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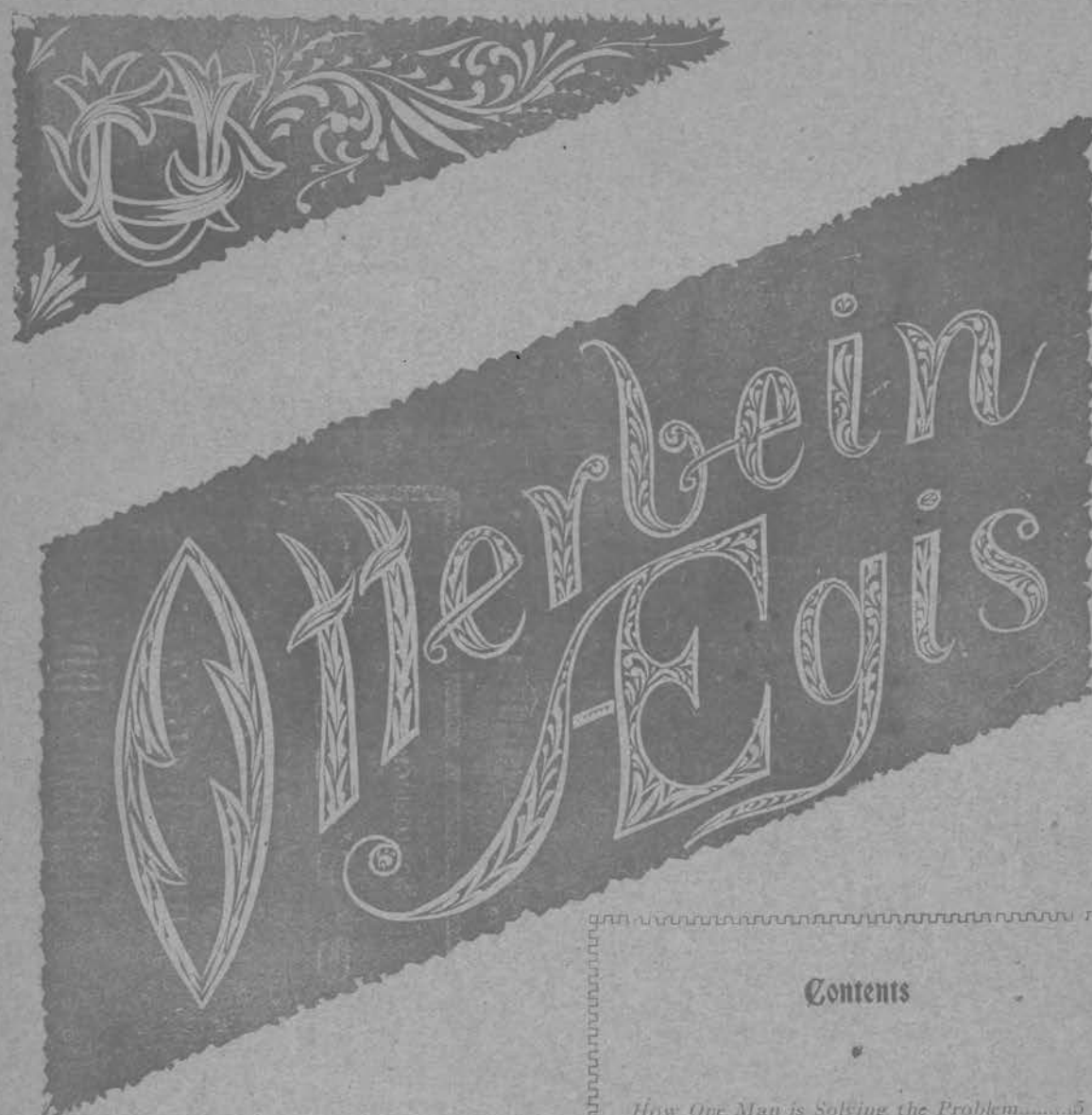


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FOOTBALL NUMBER


DECEMBER, 1900

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OTTERBEIN AEGIS


VOL. XI.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, DECEMBER, 1900.

No. 4.

How One Man is Solving the Problem

L. IRENE ASTON, '01

T the beginning of this century the cotton industry in New England arose. Here was the first opportunity for the New England girls to find occupation outside their homes sufficiently remunerative to justify their taking advantage of it. With a mad rush they plunged into the new opening, little dreaming that they were precipitating their sex into the maelstrom of modern industry, or that they were the advance guard of a great army of female workers whose social condition is one of the unsolved questions of to day.

Those factory girls of a century ago were not girls trying to escape the dull monotony of home life or the still worse condition of existence with parents too poor to support them. But they were bright, eager young women who went to the mills to earn money and to free themselves from constant dependence upon parents; girls whose sentiments of living were beyond question; in short the nice girls of the New England town and country. From this we can easily conclude that factory labor for girls possessed at that time a sanction which it does not now command. And our conclusion is true. Family histories give us some light on the social relations of employers and employees of those days. It was the rule and not the exception that owners of factories and their workers were not only neighbors but friends. They were of one blood; they held to one religion; and called each other very generally by their Christian names. Wives of employers met the wives of their employees not only in their church work and prayer meetings,

but in social equality. The story is current that a family moved from some rural New England district to a manufacturing village, bringing with it some eight or ten girls to work in the cotton factories and to be its boarders. The girls of the town who held good social standing called on the daughters of the boarding house keeper whom they had seen at meeting. They met as their equals the boarders who had become factory girls. It is just a little difficult for us to imagine such an existing state of society; but so it was in that by-gone year of our Lord who, in the course of his brief life on earth, uttered few maxims that seem in perfect harmony with the rules of modern society. And the factory girl seemed apparently content with her fortune. She did her day's work ably and willingly, and maintained her dignity while in the shop; and if she left it before she grew old it was because she wanted to leave it—usually because some man wisely wanted to marry her. But there is no evidence going to show that any girls were influenced to make their marriages by any feeling that they stood, as operatives, in any special need of altering or bolstering up their position. They led refined, honorable lives in after years as the wives of business men, some of whom were manufacturers. Their descendants to-day are prominent and trusted citizens in the towns and cities where they live.

But such a condition of affairs was not destined to exist long. As the century advanced, the West, which was as yet comparatively new, began to be known to enterprise. The gold mines in California attracted attention and the rich farming lands of the prairies invited to agriculture. Much new business awoke in New England. Women began to find other

chances of employment. Girls who could become school teachers, clerks, or telegraph operators preferred to leave the factory. But apace with the general advancement came factories and more factories demanding laborers more laborers. And where were the Americans? They were seeking other avenues of work. What could be done? There might have been a lull in the manufacturers of New England had it not been for this one fact—the tidal wave of emigration from Europe had reached our Atlantic shore. The door of the factory stood wide open. The Americans to a great extent had walked out; the immigrants, compelled by necessity to go to work at once, walked in, filling the great enclosures with their voices and with the clang of machinery which they learned to guide.

