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Do. J. Sanders

VOL. VIII.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 4.


OTTERBEIN ÆGIS




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OTTERBEIN FOOTBALL TEAM, 1897.

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A Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

This is the last time the ÆGIS will visit you this year, and before we shall come again, the Old Year will be past with its joys and its sorrows; the New Year will be here with its hopes and its fears, and on the threshold of that unknown to-morrow, dear readers, we wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The records of the Old Year will soon be sealed and we can but wish, for you, even a happier return of the day, when the New Year comes and the Old Year shall have passed away. We know not what the "might of destiny" may have in store, yet we hope, kind readers, you may have greater joy than

you have ever experienced before. But this we do know, that the smiles of our Father in heaven bring sunshine to sorrow, dispels every fear from those who trust in His name. And He will not withhold what a Savior has given, and oh! may He grant you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Football

Many articles have been written on football, condemning the game and branding it as vicious and barbarous—claiming that the participants neglect their studies in order to practice upon the gridiron. The above statements, no doubt, do apply to some colleges, but such cannot be said of Otterbein students.

Our players, on an average, do not devote more than an hour each day to practice, and those who take part in the game are among the best students in the university—making excellent recitations and standing high in their classes at the end of the term. Our team is not composed of "bluffers" and those who recite by "inspiration," but of thorough, painstaking men who carefully prepare for each recitation. Parents need not hesitate sending their son to Otterbein for fear of his devoting too much time to athletics as the faculty does not allow an over-indulgence in college sports.

We do not deny that football has many imperfections, but football is on and we must do all we can to make it helpful—discouraging the improper elements and elevating the nobler qualities. The game rightly played will develop some of the noblest traits of man's nature.

The football season of '97 has closed and all

our players are hale and hardy. Otterbein has usual made an enviable record, winning five games out of eight, and holding the victors down to very small scores. Otterbein stands close to the championship of the state, both in victories and games played.

Boys, we congratulate you, for your honorable record and the noble manner you conducted yourselves on the home and foreign field. We are proud of the manly way you treated your opponents in victory or defeat. You have showed the refining influences of Otterbein by your sobriety through the entire season. The laurels you have won are honors to the institution at which you are enrolled. Our football suits were never worn by a more loyal team.

Now that some of you have played your last game upon the gridiron and made your final touchdown over the goal line on the athletic field, may you play with equal success the game of life, ever pressing the goal of eternal truth.

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**Work
in Otterbein**

With this number of the ÆGIS we begin publishing a series of papers on the work done in the several departments of Otterbein. These papers will be written by members of the alumni, and will present a fair and impartial account of the thoroughness of the work and the ability of the faculty. These articles will fully convince the readers of the high standing of Otterbein

among the colleges, not only of this state but in this country.

This issue contains an article on "Greek in Otterbein," by W. E. Cornetet, '97, professor of Greek in Avalon College, Missouri.

WE TOO WILL YET CONQUER.

GEO. L. GRAHAM, '01.

[An Oration delivered June, 1897.]

IT is said when Robert Bruce, of Scotland, was defeated in his first battle by King Edward II., of England, and was closely pursued by his enemy, that he one day weary, toilworn, dejected, retired into a wretched hovel to seek repose. There as he lay upon a heap of straw, his mind darkly pondering over his gloomy situation, he had well nigh resolved to abandon the whole enterprise, leave Scotland, and engage in the crusade. His attention was attracted by a spider, hanging by its long thread from the roof of the hovel. The little creature was endeavoring to swing itself from one rafter to another. Six times it tried and failed. Bruce thought within himself, "If this creature tries again, and succeeds in its object, I too will make another attempt." Again the little creature tried and succeeded. The perseverance and success of the insect struck the king like a cheering omen. He thought no more of giving up his enterprise, and the strength of his mighty purpose was renewed within him, and success crowned his efforts.

Have we in our college work any reason to be discouraged and dejected, when endowed as we are with such God-like powers in embryo, and placed in a world that is fitted to develop the best that is in us to the highest point possible for us to attain in our present stage of being? No. Have we any reason to believe that as individuals we can become even greater than those who have preceded us? Yes. How much better, wiser, and nobler we ought to be both in business and in character, than our

predecessors, for we have the multiplied experiences, accumulations, and inheritances of unnumbered examples before us. Upon every side of us are brilliant examples of needless failures, and it is our privilege to heed the warning and profit by their experience, and steer our craft clear of the shoals and breakers by which our predecessors have been wrecked. But I hear someone say, "It is useless for me to attempt to be anything. Fortune has not favored me. I have not the means." Are you poor and unknown? This certainly can be no barrier to your acquiring both wealth and honor. Rather it should be an added incentive. For being now at the bottom there can be no fear of further falling, and the only direction is upward. Unless one is low it is impossible to ascend, and the higher one climbs, the more the glory, and the greater the strength of the climber. Poverty and lack of friends did not condemn Lincoln and Garfield to lives of ignorance and obscurity. One must show the resolution of a miner, who is represented in an old device as standing before a high ledge of rocks with a raised pick-ax in his hands, and saying, "As I do not find a tunnel here, I will dig one to the bed of ore myself."

It is said of Franklin Pierce, when a student at Bowdoin College, that he neglected his studies, giving much of his time to athletics and military exercises, with the result that at the end of two years he stood at the foot of his class. Stung by shame he resolved to redeem himself and the next two years he earnestly and constantly applied himself to his studies, so that he was able to graduate the third in a class with such men as Henry Longfellow and John F. Hale. After his graduation and studying law for sometime with somewhat of his old spirit of negligence, he attempted to address a jury for the first time, and broke down completely making an absurd failure of it. But he knew the cause and when a friend attempted to condole with him over the episode, he replied: "I will try nine hundred and ninety-nine cases if clients continue to trust me. And if I fail just as I have done to-day,

I will try the thousandth one." With such firmness and courage as this, what was the result? He was one of the most eminent lawyers of his state, and at last, president of the United States. Negligence has been upon us and we have not applied ourselves as we should. Come thou, O Fever of Shame, and burn our cheeks until the old scales shall fall off and we like Pierce shall redeem ourselves by being more earnest, more energetic, and more ambitious. We will yet win the victory. The value of all victories, depend not upon the getting, but upon how we get them. O victory, thou art grand and noble! but if to obtain thee we must part with truth, and honor, and manhood, then Defeat, thou art preferable; for in such case the defeat becomes the victory when viewed from life's last hours. Honor and manhood outrank all wealth and position at that point and beyond it.

