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Pres. Sanders

VOL. III.

OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 2.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS



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EDITORIAL.

SOMEWHAT to the disappointment of football enthusiasts, the faculty thought it best to limit the number of match games this season to five instead of nine, the number asked for by the manager of the team. It is urged by the students that the expense of maintaining a team cannot be met unless there are more games and more enthusiasm. It is a fact that a successful football team forms a very valuable advertisement, but it would be singular if there was not a limit in the extent to which it should be used. We hope the time may be far, far distant when all intercollegiate games will be denied us. Not the number of games we play, but the number we win, is what counts.

No CLASS of men hold stronger political beliefs than students. When founded upon intelligent reasons the enthusiasm that char-

acterizes their support of a favored candidate is really admirable. Under other circumstances it is really contemptible. The campaign of '92 is peculiar, as everyone admits. Never was the power of the press more clearly demonstrated than now. Facts that men may ponder at home certainly form very much more wholesome convictions than the old-time pole-raising and rallies of kindred character usually left behind them. We have tried to bring out a careful and thoughtful discussion, this month, of the four platforms before the people, and urge our student readers to give them careful attention.

NEXT month the ÆGIS promises a beautiful picture of the new association building. We had fondly hoped to print it in the October number, but the architects could not get it ready. In consequence a promise is all that is left to us to give. It may be of interest to state that the excavation is completed, the brick are nearly all on the ground, the contract is signed, and the building will be enclosed by December 15. Details will be given later.

How OFTEN is the president of a literary society placed in an embarrassing position, being compelled to formulate a whole list of silly subjects for a large class of those whom he must call on for extempores. Because some persons have failed to keep abreast of the times, the whole company is bored by an insipid speaker dilating on a trivial subject and trying to get wit out of a place where there isn't any.

MEN cannot talk intelligently about what they don't know, and in our opinion good results would be realized if those in position would throw out a few good, substantial subjects promiscuously into an unsuspecting crowd much more frequently than is done, regardless of personal feelings. "Reading maketh a full man."

THAT student who is interested in nothing but his text-books and the latest football score is partially fossilized. In too many cases it were better if he knew less football and more books, but that is not pertinent. The fact is brought out in our societies that comparatively few students can be called on for extemporaneous addresses on current political events with very much assurance of response.

WHY I EXPECT TO VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Four political parties, through their representative men, have each submitted a platform to the voters of our great commonwealth for their intelligent consideration, and every citizen who desires to perpetuate our republican form of government will necessarily choose one of these four political platforms as the one that will most nearly secure what he thinks to be the best for the welfare of the nation.

We do not suppose that in this age of progress and education anyone will vote a certain party ticket because his father or some noted men of the past claimed allegiance to the party,—not because the judgment of our fathers is not worthy of confidence and respect, but because we think each one should allow his reason and judgment, guided by a liberal education, to be the means by which he chooses the party principles which are to secure prosperity and blessings for our nation.

Certainly, we believe the framers of each platform are honest, and conscientiously think that the platform which they support, if

adopted by the people, would settle all the great economic questions of the day; yet they are, in many particulars, radically opposed to each other, and it is hardly possible that they all would result in prosperity to the nation.

Although we have said there are four political parties, in reality the platforms of only two parties will command the serious consideration of the great mass of our voting population; viz., the Democratic and Republican platforms.

For the reins of the national government for the next four years will be intrusted to one or the other of the two parties named. Besides, all the leading questions of the minor parties are embodied in the platforms of the leading parties; therefore, there is no prospect of the minor parties gaining any power in this campaign at least. So it will be unnecessary to compare the platforms of the Prohibition and People's parties with the Republican platform, since the vote cast for those parties will have no serious effect upon the coming election.

By both the Democratic and Republican parties, the tariff is made the leading question.

All parties alike agree that there must be taxes levied directly or indirectly with which to meet the expenses of the government. Our present method of securing revenues for the national government is by indirect taxation, and upon this question the platforms of the two parties are diametrically opposed.

The tariff question, as I understand the two party platforms, amounts to this: Will we levy a tariff upon those articles which enter into competition with articles of our own production in our own markets; or will we levy a tariff upon non-competing articles and allow all articles which compete with home production to enter our ports free of duty?

The first method is the American system, and is advocated by the Republican party.

The second is virtually free trade, and is supported by the Democratic party. It says

in its platform: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

It will take a new system of logic to prove, when a tariff is levied so that it protects our industries, that it does not promote the general welfare of the nation, for it could not be unconstitutional unless it brought distress upon the country.

That a tariff levied upon competing articles does protect our industries cannot be disputed, and the Democratic party endeavors to prejudice the voter by telling him "the labor of the great majority of the American people is for the benefit of the few."

If such be the state of affairs, in what way does that affect the law or argue that the labor of our people will be enhanced by a non-protective policy? The protective tariff alone will not make better times and markets. It only makes better wages and markets possible by encouraging business men to build up industries, and thereby furnish labor for our wage-earners; and this very thing of itself will produce a home market, because their employees must live the same as other laboring men. Therefore it is not true that the employer and employees of a protected industry are the only ones benefited by the tariff, but the rural population is benefited as well, because they are not forced to hunt a foreign market for their produce and trust their interests to middlemen, but can sell their products themselves, and that, too, at home.

