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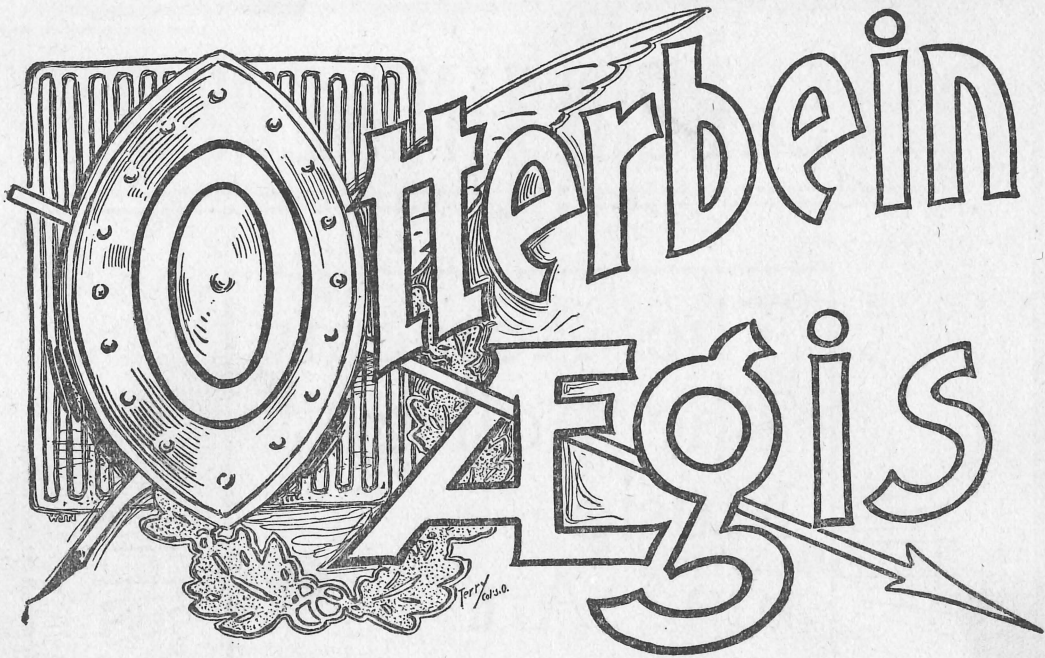


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January
1902

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Editorial

WITH the beginning of the winter term the time again approaches when interest in oratorical contests and work is periodically revived. This phase of college life has not received its merited share of attention from the students of Otterbein and every year we are forced to go through the same old process of arousing interest and soliciting contestants. This ought not so to be. The literary work of the societies is of high order and willing performers are numerous, neither does the interest flag during any portion of the year; its growth is natural, healthy, vigorous. If only half as much interest was displayed in the cause of the oratorical association its work would not, like some men's religion, go lagging during the major portion of the

year from one period of revival to another.

Let us bestir ourselves here in Otterbein. Orators of good ability are easy to find. We have a good record behind us; our representative captured the state prize last year and this year we have the contest with us. Let no false modesty prevent any humble aspirant from entering the list. Do the best you can and if you fail why then follow the old adage and "try again." Only one can win and all others must lose, but cannot be said to fail for they not only help themselves but also aid the cause as a whole. Many contestants and an earnest, vigorous endeavor make an interesting contest and all the work put into a production is fully repaid by its reflex action on the writer.

Then let us expect the best and largest contest this winter that Otterbein has ever known. Let us work for it and talk of it to our friends and thus by united effort I doubt not old Otterbein will again carry off the palm of victory.

IT is related when about to write the history of the French Revolution, Thomas Carlyle said: "It is unfortunate that the history of this period has so generally been written in hysterics," and with a pen of steel and words of fire this very remarkable man proceeded to write the history of that period in hysterics. A state of affairs not unlike this exists at the present time in most discussions of the temperance question and for that matter, all other forms of indulgence which so fearfully destroy the health and morals of the people. These discussions have, for the most part, been conducted "in hysterics" or from an emotional

standpoint. Men and women, preachers and reformers have set forth in extravagant rhetoric and violent gesture the great evil resulting from these habits. They have harped upon their one string until the people are weary of the song, and they have, as yet, done little to provide remedies to ward off danger from this source. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the agitation of terror has no power to save a community from the havoc of physical vice. It also appears that intemperance is rather on the increase, and that, too, after twenty-five years of persistent agitation of the question. That it is a question of great magnitude, all admit. But it can be settled only by reason; most certainly not by the effervescence of hysterical exhortation. It is highly desirable to treat the question calmly; to appeal less to the emotions and more to the reason; to dwell less upon the havoc which all forms of intemperance occasion, and more upon the means of their extirpation. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to inquire into the far-reaching cause of intemperance and crime and try to stop the flow somewhere near the fountain-head, instead of putting forth such vain efforts to turn the stream just above the cataract. No doubt intemperance will ultimately be checked. But before that time, men will have to look at the question in the light of reason. Christian people in general are more or less familiar with the hysterical discussions that have been everywhere heard and as a rule they meet their approbation. But as long as the world stands, conditions will remain the same unless they turn their splendid energies toward the source from which this increasing stream of vice and crime flows. The sooner men see this, the sooner will their hopes be realized.