But what are some of the things necessary for us to do in order that we may conquer and win the victory? One of the essentials is Push. Push, mighty power thou art. What hast thou not accomplished, and what art thou not able to accomplish? Thou art the great master of forces. Using man as thy instrument thou dost discover, conquer, and subdue. That which was once thought to be the power of the devil, thou hast subdued and now usest the same for the spreading of Christ's kingdom on earth. That still more mysterious force or element, electricity, had been but a thing of fear for ages, until thou didst impel man to utilize its energy, and lo! what marvels it now performs in the industrial world, not only lighting our houses, and streets, driving man's machinery, transporting him over the earth's surface, but also carrying his thoughts under the seas and around the world; yea more, carrying the sound of his voice over the earth, and it may yet enable him to see around and over the whole globe, and travel the air above him in safety. Thou has also rendered man capable of controlling chemical explosions as he controls his own watch. Yea, thou has enabled him to reveal to those about him the will of

Almighty God. Push has been the one mighty power that has characterized every progressive movement, in every age, and in every clime. Push is the word that explains the marvelous career of Napoleon. Under all difficulties and discouragements his motto was, "I press on." When told that the Alps stood in the way of his army, "Then there shall be no Alps," he replied, and built the road across the Simplon pass. It was push that drove Columbus from the hills of Spain, across the western waves. It was push on the part of Knox, that led the Reformation in Scotland. It was push on the part of the Wesleys that regenerated religious life in England. It was push on the part of men like Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln that brought about and maintained this the grandest, and noblest of all republican forms of government, upon which the sun has ever shone. Push is the word that explains all the wonderful achievements of the nineteenth century. O, young men of to-day, God has designed us for noble purposes, and if we would occupy the lofty heights that our Creator has intended for us, we must with a firm footing and with our eye steadfast upon the prize which lies at the end of the race, put our shoulders to the wheel and push. I repeat it. We must with the triumphant faith of Abraham, with the heavenly conversation of Enoch, with the meditative thoughtfulness of Isaac, with the wrestling boldness of Jacob, with the purity of Joseph, with the patience of Job, and with the lofty patriotism of Moses muster our forces and unite them in one great army against the opposing enemy, and as did Joshua of old at the battle of Beth-Horn, cry, "Sun stand thou still until victory is ours." Let us like Bruce, of Scotland, fire our spirits in the hours of direction that come to us all, with even the perseverance of the humble spider, and like Bruce cry, "We too will yet conquer." O, thou God of heaven, give us energy and invincible determination—a purpose once fixed and then death or victory.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

S. E. SHULL, '98.

FROM the first gray dawn of history down almost to the present time, the political life of mankind has been occupied in an almost continuous struggle for three things,—conquest, religion, and freedom. There has always been a nation to be subdued, a creed to be resisted, or a tyrant to be dethroned. And for these things in all ages men's hearts have swelled to martial music and their life blood flowed to dye in crimson ten thousand battle fields. The last century has been a transformation into a comparative calm but yet the conflict has not ceased. We return to inquire if man was always thus, and to learn, if we can, if he must always remain so. And with the feeble torch of tradition we look back beyond the light of history into the thick darkness of the dead and buried past and from its silence is given back the whisper of uncertainty. We must turn to revelation for the answer to our inquiry.

In his primitive condition man was free and equal. But each new social tie became a web, and each complication a cable, and the growing political institutions forged the fetters of inequality and bound him to the rock of oppression. Men soon became divided into classes and these produced still higher ones. The advantage of each higher class became a power by which those in the lower ranks were held down or pressed lower while those above mounted still higher. A few rose up the despots of the world and held the masses of mankind enslaved to their pleasures. Man, who in the beginning was as free almost as the breeze that waved the leafy branches of the trees, lay enslaved, ground 'neath the iron heel of the tyrant, robbed of his freedom and stripped of his dignity. The brotherhood of man was broken up, forgotten. The present of the world was a burden, the future without prospect of a bet-

ter condition. Men groaned to heaven under the weight of oppression. Human life was considered of little importance. The masses existed but for the few. The monarchy, the state, was the great end to be subserved, the people but the means to that end. Absolutism reigned supreme and without resistance. The only laws were edicts of kings and priests and were framed more strongly to fortify themselves in their positions or to increase their ease and glory. Men knew and claimed no rights. Personal liberty had never been suggested to their minds; their protection was the protection of slaves; and the gilded glories and fascinating pleasures of a great monarch were the rewards of their subserviency. During these centuries of the supremacy of the Egyptian, the Babylonian, and the Assyrian monarchies, despotism was most despotic. Conquest and national glory were the great business of the monarch. The framing of laws for the common good were unthought of. This was also the period in the world's history when the advantage of position gave the greatest leverage, and personal merit unaccompanied by position counted for least. The dazzling splendor of a great monarch and nation had made men unconscious of their condition and of their capacity for freedom.

But a change was to be wrought. God created men free and equal and placed the seal of brotherhood upon them. Man began to be conscious of the spirit of freedom and equality breathed into his soul. And as man touched man he felt the same consciousness awakening in the breast of his fellowman, and his own impulse was quickened. He saw that it was a feeling which belonged to mankind and that the spirit was pervading the race. The monarch on his throne felt the spirit of liberty breathe over the hearts of his subjects and knew that the limit of absolutism had come. It settled upon him like a chilled mantle, his smile of ease and complacency vanished and his features contracted into a look of fear and determination. The doom of absolutism was written in the hearts of the common people and henceforward, though with varying degrees of suc-

cess, there is one long, unceasing struggle for freedom and equality.

For generations, subject nations lay submissive 'neath the despot's frown and only felt the thrill of freedom's spell upon them, then hoped, and finally rose in uncompromising struggle. At times freedom seemed almost victorious, again it lay crushed by the strength of the despot's might, yet fanned by hope the flame was preserved and only smouldered in men's hearts to break forth the more fiercely when occasion offered. In these early days of freedom's fight, nature taught the minds of men, hill and dale and mountain stream, the songs of birds and whispering breeze, spoke to men's souls as prophets of the dawn of freedom's day and raised their hope above the hardships of the fight. Greece and Rome came on the stage and left the record of their deeds, a page of mingled freedom and oppression. At first the right of citizenship was extended to a limited class and after centuries of conflict to the masses. But by trickery in the enactment of unequal laws these were, in the main, defrauded of the full fruits of their victory. Gradually their rights were taken from them, and the oppression of the wealthy and high born classes was restored. But the hand of retribution soon fell with destroying power upon the reestablished empire and the glory of Rome went down forever. Centuries of darkness and confusion settled upon the world and three thousand years of progress seemed swept away. But the body of Greek and Roman laws remained indestructible monuments to the conquests of freedom. The struggle of this epoch had been for citizenship. It remained for other nations to evolve the true idea of Democracy and constitutional government.