But free trade does not in any manner increase the probabilities of better markets or better wages, nor would it cause employers to cultivate better morals than under our protective policy.

Justice and equity in sharing the profits between employer and employee of any industry is a question of ethics, and not one of

protection or free trade, except under protection the employer may have profits to share with his employees, while under free trade even the possibilities of profits are reduced to a minimum.

The Republican party, in order to secure better markets abroad for our citizens, has made reciprocity a prominent feature of the McKinley bill, thereby saying to foreign countries, "When you allow our productions to enter your markets free of duty, we will give you the same privilege in our own markets."

The Democratic platform calls this "sham reciprocity," claiming that true reciprocity consists in opening our ports to all the world, leaving other nations to do as they please about opening their markets to our citizens. To show that reciprocity is beneficial to our country, I need only quote the words of Sir Charles Tupper in the "Fortnightly Review":

"Like a great octopus, they threw their tentacles over South America, the Antilles, and West India Islands with the intention of driving out British trade, and they are going to do it."

He also quotes from the report of the British consul in Brazil, as follows:

"You must make up your minds to lose the British trade in Brazil, because the United States has absorbed it under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill."

How any party, in the face of positive proof, could insert in its platform that the reciprocity which we to-day enjoy is a "sham," is more than I am able to understand, and the framers of that plank of the platform are either demagogues of the worst kind or do not possess intelligence enough to carry a hod, much less to guide our ship of state.

Any government that is republican in fact as well as in name must insure to its citizens that they will be granted the privilege of expressing their will at the polls and will have

it fairly and honestly counted. The Republican party is pledged to secure a free ballot and an honest count for every citizen, if it must do so by federal control of congressional elections.

The Democratic party denounces federal control of elections, and declares that this policy, if adopted, would strike the "North as well as the South."

Why has Democracy any more to fear by Federal control of elections than the Republican party?

Because then it could no longer intimidate the colored vote of the South.

We owe, and are abundantly able to pay, to those who preserved this nation, liberal pensions for the hardships they endured, and the sacrifices they made, that we might enjoy the blessings of liberty.

The Republican party has favored in the past, and will favor in the future, liberal pensions to the veterans of the late war.

The Democratic party professes also to favor the same policy. But when did a Democratic congressman or senator of the solid South ever introduce a bill in Congress to pension Union soldiers, or when did not those same gentlemen vote against a bill to pension Federal soldiers? And yet Democracy favors pensioning Union soldiers, when the majority of its party in our legislative halls at Washington is from the South?

The Republican party through its platform advocates a protective tariff and reciprocity, a free ballot and an honest count, liberal pensions for those who by their blood redeemed our country from the curse of slavery and dissolution.

The Republican party has established the sound financial system which we enjoy, and advocates the continuation of the same policy; while the Democratic party has no fixed purpose concerning our finances, declaring in its platform against the free coinage of silver, and

then only a few days later in the Senate hall voting for the free coinage of silver, and it further announces in its platform that the party favors the return to "state-bank issues."

The Republican party favors efforts to suppress intemperance, and has always espoused the cause of prohibition when the sentiment of the people demanded it, as the enactment of prohibitory laws in many states by the Republican party clearly demonstrates.

Believing that the foregoing principles, as advocated by the Republican party, are sound, just, and equitable principles to adopt as the guiding elements of our national policy, I expect to vote the Republican ticket. I have no doubt but that if the Republican party continues in power for the next four years, President Harrison will as faithfully execute the pledges of the Republican platform as he has done in the past. Therefore, I have no hesitancy in recommending the Republican platform to others as the best code of principles before the public, feeling confident that whenever the enemy tries to overthrow those principles, he will be compelled to ask, "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?"

W. S. SACKETT, '94.

WHY I SUPPORT MR. CLEVELAND.

We are on the eve of a presidential election. Personalities are lost sight of; the magnitude and importance of the principles of the opposing parties obscure all else. A party's views must be true, its purpose right, to deserve our fealty and support. In this election there are issues of great, divergent, and vital principles of government,—great as liberty and "paternalism"; divergent as moral suasion and legal force; vital as right and wrong.

The Democratic party is the party of the common people, of those who are content

with the just rewards of their own labor; its ranks are filled by those who earn their living in the sweat of their brows.

'Tis not here that trust and monopoly find a congenial home, but under the banner of those parties which promote specific greatness at the expense of right and liberty, and create millionaires from the earnings of honest toil. The Democratic party is the only truly national party. It secures its electors from the North and from the South. Its power is felt from the "Falls of Minnehaha to the Gulf of Mexico, from the great lakes to the Pacific slope." National in position, the scope of its policy embraces the interests of the entire nation.

The success of Democracy means the restoration to the people of their rights and liberty. It means the enforcement of the doctrine that under a free government the extent of the powers of taxation is the government's necessary expenses. It means the repeal of the McKinley bill,—not as a war of extermination against American industries, but in the interest of law, of truth, of justice, and of policy.