THERE was a time in the history of the world when toleration of moral and religious truth was a virtue possessed by but a few men. Intolerance was the rule and toler-

ation the exception. Men now look back to that period and call it "The dark Age." In this day of enlightenment and general diffusion of intelligence we are accustomed to think that with that age it has disappeared. But now and then in places where you least look for it and from sources most unexpected it comes to the surface, and shows itself in its most odious form—that of moral or religious fanaticism which is the father of intolerance. Toleration implies an equity. It is a respect for the rights of other men. It is looking upon the conscience of other people without judging them. It is a sympathy with men who are true to their conscience even if their conscience is not just what yours is. More than this it is confidence in truth as such. If any man thinks that he alone has the truth then he is the one above all who can afford to let every other one think freely. If he is holding a conventional truth of which he is not exactly certain, he will not be apt to desire that it shall be looked at too closely lest the foundations on which he stands may be taken away. Notwithstanding the fact that truth is universal, there are those who must search for themselves and seek for the universal. It is these men who through doubt are calling to God; who through the night are seeking the morning; who through the desert way are steering for the fruitful land. There are those men however, who do not care for truth. The seasons come and go, the sun rises and sets, the tides of the sea roll in upon the shore and recede again, and they, not caring for the truth, but entirely lost in themselves, live in what they call toleration. Such degradation, gilded over with a sort of public respectability, is oftentimes a substitute for conscience, and honor, and manhood. Men who have no pulse; men who have no heart; men who stand on the clod and do not know where the clod ends and where they begin; men whose moral and religious vision is so contracted that they do not see the universal outside of their own narrow circle of existence—

these are the reputable men who would burn you because you do not believe in their creed. "I have the truth," says one. "No, I have the truth," says another, and in that instant tolerance dies a violent death. Each in his own conceit, foolishly thinking that he has been favored above all others by a special revelation of truth, and that he is the sole possessor of all universal truth, sets himself up for a model to all others who have been less favored than he. The result can not be otherwise than contention, turmoil and fanaticism of which intolerance is the legitimate offspring. This spirit is not dead. Men would receive many startling revelations in reference to their attitude toward the religious and moral convictions of their fellow men if instead of looking back to "The dark Age" they would look at "The present."

I slept in the editor's bed one night,
When no editor chanced to be nigh;
And thought as I tumbled that editor's nest
How *easily* editors *lie*.—*Transcript*.

The Song of Freedom

J. O. ERVIN, '02

IF you will look on the title page of any text book published by Harper Bros. you will see near the bottom a small design. It represents a hand bearing a torch and extending it to another ready to receive it. Across the design, in Greek character is this inscription: "Those having torches pass them on to others." It illustrates an ancient Greek game called the torch-race, in which a torch was passed from one athlete to another. The torch-race very aptly symbolizes the progress of humanity toward civil and intellectual freedom. The inscription, "Those having torches pass them on to others," expresses the fundamental principle of its progress. Starting in the remoteness of antiquity the torch of freedom has been kept burning. Ever

increasing in brilliancy it has passed from hand to hand, from people to people.

Starting as a tiny spark that threatened to be extinguished, it has kindled a flame in the hearts of nations, destroyed the thrones of tyrants and must inevitably burn away the last barrier of injustice and ignorance. Our fathers have left to us the fruits of their toil and perseverance. They have passed the torch to us and we bear it onward. Perfect freedom is an ideal state. Anything may be called free when it has reached its perfection or when it fulfills all the laws of its being. Ourselves, and everything around us, tend naturally to develop toward this condition of harmony.

The tiny embryo in the seed case, under proper conditions, beginning to feel the stir of life, breaks through its prison walls and becomes the plant of symmetry and beauty. The young bird first coming from the shell is a helpless captive. It can do nothing more than blindly lift its head for food. But it grows by careful feeding, and, presently, bidding defiance to the fetters of gravity, it soars through the air a thing of freedom. The plant in a sense is free, when it has all that goes to make a perfect plant root and leaf, stem and bark. The bird is free, when charged with nervous energy. On strong pinions it soars through the air. The great world, itself, swinging through pathless space in perfect harmony with natural law, is free. In the realm of physical organism there is an unconscious life principle which pervades living forms, and in harmony with all, tend toward a normal or perfect condition.

Just so in the human mind there is a longing which reaches and towers toward the sunlight of liberty. The mind cannot rest in the ignorance which binds it, but strives to break off its fetters. The heart is charged with hot indignation against tyranny and will have none of it. Man is hampered by three forms of captivity, his physical making and surroundings, the cruelty cupidity and selfishness of his fellows, and the ignorance and degradation of his own mind.

It is a common saying that necessity is the mother of invention. This expresses the truth if we say that man's advancement is a necessity. Perhaps it would be a more exact statement of the truth to say that invention is the direct result of man's effort to free himself from the disadvantages of his physical constitution and environment. His body must have food, clothing and shelter. He craves for communion with other minds. His whole nature wants amusement and diversion from the monotony of toil. He invents a thousand labor saving machines, and in proportion, as he rids himself of the necessity for irksome labor, he conquers the disadvantages of his environment. He devises means of moving rapidly from place to place and of communicating his thoughts almost instantly to a distant mind, thus conquering those seeming unconquerable difficulties, time and space. In this way the desire for freedom and power is the controlling motive to action and material progress.