Right here is the turning point in the social status of the factory girl. No more were employers and employees subjected to the ancient New England village tradition of substantial equality; no more were they of one blood; no longer did they hold to one religion and call each other by their Christian names. The employers were natives; the mass of the employed were foreigners obliged to work in the factories for subsistence and free to use no alternative. Here was the opportunity for the master to forget his servant. Wider and wider grew the gap until it was so great in breath that the rich and poor were not able to help each other because they no longer sympathetically understood each other. Employment in factories ceased to be a pleasant feature and the workman's life was far from an envied one. There was much to contend with. The surroundings of the daily work were not made comfortable. The day of labor was too long, oftentimes being twelve, thirteen, and even fourteen hours. The daily wage was not in just proportion to the number of hours of work. The social standing of the workmen was so lowered that it was useless for them to seek the best of companions. And last but not least no peaceable understanding existed between the higher and the lower, there being the feeling that the

former used the latter as machinery for a means to an end.

And the factory girl felt this even more keenly than her brother. No longer was she held as an equal with the other girls of the town. She sank so in the social scale that she was branded "factory girl." And to this day society seems armed against her. A factory girl, honorably earning her living by daily toil, is not as good as a dressmaker, a clerk, an exchange girl, or a school teacher. She always hesitates to say where and at what she works. She does not want to be seen as she hastens along the street in the early hours of the morning to her place of occupation, and in the evening she seeks the least frequented streets as she wends her way homeward. She does not care to hunt out, in her evening recreation, places of beauty and culture, for the gentry are there, and she and the gentry have nothing in common. So she stands to-day, alone as it were and seeking to earn with the toil of her hands her daily wage that her daily bread may be obtained.

Does her employer owe her no further duty than at the end of each week, to hand her the reward for her hard labor? Ah yes! The mild and pitying Friend of man implied as much as that when he said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Plainly the duty of the factory owner does not end with the payment of weekly wages. He should see that at the bottom the relation of human beings to each other is ethical; that a laborer has a soul to nourish as well as a body to sustain; that man should help his fellowman; the capitalist the laborer; the laborer the capitalist; and each one every other. What is it that an employer must have to bridge this chasm dividing him and his employed? It is love—that divine love which has been the hope and solace of the world through all the ages and the finest force that human heart can cultivate. And not all factory owners are without this love abiding within them. To day we have model factories in our own land and in England with owners

whose thoughts are not only of profit to themselves, but of comfort to their employers. And just as this philanthropic spirit manifests itself in employers, just in that proportion will the condition of the factory girl improve.

There exists to-day not far from here a factory whose girl employes are as happy this evening as you or I. Their day's work begins to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. As they cross the street to the factory entrance their eyes scan a clean, green lawn edged with shrubbery and bright red geraniums. When they get inside the factory, their surroundings are as neat and clean as the lawn outside. As they work they enjoy light and air from an abundance of large windows. For two hours they work with all their might and strength, and then comes their time of recreation. All work stops and peals of merry laughter ring from a group of girls at the open window, while the sober student with her book in hand is seen in some far corner, and those chattering girls from the west side of the town take their customary stroll and talk. At the sounding of the gong all hands go to work with renewed zeal until the coming of the dinner hour. Then elevators take these girls to their light and spacious dining room for a good warm dinner. After dinner there is a whole hour of music, books, games, strolls, talk, and laughter. There is no sad faced girl in all this gathering. The afternoon brings hard work with one period of recreation. At five o'clock the day's work is done and each girl goes gaily home with her week's wages. And these wages are large enough that she can pay her board and still have enough to provide herself with all other necessities and even indulge in some few luxuries; so that in this factory the girl is removed from all temptation to procure her money in any but a moral way. Next week will bring for the girls, as the previous weeks have done, the regular hours for the literary meet, the cooking class, the sewing school, and the music club.

And what are all these manifestations of love for humanity doing for these factory girls?

Just this. They are making them more intelligent. They are giving them a higher idea of true character. They are teaching them freedom of thought and action guided by stern principles of right. They are helping them to seek what is good and true and beautiful. They are showing them how to be a comfort at home. And above all they are proving to the girls and to the world that a factory girl's life may be an honorable and happy one.

A Woman's Idea of Love and Duty

MARTHA LEWIS, '99

ETHEL, I am surprised. The thought that you would not be true to me never entered my mind."

"I could not be true or helpful to you, Fred, if I were untrue to myself and to my convictions of duty. I am sure that you will do wrong if you carry out your plan."

"How can it be wrong? Missionary work is always right. Those frontier people are poor and ignorant. They do not even know that they need Christ. They do not care for anything noble. I do not see, Ethel, how you could go to college and not be interested in missions. What kind of a heart have you?"

Ethel smiled as she said: "I was interested in missions before I knew that I could go to college, and I never lost my interest. Yes, missionary work is always right, but it is not the mission of every one to leave home and home duties. I am sure that it is not yours, Fred. I know that it is not mine."

"We would not leave home, Ethel. We would go to our own home. We would make a new home among the people whom we would try to help. We would have hardship and sacrifice, but Christ tells His followers to endure hardness and to sacrifice all to Him. Come with me, Ethel."

It was hard to resist the tender persuasion of his voice and eyes, and the young woman delayed her reply so long that her lover began to

hope that he had convinced her that he was right. Finally she said earnestly: "Nothing could be dearer to any true man and woman, who love each other, than to make a new home and live their new life in helping others, and to make sacrifices for Christ, together. But we have neither right to the new home or fitness for it if we leave duties undone in our present homes. You have your mother and sister. They need your support and the tender daily attention which no one can give them but you. Besides, you and I are in debt. Neither one of us could have finished the college course this year if friends had not advanced the means. You can easily pay your debt while you carry on your farm work and care for your mother and Agnes, and, as you know, I have a good situation for the year. Yes, Christ's followers are to make sacrifices, and perhaps the waiting may be what He requires of us, just now."

"Those people can wait for their money. They are rich and do not need it if they never get it. We are told to put the kingdom of God first, and you talk of farming, teaching, and debts. It disappoints and vexes me to hear you make such objections, Ethel." All the tenderness was gone from his voice and manner, but she answered quietly: "We are told, too, Fred, that those who borrow and do not pay are wicked, that those who bear the vessels of the Lord shall be clean, and that those who stand in His holy place shall have clean hands. We owe the people from whom we borrowed the money just the same as if they were poor. We could not do any one good if we take upon ourselves other work before these present duties are done. The missionary work is noble and grand, some time I hope to have a share in it. I have looked forward to it for years, and I was glad when you decided to be a missionary, but I do think that you ought to stay home, for a time."