President Harrison says that the American people have been relieved of a burden of taxation by placing sugar on the free list. It follows that they are still bearing that burden in regard to all imported articles on which there is yet a tariff duty. A government which levies heavier taxes than are necessary for its own support interferes with the right of private property. The theory of a high protective tariff is that the government has a right to levy heavier taxes than are necessary for its own support. Such is the principle of the McKinley bill; and this view it enforces by paying bounties to the sugar monopolist from taxes levied upon the people. If a government has a right to take one penny more from the people's pockets than it needs, it has absolute control of the private property of its citizens. But the United States supreme

court holds that a government which considers the property of its citizens subject to the absolute disposition of even the most democratic depositary of power, is a despotism, and none the less so if it be a despotism of the majority.

Therefore, the McKinley bill, in theory and in practice, is inconsistent with the principles of a free government and is unconstitutional. The title of this measure supports this conclusion. It is called, among other things, a bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government. Were its true title given it, it would be swept from the statute books as unconstitutional.

The McKinley law is unwise as a policy and increases the burdens of taxation for those who most need its protection. Under this law thirty thousand people own more than one-half of our wealth, but pay only one two-thousandth of our taxes. According to its provisions the rich man's diamonds are admitted free, while window glass is taxed 140 per cent. The poor man pays a tariff of 98 per cent on his blankets; attar of roses is without duty. Stuffed birds are on the free list, but the word of God pays a tariff tribute of 25 per cent.

If the McKinley bill has had any effect upon the condition of our laboring men, it has been injurious; for since its passage labor and capital are in armed conflict, our workmen are idle, their wages have been reduced more than during the fifteen previous years. One million Americans are wandering tramps! That same European pauper labor against which the McKinley bill was said to rear a custom-house barrier equal to the "difference in wages abroad and at home," is intrenched in every field of American industry.

During the same period the value of farm land has decreased, grain has fallen in price, wool under a higher tariff brings less than it has since 1824. Everything which the farmer

sells brings a less price under the McKinley bill, while almost everything he buys has increased in price. "There is not a section nor line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." It offers the farmer "reciprocity" with the agricultural countries of South America and closes the door against the richest countries in the world, which stand ready to take our entire surplus of farm products. Statistics show that the rate of increase of trade with South America during the fifteen months of reciprocity ending June 1, 1892, was less than the rate of increase for fifteen months preceding the establishment of reciprocity; therefore reciprocity has not proved a commercial advantage. The farming nations of South America are of less commercial value to us than one quarter that number of people who are engaged in occupations different from our own.

The Democratic party favors the admission of raw material free of duty. Nine-tenths of the manufactures consumed in the United States can be produced as cheaply here as in England. According to statistics, in 1882 our manufacturing product was \$8,000,000,000, produced by 5,250,000 hands. That of England was \$4,000,000,000, produced by 5,140,000 hands. This shows that the efficiency of our labor excels that of England by 100 per cent. James G. Blaine says the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. The American manufacturer now produces at a less cost than the Englishman those articles for which both have free raw material. England's trade in cotton and woolen goods alone amounts to about \$500,000,000 annually. Give our manufacturers free raw material and they will, as we have shown, be able to produce their cotton and woolen goods cheaper than England. If

they can produce them cheaper, they can sell them cheaper, and thus secure an annual trade of \$500,000,000. The McKinley bill is all that stands between us and this trade. Destroy high tariffs, trusts, and monopolies, and our shipping shall regain the supremacy of the seas, and our manufactures shall monopolize the trade of the world.

But not only has the people's right of property been insidiously violated, but the very citadel of our liberties has been boldly attacked, and in the name of purity in elections a blow has been struck at popular government. President Harrison is the sponsor, and the Republican party the champion, of a measure known as the Federal Election bill. In the language of a Republican senator, "it is the most infamous piece of legislation that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." It would invade the sanctity of the home, engender party and race strife, bring on conflicts between state and national authority, and render useless our Australian ballot laws. To any unprejudiced mind, it is evident that it was conceived "in political animosity and is a desperate effort to prop up the fortunes of a once great party."

Three hundred thousand deputy marshals may be appointed, according to its provisions, throughout the various congressional districts, at an expense to the country of \$10,000,000 at each election. These marshals would have the power to use both money and force to influence the result of the election; is it likely they would refrain? The scenes of reconstruction times would be reenacted, and the people would be powerless in the hands of these irresponsible federal agents. The election of President Harrison will insure the passage of this measure with all its train of evils; but that of Grover Cleveland will be an assurance that the people's rights shall not be violated.

The Democratic party holds that legal force

cannot remedy a moral evil. It must be relegated to the realm of religion and moral suasion. If the use of intoxicating liquor be a crime, it is against morality, not against society. Therefore, the prohibition of the use of liquor is an assumption of power on the part of society it does not possess. Neither has society the right to prevent the use of an article because its abuse may be the cause of crime. Among rational beings action results from thought. Some actions are criminal. But society does not on that account have the right, even though it had the power, to destroy freedom of thought. No more can it have the right to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors.

The Democratic party, the defender of the people's interests, their rights and liberties, has outlived all her enemies. Having drunk of the fountain which restores old age to youth and makes life perpetual, time only adds luster to her name; the virtue of her principles tried in the furnace of corruption and vice appears more preëminent than before; the wisdom of her policy is more evident when compared with the fallacies of others. With the Democracy as our guide, honesty and frugality our motto, we will yet attain a higher degree of glory and greatness than the fancies of poets have ever pictured.

JOHN C. BLACKBURN, '95.

WHY THE PEOPLE'S PARTY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.