In all times there has been in the human breast, planted there by the hand of God, an instinct which ever resents oppression and cries out for justice and freedom. The history of humanity, through all the ages, is the record of a ceaseless struggle to obtain that God given right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Its pages are written with the blood of patriots, martyrs and heroes and spotted all over with the tears of anguish. The wail of helpless fallen humanity lashed with the scourge of tyranny, through all the centuries, has gone up to the ear of God; and shall we say that it has gone up in vain? Shall He always be indifferent to the cry of His children? Shall wrong always hold ruthless sway, and liberty and justice never prevail?

We glance back nineteen centuries and we see a hero. He comes not with pomp and the blare of trumpets. He comes a quiet, humble young man from his home in Nazareth; his great heart tender as a woman's, bleeds for the wrongs, not only of his own people, but of all people, in all times. He comes to give a death blow to cruelty and selfishness, the

foundation stones of tyranny. He grappled with the enemy of human happiness and sacrificed his life in the conflict, but the monster of tyranny has been dying of its wounds ever since. He gave the world a new principle of living. Truth and right, not might, must prevail. The great principles of justice and compassion, which he planted in the hearts of his followers, have been growing and will continue to grow until the whole world is united in one common brotherhood of nations.

Great political changes, the winning of decisive battles, the overturning of tyrannical governments are not the result of accident or trivial circumstances. Napoleon's star did not have its setting at Waterloo because someone had a fit of dyspepsia. No, we read the true cause in those significant words of Wellington as he rode along, his squares mangled and torn by hours of murderous fire: "Hard pounding it is, gentlemen, but we will try who can pound the longest." Bull-dog courage and liberty-loving independence of English soldiers, which had been developing for centuries, won the day at Waterloo.

Shall we say that the bigotry and short sightedness of George III and certain English lords resulted in the establishment of the greatest republic the world has ever seen? The true solution lies in the immortal sentence beginning the Declaration of Independence—"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary." I wish to give special emphasis to the word "necessary." Whatever meaning the sentence may have had for the framers of that document, nevertheless the word bears a meaning deep and fundamental. It was necessary to the progress of human freedom that a great free government should be established. Centuries of discovery and exploration prepared the place and the cream of sturdy liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon blood furnished the material. So she stands to-day, not faultless, but with stalwart limbs bearing aloft the torch of freedom, a beacon of hope to the oppressed of every race. She is the teacher of that great doctrine enunciated by the

warm-hearted Scotch plowman when he said—

"That sense and worth o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the grie and a' that,
For a' that and a' that;
Its coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothes be for a' that.

Civil freedom comes hand in hand with intellectual freedom; each has a reflex action on the other. We gain our civil liberty by fighting for it. Its enemies we must conquer and put under our feet. So the soul in a figurative sense fights for its liberty. The barriers of ignorance and baseness must be broken down one by one if the mind would come into that atmosphere of independent thought and sense of power which only the free mind can breathe. By patient and hard effort the mind must meet the difficulties which bar its progress. It must conquer or be conquered. Every hard question fairly met and mastered is our element of strength. The natural mind naturally reaches out for new ideas and cannot rest easy until it thinks through them and becomes their master. The soul feels a sense of fear and captivity in the depths it cannot fathom. The great thoughts of nature are hostile and oppressive to the ignorant mind, but knowledge turning the rusty locks and opening the prison gates, leads out the mind into the sunlight of freedom.

This world is but a nest in which the soul, like the helpless young bird, is being fed on the simple and easy truths of nature, and gathering a measure of strength. But it is only pluming its pinions for a flight, and, at last, it soars away into the great realms of truth, its natural element. Then let us exclaim with the poet—

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul.
As the swift seasons roll,
Leave thy low vaulted past;
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thy outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

New students, THE ÆGIS welcomes you into our midst.

Ohio Pioneers

ELLA BARNES

GREAT men are powers in any state. While a few of such men do not make a great nation, they are signs of possibilities of national life. There is something within us which makes us stand in awe of greatness. Rivers, mountains, cataracts stir up within us great emotions, but greatness of mind moves us still more because it may be within our own reach, and we feel ourselves closely related to it. Even the humblest man feels a glow of honest pride in every great and good thing done by one of his people. So, every native of Ohio takes pride in mentioning the names of its pioneers, and it is a just pride.

Take for instance one of the very earliest—a man famous for his eccentricities—but great in the humbler virtues of which alas! cleanliness was not one. This was Johnny Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, the wandering, sympathetic, sensitive personage, who introduced apple trees into Ohio. He loved his chosen state and did for her the best his humble circumstances permitted. He cleared and fenced the ground and when he found a purchaser he would sell the land for a mere trifle, such as a coat or some article to help him withstand the numerous changes of the weather. His sympathy was far reaching. In one instance, sitting on the ground by his fire made in the woods he noticed the mosquitoes were being consumed in the flames. He immediately arose, taking his iron hat, which he used also as a kettle for making mush, he carried water and put out the fire; then kneeling in prayer he prayed that he might never again do anything to harm God's creatures.