The Saxons were a liberty loving people. Equality and fraternity were race characteristics. Slavery and classes were alike unknown to them. Upon this people, just rising into civilization, the mantle of Greek and Roman liberties fell. And though the government in the beginning took the monachial form the rights of despotism were never conceded by

the people. And when the weight of continued misrule bore heavily upon them, they rose to redress their wrongs and by a succession of enactments rapidly advanced the cause of the common people over the attempted encroachments of their kings. The king was shorn of his power and in the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, and a series of acts was laid the foundation of English liberties and constitutional government. The rule was now passing from the monarch to the common people. The balance of power swayed now toward the king and now toward the people. The spirit of liberty was pervading the race. Poets sang the song of freedom's joy and struck the chords of equality and brotherhood. The breezes from Arcadian vales, its fountains, pools, and laughing streams, idealized in song and story became the dreams of ardent hope. In the rosy hue of these rising times men looked for a new creation's dawn. The most ardent lovers of liberty from various nations had made a home in the new wilds of America, had carved a state held subject to the British crown. The king no longer able successfully to oppress his subjects at home, sought to lay the oppressor's hand on this free people whose shores a monarch's foot had never pressed, and on whose soil the despot's throne had never stood. The infant nation rose almost as a man and fired with a zeal which stopped not short of cherished liberty or death, was given the power to break the ties which bound it to a tyrant's rule. The wave of enthusiasm rushed on and swept away the drift of despotic power in Europe cast up from the wrecks of the Dark Ages, and swelled into a mad surge of destruction. The spirit of that time has never been lost and the thrones of Europe undermined by the love of liberty in the hearts of the people have ever since tottered on sinking foundations.

But the highest permanent results were attained in our own country. The presence of no dethroned ruler fretted us into mad extremes, or necessitated precautionary legislation, or endangered our liberties. Left free to draw up an instrument of rights as the common

good dictated our constitution was framed a miracle of wise foresight, stability, and strength. It embraces the best results of three thousand years of striving toward the goal of freedom. It was wrought by the heartaches of a hundred generations and bought with the life blood of a million martyrs to the cause of liberty.

In it the cycle of freedom has been almost completed. Man started in the morning of society free, and for three thousand years went downward into slavery, and then awakening to his condition, through three thousand years of bitter toil rose to our American freedom. For it the generations of the past have toiled, and in its principles future generations rest their hope. In its shrine, and to the keeping of American citizenship the past has entrusted for the future the priceless jewel of freedom.

A VACATION EXPERIENCE.

—
ADA BOVEY, '94.
—

[Continued from Last Month.]

MONDAY morning, which the girls had set as the time to start out on their summer campaign, dawned clear and bright. The quiet little village was a model of tranquility in its vacation attire, yet excitement ran high in the homes of Max Duff and Flossie Smith. These two young ladies spent rather a sleepless night, and were up before daylight (a rather unusual occurrence for them) and occupied themselves with the fascinating employment of "getting ready."

They met at the depot fully half an hour before train time, and a number of their friends rallied sufficiently from their after-commencement lethargy, to come to the station to see them off. Very few of them manifested much faith in the girls' summer mission, and some were so pessimistic as to give them just two weeks to be back. Among these was Flossie's uncle, who thought he knew her well enough to have some grounds for his statement. But she confidently assured him that he would have

to come to Loveland if he wanted to see her within two months. Max, on the other hand, took all of their taunts good naturedly, and said she thought two weeks was a rather long time, and that they should not be too much surprised to see them back inside of one week, though in her own mind she determined that nothing but bitter necessity could induce her to return until she had been away at least a respectable length of time.

The journey occupied the whole day, and was a tiresome one, for the cars were hot and smoky, and Flossie said she had no idea before, that the country was so thickly dotted with towns; but the engineer succeeded in finding little stations at which to stop every few minutes, thus adding greatly to the annoyance and complaints of the passengers.

In spite of all these little annoyances, however, our agents enjoyed the trip; they chatted merrily during the first part of it, and when this grew a little monotonous, Flossie helped while away the time by sleeping, while Max found a perpetual source of amusement and entertainment in watching and studying her fellow travelers. At last Loveland was announced, and the girls looked eagerly for the first glimpse of their headquarters, and when the train pulled up in front of the station-house door, their eagerness and anticipation were no less apparent as they got off and looked for their friend Martha, whom they fully expected to see waiting anxiously with smiling face to greet them. But the look of anticipation soon gave way to one of disappointment and dismay; for every one left the place, except the ticket agent, and no Martha was to be seen. This was, in reality, a very trying moment, for two young and inexperienced travelers to be set down at dark in a strange place, and to be thus disappointed.

"Max, what will we do," said Flossie, whose hopefulness now for the first time began to forsake her.

"I don't know," said Max; "I think we had better wait here for awhile. It may be that she has been detained, and will yet be here. She will surely come, for she knew we were

coming on this train, and said she would meet us here. Let's sit down here awhile."

They did, but found waiting rather slow and hard work, when it was already dark, and they did not know what to do.

"We'll have to do something pretty soon," said Max, "but what it shall be is more than I can tell."

"I have it" broke in Flossie enthusiastically, at length. "Martha told me her teacher's name was Leonard, and we'll just go to his house and see where Martha is, and we'll hunt her up."

"Yes, but how will we find him? You must remember that in a place of this size, it sometimes happens that every one does not always know every one else. And from the way Martha spoke I don't think he has lived here a great while."

"Well, we will try it any how," said Flossie. "I'll begin by asking the ticket agent if he can tell us where to find him."

She did ask him, but he said he didn't think there was any one in town by that name. However, he asked some of the men around the depot whether any of them knew of such a person in the town.

One of them informed him that he "b'lieved there wuz a feller by the name o' Leonard livin' out acrost the river in East Loveland somer's," and turning to Flossie said, "you jist take that road out acrost that 'er bridge yonder, and go right on till you git to the third street, and then turn down."

With these specific directions they started out in search of their man. They got across the river without accident, but when they came to the third street to turn down, it suddenly dawned upon their minds that their benefactor had not told them which way to turn. They stopped at a house and inquired and were directed to the proper house.

They knocked and a very pleasant looking lady came to the door. Flossie asked whether this was where Mr. Leonard lived. She was told that it was, and an inquisitive look came over her face, as she kindly invited them in.

Flossie had bravely and courageously managed the case thus far; but now when she saw that they were evidently not being looked for, her courage failed her and she hardly knew what to say next.