The Earl of Chatham once said, "Show me the laws of a country and I will show you the condition of her people." We look upon the ancient nobility and the period of serfdom of England with no little degree of abhorrence. We cannot see in it any elements pertaining to self-government,—no principle that would intimate that "the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed."

We look upon it as a barrier to civilization, progress, and refinement. We have seen the laws, and we can note the demoralized condition of her people. The spirit of freedom that thrilled the hearts of the founders of our government was in direct opposition to such a nobility.

But there exists in the United States to-day a class, or a nobility, compared with which the ancient nobility of England sinks into utter insignificance. Thou freedom, O fair freedom, where art thou? Has the sun of liberty arisen only to set upon a nation of slaves? No! We yet believe the spirit of our people to be invincible, for from the north, south, east, and west comes the shout for freedom. It is the People's party, and the voice of the people is as the voice of God.

They come to us not in the garb of warriors, or with the splendor of plumed knights, but they bring to us the joy of our homes, the peace and prosperity of our people. They come to us not as the representatives of a class, not as *money kings*, not as bank corporations or trust companies, but as representatives of the people in the interests of a full and free currency, asking that the natural elements, rendered useful to man, should be held in common, so that they might crown the destiny of mankind with glorious triumph. They come to us with no brilliant record of the past; they cannot tell us of battles fought nor victories won, nor of laws enacted by them to deceive the people; but in the vigor of youth, untainted by political corruption and unbiased by party prejudice, they present to the people a platform equal to any, upon the principles of right and justice. They have no protection or free trade policy of long standing, behind which to conceal from being found out their class legislation and their laws of injustice and ingratitude to the people who placed them in office in full confidence. Nor do they believe in for-

cing the protection or free trade policies before the people to avoid popular issues, preventing the masses from knowing the truth, while cupidity gloats on grain and political sharks seek to conquer and trample upon rivals at the expense of our homes and country.

Why should the People's party be supported? You say it is unpopular. How can we expect a party that denounces injustice, that exposes a corrupt and effete civilization, that opposes the interests of the "money lords," that seeks the moral as well as the political advancement of our people, to be popular at its beginning.

History discloses to us the fact that the citizens of a country do not rise up against their government for mere trivial offenses; but they through patriotism will endure the most cruel and tyrannical rule, and will even permit their history to be stained and tainted by national disgrace and moral corruption, and not until they are prompted by national pride and a desire to keep their homes pure and happy, will they enter the contest of right and wrong. And thus we find ourselves in the midst of a great contest. There is no compromise. We cannot compromise with evil. We have attempted to compromise with evil in the past, and with a blush of shame must we look backward to our failure.

Since the war, corporations have been organized, the wealth has become the property of the few, and they wish to prolong their power by playing upon the prejudices of the people, while mortgaging their homes and bringing them into servitude.

Then come with me and lay aside your party prejudices; let us arise and put on the armor; let us again sound the keynote of American liberty; let us forget Gettysburg and Bull Run, and as brothers return to the previous memories of Bunker Hill and Saratoga; and lingering upon the fields of hard-bought free-

dom, may the electric sparks of patriotism inspire us onward to maintain its sacred institutions.

Who will defend us? The old parties will not because they can not. But you are not alone; from the cool breezes of the great lakes to the gentle zephyrs of the tropical forest, and from the foaming billows of the Atlantic to where the Pacific sends her peaceful messengers to greet California with her diadem of sparkling gold, you can hear the voices of that great company that shall rescue us from the perilous grasp of the "money kings."

I have said the old parties can do us no good, because their pledges are against us. Again and again were they petitioned by the laboring people to give them justice, but they were passed by unheeded. Their entreaties were met with a jeer; their cries of distress and hunger laughed at in scorn. Bear with me in my pleas, and hear me for a just cause. In the name of free governments, in the name of free institutions, in the name of Christianity and truth, let us protect our homes, our churches, our free schools, and America's noble sons from immorality, from political corruption and an effete civilization, and from all the pervading evils that are enthroned in the republic to-day. Turn the rascals out, crush the liquor power, smash the trusts, inaugurate better times, a better country, and a better age. Therefore let us demand, as did old Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, an unconditional surrender in the name of the great Jehovah and an outraged people. If we cannot fight it out upon the lines of a "third party," we had better step aside and let the great tidal wave of the South and West sweep over us and not leave a monument to the glory of "monopoly kings" who gather where they sow not the spoils wrung from the hardy sons of toil.

C. E. BYRER, '97.

WHY I AM A PROHIBITIONIST.

A man decides what he is by the ballot he casts. A Republican necessarily votes the Republican ticket, a Democrat the Democratic ticket. But to cast any ballot intelligently means to have satisfactory reasons for so doing. Thus, in order that I may explain my position in politics, it will be necessary for me briefly to give some of the distinguishing features of the Prohibition party.

First, it is not a temperance party. Do not for a moment confuse temperance with prohibition; temperance is a moral issue and belongs to the churches, while prohibition is a political question and belongs to a political party for solution. Again, it is not a party of soreheads, roustabouts, loafers, nor drunkards; neither is it a party of political demagogues. But it is a party based upon principles, and composed of gentlemen, earnest, intelligent, and largely Christian; and with them are a very large per cent of the Christian ministers and very many of our leading educators. Then, the Prohibition party stands for political reforms which are the most vital to the country's welfare, and the culmination of which are conceded to be necessary by honest, intelligent men of all parties. First among these—and very naturally so—is the one from which the party received its name; that is, the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage: and upon this I make this declaration,—that there is no question before the American people that can be compared to this one; yea, all questions upon which the old parties are fighting their battles pass into utter insignificance when compared to this one.