While Mannasseh Cutler never lived in Ohio, we mention his name in passing, as one of those most interested and most active in advancing the interests of the Northwest Territory. The leader of the first body of settlers who permanently located in Ohio was General Rufus Putnam, a cousin of the famous Revolu-

tionary general of that name. The settlers were under military discipline, as we see by one of the statements at the start that each man shall furnish himself with a good small arm bayonet, six flints, a powder-horn and pouch, priming-wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls and one pound of buck-shot. Now days all that would be included in the order would be one Winchester rifle and a cartridge belt. But in addition to his care for the defense of the Marietta Colony, General Putnam led in a movement for the education of the youth, and a committee was soon appointed to prepare a house suitable for the instruction of the young and for religious purposes.

Return Johnathan Meigs was Ohio's first cabinet officer. Return was given him as a name because of an incident in his father's life when still a young man. For some time the senior Meigs had been paying his addresses to a young Quaker lady, who again and again refused his plea to become his wife. Finally he called upon her and once more urged his suit, saying it would be the last time as he was going to leave the country. Again she refused him. He mounted his horse and rode slowly and sadly away when he heard a voice faintly calling after him, "Return! Johnathan, Return!" His lady love had relented and in remembrance of that happy moment his eldest son was christened Return Johnathan Meigs. He was a graduate of Yale University, a student of law, was admitted to the bar and elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Later he tendered his resignation as Chief Justice and became commander of the United States troops in the war of 1812. Finally he was called to serve in President Jackson's cabinet. Now his grave is one of the objects of historical interest in old Marietta.

General Arthur St. Clair passed from the presidency of the American congress to become the first and only duly commissioned territorial governor of the great Northwest Territory. He remained our territorial executive chief through alternate successes and defeats for fourteen years,

We come now to a man who spent twenty years in Congress. This was Joshua Giddings, the great orator and slavery-hater. After his public life his dress was rather odd. He wore a large straw hat and brown linen trousers, went mostly in his shirt sleeves and bare-footed. He was one of Ohio's physical stalwarts, possessing enough strength to lift an average sized child horizontally in one hand. Preston Brooks challenged him to a personal combat, but Giddings did not wish any harsh means used with his political enemies if he could avoid it. Brooks continued his threats. At last Giddings told Brooks he might choose his time, place and weapon. To this Brooks replied, "Now is my time and my weapon a pistol." "Very well," rejoined Giddings, "all I want to settle this affair is a York shilling raw-hide." Giddings was not assassinated.

Next is the name of James Kilbourne, who was born in New Britain, Conn. As a man his professions were many—colonel, minister, merchant and manufacturer. To him is due the honor of founding the first Episcopal church in Ohio, and by him the neighboring town of Worthington was founded. Some of his time was spent in writing poetry. By an act of Congress he was surveyor of public lands. After years of hard toil yet pleasure, he died at Worthington, a useful and most worthy citizen.


Another who deserves more than mere mention is Thomas Ewing, a man of robust stature, possessing much strength, both physical and mental, who pressed forward the building of the first railroad. He was regarded by all at the time of his death one of the ablest of lawyers. One of our famous pioneer orators was Thomas Corwin. In the minds of many who have felt the spell of his matchless eloquence, he was considered the greatest orator, mimic and master of the human passions that not only the state but the nation had then produced.

These are some of the men who have kept Ohio's standard floating high. It does not become us to think meanly of such men and the

achievements they have wrought. Mean men, small men, narrow men, mistaught men have low estimates of the capacity and worth of human nature—while the great, broad, wisely instructed men have generous opinions and large hopes for it. Ohio's pioneers made manifest what they thought of human nature by using their unsurpassed talents as best they knew. May their examples be so uplifting to us as to make our blood tingle in the very tips of our fingers.

The Division of Labor

C. R. BUSHONG, '03

O the students of nature one of the most striking features of all organic life is the great diversity of uses and forms which the living cells and tissues have taken on. In the formation of the embryo, itself, the cells, as if by instinct, so to speak, begin to assume different forms and to fashion themselves into distinct tissues, each having a distinct work to perform. A very common occurrence, this may seem, yet this natural phenomenon, manifest as it is in all forms of plant and animal life, may be regarded as an illustration of a principle which forms one of the chief characteristics of the human race, and which has been one of the most important factors in the development of our modern civilization. As in the lowest forms of organic life, we see no division in the functions of cells or tissues and even life, itself, in indistinct connection with the organism, so in primitive times we find man not only in the lowest stage of development as to art and science, but with the whole fabric of his social life very loosely woven or entirely disconnected.

Let us glance, for a moment, at man in his savage state. We see a group of human beings wandering along the banks of some stream in search of food, or, perhaps, crouching in the depths of cave or jungle to seek shelter from the elements. Their existence is similar to that of so many wild beasts of the forest. Each

one has no dependence whatever upon any other. His food he obtains for himself from stream or forest. His clothing, if, indeed, he has any, is easily supplied from the game which he captures. And these form the chief necessities of his existence. There are, in brief, no commercial relations or divisions of labor among these savages and the social community is as yet undeveloped.