"Well, Ethel, it is better to be disappointed now than after awhile. You cannot feel about it as I feel. If you will not go with me I can go alone." Fred turned sullenly from the

woman's look of reproach and pain, and walked away without farewell of any sort.

Ethel watched him as he went across the yard from the porch where they had been sitting. He walked up and down the road a little while and then entered his own home a short distance away. He did not turn to lift his hat to Ethel, as was his habit, and she went into the house, saying to herself: "It is hard to have him feel so, but it must come right some time."

Her people and Fred's were farmers. His mother was a widow and an almost completely helpless invalid. His sister, Agnes, was only twenty years old, and the hard work, loneliness and responsibility, which came to her after her father's death, was breaking down her strength. The farm had been in good condition and, under the father's careful management had supported the family comfortably. It had run down, however, under a succession of renters and hired men, until wages and repairs, besides all the expenses attendant upon sickness more than used the income. When the father died Fred had just entered upon his Freshman year, and it was necessary for him to borrow money if he remained in college. It did not occur to him to stay on the farm for a few years. He was intensely self-insistent in a way not seen by any but close observers of character. During his Senior year he decided to go to a western state as a home missionary. His decision was made under the influence of a young man whose manners and words were calculated to arouse emotion in his hearers, and to lead them to pledge themselves to a certain step without due consideration. His view of duty was narrow and his judgment was superficial. He frequently said: "If a thing is right every body ought to do it."

Fred wrote to Ethel that he intended to enter upon frontier missionary work in September, and he expected her to go with him, as his wife. They had had many conversations, but he had not succeeded in his attempts to break her opposition, because Ethel had

not come to her decision without deep thought on all aspects of the matter. Here was one great difference between them. He thought persistently on one side or in one direction. She looked at all sides and tendencies of a question. Ethel's father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, but his family was large and he could not afford to send any of his children to college. Ethel, the oldest, had worked for her board while she was in college. A friend let her have some money, and her aims were now to pay her debt and to help her sisters and brothers along the road she had traveled. Unlike Fred she did not hold a far-off, possible duty so close to her eyes that the near at home, actual duty was hidden.

Fred went away without seeing Ethel, and for three years she heard of him only through Agnes. He did not write to her as often as she wrote to him, and he told but little of his work.

During the third winter of Fred's absence the family doctor wrote to him and entreated him to come home. He told him plainly that his mother could live only a few weeks, and that he was needed at home, and that no man worthy the name of man would allow his mother and sister to live without his help and presence, as his were living. The letter was many days on the way, but aroused Fred when he read it, and he started home at once. Snow and cold weather made traveling slow even when the stage was abandoned for the steamer. As soon as he arrived at a town on the railway he sent a message to the doctor, and, before the train started which was to take him east, Fred received the reply: "Be quick." The doctor met him at his home town and told him that his mother was dying, but that she was conscious and anxiously expecting her son.

When Fred entered his mother's room Agnes, with Ethel's mother and father were watching there, but the others left the brother and sister with their mother, until he came to them, almost carrying Agnes, and they knew, by his face, that the mother had left them.

Her only words had been those of loving forgiveness, when he asked it brokenly, an entreaty to stay at home, and the whispered "pray, my son."

Of course Fred had promised to stay at home, but it was soon evident that privations of frontier life and exposure during the journey, added to grief and remorse, were making deep inroads upon a constitution by no means rugged. Summer brought no improvement, and at last the doctor said: "If you hope ever to get rid of that cough, you must go south before frost comes."

During these years Ethel had been teaching in a town situated several hundred miles from her home. Fred's love for her, aided by his clearer vision, led him to write to her soon after his mother's death, and this correspondence had been uninterrupted since that time, but, not until vacation brought Ethel home did Fred find out what kind of a heart she had. When he told her what the doctor had said, he added sorrowfully: "I hardly know how to bear it, my life is all wrong." She did not speak immediately. For a time the minds of both went back to that other conversation, held on that same porch, four years before, and then Ethel replied: "When do you want to go, Fred? Of course Agnes will go with us." "Us?" cried Fred. "Ethel, do you mean that you will marry me, now?"

One Sunday morning, five years afterwards, the music of a sweet-toned bell came from the tower of a little church which stood by a sandy roadside in Florida. Several children hurried along the road and into the building, saying to one another: "We must not be late, Miss Agnes doesn't like it." If we had followed the children into the church we would have seen a small Sunday school. In one corner was Agnes, surrounded by a number of children. Before the organ sat Ethel, and near her stood Fred, waiting for the ringing of the bell to cease, and ready to announce the opening hymn. The three found work waiting for them, the only Christians in the little hamlet, when they went to it, five years ago. Now

every family in the neighborhood feels the power of Christian life and influence, and they love the little church and the three teachers more than words can tell.

While they were walking home that Sabbath day Fred said: "Five years ago today we came here. I did not dream, then, that I should have granted the desire of my heart, to be a home missionary." And Ethel answered:

"Straight is the line of duty,
Curved is the line of beauty.
Follow the first and thou shalt see
The latter ever follow thee."

Conception and Charm of Robinson Crusoe

OLA ROGERS, '01

THE germ which produced the first realistic work of fiction, Robinson Crusoe, came from the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, an English sailor, abandoned by his comrades on Juan Fernandez, whose sojourn of four years on that lonely island was a great mystery to the people of his time. This incident was recalled to Daniel Defoe when the exploits of famous pirates had given a vivid interest to the chances of adventure in far away islands on the American and African coasts. The account of the adventure of Alexander Selkirk went floating about for several years and more than one artist tried to work out its artistic possibilities, but no one succeeded until the germ lodged in the fertile brain of Daniel Defoe.

When Robinson Crusoe had attained celebrity, the author claimed that it was an allegory of his own life. A parallel might easily be drawn between the isolation of the sailor on that lonely island and that of the persecuted author in the heart of a great city. Looking at Defoe's private life it is not difficult to understand the peculiar fascination which such a problem as he solved in Robinson Crusoe must have had for him. When he wrote this book

it was one of the actual chances of his life, and by no means a remote one, that he might be cast all alone on an uninhabited island. His former changes of party had exposed him to suspicion and a slight mistake might have had ruinous consequences for him. He knew that if he should write anything that might be interpreted as offensive to the government, he would soon be banished without a voice raised in his favor; for he had already made so many enemies through the press. Shipwrecked among the islands of the West Indies was possible. So he looked forward into the unknown and prepared his mind as men in dangerous situations do, for the worst. When he portrayed the fate of Robinson Crusoe, he was only contemplating what misfortune might soon make his own.

It has been said that Defoe composed this book to warn the impious, as Swift wrote the life of the last man hanged, to inspire thieves with terror, and art was never the tool of a more moral or more thoroughly English work. But whatever may have been the motive which prompted Defoe to write Robinson Crusoe, he worked out the daily events as an artist and the result was a masterpiece.