But as her's began to fail, Max gained courage, and asked Mrs. Leonard whether Martha Norton had come yet.

That good lady looked puzzled, said she had not, and in turn asked if she had expected to come.

Then followed a lengthy explanation, who they were, how they came to be there, etc.

She called Mr. Leonard in, introduced him to the girls, and asked him whether he had received any word from Martha, but he had not.

The girls now realized that their situation was rather a unique one; but they were here now, and they determined to go ahead and make the best of it, and in due time write Martha a withering letter, letting her know that they could get along, even if she had neglected her part of the contract.

They asked Mr. Leonard if he could direct them to a suitable lodging place; but he said it was already late, and they must stay with him that night, and he would go with them in the morning to find a room.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were both very kind to the girls, and in spite of their protests, Mrs. Leonard soon had a dainty little supper laid for them, which was greatly enjoyed by the girls, being seasoned with genuine hospitality as it was.

Before bed time, all were quite well acquainted, and the girls considered themselves very fortunate, indeed, to run across such kind people so unexpectedly, and they even softened toward Martha in the genial atmosphere that prevailed.

The next morning Mr. Leonard went with the girls, and they secured a room in a large rambling old fashioned house on a small hill at the edge of town. It was in from the road some distance and was surrounded by large trees. It was kept by Mrs. Johnson, a fat, good na-

tured, genuine land lady, "the kind you read about," Flossie said.

Mrs. Johnson received the girls kindly, and told them that she just had one room left that was not engaged, so they were not long in making a choice. The rest were all engaged by summer boarders from the city, who were to come in a week or so.

The girls were very much delighted with their place, and visions of pleasant summer evenings spent in the spacious old fashioned parlor with the summer boarders arose in their verdant young minds. They forgot for the time being that, even though they were college students, who were taking a little vacation outing, and were really entitled to good society, yet they were at the same time "book agents," and that the city boarders would not be apt to manifest any great desire to cultivate the society of such people.

However these people had not come yet, and the girls proceeded to get themselves located and ready for business.

It was noon before they were fully settled, and they debated some time whether they should begin canvassing that day, or spend that time in taking a survey of the place, and begin the next morning.

But Flossie was anxious to begin, so they planned to start out in the afternoon.

(To be continued.)

THE JEWS.

E. T. HALE, '00.

FROM the very origin of their race, the Jews were an essentially isolated and exclusive people. Being the divinely chosen race of antiquity, political and social intercourse with the surrounding nations was interdicted to prevent them from falling into the prevailing forms of corruption and idolatry. Severed from the neighboring states by impassable barriers of faith and custom, the Jews became the most self-centered of all races.

Thus during the days of their existence as a distinct nationality, they came to form those habits of self-reliance, and that intense personality which has characterized them so signally till the present time. Perhaps to this isolation may also be attributed that inordinate devotion to time worn traditions and formalities, and that bigotry of creed and adherence to petty artificial standards which exhibited itself so strikingly during the time of Our Lord's ministry. Though the dispersion of the Jews terminated their existence as a nation, they remained and are, a preeminently distinct people. Deprived of a national existence, for more than twenty centuries the Jew has existed merely as an omnipresent exotic, scattered throughout all parts of the civilized world, in every variety of scene and clime, and under every possible diversity of conditions and circumstances; he has mingled with men of every color, of every disposition, and of every degree of civilization; has had an adopted home under every form of government, surrounded with all shades of religion, and all manner of social customs; yet to-day there is no race of people so thoroughly unified, religiously and socially as the Jews. No race has suffered so much from prejudice and malignant oppression; the iron hand of oppression weighed heavily indeed upon sects forming aggregate communities, as the French Huguenots and the Moors of Spain; though they might form but a small minority in the state of their residence, they could at times by using their power in concert, force some recognition of their rights from their ruthless oppressors; but the Jews, scattered broadcast over the realm, were helpless, at the mercy of tyrants and malevolent persecutors; for centuries in many of the countries of Europe they were denied the protection of the law; the Jewish traders of Russia, who carried on a large part of the traffic in the cities were mercilessly cheated and plundered; and during the Spanish Inquisition thousands were burned at the stake and others suffered penalties scarcely less terrible; others were deprived of their property; and the unswerving fidelity

of the Jews to their faith and customs seemed but to intensify the zeal of their oppressors.

But the Hebrew was not to be downed. Imperturbable as a planet, long periods of misfortune and injustice did not in the least affect his loyalty, or destroy his individuality. The bonds of oppression finally loosened. The more tolerant spirit of the present century has removed the civil disabilities of the Jews in all of the more enlightened nations. In 1845, following the removal of the disabilities of the Catholics and Protestant dissenters, Jews were permitted to hold corporate offices in England. In 1858 they were admitted to the House of Commons. About twenty-five years later Baron Rothschild, the first peer of Hebrew faith was admitted to the House of Lords. This change has been due largely to the tact and discernment of the Jews themselves. The shrewdest and most pertinacious of all races, they were bound to secure recognition.

Their keen insight and practical judgment has made them an important factor in the monetary and commercial fabric of the country. One of the most remarkable traits of the race is the universal readiness with which they adapt themselves to whatever circumstances or situations with which they may be confronted.

In the great cities of Europe and America, they are among the leaders of finance; tracing them eastward, they are carrying on the barter trade of the Orient; the limited amount of trade in northern Africa is carried on largely by the Jews; some of the ancient Jews who emigrated to China attained even to the rank of mandarins.

The moral and social influence of the Jews, though necessarily passive is by no means paltry. Though so loyal to their own tenets and customs, they are harmless to the extent that they do not intrude them upon others. They are without the aggression which has been so imposing in Romanism and Mormonism. As a rule they are conservative and well-tempered.

They have little sympathy with causes and theories; the Hebrew is not the man to lead a

reform. They are excessive in nothing, unless it is in covetousness.

Though externally they may seem to be crafty and avaricious, no race among their own kindred are more generous and sympathetic. Mercenaries and shylocks are by no means rare among them; but it is quite as true that no class has produced fewer criminals, political and moral offenders, indigents and paupers. Moral and frugal as a rule, no sect is in the aggregate, freer from intemperance and the various forms of vice. Statistics show that their average longevity exceeds that of nearly every other race. Sir Moses Montefiore, the eminent Jewish philanthropist of England, attained to the age of one hundred and one.