It is almost impossible to determine when or how this principle first made itself manifest, but we may safely conclude that the first divisions or exchanges were mainly instinctive or were prompted by desires similar to those which would influence animals of a lower order. In other words the immediate cause of the division of labor was that principle inborn in the human race which gives man a desire to barter or exchange with his fellowmen. No doubt the great advantages to result from this were not considered at this time, for primitive man was quite probably actuated by purely selfish motives, and had no thought of any interests but his own. While man in his lowest condition was accustomed to supply all his own wants, the necessity of turning continually from one trade to another prevented his attaining a great degree of efficiency in any one of them. But in the process of time each man found that by limiting his productions to one line for which he had special ability or desire he could increase them not only in quantity but in quality.

If one man attempted in turn to make his own clothing, obtain his own food and build his own house, neither clothing, food or house would be well provided; but if he confined his labor to preparing one special kind of clothing he found that he could not only make better clothing but would have more of it to exchange for other products, likewise more highly perfected. And while one man specialized on one line of production, since all his physical and mental powers would be concentrated on its increase and progress, he would very naturally seek means for facilitating his labor; and as a result we find to-day that vast amount of im-

provements, known as labor-saving machinery, by which the most perfect products of all kinds are turned out in quantities to supply the world.

But this is by no means the chief result of this process. After a while as the division of labor became more complete, man's needs began to increase and broaden, he became dependent upon more of his fellowmen for his subsistence. As a means to further and facilitate this end, roads have been built, rivers bridged, railways strewn across the continents and ocean steamers constructed to assist in exchanging commerce with the remotest parts of the world.

As each man in the community became more occupied with his particular work, he came to have less time to spend in his home duties, hence certain persons were chosen to take up another part of his work and instruct his children and to-day we see the result of this manifested in our great public school system. In like manner others were chosen to protect the interests of the community and to make and execute laws for its general welfare, and as a result of this we find the civil institutions of numerous progressive nations and in our own land the most highly perfected form of government the world has ever known. And now in recent times, man realizing that it is not only for his commercial interest but believing it to be a duty toward his God has chosen others to accompany his industrial products and thus help to spread the gospel of Christianity to the heathen of benighted lands.

Truly it is difficult for us to conceive what grand results this process will bring about in the time to come, but we may safely trust the all-wise power who has led thus far has still greater achievements for us to attain. And to return to our first comparison, as in the most fully developed and highly nervous organisms each minutest part is in sympathy with all others, and activity in one part affects the whole; so may we predict for the indus-

trial and commercial division of labor that in its future progress and development it will bring the remotest parts of the earth into sympathy with each other and thus be a strong power in binding the different nations of the world into closer harmony and unison. And may we live to hail that day when man through this agency recognizing the countless interests he has in common with all men will break down every false barrier of formality and follow the teachings of the man of Galilee; when altruism and not selfishness will be the actuating force of human progress; and when over all the world will be achieved the consummation of that long-desired ideal, The Universal Brotherhood of Man.

The Man for the Place

W. K. COONS

JUST a few weeks ago, a celebrated Chicago business man, in conversation with one of his friends made the following remark, "Do you know, sir, that for the past three months I have been looking for a man to whom I can give a salary of ten thousand dollars per year?" "Why!" replied his listener in utter amazement, "I should think there would be just thousands of men eager to grab at the opportunity." *Just so there are*; but of the thousands of applicants I have not found one man who is capable of filling the place; and if ten thousand won't bring him I am perfectly willing to double the offer. What I am after is a first class man and no one else will do." This case is not an isolated one. There have been many such within the past year. It seems almost impossible that such conditions should exist in such an age as this; when all a young man needs is pluck, energy and determination, coupled along with a few pounds of steam of his own manufacture to shove him into the realms of success.

Who made the statement that the paying positions for young men were becoming scarcer

year by year? Certainly it must have been one whose short-sightedness was not caused by a defect of the optic nerve. Never in the history of the nation has there been a more glorious opening for our young men than at the present day. Whatever line of work you investigate you will find first class men and you will find second class men, and unfortunately the latter class compose an overwhelming majority. Why are there so few men in this country who can control salaries of \$5000 per year or more? Because there have been but few who have kept their eyes open, few who have watched their opportunities, and still fewer who have adapted themselves to their surrounding circumstances.


Why is it that C. M. Schwab, who began his career as an office boy for Andrew Carnegie & Co., is now president of the same company, and controlling a yearly salary of \$100,000? Because he went into his work with a will and determination that produces naught but success. It made no difference what work was given him, he did it and *did it well*. He worked not only with the Saturday night's pay in view, as do so many, but had a higher ambition. His desire was to work for the best interests of his employers, and by so doing, worked for his own. He made himself familiar with every department of the business, and it soon became evident to his employers that he was a man of value. We all know how rapid was his rise. Our rise may not be so rapid as his, but the underlying principle is the same. "If we make the most of our opportunities, our opportunities will make the most of us." If we expect success, we must work for it, dig for it and struggle for it, toiling ever onward and upward to the height of our ambition. "*Never trust to luck, success hardly ever comes by accident.*"