Perhaps there exists no work either of instruction or entertainment in the English language which has been more generally read and more universally admired than the life and adventures of this hero. Robinson Crusoe possesses the rare charm of delighting persons of all ages and classes. The horrors of abandonment on a desert island can be comprehended by a little school boy and the adventures of the hero are also worthy, from their deep interest, to find a place in the libraries of the most cultured.

The story is in the form of an autobiography and Robinson Crusoe is made to relate his own experiences in such a straightforward and realistic manner that we must accept them for the time being as true. The art is simple and unique but the situation is plainly and forcibly brought out. There is nothing in that island, where the ship-wrecked mariner finds a shelter



	Cowan	Hoff	Wilson	Crockett	Sanders	Sherrick	
Tabler	Caulker	Kilbourn	Hall	Miller	Boring	Shirey	
Yost	M'Leod	Judy	Whetstone	Hughes	Lloyd		
Linhart	Bookman	Howard	Charles	Van Sickle	Worstell	Deller	Flowers
							Keller

OTTERBEIN FOOTBALL TEAM—1900

and which he makes into a home, which we do not know and see, and the island is as real to us as if we had studied its location, climate, and vegetation in our primary geographies. Every detail of its solitary inhabitant comes up before us in such an orderly way, that they seem like our own personal proceedings. There is not one of us but who could paint in his imagination the picture of this lonely being as he returns home in the evening from his day's hunt. It seems as if the author had performed all of Crusoe's labors himself, so exactly he describes them.

He makes use of the most simple and unaffected language and the whole narrative abounds in homely, racy, and most vigorous Saxon. The style of Defoe is considered by Coleridge as being idiomatic as any in our literature.

He tells his story without any arrangement of style, in a conversational manner without trying to produce an effect or even thinking of a pretty phrase. He is trying to give information as precisely as if he were writing a history. But his artless manner of writing was after all a great art. He intermingles so many minute circumstances and states so particularly names of persons, dates, and places that the reader is involuntarily surprised into a persuasion of the truth. We cannot imagine that details, so minute and so dull, are invented.

They are too tedious for an author to put in on purpose. Art chooses that which embellishes the language and arouses the emotions, therefore we cannot think that it piles up this heap of dull and vulgar narrations. It must be truth. It seems impossible that what is so artlessly told should be fiction. The incidents, too, are so very circumstantial that we think they could not have been mentioned unless real.

Instead of describing to us in a general way that Robinson Crusoe was ship-wrecked in his first voyage he goes into an enumeration of particulars. Many artists would have tried to paint the ship riding on the mountainous billows, but Crusoe tells us in a very matter-

of-fact way, "The sixth day of our being at sea, we came into Yarmouth Roads; the wind having been contrary and the weather calm, we made but little way since the storm. Here we were obliged to come to anchor and here we lay, the wind continuing contrary, viz., at the southwest for seven or eight days. About this time it blew a terrible storm indeed. The sea ran mountains high and broke upon us every three or four minutes and I saw nothing but distress around me."

Had Defoe been of a more emotional type, he might have drawn much more elaborate and affecting word pictures of the mariner's feelings under various trying situations and gone much deeper into his changing moods. But there is something in this very absence of emotion which gives wonderful force to the tale and a sobriety which adds immensely to its power. Yet there is breathed through it a spirit of piety and benevolence. We see in the life of Crusoe the heroic virtues, courage, endurance, and superiority of soul to circumstance.

How much more we admire Robinson Crusoe perfectly resigned to his fate than if the author had pictured him to us in fits of despair and grief over loss of friends. We know that he was not destitute of human feeling for when he saw the wreck of a ship cast upon the rocks he tells us that he cannot explain by any possible energy of words what a strange longing he felt in his soul upon this sight, breaking out sometimes thus: "Oh that there had been but one or two, nay or but one soul saved out of this ship to have escaped to me, that I might have had one person to have spoken to me and to have conversed with."

We are delighted with the difficulties the hero overcomes and with his power of ingenuity and contrivance to provide not only accommodation but comfort in the most unfavorable circumstances and with the perfect confidence he places in divine mercy after his spiritual life begins. Our sympathy goes out

to him when we see him weeping at the first sight of the ears of barley and thinking that God has miraculously caused his grain to grow.

The interest in the adventures of Robinson Crusoe closes with his return to England and it would seem better if the author had ended the work here. The book it must be admitted is one of those novels which one may read not only with pleasure but with profit.

Football Review

MANAGER C. A. KELLER, '01

THE football season of 1900 in Otterbein has been a success. This is conceded by everybody who is in a position to know, and some of the more sanguine of our loyal rooters even say that taking everything into consideration this has been our most satisfactory campaign on the gridiron since football was first introduced into O. U. We have won recognition as the champions of the state among the colleges of our class, (i. e., colleges in which post-graduate students are not eligible to play on the 'varsity teams) and have defeated colleges whose attendance outnumbers us many times.

At the close of last season, with but two men on the team to graduate, the prospect seemed unusually bright for this fall. But only five former 'varsity players were available from which to form the nucleus of a team in September and two of these were taken from our midst by untimely sickness which in one case proved fatal. The outlook for a winning team was very discouraging and there being but one redeeming feature, and that was the presence of a coach. Mr. J. H. Flowers, the man to whom we pinned our faith, is the first coach Otterbein has had since '97. That our hopes were not misplaced, has been proved by the highly successful manner in which Mr. Flowers has handled the team. By his tact and energy combined with not a small amount

of patience, he brought order out of chaos and the end of the season saw an eleven which was noted for its defense, and was unequalled for team work.

Nothing but college games have been played this fall, the majority of which we have won, and these were always with colleges of high rank. Football is essentially a college game and college football is, or ought to be, amateur football in the true sense of the word. Otterbein always has had an enviable reputation for pure athletics, and it is a source of pride that the team which upheld the "tan and cardinal" this fall was no exception to the rule and every man played the game for the love of the game itself and for the glory of "good O. U."

Not the least satisfactory feature of the season's work is the state of the finances of the Athletic Association. While other colleges have lost sums of money varying from \$300 to \$1200, with the exercise of a little economy in the purchase of equipment and with the aid of the student body at large, in spite of two games played in the worst weather we have experienced all fall, have all but come out even. This deficiency will be made up before spring, and the baseball team, it is hoped, will not be handicapped by any debt.

Athletics in Otterbein, as in all schools of like character and location, are not self supporting. Hence it is that every year the student body and alumni are called upon to help bear the expense of maintaining the athletic teams. A very worthy and feasible plan of doing away with this "process of begging" was tried last year, but either through the unfavorable action of our honorable Board of Trustees, or from the lack of support from the Faculty, the scheme failed, and this year witnessed again the same situation of a large number of students loyally doing their share, and a still larger number shirking their duty in this respect. Although the students directly contributed more this year to the support of the team than ever before, there is still a s

discrepancy between the number of students and the number of contributors. But as has been said before, the season has been a success, both as to games won and financially. We have taken a step in the right direction and it is to be hoped that next year a still wider interest and greater cooperation will be in evidence on the part of the students.