But, says one, do you really mean to include the tariff question in that statement? Beyond a peradventure I do. The expenses of the government amount to about \$1,000,000 per day, or \$360,000,000 per year, of which \$200,-

000,000 is raised by tariff taxes. Now, grant that there is another \$200,000,000 paid into the pockets of our protected industries by the arrangement of our present system, making a total of about \$400,000,000 paid as tariff taxes. Quite a sum, I confess, and likewise very unjust and unreasonable in its apportionment. But upon the other side place the nation's whisky bill, footing up \$1,200,000,000 per annum, from which even a schoolboy, as a pure financial question, could come to no other conclusion than that the whisky problem towers far above every other question that is placed before American voters.

Then we think the Prohibition party is right upon the question of suffrage, and all financiers concede it to be sound upon the money question.

And upon the subject of taxes the party declares that the expenses of government should be levied upon what the people possess rather than what they consume, and that tariff should be levied only upon products of foreign governments who bar our goods from them by duties or otherwise.

Now, friendly voter, do you not think the country would prosper under such a system? for in fact there is not such a wide chasm between this system and Republican reciprocity carried to its ultimate, or Democratic tariff reform. No intelligent voter can object to the party's courageous stand upon immigration, for next to the prohibition of intoxicating drinks, foreign immigration should be restricted. Then, briefly, the party stands for the maintenance of the Sabbath, now so widely desecrated; for the suppression of the speculation in margins, or cornering of grain for the control of prices, that is now so shamefully permitted to rob the people. But, says someone, even though these principles are true, can the party ever succeed? I say, certainly; and it will succeed. The Prohibition party

placed its first candidate in the field in 1872, for whom 5,508 votes were cast. In 1876 Smith and Stuart received 9,622; in 1880 Dow and Thompson (Dr. H. A.) received 10,305; in 1884 St. John and Daniel received 150,000; in 1888 Fisk and Brooks received 240,000. Suppose we compare this with the development of the Republican party. In 1840 Birney received 7,000 votes; in 1844 Birney again received 62,000; in 1848 Van Buren received 291,000; while in 1852 Hale received only 156,000. From these comparisons we see that the growth of the Prohibition party is very creditable, very healthful, and very sure.

Yet I would not base my assurance of its ultimate success upon that alone. But let us see what the best element of American citizens have to say upon this subject:

The Society of Christian Endeavor, in convention in New York, July, 1892, representing 1,300,000 members, with 40,000 delegates present, declared for prohibition. Every Y. M. C. A. convention in America has declared relentless warfare upon the saloon power; the churches, too, are falling into line.

"The liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin; no temporary device for regulating it can be a substitute for *prohibition*."—*M. E. Conference*, 1888. Indeed, every church in America has declared for prohibition. Wendell Phillips, one of the noblest men that ever lived, said that when President Lincoln, by a stroke of his pen, liberated the negro slaves of America, it marked a great era in our history. "But," said he, "we have left in our midst a power—intemperance—that will hold this nation in more galling bonds than ever negro slavery did," meaning slavery to drink morally and to the saloon power politically. Abraham Lincoln said at Springfield, Ohio, February 22, 1842: "Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxica-

ting drinks, seems to me not to be an open question."

If prohibition was the ultimate of such a far-sighted statesman as Mr. Lincoln fifty years ago, what ought to be our attitude on this question?

When John Bright, the noted English statesman, more than half a century ago, said that he could see the crime of American slavery written in blood upon a thousand hillsides, men only laughed at the idea.

When Wendell Phillips was thundering those grandly eloquent orations of his against slavery throughout this land, men still laughed, and he and his coworkers were called cranks, fanatics, etc. Indeed, such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay said to Mr. Phillips, "You can't *abolish slavery*, but we can regulate it." Ah! what a time Mr. Webster had in trying to regulate slavery. All know full well how signally he failed; but the country rose up and blotted it from the face of America.

Now I ask this question: Have the predictions of Wendell Phillips been verified?

Let the \$1,200,000,000 squandered upon the saloon answer. Let the 150,000 men who are yearly filling drunkards' graves and a drunkards' hell (and good Christian men, ministers and professors in college, are voting to make them such) answer. Let the tears and heart-aches, yea the lives, of broken-hearted mothers and wretched, yea, a thousand times wretched, wives who have filled premature graves on account of drunken sons, ruined daughters, and drunken husbands, answer.