Of Jewish contributions to literature the works of ancient Josephus are perhaps the most renowned. In later times many of the race have been highly proficient in art, science and literature; but on account of their limited intercourse with the outer world, their external literary and intellectual influence has been slight. A Jewish scholar, however exalted his talent might be, would hardly be tendered a professorship in a Christian college; and he would be quite as unlikely to accept the offer if it were made. Though they ask no one else to accept them, the Jews are ever ready to discuss, amicably, and defend the tenets of their creed. They are ever ready to insist that Christ was an imposter, or rather that people have made an imposter of Him; they think it is possible that Christ may never have intended to deceive, but that Christians have persisted in attributing the Messiahship to one who at most was not more than an inspired prophet. While they admit that certain individuals among the Jews may have been so guilty, they deny that the Hebrews as a race were responsible for the crucifixion of Christ. They say it is as unjust to so implicate the whole race, as it would be to condemn the whole order of Freemasons because certain indi-

viduals among them may have been concerned in the murder of the historic William Morgan, of New York.

GREEK IN OTTERBEIN.

N. E. CORNETET, '96.



AS thinkers become freer and more numerous, there are those who would eliminate "the humanities" from the college curriculum; to say the least, they would have the classics largely or entirely elective. The student of the history of education knows how large a place these have had in the curricula of the best colleges and universities, also know they are being retained now, notwithstanding the antagonism. I feel confident that no one can become a finished scholar, one deep in his original resources, unless he is skilled in the Latin and Greek languages. Most modern languages contain so many foreign elements and accretions that the statement made above is true, manifestly true, from the nature of these tongues.

Many more, no doubt, would become proficient in Greek, were it not that they grow disheartened early in their course; this may occur for the reason that they are insufficiently directed. If the beginner has a thorough Greek scholar, one of patience and great endurance, to instruct him he succeeds. Few colleges or universities are so favorably situated in this respect as Otterbein University. The teacher, Professor Guitner, is a Greek scholar of the most accurate and precise type and at the same time a liberal scholar of the keenest intellectual acumen. As one who sat in his Greek class for four years, I can say, he knows almost every minutia of the language and seems to have an inexhaustible knowledge of Greek literature and philosophy. In addition to this, the college library is well supplied with all the best helps for pursuing the language.

Anyone desiring a thorough Greek educa-

tion can do no better than attend Otterbein University. As much can be said for any other department of the college. Few institutions have a more thoroughly qualified faculty.

CAP AND GOWN.

E. G. LLOYD, '98.

I hate to wear a gown,
A Senior cap and gown,
Around this cultured town.
For the children call me down,
Sinfully call me down,
With a pessimistic frown.

They say I haven't sense enough,
Not even half enough,
To be among the Seniors
In the gown of college honor,
In the college gown of honor,
With the ostentatious Seniors.

I don't like to see these gowns,
These Senior caps and gowns
Worn without some sign of prudence
As the class mark of distinction,
As the mark of high distinction
Undeserved by college students.

All the early priests and prophets,
All the Jewish priests and prophets
In the distant land of Canaan,
In the infancy of religion,
In the first forms of religion,
Wore gowns emblems of *New Canaan*.

Still some priests and now the students,
Nearly all the Senior students
Wear the royal gown of deference,
One deserves a mark of honor
The other feels a sense of honor.
In the robe there is no difference.

The silence hinted of midnight,
Of a dark and dismal midnight,
When alone and most demented,
Through a graveyard in a forest,
Through a dark and dreadful forest
Where ghouls alone could be contented.

That I roamed in my dreaming.
That I wore gown in my dreaming,
In a dream that constantly gleams,
In this leprous region of darkness,
In this ghost-haunted region of darkness
Where the light never beams.

I stood on the bank of the river,
The black overcharged river,
The lethargic death-cumbered stream,
That through this region flows,
That stealthily restlessly flows
In this land of turbulent dreams.

My gown was flippant and flowing,
Was flappant about in its flowing
In the river that rolled at my feet.
I saw that it was stealthily going,
Was stolen and stealthily going
In the waters that rolled at my feet.

I looked up through the dark and the night
Up through the deep dark and the night,
The heavens were tremulously beaming
With a radiant scintillant light.
With a flickering, sentient light,
Then the gown caused the night and the
dreaming.

And the moon can never go down
In the western sea never goes down.
But its cool lurid light
Recalls the sad night
Recalls the weird night
In this region of sombrous light.

ATHLETICS.

WITH each Christmas number a short account of the football team has always been in vogue. The following have made up this year's team:

John Miller, '00, of Westerville, played center until the latter part of the season when an injury prevented his playing. He put up a splendid game during the earlier part of the season.

Gustave Sebal, of Middletown, took Miller's place at center and was a valuable man. He weighs 235 pounds and with his activity made him superior to any man he met.

C. C. Cockrell, '98, of Burbank, played left guard. He has played this position for two successive seasons. It is only necessary to say that he graduates in June and will be much missed next year.

Charley "Horse" Plack, of Greenbush, played right guard. Charley was a veritable battering ram and a much needed man at all times. He is large and strong and a cracker-jack all around.

Robert Kunkle, '01, of Galion, played right tackle. He has played this position for two successive years. Bobby could always be counted on to do his share, and if any member of the team deserves credit for hard, snappy, good playing, Kunkle does. "Bobby" was captain the latter part of the season.

W. F. Coover, '00, of Dayton, played left tackle. "Buck" has enough fire and ginger for a whole team. This is his second season and if anyone should think "Buck" a mark let them ask one of his victims.

Harry Arnold, '00, of Dayton, played tackle. This was his first season and he did credit to himself and the team. He is a hard and faithful player.

Tom Dempsey, of Westerville, played left end. He has played this position three years. Tom is a football fiend right from the start. He can't be killed; he wouldn't quit a game if all his bones were broken. He was a good man and must rank among the best of Otterbein's famous ends.

W. M. Gantz, '01, of Westerville, played right end. He has played this position for three years, and not a member of the team ever felt shaky when Milt was in his position at end. He is a hard, determined player, and as good as the best end Otterbein ever had.

Tony Dixon, of Westerville, played either end, these being his positions. He is little, but say, he can "yank" them down. This is his first season and tells well for a successful future.

J. E. Lott, of Toledo, played quarter back. This was his first season and one that is a credit to Jesse. He handled the ball well and accurately and could always be depended upon.

A. L. Gantz, '01, of Westerville, played right half back for three seasons. He is a man that the team cannot get along without. It is not necessary to mention his good qualities for everybody has seen him play.

W. C. Teter, '98, of Westerville, played left half back. Has played this position now for four years, and has been a valuable man to the team in various ways. His knowledge of foot-

ball making him needful and he always uses his ability to meet the necessary requirements in a game.

Scrapper Bill Lloyd, '01, of Westerville, played full back. This is his first season. Bill has a head not to be found in many players and to this is his merit due.