In order for one to more satisfactorily judge of our record this year as compared with that of the past, a brief review of the games played by Otterbein's football teams in the last ten years is given:

1890

This year marked the entry of Otterbein into football circles and although the showing made, left a great deal to be desired, it gave promise of better things. But two games were played, K. M. A. and Denison, winning from us by the scores of 48 to 6 and 44 to 0, respectively.

1891

By the aid of a week's coaching by "Link" Artz, an old Dartmouth player, we began this season very auspiciously by defeating O. S. U. 42 to 6, and took revenge on Denison by winning by a score of 12 to 10. This game was at Granville and the Baptists had not yet learned their exceedingly courteous custom of treating visitors "a free bath."

But one more game was played, which was with the Dayton Y. M. C. A. on Thanksgiving and resulted in our defeat by a score of 10 to 0.

1892

It was during this season that the foundation was laid for the style of play which has compelled the recognition of Otterbein as an important factor in Ohio football. The fundamental principles which were embodied in this system have never been lost during the radical changes which the advancement of the game has wrought in the team's tactics. After two defeats, by Kenyon 18 to 12, and Denison 20 to 10, the players awoke from the lethargy

which seemed to possess them and defeated Wittenberg 52 to 0 and the Dayton Y. M. C. A. 16 to 6.

1893

By faithful practice and with an abundance of enthusiasm we beat O. S. U. 22 to 16 and Wittenberg 48 to 10. The next game was with our "Hoodo," Kenyon, and we lost a most stubbornly fought game by the score of 8 to 4. Two weeks afterward at Dayton, De Pauw defeated us 24 to 0. The next two games were won, one with Denison 24 to 0, and the other with the Mutes, 56 to 0. On Thanksgiving Day the team went to Cleveland to meet Western Reserve University who, at that time, was claiming the championship of the state. A tie game, 4 to 4, was the result, and this was considered almost as good as a victory, as our splendid showing was entirely unexpected.

1894

On account of a scarcity of material but three games were played in '94. We defeated O. W. U. 16 to 6, tied Denison 6 to 6 and fell before Wittenberg on Thanksgiving Day by the score of 30 to 4, the largest score made against an Otterbein team since 1890.

1895.

In the season of '95 which found us with but little material to form a team was by hard and conscientious work, with E. S. Barnard as coach, developed one of the strongest teams that ever fought for the tan and cardinal. The record of games was as follows: Otterbein 14, O. S. U. 6; Otterbein 8 O. W. U. 4; Otterbein 12 O. M. U. 0; Otterbein 0, Kenyon 24; Otterbein 6, Wittenberg 0*; Otterbein 32, Barracks 0; Otterbein 6, Denison 0*.

1896.

The season of '96, although there was the best material for a strong team we ever had at our disposal, did not come up to expectations owing largely to not having a coach. The following is the record of games: Otterbein 38, O. M. U. 0; Otterbein 18, Kenyon 0; Otter

bein o, O. S. U. 12; Otterbein o, W. & J. 16; Otterbein 6, O. W. U. 8; Otterbein 4, O. M. U. o; Otterbein o, Wittenberg 12.

1897.

This season with Pilsbury, of Dartmouth, as coach, started out most auspiciously and Otterbein was not scored on in the first four games. Another notable feature was the holding of Oberlin, in the only game she has played with us, down to o to o. The following record speaks for itself: Otterbein o Oberlin o; Otterbein 20, Kenyon o; Otterbein 18, Denison o; Otterbein 22, Wittenberg o; Otterbein 12, O. S. U. 12; Otterbein o, Ohio University 24; Otterbein o, Barracks 8; Otterbein o, Dayton McKinley Club 4.

1898.

But four games were played this season and football was barely rescued from oblivion in Otterbein. Scores: Otterbein o, Wittenberg 10; Otterbein 16, Denison o; Otterbein o, Dayton McKinley Club 11; Otterbein o, O. M. U. 11.

1899.

In 99 a very poor showing was made as is shown by the following scores: Otterbein o, O. S. U. 29; Otterbein o, W. & J. 59; Otterbein 6, O. W. U. o*; Otterbein 30, Mutes o; Otterbein o, Kenyon 45; Otterbein o, Wittenberg 5; Otterbein 6, Wittenberg 10; Otterbein 21, Denison 5.

* Forfeited.

1900

Otterbein, 0—O. S. U., 20.
Otterbein, 22—Denison, 0.
Otterbein, 0,—Ohio University, 6.
Otterbein, 0—Heidelberg, 0.
Otterbein, 16—Denison, 0.
Otterbein, 0—O. M. U., 26.
Otterbein, 12—O. W. U., 0.
Otterbein, 12—Wittenberg, 10.

Total number of points scored: Otterbein, 691; opponents, 649.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TOTAL RECEIPTS	TOTAL EXPENSES
Students, Alumni...\$164.00	J. H. Flowers.....\$338.35
Business men..... 42.00	J. C. Porterfield..... 9.75

Treas. Ath. Ass'n... 17 00	J. C. Sherwood..... 10.00
Y. M.-Y. W. C. A... 15.00	Armbruster & Co... 21.20
Games..... 520.15	Buckeye Ptg. Co.... 9.50
Note..... 35.00	J. W. Markley..... 5.68
Concert..... 35.15	A. Spayd..... 16.63
Sale of ball..... .50	A. H. Keefer..... 5.00
Total..... 828.80	H. Grimm..... 18.00
	Expense of games.. 363.03
	General Expense.... 30.23
Bal. in Treas..... 1.43	Total..... 827.37

ASSETS

Subscrip'n unpaid....\$33.00
Bal. in Treasury..... 1.43
Total..... 34.43
Deficit..... 20.00

LIABILITIES

Note.....\$35.00
C. Judy..... 8.40
Sherwood..... 8.35
W. C. Bale..... 1.85
B. T. Davis..... .80
Total Liabilities... 54.43