Let the 200,000 saloons of America, reeking with the fumes of perdition, answer; let the gilded gin palaces, built to allure young men and women to destruction, answer; let the Black Hole of Chicago, the Bowery of New York, the slums of Cincinnati, the open profligacy of other cities, answer. Are not all these sufficient proofs that Wendell Phillips knew

of what he was talking? Yet, as Joseph Cook, the Socrates of America, said, these things, appalling as they are, are not the worst feature of the liquor traffic. Such conditions must be followed, as surely as day by night, by political corruption. To-day the liquor traffic, with a capital of more than a thousand millions and a corruption campaign fund of several millions, stands as a solid phalanx for the defeat of any candidate who is not known to be an avowed friend of the saloon. This is not the case only with local men, but also with congressmen and even the chief executive of our nation.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have long been at the mercy of this pernicious business. The Democrats have never denied that they are opposed to prohibition and favorable to the traffic. The Republicans have discontinued their deceptive temperance pretenses, and since 1884 have been publishing it from the housetops that they are for the saloon, free whisky, or anything that the traffic may want. Under such conditions how could it be otherwise than that our government, through either of the old parties, should be controlled and directed by a minority contemptible both in numbers and intelligence; yea, a minority composed of nine-tenths of our criminals, the very men who would have the laws perverted.

Now, friendly voter, you who are seeking for the truth that you may obey it, what else than a Prohibitionist could I be when the saloon power is clutching the officers of our government by the throat and directing what they shall not do? When even President Harrison, purely for political purposes, says to the country, in actions that speak louder than words, "I am for the pernicious traffic," and to the college boys of America, "Let us drink," where can we look for salvation from these appalling conditions if not to the Prohibition party?

GEORGE D. NEEDY, '94.

THE MAN UP A TREE.

Rhetoricals. Ugh! The very mention of them set my teeth on edge. I fancy I smell catnip and smartweed and boneset, political doses concocted for the healing of the nations. This poor old republic! What a purification it must enjoy for the next few weeks. It is a real pity that an overworked faculty feel compelled to vote this literary bore upon one another from year to year. If there are ever any productions of real merit delivered for the first time at these rhetorical sessions, the cases are remote and isolated. The honest, hard-working student can find opportunities for literary training quite numerous enough in the literary societies. When compelled to perform at rhetorical, something is hurriedly thrown together and read. A poor performance weakens him in his own estimation, and in that of his classmates and professor. Those whom the rhetoricals should reach and benefit have personal dislikes to culture of this kind, and find means to avoid their elevating influences. If they must be, let them be honest.

.

Mirabile dictu! The city wise men (?) have an idea. It is generally rumored that bicycle riders in the future will be compelled to carry on their heinous sport in the back allies or in the middle of the street. To be sure, no one has been hurt on the pavements, neither is it complained that wheelmen are careless or reckless. The ordinance-making machine was getting rusted, and had to be worked. It's my opinion it will work back again after election.

.

If there is anybody in the world that ought to have a thorough knowledge of his own business it is a student. This fine-spun theory of "all-aroundness" is quite apt not only to leave a man round, but also leave him *hollow*.

I'd much rather bump up against this world

in the shape of a solid cube than in that of a hollow sphere. Effectiveness versus elegance. "Pay your money and take your choice."

"When this cruel war is over." That's the song we are singing now. This society war I refer to. Competition is a very excellent stimulation in most lines of business, and it would be strange if it was not good for literary societies. Bitter medicine? Well, perhaps not, if you take it right. This is the point. Men ought to compete with men. This rash, hot-headed, foolhardy business will do for *boys*, but a college fellow ought to be a man. The fellow that loses his temper undermines his own fortress.

FOOTBALL.

The first game of football of the season on the Otterbein oval was played October 15, and we are sorry to say, lost. The going-to-pieces of the Otterbein rush line, the demoralizing effect of Kenyon's small wedges, together with the overconfidence of the home team, are the probable causes of the defeat. We sincerely hope we have learned a lesson from this defeat, for although "experience is a dear school, fools will learn in no other." Let us now banish the idea from our heads that in our own short experience we have learned all there is to be known about football, and listen to, instead of advise, our captain and coaches.

Kenyon is to be complimented on her ability to mass her men, while the last trace of Otterbein's team work entirely disappeared after the first twenty-five minutes of play. Semple was the strength of the Kenyon team, while B. Stoner, Resler, Brown, and W. Stoner did excellent work for Otterbein.

The Otterbein team lined up as follows: Zehring, Resler, lt.; Bricker, lt.; Hessler, lg.; Howard, c.; Fanning, rg.; Bennett, rt.; Brown, re.; Garst, qb.; Stoner, B., rhb.; Barnard, fb.; Streich, Stoner, W., lhb.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

I. L. Oakes represented the association at Climer's on Sunday last.

The boys who attended the district convention bring back excellent reports, and its influence is felt among us to a marked degree.

A promising Sabbath school has been organized near Worthington, and placed under the control of the missionary committee. This is the second organization of the kind this fall.

Rev. R. L. Swain is now conducting a large and enthusiastic Bible class in the study of Luke. Several lesser classes are under way, and altogether the prospects are bright for this phase of religious work.

Work on the new building is now in progress, and it will be under roof by the middle of December. The cost will be heavier than was at first anticipated, but then let us have the right kind of a building while we are at it.

We did it all easily enough. Eighty dollars seemed like a large sum to raise at one time; so we thought when we began, but in less than half an hour we had it and a neat little surplus besides. The Y. M. C. A. boys know how to give.

Of course we now have the building under way, but we should remember that it requires some cash to conduct such an enterprise. It will take no more money to pay our subscriptions now than it will three years hence; so let us consider the matter, and then pay up.

AFRICAN CURIOS.