Just as the house is built, stone upon stone, brick upon brick, so must we build our careers. It may mean drudgery at first, hard career labor and self-sacrifice; but an early that is kept alive by such materials as these is bound to bloom into a bright flower

of success. This rule applies to any man in any position in life's hard race. Whether you are a scratch man or a handicap you must work just the same if you expect to cross the tape with first honors. Whatever you undertake, first get the right kind of a start, this is the keystone of a successful career. Once you have your start guard it zealously, for, as Josh Billings said, "When a man once starts to slide down hill everything seems to be greased to suit the occasion." When you aim, aim for the highest attainable position in your line of work. Be a first-class man in whatever you undertake; better be nothing at all than to be second-class. The world wants good men, first-class men—they are in demand. Every day sees an opening, yea an urgent need for them. Are you making yourself such? If so you need have no fear. The world will stand with open arms ready to welcome you.

So when you set sail in your little bark upon life's stormy sea, be a good man, a first-class man, and great men in whatever channel of life you have embarked will point their fingers your way and say—"There, sir—there is our man; he is the man for the place."

Great Convention of Students Will Meet in Toronto

HE fourth International convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will meet in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2. The previous conventions were held at Cleveland in 1891, in Detroit in 1894, and in Cleveland in 1898, and were the largest meetings of students ever held. The last one was attended by over 2,200 delegates. Students will be sent as delegates from the institutions of higher learning from all sections of the United States and Canada and it is probable that 500 institutions will be thus represented. Those in attendance will also include professors, national leaders of young

people's organizations, returned missionaries, representatives of foreign mission boards, and editors of religious papers.

The program will consist of addresses during the morning and evening sessions and section meetings for the consideration of missions from the standpoint of phases of work, the different missionary lands and of the denominations which are represented. The addresses which will be given will deal with the obligation of promoting the missionary enterprise, the means which are essential to its success and its relation to the students of this continent. Among the speakers are Mr. Robert E. Speer, Mr. John R. Mott, who will return from his tour around the world to preside at this convention, Right Rev. M. L. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, Mr. L. D. Wishard, the first College Young Men's Christian Association Secretary, Bishop Galloway, President Capen of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Taylor, of China, and many returned missionaries and secretaries of foreign mission boards. Student Christian leaders of other lands will also participate.

As the citizens of Toronto will entertain the delegates to the number of 2,500, the only necessary cost of attendance will be the traveling expenses. Reduced rates have been granted by the railways. It is not expected that the majority of those attending will be prospective missionaries, but that the majority will be Christian students who are not volunteers.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which calls this convention, is one of the most remarkable enterprises of students the world has seen. It was started in 1886 when at the first Northfield Student conference one hundred students expressed their desire and purpose to become foreign missionaries. The call to missions was taken the following year by two Princeton students to the colleges of the country. Two years later the movement was definitely organized.

As a result of its work several thousand capable college men and women have been led to form the purpose to spend their lives on the mission field, 1,800 have already been sent out by the regular missionary boards, while similar movements have been inaugurated in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, South Africa, Australia and other countries.

Otterbein is entitled to eight delegates to this convention and it is hoped that this number can be sent. Our institution ranks among the first in Christian Association work and every effort should be made to have a strong delegation to represent us.

Address---Ideals

LOTTIE BARD



THE first year of the twentieth century has just drawn to a close. Some will mark this as the year in which blossomed all their brightest hopes and others will remember it by new made graves of loved one gone. During the last twelve months progress has been made in many directions. Puzzling questions have been solved and new inventions made. When our chief magistrate was taken from us some thought our nation would go to ruin, but instead of that the trials through which it passed made it stronger than ever. True the past year has brought its failures and disappointments, but also has it brought its successes and pleasures. But it is gone and with it many opportunities forever beyond our reach. In a few more years it will be recalled to mind only by a few lines from the historians pen.

Today we stand on the threshold of another year with new advantages and the power lies with us to make it what we wish. At this time of year it is natural and right for us to have bouyant hopes and high ideals. We judge the future by the past and as each year our standard has been placed higher than the

preceeding year, this time it should be placed higher than ever. This should be far better than last as we have had one more year's experience. What we have attained in the past will aid us in reaching our higher ideal.

Let our standard not be unreasonably high, far beyond our reach so that we can not possibly attain to it and thus become discouraged, but high enough so that it will take hard work to reach it. Once we have chosen our ideal we should do our best to live up to it, wherever we are, among our associates, in the classroom or at home. We should place our ideal high, not only for our own good but for the sake of those around us. We sometimes think that we are little insignificant beings, no one notices us and we can do what we please, but maybe by some divine plan some one is using us as a model, perhaps it is the person we would least suspect of patterning after us, but nevertheless we are having our influence and some day we will see the fruits of it, and if evil, will have to give a strict account for it.

We wish to improve on last years' work, either in or out of school. There are those around us striving to reach their ideals to whom we could lend a helping hand or a kind word. In aiding some one else we make ourselves stronger and better able to reach our own standards. Some have been working hard to make this an ideal college, and already have their efforts been partly rewarded, but it requires the combined effort of more than a few. Could we not do more during the present year than we did in last? During vacations as we go back among our old associates can they see any marked improvement in us to create in them the desire to come within the Christian college influence?