Chas. Hutchins, of Westerville, played half back. Hutchins is a good man when he takes a notion to be. He played like a fiend when he wanted to, and he generally wanted to.

I. W. Howard, '01, of Schoolcraft, Mich., played guard. This was his first season and he bids fair to surpass many luminaries in brilliancy.

C. C. Mathews, '01, of Cincinnati, played left half back. This was his first season. He has been one of the hardest, faithfulest players on the team. He has more pluck and nerve than an Indian, faithfully playing although still suffering with fever. He was always on hand when needed and was always needed on hand.

E. G. Lloyd, '98, was captain the first part of the season and would have continued in that capacity, but his parents objected and he found "it is better to obey than sacrifice," and so resigned. "Rastus" has played full back on the 'varsity team for three years and has one of the best records in the state in his position. As captain he did good work. He could kick a goal at any angle. Otterbein will lose a veteran player when "Rastus" graduates in June.

Our coach, C. H. Pillsbury, of Dartmouth, deserves the praise and thanks of every student and alumnus. He has been a very efficient coach and to his untiring efforts the success of the season is due. He was one of the best coaches in the west this year and no better man can be found to give snap and inspiration to a team.

The season has been a successful one so far as winning games are concerned, but financially it was not so flattering. The students did not respond as liberally as they should and the alumni did no better.

To John Thomas, jr., '98, manager of this season's team, is due much praise. He also

successfully managed the football department of athletic affairs in the season of 1895. He labored under embarrassing circumstances. It was an uphill business all the way through. When the management could employ a coach, lose \$55 on the home grounds, and with a miserable Thanksgiving day, come out no deeper in debt than it did is strange indeed. Such management commands the respect, and deserves the praise of every sincere and loyal supporter of Otterbein. The association is still in debt \$150 and is depending upon the liberality of the alumni. Let the management be encouraged by an early response.

The management and football department in general wishes to extend thanks to E. S. Barnard for his gratuitous services and wise advice in matters pertaining to the welfare of the team, both in way of successes and financially. Wherever he is or whatever his business is, Barnard never loses his high interest in the Otterbein football teams. He has been their close and constant observer and adviser from the very start.

The following is the record for 1897:

Otterbein	0,	Oberlin	0.
Otterbein	20,	Kenyon	0.
Otterbein	18,	Denison	0.
Otterbein	22,	Wittenberg	0.
Otterbein	12,	O. S. U.	12.
Otterbein	0,	O. U.	24.
Otterbein	0,	Barracks	8.
Otterbein	0,	McKinley Club	4.

The athletic board met and elected manager and captain of the football team for next year—R. D. Funkhouser, '99, manager, and W. F. Coover, captain. The board made a wise choice in selecting these gentlemen and with the excellent prospect, we predict a winning team.

R. D. Funkhouser resigned as manager of the baseball team to accept a similar place with the football team for the ensuing year. Robert Kunkle, '01, was elected baseball manager to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Funkhouser.

EQUAL PAYMENT FOR EQUAL WORK.

ANNA GERTRUDE BAKER, '98.



HE question of woman's sphere is not comparatively a new or popular one. Much time and effort has been expended in abusing the woman who has dared to be independent enough to seek new and untrodden paths, and in eulogizing the patient household drudge. But, notwithstanding this, the ancient and much used Biblical speech "Ask your husband," no longer possesses the great influence which such a profound sentiment should (in the opinion of some) inspire.

The old remedy of marriage and of simple household duties is not so captivating as it used to be, and the thoughtful woman of to-day cannot allow it to solve for her the problem of existence or to abridge her sphere. Besides, considering that the number of women in proportion to the number of men is steadily increasing, this question could not be half settled, except by indorsing Brigham Young's religious views.

But the fact remains and is apparent to all that many, many women have to support themselves. They have in the past and must in the future choose between earning their own living and being supported by charity. Shall woman then be denied the right of being independent?

Necessity has compelled her to work, and she has knocked at the doors of many professions, businesses and trades, and through her persistent importunity, she has at length been admitted to almost every place for which she has a bias or ambition.

All she has asked in the past, all she asks to-day, is a fair field, equal opportunities, and no unusual favors. I wish I could say this evening that these had been granted to her.

As I stated, woman has entered many of the professions and businesses of the world, and everywhere her work has been recognized as good and sufficient. But, the one thing

which she now most keenly feels and of which she most rightly complains, is the injustice of unequal payment for equal work. It will not do to say that woman is not as capable as man for in many things she is just as capable, in some superior, in others not so competent, but any difference or inferiority found here is owing rather to lack of training than to natural disability. There surely can be no valid reason why women should not receive the same compensation, for similar work, equally as well performed, as is paid to man.

Labor statistics of the Massachusetts bureau report that in employments in which very low wages are paid women constitute 70 per cent. of all workers, while in employments where as high as \$20 a week is paid, they constitute only 3 per cent. Only 20 per cent. of all working men work for less than \$1.00 a day, while 75 per cent. of all women work upon this scale or less. In addition to the fact that women cannot secure positions in the higher paid class of employments, the humiliating statement must be made that in the same occupations, standing side by side with men, women are paid less for the same work.

But let us look at the profession of teaching. Probably in no field is there such clear instances of the difference in the wages received by men and women for the same work. In the high schools of New York there is often a difference of from \$500 to \$700 in the salary paid to a woman, who is principal of a high school and a man holding the same position, while, in the majority of cases, the woman has more pupils than the man. Do we consider the salaries paid to the professors in our colleges? How few women can be found in these same colleges who obtain as much salary as a man would in the same position. Can it be true, that the simple fact that she is a woman, is sufficient to compel a woman to work for from one-half to two-thirds as much salary as a man would expect to be paid and would be paid for the same work? We do not hesitate in saying that this is a

great injustice, one which demands correction, and one which must receive correction.

In nearly every discussion concerning the wages of women, four reasons are given in justification of the lower wages which women receive.

The first is: The survival of old notions concerning woman's business incapacity. The second: The sharp competition among women and the fact that women can and do not live upon less than men. The third: Physical incapacity of women. The fourth: Women's lack of permanency in her position. A little consideration almost, if not entirely, destroys the force of the first reason. We have only to look about us upon the many women engaged in business for themselves or others in order to satisfy ourselves that women do possess a capacity for business. Woman is believed to lack talent for business, when in reality (as I said before) she only lacks proper training in it. If in some things woman is incapable, is that any reason why she should not receive equal payment for equal work. She does not ask pay for what she can not and does not do, but, if she keeps a set of books as well as a man, is not her services worth as much to her employer? If she conducts her school as successfully as her brother, what logical reason would cut her down in pay? (I notice that the tuition in our school is the same to us girls as to our brothers.) Next because competition is sharp among women and because they can and do live upon less than men is frequently brought forward as a reason why women receive less pay than men. We can easily believe that this reason is acted upon nearly every day. But is it a just one? Woman is often not in a position to demand better pay. It surely is better for her to accept low wages than to starve.