OTTERBEIN VS. OHIO WFSLEYAN

Saturday, Nov. 17, O. U. contested with O. W. U. on the home gridiron. The day was rainy and the grounds were muddy and slippery. This made the players careful and steady in every play. The attendance was good considering the day, and only real enthusiastic lovers of the great sport made their way to the scene. In spite of all these things, never in Otterbein's history of football has there been a prettier game and a more complete victory won. The game was not marked for great sprints and long kicks, but for unity of team work and hard, steady, straightforward rushes. Every man played for his team as if he could not be torn from it, and did not strive to set himself up or be a single bright star. There were 30-minute halves and not in first half, in a single case did O. W. U. hold Otterbein for downs. Captain Howard was lucky with the coin and chose to defend the north goal. Page kicked to Howard on 20 yard line and was downed with the ball. Lloyd started the chase with a good gain, and was followed by Sanders. Howard crossbucked for several downs and was too much for the Wesleyans. Deller takes his turn and proves a good gainer. Again they take their chances and do not lose in a single trial. Now Howard, after several bold rushes, carries the ball safely for a touchdown and only 12 minutes have passed. San-

ders kicks a pretty goal and the count is O. U. 6, O. W. U., 0. Page kicks to 30 yard line, and Bookman fumbles, O. W. U. falls on the ball. The Wesleyans attempt a goal from the field, but alas, Deller is too quick and blocks the kick, and O. U. has the ball. Lloyd, Sanders, Deller and Howard, assisted by Hall, take their turns and prove themselves equal to their tasks until nearly 50 yards are gained. O. W. U. is forced to a penalty of 10 yards for offside play and O. U. dashes the ball to O. W. U. 3-yard line and pays a like penalty to O. W. U. A quarterback kick makes a touchdown by the quickness of Cowan. Sanders kicks goal. Otterbein, 12; O. W. U., 0. Page makes the third kick-off and O. U. holds the ball on a fumble. Sanders circles the right end for 25 yards and follows a second time through the center for 12 yards. Lloyd crossbucks for 4 yards and Hall swings in for 2 yards when time is called for first half, with the ball on O. W. U.'s 40 yard line.

The second half begins with luck to O. W. U. as Otterbein fumbles. O. W. U. now advances 5, 10 and 10 yards, then add to it 10 more on a trick play. O. W. U. fumbles and Worstell, who always has his eye on the ball, falls on it. Otterbein fails to gain and the ball goes to O. W. U., but they fumble and O. U. has the ball. Otterbein makes two attempts with little gained and for fear of sufficient gain punts on the third, but the kick is blocked by O. W. U.'s left end and they secure the ball. Otterbein's goal is still in great danger, but this makes them more careful. Sanders is compelled to quit and Miller takes his place. O. W. U. after several attempts carries the ball for 13 yards, and Otterbein holds them for downs. Otterbein takes a brace and soon the goal is out of danger and O. W. U. loses all hopes. Lloyd, Dellar, Howard and Miller force them back for 40 yards, and now O. W. U. holds for downs and Hall makes a good punt, but it is returned to Lloyd, who dashes down the s'lippery field for 25 yards, when time was called with the ball not far from O. W. U.'s goal.

OTTERBEIN VS. WITTENBERG.

O SING unto the Otterbein football team a new song; for it has done marvelous things. Its own brawn and sinew, and its own pluck and headwork hath gotten itself the victory. The team hath made known its successes. Its superiority hath it openly shown in the sight of Wittenberg. It hath remembered its warm place in the hearts of its supporters. All the ends of the earth have seen the victory of Otterbein.

Make a joyful noise unto old O. U., all ye lands; make a loud noise and rejoice and sing praise. Sing unto the pigskin chasers with horns, with horns and with the voice of a bass drum, with trumpets and sound of cornet make a joyful noise before the 'varsity, the champions. Let the thunder roar and they that dwell therein; the sea and the fullness thereof. Let the hills clap their hands and the faculty be joyful together that we may hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick.

Well how we did surprise those Lutheran brethren would have done you good to see. They celebrated before the game and we did something of the kind after the game. Two days before Thanksgiving the State Journal reported Captain Miller of Wittenberg to have said, "Our men are in fine shape and the game is practically won." On the contrary our team was not in the best shape and although we expected to win we did not publish the idea but pondered it in our hearts. The teams lined up as follows:

Otterbein.	Wittenberg.
Cowan, left end.....	right end, Dowers
Deller, left tackle.....	right tackle, Hanning
Worstell, left guard.....	right guard, Howard
Vansickle, center.....	center, Simon
Charles, right guard.....	left guard, Culler
Howard, (C.) right tackle.....	left tackle, Trefz
Bookman, right end.....	left end, (C.) Miller
Lloyd, right half.....	left half, Bushey
Sanders, left half.....	right half, McCord
Hall, full.....	full, Elde
Hughes, quarter.....	quarter, McGiffin

For the second time during the season Ot-

terbein won the toss. Wittenberg kicked off and the struggle was on. The ball changed hands several times but slowly and surely our goal became endangered and after about twelve minutes of playing Wittenberg plunged across the line for a touchdown but they failed to kick goal. Score, 5 to 0. Now it seems that something like that was necessary to "ginger up" the tan and cardinal, at any rate that was what occurred. Otterbein kicked off to Wittenberg and soon held them on downs and then proceeded to pound their line. What we did in the next few minutes was a plenty. But to our sorrow the whistle blew and the first half was up with the ball but twelve inches from a touchdown. Hard luck! did you say? Yes, even Wittenberg said that.

In the second half the struggle surged back and forth for about fifteen minutes then Wittenberg got the ball on a fluke and ran down the field forty-five yards for touchdown number two. They again failed to kick goal. Score 10 to 0. By this time it began to look as though the fates were against us. Only ten minutes more to play and ten points against us. But the "never-die" spirit of the Otterbein men now exhibited itself and in five minutes more there was a touchdown for Otterbein. We then showed Wittenberg how to kick goal and the score stood 10 to 6. Otterbein stock began to go up fast at this stage of the game. We lined up to receive. Lloyd caught the ball and returned it a few yards and on being tackled passed it to the quarterback who ran up the field one hundred yards for touchdown number two for Otterbein. We gave Wittenberg another lesson on kicking goal and the score stood 12 to 10 in favor of Otterbein. The game was called soon after this on account of darkness with the ball in Otterbein's possession.

Two minutes after the game was called there was not a Wittenberg man to be seen anywhere around.

This was the first victory Otterbein ever won at Springfield. May the good work go on.

The following is the list of men who have played in at least two full halves this season, and are thereby eligible to a football pin and a vote for next year's captain:

NAME.	POSITION.	WEIGHT.	HEIGHT.	AGE.	EXPERIENCE IN FOOTBALL	HALF'S PLAYED IN 1900.
Van Sickle	Center	165	6 ft. 1 in.	20	2 yrs.	16
Charles	Right Guard	160	6 ft. 1 in.	22	2 yrs.	16
Worstell	Left Guard	180	6 ft.	24	1 yr.	12½
Deller	Left Tackle	175	5 ft. 11 in.	26	2 yrs.	16
Howard (C)	Rt Tackle	192	6 ft. 4 in.	22	4 yrs.	16
Cowan	Left End	157	5 ft. 10 in.	17	3 yrs.	13½
Bookman	Right End	155	5 ft. 8 in.	19	1 yr.	5½
Hughes	Quarter	140	5 ft. 6 in.	21	2 yrs.	13½
Sanders	Left half	160	5 ft. 11 in.	21	2 yrs.	5½
Lloyd	Right Half	166	5 ft. 11 in.	22	4 yrs.	14½
Hall	Full	165	5 ft. 8 in.	19	3 yrs.	16
Miller	Sub Half	140	5 ft. 8 in.	20	3 yrs.	5½
Whetstone	Sub Half	140	5 ft. 10 in.	24	1 yr.	2½
Shirey	End	158	5 ft. 4½ in.	24	4 yrs.	5½
Lenhart	Sub Guard	167	6 ft.	21	1 yr.	3½

Average weight of team, 164 pounds.