We have the opportunities which only one person in a great many have. So the standard of our lives should be higher than ever before in our history. It is our object to increase not only in morality but intellect. There are girls in school this year who may never be here again, and are being influenced for lifetime by each others lives for good or

evil, as their ideals are high or low. Surely it is not our desire to lead any one downward. So this year let us place our ideal higher than ever before and make this our best year for Otterbein, our country and our God.

Alumni

William B. Kinder, '95, of Cleveland, spent his Christmas vacation in Westerville.

W. O. Baker, '99, has resigned his position in Cleveland and has accepted a similar position in Pittsburg, Pa.

Will Grant Kintigh, '97, is now employed in the offices of the Westinghouse Electric Co., East Pittsburg, Pa.

C. R. Frankham, '96, recently took the examination leading to state certificate and came out with honors.

Clelia W. Knox, '00, was recently called to Westerville to attend the funeral of her grandfather, Mr. John Knox.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Resler, '92, instructors of music in Iowa Agricultural School, are now studying music in Chicago.

F. B. Moore, '97, superintendent of schools at Columbus Grove, spent his Christmas vacation visiting his parents at Westerville.

Rev. James L. Barnes, '94, has resigned the pastorate of the West Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Columbus. Mr. Barnes expects to continue his studies in Germany,

H. S. Gruver, '02, and Marie Kemp, '00, were united in marriage at the home of the bride at Dayton, Dec. 26, 1901. All their friends unite in wishing them much happiness in their new enterprise.

The Custer family held a reunion during the holidays in which all members of the family participated. This was the first time in many years that the whole family had been together. In this family Otterbein has the following

alumni: Levett E. Custer, '84; Harry J. Custer, '90; Daisy Custer Shoemaker, '95.

Capt. W. F. Coover, '00, of O. S. U., was in town a few days ago accompanied by the manager of the O. S. U. football team, and as a result we will probably meet O. S. U. in our opening game of football next year.

William C. Reichert, '99, recently addressed a letter to our President informing him that he is now in Seattle, Wash., where he has formed a partnership with his brother and gone into the piano business. Mr. Reichert has our best wishes.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

The devotional meetings during this month have been well attended and a deep interest is manifested in them.

Do not forget the date of the Toronto convention, February 26 to March 2. A full account is given elsewhere.

The two associations gave a joint reception to the new students, Saturday evening, Jan. 11, in the Association parlors. The evening was a pleasant one and enjoyed by all.

The Mission Study class will begin its work on "The Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions," as soon as the books arrive. This is a work that every Christian student should have, as it will be an authority on the subject of missions for a number of years. There will also be another class organized in some other line of mission study.

The second Bi-annual State Convention of Ohio, will convene at Piqua, Feb. 13 to 16. This will mean much to those who attend, and it is hoped that Otterbein will have a large delegation at the convention. The general subject under discussion will be "The Religious Life of Men." Some of the best business men in Ohio will be there to speak

on the subject. The railroads will give reduced rates, and the citizens of Piqua give free entertainment.

The Bible Study department is doing aggressive work, and the interest manifested was never better. One young man was heard to say that since his study of the Life of Christ he has received a new vision of his life. This is true of others. Every member should do some Bible study, as it is essential to a truly educated and cultured manhood. The Bible institute will have a feast to all who can attend.

The power of the Young Men's Christian Association is felt and also recognized by all thinking men as never before. It has become a potent factor in saving and developing the young men of the land. Never before has there been an organization with such activity, such intense interest, and with such a wide reaching influence as this organization. It has become an indispensable factor in college life, and does more to shape and mould the religious life of a student than anything else. Through its influence the walls of sectarianism are rapidly crumbling to the dust from whence they sprung, and men from every denomination are uniting their efforts in saving men. The January number of Association Men deals with statistics of 1901 in the cities. "The \$10,000,000 committed and pledged to the American Young Christian Association in its jubilee year (1901) in funds for buildings, endowments, support, and for the payment of debts and for extension, express the confidence reposed in the organization, and the expectation of large service from it for men." What other movement can boast of such wonderful achievements with less than one-fourth million of a membership?

Many of the students have been taking advantage of the rare opportunity the splendid ice affords for the enjoyment of that most exhilarating sport of skating.

Program

The Philophronean Literary Society held their open session on the evening of Jan. 17. A large audience was present and the following program was rendered:

Music—"Philophronea".....A. T. Howard
Society

Oration of Retiring Critic.....Uses of Adversity
G. W. Walters

President's Valedictory.....The Power of Decision
J. O. Ervin

Music—"On We Go with Dauntless Courage".....Field
Glee Club

President's Inaugural.....Our Commonwealth
W. E. Lloyd

Solo—"Mine Forevermore".....Allen
J. H. Edgerton

Address.....Unity of Christendom
F. A. Edwards

Music—"Battle Hymn".....Buck
Glee Club

C. W. Snyder, Chorister Grace Miller, Accompanist

Book Notice

"New Pieces That Will Take Prizes in Speaking Contests" is a new book of more than ordinary value in a practical way. While we are not all called upon to enter speaking contests, we are very likely to be asked to give readings on public occasions, and it is then

that we learn the value of this book. It contains over fifty selections, ranging in character from grave and serious to light and humorous, so that one would have no difficulty in suiting any occasion. The following examples give some idea of the variety: "The Wonderful Tar-Baby," "An Encounter with a Panther," The Angel and the Shepherds," "President McKinley's Last Address." Cloth \$1.25.