First, a woman must underbid every man in her application for a position, for, if she does not, the chances are ten to one that the man will receive it. Then, there are always so many women for every place which she can

fill, that if she is finally successful, she receives but a mere pittance for her work. Still, if she is purely a breadwinner, she dare not give up. Frequently an invalid father or mother, brother or sister depends upon her for support. For, many women do support a family, although we frequently hear it said that women do not require as much salary as men, they have no families to support. Why! in New York City alone, 20,000 women support their husbands. But, can a single instance be recalled where they received higher wages on this account. Whether a woman can live on much or little, whether she supports a family or not ought not to affect the amount of her wages any more than it does a man's. Then, there is the reason that women are physically incapable. In truth it cannot be gainsaid that men are physically stronger than women. But, reasoning about this may be at fault. We all know women who do the work of men along with men. Do we not find them as regular in their business habits as men? It is found in practice that women attend to their work with as little interruption from ill health as men. Surely physical inability is not to be blamed for the lower wages which women receive (or which are paid to women.)

Then, woman's lack of permanency in her position is constantly presented to account for the difference in men's and women's wages. Again, and again, we hear it said that women are more liable than men to give up their work just as they become most proficient in it. This is a false statement. Statistics prove that the greater tendency of men to change from one pursuit to another more than counterbalances the interruption caused by women marrying.

But, letting this out of the question, surely the value of a woman's work to her employer does not depend upon the fact that she may marry at some future indefinite time. All around us we see women engaged in work outside of the home, women to whom none of these reasons apply, and yet they receive less

wages than the men doing precisely the same thing, while upon the man rests no greater care or responsibility than upon the women. This state of affairs can not last. An honest wage for honest work is gradually coming to be the recognized principle of commerce, and when this principle has become practice, then will come the amelioration of the worst paid class of citizens in our country.

When to woman is given an opportunity of rising in the ranks, a thing which is now rarely or never open to her; when she has the same chance of securing a position as a man; when she receives equal payment for equal work: then only will we no longer hear the working-woman's plea for justice. The welfare of society, the moral health of every community, the happiness of every individual demands that no obstacle be placed in the way of the woman who is compelled to earn her own living. The time must come when the only limit to the competition of women with men, in certain walks of life in which a livelihood is to be won, will be the degree of their physical and intellectual powers. May the day speedily come,

When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

CAROLINE LAMBERT, '01.

The Y. W. C. A. meetings of this term have been very interesting, inspiring and well attended. The missionary meetings have been especially interesting and helpful. The last monthly missionary meeting was led by Miss Katharine Barnes; subject was, "Are We Blind Also?" It was brought out very forcibly by Bible readings and some reports of the missionary work abroad. The Bible classes have been well attended. Every girl who attended feels highly repaid and is to continue this systematic study of the Bible.

The visit of Miss Brooks, the international

secretary of the Y. W. C. A., at the beginning of the term was very helpful and inspiring. She met with each committee, giving them special instructions and suggestions. On Tuesday evening she addressed the girls. Her subject was, "Be Thou a Blessing." She brought out so beautifully the truth that every girl can do something for the Master, although it is not always the great things that the Master asks us to do, but it is in the little things that He wants us to be faithful. Miss Brooks put new life into the association, and the girls went forth resolving to do nobler work for Christ. Girls, let us remember that our time is not our own, but that it belongs to God. Everything that we have and enjoy comes from God. Cannot more of the girls avail themselves of this rare opportunity and give at least one hour of the week to God by attending the Y. W. C. A. meetings?

Y. M. C. A.

The topic cards given out by the devotional committee are highly appreciated.

Subscribe for the Student Volunteer and come in close contact with this great world movement among students.

The conjoint missionary meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. gave an interesting discussion of the subject, "The Gospel in Famine-stricken India."

The Mission Study class next term will use as a text, "Africa Waiting." The students of both associations are cordially invited to enter the class.

H. A. Wilbur, college state secretary, rendered invaluable assistance in raising the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the association this year. His visits are always appreciated.

The Volunteer Band has eight young men enrolled. The studies of this term have cov-

ered some of the leading mission fields, especially of the U. B. church. Home missions are also given a prominent consideration.

The Third International convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 23-27, 1898. And as this great convention occurs only once in three or four years, we trust many will avail themselves of this grand opportunity.

The Bible classes are doing good work. Three classes are organized. One in Life of Christ, one in Life of Paul and one in the Harmony of the Gospels. The Bible Training class and Mission Study class are both in good working order. Forty-five young men are enrolled in the various classes.

ALUMNAL NOTES.

Miss Eva B. Doty, '96, is teaching in the public schools of Bowling Green, O. We hear good reports of her work.

W. A. Garst, '94, is attending the law school at Ohio State University, Columbus, O. He will complete the course this year.

E. E. Hostetler, '96, is again teaching in the public schools of Peru, Ind. Mr. Hostetler's work is said to be highly satisfactory.

A. D. Bender, '97, is at present connected with the People's Mutual Benefit Association at Cleveland, O. He is also studying law.

N. R. Best, '92, city editor of the Zanesville, O., Courier, spent Thanksgiving day at the home of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. Best, Westerville, O.

C. W. Hippard, '91, recently connected with the United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, O., now has a position in the book department of the Presbyterian Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. W. W. Ferrier, '78, formerly pastor of the Congregational church at Pacific Grove,

Cal., is now editor of *The Pacific*, published at San Francisco, Cal. *The Pacific* is the organ of the Congregational denomination on the coast, and is a neat, well edited weekly of twenty-four pages.

E. S. Barnard, '95. is to be congratulated on his success as coach of the Barracks football team, representing the 17th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Columbus, O.

Bishop E. B. Kephart, '65, was in town Dec. 15, visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. F. Johns. He gave a very interesting talk in chapel. We are always glad to welcome the Bishop.

C. S. Bash, '97, has secured a position as reporter on the *Dayton Times*, and M. H. Mathews is reporting for the *Herald* of the same city. Both gentlemen are hustlers and will make a success of their work.