The different Christian organizations of the college held a social in the college building, on the evening of the 8th instant, for the purpose of selling the African relics and curiosities which Misses Frankie Williams and Elma Bittle had collected and sent over. The committee of managers consisted of a

member from each of the following organizations: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. P. S. C. E., Y. W. M. B., W. M. A., and the Sunday school.

The display was most interesting, consisting of shells, nuts, canes, and many articles manufactured by the natives, such as hats, hammocks, decorated quilts, etc. Refreshments were served during the evening, and a program was presented consisting of two very beautiful selections rendered by the Otterbein quartet, and an address by Mr. T. G. McFadden.

The social not only furnished a good opportunity for honoring the memory of the missionaries so lately deceased, but it did much to inspire a missionary feeling among the students.

The proceeds are to go toward purchasing band instruments for the training school at Rotufunk.

PERSONALS AND LOCALS.

The college students marched in the parade on Columbus day.

Arthur Ewing made a short visit to his home at Lancaster, Ohio.

W. W. Stoner was called home a few days on account of the illness of his father.

E. G. Denlinger, after being confined to his room for several days, has resumed his class work.

A short memorial service was held at chapel exercises on the 11th instant in honor of Lord Tennyson.

We are glad to note that Miss May Stevenson has been able to resume her work after a few days' illness.

M. B. Fanning, business manager of the athletic association, was at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th instant, making dates for football games of the A. L. O. C.

Alfred Bookwalter was at his home in Dayton over Sunday, 9th instant. He returned with a new Eagle bicycle.

O. B. Thuma, who was a freshman in the university last year, spent several days in town renewing acquaintances.

Curtis Robinson left last week for Huntington, W. Va., to accept a call to the United Brethren church of that city.

Messrs. Needy, Toomay, Pilgrim, and Wright attended the session of the Central Ohio Conference that convened at Canal Winchester, September 28.

E. Barnard, who has been in Aurora, Ind., during the summer, has returned and entered school. We are glad to welcome Ernest back. His work in football is invaluable.

Our local athletic association held a lawn fete the 1st instant on the college campus. The affair was most enjoyable, and realized a handsome sum for the association.

Rev. D. R. Seneff, class '72, pastor of the U. B. church at Center Point, Ind., and his brother, Wesley Seneff, of Mt. Erie, Ills., made a short visit here on their way to Pennsylvania.

O. L. Shank, who had his ankle dislocated in football practice some time ago, is improving as fast as could be expected. He was favored by the visit of his father for a few days.

Rev. Rymer, pastor of the U. B. Church in Circleville, Ohio, was here a few days taking special work in Greek. Mr. Rymer preached a very interesting sermon in the college chapel, Sunday morning, 9th instant.

Miss Mina Wakefield, who has been suffering with fever for a couple of weeks, has so far recovered that she is able to go home. She was visited during her illness by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wakefield, and also her grandfather, Mr. Joseph Sater, of Preston, Ohio.

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The public schools of this place celebrated Columbus Day in a very fitting manner. In the forenoon, presentation of the flag by the G. A. R. and original program carried out by the school. In the afternoon, parade and addresses by citizens and patrons of the school. In the evening a fine entertainment was given in the college chapel. A play, presenting about sixty characters of the fifteenth century, was rendered very creditably by members of the school.

A REMINISCENCE.

Dr. I. L. Kephart, of the *Religious Telescope*, tells an amusing story of Otterbein students in the days of the campaign of '60. One day during that campaign a dozen or more of the boys, the Doctor among them, took the stage for Columbus to hear Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic presidential candidate. In the whole crowd, however, there were but two Democrats—J. M. Clements, class '62, who died in '63, and John A. Kumler, of the same class, now a Methodist minister in Illinois. The crowd heard the speech and started back. The two Democrats were very enthusiastic over Mr. Douglas's effort, but were on that account the more a target for the jokes of the rest. As the stage approached the Half-Way House, a tavern located near the present post village of Mifflinville, a man wearing a battered plug hat and presenting a generally dilapidated appearance, stumbled out of the tavern, and reeled toward the stage.

"Here, Kumler," cried the boys, "comes a Democrat; you can see it in his walk." "No," retorted Kumler, "I bet you a dollar he's a Republican." So they waited until the coach came to a halt, when, to the great delight of Clements and Kumler, the drunken man swung his hat above his head and shouted as best he could, "Hurrar (hic) for (hic) Lin- (hic)coln!"

The Doctor says the countenances of the

Republican boys fell most startlingly. They told their Democratic friends that the man was so drunk he couldn't say what he wanted to and had got names mixed. But somehow the explanation wasn't altogether satisfactory to themselves. At any rate it is safe to surmise that the two supporters of Douglas had fewer "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" to endure the rest of the way home.

The *Mount Union Dynamo* is again advocating Monday as the regular weekly holiday for Mount Union College. It is to be hoped that they will be able to convince their faculty of the prevalence of Sunday study under the present method, as they have been discussing the matter for almost a year.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* contains a very fine article on "An Underrated Poet." Dryden is evidently the author's ideal.

By the *Practical Student* we learn that Geo. H. Geyer, who so ably represented Ohio in the last intercollegiate oratorical contest, was married on August 30 to Miss Carrie Dodds, of Xenia. Mr. Geyer has received an appointment to fill the pulpit of a mission church in Boston at a salary of \$1,300 per year.