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Messrs. Clyde Yothers and Karl Helmstetter and Miss Shirley Seabrook, who were compelled to leave school last term on account of sickness, have regained their health and have returned to resume their college duties.

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Locals

Dr. T. J. Sanders recently made a business trip to Pennsylvania.

About twenty new students entered O. U. at the beginning of this term.

Prof. Zuck has been occupying the Presbyterian pulpit for several Sundays.

Pres. Scott attended the funeral of Bishop Hott, at Dayton, on the 13th inst.

Mr. J. J. Bailey and Miss Marguerite Leichter have re-entered college after an absence of several years.

Revival meetings are now in progress in the college chapel. A great deal of interest is being manifested.

The Freshmen defeated the Academics in a practice game of basket ball by a score of 29 to 10 on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11.

The C. S. G. basket-ball team from Columbus, defeated the Otterbein girls by a score of 12 to 3 on last Saturday afternoon. The gentlemen were not permitted to witness the game.

The Central Teachers' Agency, Room 49, Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio, has placed many Otterbein students in good positions. If you desire a position to teach in

Ohio or adjoining states, no other Agency can render you as efficient service. Send for their Reference Book.

In the death of John Knox, who died at the home of Prof. Miller on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Otterbein lost one of her staunchest friends and most loyal supporters. He will long be remembered as the originator of the plan,

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which has ever since been known as the "Knox plan," whereby \$85,000 was paid on the college debt without any outlay by the college.

Dr. H. A. Thompson, formerly president of Otterbein and connected with the institution for a period of twenty years, recently paid us a visit and addressed the students at chapel exercises.

W. A. Kline, '05, of Germantown, and Miss Blanche Everal, of Westerville, were united in marriage at the home of the latter, on the evening of Dec. 24. THE ÆGIS extends congratulations.

Miss Grace Wallace entertained a party of young people on the evening of Jan 18, in honor of Miss Pearl Foster, of Ventura, Cal. A bounteous supper was served in which all partook liberally.

The friends of the college will be very glad learn of the great progress that is being made in the different departments of the college. The Business department has increased so much that it became necessary for them to seek additional room. The south-east room on the second floor, formerly occupied by Dr. Garst, was fitted up and added to this department during the vacation interim. The Music department has also outgrown its quarters and the

committee has rented three rooms in the Smith residence, just north of the conservatory. Three new pianos have already been added and it is expected that more will be secured in the near future. Miss Daisy Watkins, of Logan, has charge of the new department.

The concert given by the Mendelsohn Quartet in the chapel on last Saturday evening was one of the best that has been given here for several years. The reading of Miss Smith, the child impersonator, was exceptionally good.

The Christian Associations gave a mum social in the Association parlors on the evening of Jan. 11. The evening was spent in securing autographs. Some good music was rendered and light refreshments were served. Everybody had a good time.

Miss Meta McFadden entertained a number of her lady friends at her home on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18, in honor of Miss Clelia Knox, of Uniontown, Pa. The afternoon was spent in progressive literary games after which a most delightful luncheon was served.

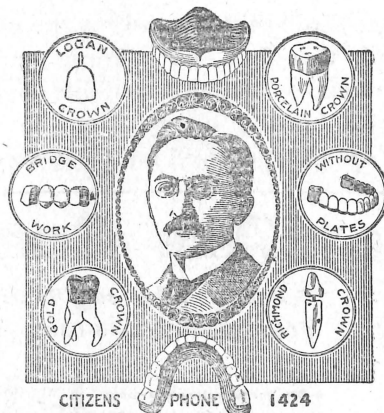
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9.30	6.30	9.30	6.30
10.30	7.30	10.30	7.30
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Exchanges

"The Quarterly Review," published by the United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, O., has changed its name and character and will hereafter bear the name, "The United Brethren Review" and six numbers will be issued in a year instead of four as formerly. This is a magazine of religious and social thought that should be in every United Brethren home. The subscription price is \$1.50.

Among the many new features which The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, begins the new year, none promises to be more interesting and helpful than the one just begun, which the publishers call, "The Home College Course." This department is to be conducted by professors in the leading colleges of our country and is already attracting much attention. The Saturday Evening Post deserves praise for this attempt to place the opportunities of a college training within the reach of all.

The subject of physical culture is attracting more general attention at the present time than ever before. Men and women are beginning to see that through it not only is the power for work and, therefore, for earning money increased, sickness avoided and life lengthened by exercise, but that physical development and strength are to be desired for their own sakes.

While women are benefitted in much the same way and by the same exercises as men, there are certain essential differences between the sexes which must be considered in order to attain the highest degree of physical and mental development. The February Delineator contains the opening article of a valuable series on athletics for women, under the heading, Physical Culture at Home.

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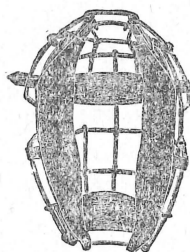
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