We lately received from Rev. S. W. Keister, '77, pastor of the United Brethren church at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., a very encouraging letter, in which he renewed his subscription to the *ÆGIS* and assured us of his interest in our success. Mr. Keister is one of those loyal alumni who always have the welfare of their alma mater at heart.

L. E. Custer, D. D. S., '84, of Dayton, O., was in Westerville on Dec. 10th, visiting with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. N. Custer. He had been in attendance at the thirty-first annual meeting of the Ohio State Dental Association, which met at Columbus, O., December 7-9. He was president of the association during the past year, and read the annual address before that body at the recent meeting.

The Miami Valley Otterbein Alumnae Association held its fourteenth annual meeting on Friday evening, Nov. 19, at Dayton, O. Prof. A. B. Shauck, '74, presided, with Miss Lela Guitner, '92, secretary. The usual business was transacted, and the following officers were

elected for the coming year: President, E. B. Grimes, '83; vice president, Mrs. G. P. Macklin, '78; secretary, R. C. Kumler, '94; treasurer, E. P. Pumphreys, '91.

We are informed that E. E. Lollar, '93, principal of the high school at Garrett, Ind., has recently passed through a severe illness. During his sickness and convalescence his duties as principal were ably performed by Mrs. Lollar, '92.

Prof. and Mrs. F. J. Resler, '93, who have charge of the conservatory of music at the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia., are now enjoying their annual vacation. Mrs. Resler will spend the vacation at Westerville with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooper, while Prof. Resler is at Chicago, Ill, where he is pursuing some advanced work in music. Before leaving the west they spent a few days at Omaha, Neb., visiting Prof. Resler's sister, Mrs. W. P. Harford, '72.

LOCALS.

Senator Harbaugh delivered his lecture on "Good Citizenship," in college chapel Sunday, November 28.

The Faculty allowed the usual Thanksgiving vacation. Many students took opportunity to go home. Several parties were made for entertainment of those who remained.

A club has been organized for the study of parliamentary law. The club will meet twice each week. This fills a long felt want, for good parliamentarians are scarce.

Rev. Dr. Drury, for sixteen years assistant editor of *The Telescope*, now financial agent for the university, was here this week, becoming better acquainted with the college work.

The Art Department exhibited the term's work, the evening of Dec. 6th, to about 300 of its friends. This department is one of the most

flourishing in the university. Mr. R. J. Head welcomed the guests in behalf of Miss Sevier. All the societies were represented in the musical and literary exercises.

The college pastor, Rev. L. F. John, is preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons on character building. They are thoughtful and helpful. Every student should be present to hear these discourses.

The seniors have unanimously decided upon having a representative, and committees have been appointed to arrange for class day. The custom is now established in Otterbein and a return to the old method would find no sympathy.

Dr. Frank Bristol in chapel, Nov. 19, delivered his famous lecture on "Brains." He quickly demonstrated that he has a fine display of the article. Also, that to follow him in his rapid thinking requires a mental economy of extraordinary merits.

The Otterbein Quartet Concert Co. have made several engagements for concerts during the holidays. The company is composed of Messrs. Barnes, Engle, Ervin and Gruver, Misses Fowler and Hershey. They will sing in Marion, Galion, Rising Sun and many other places in northern Ohio.

The Sophomores do not maintain a very devoted attitude in chapel except in case of a long prayer. During a long prayer they become very interested and make frequent interjections of "amens." The Faculty did not "catch on" until one made a misinterpretation of a prayer of a village pastor and said "amen" at the wrong time. Whereupon the young gentlemen were called before the Faculty. The boys maintained that they could not have been noticed if others had been attending to the "order of business." But the Prof. was too witty and said "The Bible says to 'watch and pray,' and I take mine in watching."



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SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOV 28, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	2	28	38		8
	A M	P M	P M		
Cleveland L.	*8 50	*8 00	†1 40		
Euclid Ave	9 00	8 12	1 50		
Newburg	9 13	8 25	2 05		
Hudson	9 45	9 05	2 35		
Juyahoga F	9 58	9 19	2 48		
Akron	10 10	9 33	3 00		
Barberton	10 24	9 50	3 16		
Warwick	10 39	10 07	3 32		
Jrville { A	11 00	10 28	3 56		A M
Jrville { L	11 03	10 33	4 01		*5 30
Holmesville		†11 04	4 32		6 00
Millersburg	11 39	11 16	4 43		6 11
Killbuck	11 50	11 29	4 55		6 23
Brink H'v'n	12 16	11 56	5 25		6 51
Danville	12 24	†12 06	5 35		7 00
Fambler	12 38	12 25	5 55		7 18
Mt. Ver { A	12 50	12 40	6 10		7 33
Mt. Ver { L	†12 55	†12 45	6 15		7 40
Mt. Liberty			6 34		8 00
Centerburg	1 17	1 12	6 42		8 09
Sanbury	1 32	†1 34	7 00		8 30
Salena		†1 39	7 05		8 35
Westerville	1 48	1 52	7 18		8 48
Columbus A	*2 10	2 15	†7 45		9 15
	P M	A M	P M		A M
Cincinnati	*6 00	6 40			
	P M	A M			

NORTH BOUND

Cent. Time.	3	27	35		7
	A M	P M	A M		P M
Cincinnati	*8 00	*8 00			
	Noon	Night	A M		P M
Columbus L.	*11 30	*12 35	†6 00		†4 35
Westerville	11 55	1 06	6 27		5 02
Salena	12 08	†1 21	6 40		5 15
Sanbury	12 13	†1 26	6 44		5 20
Centerburg	12 31	1 51	7 04		5 39
Mt. Liberty	12 39	†2 01	7 12		5 48
Mt. Ver { A	12 53	2 20	7 28		6 05
Mt. Ver { L	1 00	2 25	7 33		†6 10
Fambler	1 11	2 40	7 47		6 25
Danville	1 29	†2 59	8 00		6 43
Brink H'v'n	1 38	3 09	8 12		6 53
Killbuck	2 09	3 41	8 42		7 24
Millersburg	2 21	3 55	8 53		7 37
Holmesville	2 31	†4 06	9 03		7 48
Jrville { A	3 05	4 45	9 37		8 25
Jrville { L	3 10	4 55	9 42		P M
Warwick	3 30	5 18	10 02		
Barberton	3 46	5 37	10 17		
Akron	4 05	†6 05	†10 36		
Juyahoga F	4 17	6 17	10 48		
Hudson	4 30	6 30	11 02		
Newburg	5 05	7 05	11 42		
Euclid Ave	5 16	7 16	11 57		
Cleveland	*5 30	*7 30	†12 10		
	P M	A M	P M		

* Runs Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Flag Stop
| Meals. L Lunch.

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