The *College Transcript* comes to us in a new form this year. Although the present form is becoming quite popular among college journals, we still think the old form neater.

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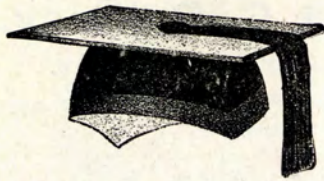
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SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 7, 1892.

South Bound.

Mls	Central Time.	2	2S	3S	4	8
0	Cleveland.....	Leave	8 00	8 00	1 05	1 25
5	Euclid Avenue.....	Leave	8 14	8 14	1 19	3 40
9	Newburg.....	Leave	8 25	8 29	1 35	3 56
26	Hudson.....	Leave	9 00	9 10	2 10	4 35
34	Cuyahoga Falls.....	Leave	9 14	9 25	2 25	4 50
39	Akron.....	Arrive	9 25	9 35	2 35	5 00
41	South Akron.....	Leave	9 29	9 40	2 40	5 05
45	New Portage.....	Leave	9 48	9 59	2 55	5 19
46	Barberton.....	Leave	9 59	10 10	3 08	5 32
52	Clinton.....	Leave	10 01	10 14	3 12	5 36
53	Warwick.....	Leave	10 10	10 26	3 29	5 47
58	Marshallville.....	Leave	10 19	10 35	3 37	5 55
63	Orrville.....	Arrive	10 23	10 42	3 42	Ar.
71	Apple Creek.....	Leave	10 55	11 06	4 06	6 08
77	Fredericksburg.....	Leave	11 01	11 14	4 14	6 16
81	Holmesville.....	Leave	11 01	11 27	4 25	6 27
87	Millersburg.....	Leave	11 12	11 40	4 38	6 38
93	Killbuck.....	Leave	11 53	12 12	5 08	6 42
99	Black Creek.....	Leave	12 12	12 22	5 17	6 53
107	Brink Haven.....	Leave	12 31	12 40	5 26	7 02
111	Danville.....	Leave	12 40	12 50	5 35	7 10
116	Howard.....	Leave	12 50	1 00	5 48	7 20
120	Gambier.....	Leave	1 00	1 10	5 58	7 30
126	Mt. Vernon.....	Arrive	1 12 09	1 28	6 08	7 40
131	Bangs.....	Leave	1 28	1 38	6 18	7 50
135	Mt. Liberty.....	Leave	1 38	1 48	6 26	8 00
139	Centerburg.....	Leave	1 48	1 58	6 36	8 10
145	Condit.....	Leave	1 58	2 08	6 46	8 20
149	Sunbury.....	Leave	2 08	2 18	6 56	8 30
151	Galena.....	Leave	2 18	2 28	7 06	8 40
158	Westerville.....	Leave	2 28	2 38	7 16	8 50
170	Columbus.....	Arrive	2 38	2 48	7 26	9 00

North Bound.

Mls	Central Time.	3	27	35	9	7
0	Columbus.....	Leave	12 10	12 05	12 30	1 00
12	Westerville.....	Leave	12 30	12 25	1 04	1 24
19	Galena.....	Leave	12 44	12 39	1 18	1 38
21	Sunbury.....	Leave	12 48	12 43	1 23	1 43
25	Condit.....	Leave	12 56	12 51	1 33	1 49
31	Centerburg.....	Leave	1 09	1 04	1 46	1 52
36	Mt. Liberty.....	Leave	1 19	1 14	1 56	2 02
40	Bangs.....	Leave	1 27	1 22	2 05	2 11
44	Mt. Vernon.....	Arrive	1 23	1 37	2 15	2 28
50	Gambier.....	Leave	1 28	1 47	2 35	2 48
55	Howard.....	Leave	1 38	1 59	2 46	2 59
59	Danville.....	Leave	1 48	2 09	2 55	3 08
63	Brink Haven.....	Leave	1 58	2 19	3 04	3 17
71	Black Creek.....	Leave	2 08	2 30	3 13	3 26
77	Killbuck.....	Leave	2 20	2 43	3 27	3 40
83	Millersburg.....	Leave	2 31	2 54	3 37	3 50
89	Holmesville.....	Leave	2 41	3 04	3 47	4 00
93	Fredericksburg.....	Leave	2 51	3 14	3 57	4 10
99	Apple Creek.....	Leave	3 01	3 24	4 07	4 20
107	Orrville.....	Arrive	3 05	3 28	4 11	4 24
112	Marshallville.....	Leave	3 09	3 32	4 15	4 28
117	Warwick.....	Leave	3 29	3 52	4 35	4 48
118	Clinton.....	Leave	3 42	4 05	4 48	4 61
124	Barberton.....	Leave	3 52	4 15	4 58	5 11
125	New Portage.....	Leave	4 02	4 25	5 08	5 21
129	South Akron.....	Leave	4 12	4 35	5 18	5 31
131	Akron.....	Arrive	4 16	4 39	5 22	5 35
136	Cuyahoga Falls.....	Leave	4 26	4 49	5 32	5 45
144	Hudson.....	Leave	4 36	5 00	5 42	5 55
161	Newburg.....	Leave	5 00	5 24	6 06	6 19
165	Euclid Avenue.....	Leave	5 11	5 35	6 17	6 30
170	Cleveland.....	Arrive	5 25	5 49	6 31	6 44

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