning visited his daughter, Margue-

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rite, for a short time in Westerville. As a result of the visit Miss Lambert was the recipient of a very valuable lamp, as a present from her father.

Mr. M. R. Woodland has been elected president of the Y. M. C. A., that office having been left vacant by the resignation of the former president, Mr. R. J. Head.

Bible classes have been organized in both Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. and the work will begin at once. Every student ought to be found in at least one of these classes.

A great interest along political lines is being manifested among the students. At a recent meeting a Republican club was organized and the following officers elected: President, I. W. Howard, '01; vice presidents, W. F. Coover, '00, C. A. Keller, '01, H. M. Kline, '02,

H. E. Shirey, '03, P. R. Needles, '04; financial secretary, Ivan Rudisill, '02. The club has a membership of sixty.

W. E. Lloyd, who several weeks ago, received an injury in the knee, resulting in typhoid fever, has returned to Westerville, having recovered sufficiently to be about with the assistance of a cane.

The Preps, this year, have shown their superiority over that department of former years as they have actually invented, or caused to have invented, a *new yell*, which they take great pleasure in quoting at sundry times.

How often it occurs that the person least suspected proves to be the guilty one. A recent example of this is the case of Mr. Bowen, who repeatedly tried to appropriate

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the files belonging to the chemical laboratory. As a means of precaution his deeds were reported to the chemistry class by Prof. T. G. McFadden.

Dr. Garst, (to Freshman in Logic). "Reptiles bring forth their young by eggs; rats do not bring forth their young by eggs. What is the conclusion?"

Freshie, (with a puzzled look). "Rats are reptiles."

Mr. Wm. Dellar, of Pleasant Lake, Ind., who was here in the early ninties, has, after an absence of six years, returned to Otterbein, having moved here with his family. He expects now to continue his course here until graduation.

A merry crowd of girls consisting of Ada Kumler, Besse Detwiler, Nola Knox, Clelia Knox, Olive Faulkner, Amy Esterline, Jessie Kohr, Grace Miller, Grace Lloyd, Grace Wallace, Nelle Clifton, Mary Wox, Ida Nles, Mae Collins, Rosadie Long, and Adelle Burger, resolved that the O. U. football boys needed some encouragement and therefore procured VanAuken's bus which was constructed to hold eight and sixteen jolly girls piled in promiscuously, loaded with cushions,

banners, lunch boxes, canes, ribbons, and wraps.

Every college class was represented but class spirit was laid aside and class yells were changed and utilized for the encouragement of the football boys, and practiced all the way to Delaware. Arriving at Hotel Donavin they were greeted by Manager Brashares who provided a place for the girls to arrange their toilet. After giving several yells, he enquired for the chaperon of the crowd and informed her that the team highly appreciating the spirit of the girls, very kindly requested them to dine with them after the game. The girls at once expressed their thanks by giving three rousing cheers for the boys. Then they proceeded to the game where they yelled themselves hoarse.

After the game the girls visited different places of interest and about six o'clock they all assembled in the hotel parlor where each girl learned her "position" in the "lineup." Then Manager Brashares with his lady led the way to the dining-room. The way the time was spent may best be expressed in the language of one of the waiters having served there 10 years, who said, "This is the jolliest crowd I have seen in the Donavin Hotel."

The party was a merry one both going and



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coming and many were the songs that were sung. On the way home the girls began singing "Because." Just at this time Jack Kilbourn, who was with them, owing to his being somewhat bashful, climbed out and rode with another party for twelve miles.

At 8:30 the bus appeared and the girls were re-packed, and started homeward amid yells and cheers from the boys. After a delightful moonlight ride, they arrived at Westerville at 11:58 and were greeted by the boys on the campus. The girls unanimously declare that there are no boys like the Otterbein boys.

The fact that our pastor and wife, Rev. and Mrs. L. F. John, are welcome on returning to us for another year, was conclusively shown at the reception given in their honor Monday evening, Oct. 16, in the association parlors. The reception was given by the united forces of all the Christian organizations of the church and college. After sufficient time had been given to the social feature of the evening, light refreshments were served, after which the following program was rendered: Piano duet, Misses Myrtle Scott and Lula Baker; Selection, Philophronean Glee Club; Address of Welcome, Mr. W. O. Baker; Responses, Rev. and Mrs. L. F. John; Vocal Solo, Miss Mary Best.

Bring your Laundry to J. W. Markley and save 20 per cent.

In the absence of the pastor, the college pulpit was filled Sunday morning, Oct. 15, by Dr. Henry Garst.

Exchanges

When you have passed your examinations to the satisfaction of yourself and to your professor, do not imagine you have done all that is expected of you. You owe that duty to yourself; but to the college in general you owe it, that you shall go in for oratory, athletics, society work, gain glory for your Alma Mater

and yourself, and a place for your face and deeds in the College Chronicle.—College Chronicle.

New students as well as others should remember that "rooting" at DePauw does not embrace the practice of making disparaging remarks about visiting players or their work. When outside teams are our guests they should be treated as we would have our team treated when abroad—DePauw Palladium.

We heartily endorse the sentiment of the foregoing extract believing it would be better for college athletics everywhere if all students would treat athletes from other schools in a proper manner. Why cannot a player or "rooter" be a gentleman on the athletic field as well as in any other place?

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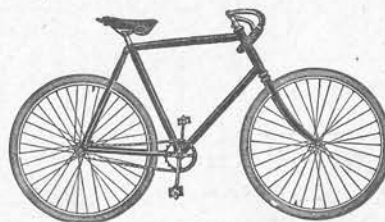
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