Average age of team, 21 years.

SECOND TEAM VS NEWARK.

The second team thought they would try their hand at another game, and accordingly a game was arranged with the Newark High School and Y. M. C. A. to be played on Thanksgiving. But imagine the surprise when they arrived in Newark and found not a high school team, but a team consisting of the best players of Newark. Captain Yost won the toss choosing the west goal, Newark receiving the kick off. In the first few plays Newark seemed to break through O. U.'s line, but every one got down, and it then became a stonewall against which the opponents pounded in vain. During the first half the ball kept changing hands, Newark making good gains around the end on double passes, while O. U. tore large holes through the line gaining from two to eight yards nearly every time. After hard playing Newark pushed the ball over the goal line just as time was called at end of first half, failing however to kick goal. Newark's left guard was laid out and replaced by another man. In second half O. U. received the kick

off, the ball being carried about twenty yards before downed. In this half the ball was in Newark's territory and O. U. drove the ball within five yards of their goal when they lost the ball on an alleged down. However, when time was called Newark showed signs of weakening while O. U. was pushing them rapidly towards their goal. The score 5 to 0, in favor of Newark, speaks well for the second team as it had never practiced as they played. Officials—Keyser, umpire; Hall, referee.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

At the last cabinet meeting steps were taken to bring the Volunteer Band and the Association into closer touch, and hereafter the Band will have a representative in the session. This is as it ought to be as the Volunteer Band is a part of the Christian Association.

The cabinet meetings are of vital importance to the Association, and every member should allow nothing to keep him from the sessions, which are held the first Saturday of each month. It is here where all problems and phases of Y. M. C. A. work are discussed, and plans laid for carrying on the work, where the work of the past month is surveyed and strengthened, and when the best interests of the Association are sought. The success of our Association depends largely upon the work done in the cabinet meetings.

The week of prayer, Nov. 11-18, was notable for the large attendance and the deep spiritual tone which was felt by all. It was a week of heart searching from beginning to end. The sermon preached to young men by the college pastor on Sunday morning, Nov. 11th, followed on the same evening by a stirring talk on "Are Ye Able," by Mr. Rugh, sounded the key note to the week of prayer, and made the beginning a forcible one. Mr. Rugh, who is assistant state secretary, has been with us before and his services are a

help to the Association. There is no doubt but what he will be State Secretary before long.

One thing is noticeable, and which it would be well to bear in mind that the secret of the power does not consist in flights of oratory with the voice keyed to the highest pitch, nor in wild gesticulation, but in simple, earnest, spirit-filled, heart to heart talks, getting into the lives of men, drawing them with an irresistible power to a better life. Surely the Association should reap the fruits of the week of prayer in being more efficient in winning men to Christ.

The Association was especially fortunate in having Mr. Hicks, International Secretary of Canada and Eastern United States, address the young men in the Association Building on Monday evening, Nov. 12th. Mr. Hicks stands next to John R. Mott in the work among the college men of the world. He is a power, reaching the hearts of men as few are able to do. His theme was "In the Inner Circle with Jesus," and his way of presenting it stirred every heart, benefiting all who heard him. The talk in chapel was profoundly interesting and impressive.

VICTORIOUS

Another of Otterbein's students wins in the fall election by a majority of 2172 votes. This man is A. P. Sandles, of Putman, and was elected to the office of Clerk of Court. Below we give a few lines that come to us quite acceptably. "Sandles was a farm product, home grown and hand-spanked, and always with a good appetite. Neither good looking nor brightest in his class, he was not put up for show when a visitor was at his school. To avoid overwork he went to school in winter and never received more than two lickings a day. Was a student at Crawfis College and later at Otterbein. Has had good success as a teacher and merchant, also acted as Deputy Recorder for two years." We wish him well in his new position.

OTTERBEIN ÆGIS.

Published the 20th of Each Month of the College Year.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS:

Editor OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS:

Business Manager OTTERBEIN ÆGIS, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

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Subscription, 50c a Year in Advance Single Copies 10c

Subscriptions will be continued until the paper is ordered stopped by the subscriber, and all arrearages paid.

REMIT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SUBSCRIPTION AGENT

[Entered at the postoffice, Westerville, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.]

PHILOPHRONEAN PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS.

BUCKEYE PRINTING CO., PRINTERS, Westerville, Ohio.

Editorial

ALTHOUGH this issue is not wholly devoted to football, yet sufficient space is given to the interests of this great sport to justify its being called a football number. It gives us the greatest pleasure to do this because the season has been a successful one in every respect and one that brings glory and honor to Otterbein.

It has been successful in the fact we have won a majority of our games. Of the three games lost those with O. S. U. and O. M. U. could not have been otherwise, while the other was a clear case of robbery.

It has also been successful from a financial standpoint, as the report of the manager will show. Then best of all it has been successful because of the absence of professionals and would-be students. For these reasons we desire to congratulate not only the regular team but also all who have done anything to make the season a success. And this means manager, coach, rooters, and last, but by no

means least, the scrubs. Therefore this number is dedicated to you, O, footballist, and to the game you played so well.

THERE is a decided change for the better in the gymnasium work of this year over years gone by. The change is not so much in the quality of the work, although that is very good but in the quantity. A greater interest is now being manifested and a larger number of students has entered the various classes than ever before. This emphasizes and shows more clearly the need of good bathing facilities in the gymnasium. At present, in a dark damp corner of the cold dirty cellar there is an excuse for a shower bath which can only be used during the earlier part of the football season, but after that it is absolutely useless chiefly on account of poor heating arrangements. The time of disuse comes just when it would be of most value. Students who engage in outdoor sports, such as football, baseball, and tennis are not likely to be negligent but those who take their exercise indoors are always tempted to neglect the bath simply because the proper facilities are not convenient.

A large proportion of the beneficial results due to two or three hours faithful exercise is lost for the simple reason that the person does not take proper care of himself during the half hour after exercising. All this would to a large extent be obviated at a comparatively small cost by fixing one of the larger rooms in the basement for this purpose. A good floor with proper drainage, baths, lockers, and arrangements for heating the room is all that would be required. Surely somebody ought to see that this is done and done quickly. Succeeding generations of students would surely bless the persons who do this.

Messrs. Ivan Rudisill and Joseph Brashares were here to witness the O. U. and O. W. U. game and remained here over Sunday.



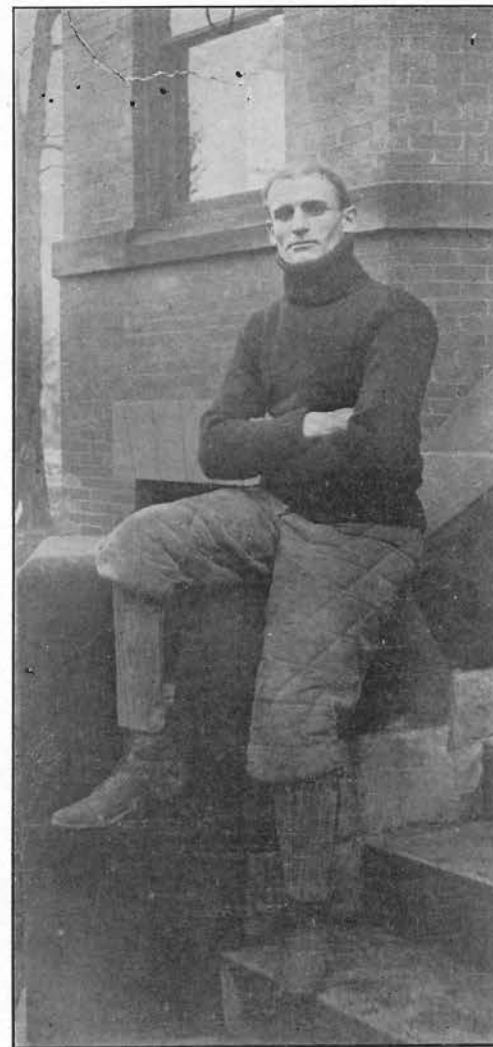
I. W. HOWARD, Captain



C. A. KELLER, Manager

GAMES OF THE SEASON

Sept. 29—Otterbein 0, O. S. U. 20.
 Oct. 6—Otterbein 22, Denison 0.
 Oct. 13—Otterbein 0, Ohio University 6.
 Oct. 27—Otterbein 0, Heidelberg 0.
 Nov. 3—Otterbein 16, Denison 0.
 Nov. 9—Otterbein 0, O. M. U. 26.
 Nov. 17—Otterbein 12, O. W. U. 0.
 Nov. 29—Otterbein 12, Wittenberg 10.



J. H. FLOWERS, Coach



JOSEPH CAULKER was born at Shengeh, Sierra Leone, West Africa, May 28th, 1872. died at Westerville, O., D.C. 7th, 1900, age 28 years, 6 months and 9 days. He was received into Shengeh Mission of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1878. He was always a Christian, and student of the

most exemplary type. He was a leader in work, play, study, music, itinerating, teaching, traveling, voyaging, both as boatman and captain of the boat, no honorable work was beneath his dignified manhood.

He graduated from the Rufus Clark Training School of Shengeh in Dec. 1892, being 20 years and 6 months old. The sainted Rev. Joseph Gomer and Rev. D. R. Wilberforce and Rev. A. T. Howard had an important part in his early training and formation of his splendid character. He taught in the school three or four years before he graduated and two years after, and also two years in the Danville school of the Imperish country.

He was of the Sherbro Tribe, the Caulker family, both of which are very influential in Colony of Sierra Leone. His father, Chief George Caulker, was a strong character and transmitted to Joseph many of the talents which Joseph increased ten fold. He could read and write and was in favor with the English government being exercised over the colony. He died about 1886.

Joseph's mother died in 1893, about March 1st, and four months after my arrival in Africa. She was a splendid specimen of a true native woman in Africa. It was frequently said that Joseph looked like his mother. His life, both in Africa and America, speaks more for his mother than any words of mine.

He had two sisters and two brothers, all living; four half brothers, two of whom, Fred-

erick and Nathaniel, laid down their lives at Shengeh for their brethren in May 1898, during the native uprising. There are many relatives of Joseph, cousins near and more remote, of whom I would be pleased to make mention but space forbids.

His call to America was of God, in answer of Joseph's prayers. The particulars of this cannot here be given. Sufficient to say it remained for those praying to help God to answer their prayers. The call was heard Jan. 5, 1896, at one o'clock a. m. It was answered the same day at nine o'clock p. m. The following morning at nine o'clock the call was rehearsed and the answer was announced and preparations begun for the voyage.

On Joseph's twenty-fourth birthday, May 28, 1896, he sailed for America, via sailing vessel of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, of New York. The 28th of June he landed in New York, having had favorable wind all the voyage, the quickest voyage ever made by that firm. Arrived at the home of Rev. E. Light, Dayton, Ohio, July 1, 1896, whose home was Joseph's home, as much so as any member of the family, each summer and winter vacation since. September 1st he came to Westerville, and Sept. 2nd entered Otterbein University to do his part in helping God to answer his own prayer, i. e. "that God might open up the way for me to better prepare myself to preach the Gospel to my brethren." Did not God teach him how to pray? How well he did his part in this great work, and for this great end, and this most needy portion of the Lord's vineyard, let his life in O. U. and wherever he was known speak.

Of his call to heaven I speak with bated breath. We dare not seek to interpret God's providence! I know not why God took him home so soon unless it be that He has a greater work for him to do there. I know that Joseph loved God and served him with all his heart and with all his soul. "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to

his purpose." I know not why God saved me and others from a martyr death, we who felt we could do so little for Africa, and took from America and Africa the life of one, but not his influence, who could have done so much for both.

L. O. BURTNER.

At a few minutes after 11 o'clock, on the morning of Dec. 6, Mr. Caulker was kindling

fire by using coaloil. The oil was ignited from the flames of the stove thus causing an explosion and at the same time setting his clothes on fire. All his attempts to extinguish the flames were in vain, and before help arrived the flames had burned him so seriously as to preclude all hopes of recovery. The physicians could only lessen the pain and thus make the closing moments more easily endured.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th, the reports from our annual state convention were given by Bertha Powell, Grace Wallace and Irene Aston, who acted as delegates from our Association.

Our Association has pledged thirty dollars to the state work to be paid before April 1, 1901. It is a source of gratification to the

girls to know that our Association pledges more to the state work in proportion to its members than any other Association in the state.

The week of prayer was observed in our Association by daily group prayer meetings. On Sunday the girls gathered in a joint meeting which was led by Miss Miller, and which furnished an opportunity to the girls to tell what the week of prayer had been to them.

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The pledge for Miss Reynold's work in Japan was taken during the week.

A praise and thanksgiving service was the fitting topic of our meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27th. Miss Kohr was leader, and the girls had a quiet and helpful hour together.

It is hoped that every girl taking the Evangel will make good use of it, and it is urged that more girls take this paper that contains each month items of vital interest and importance to every true Association girl.

Locals

Charley Snyder is gay and happy again.

G. B. Kirk visited here with H. E. Shirey the 18.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Claysville, Pa., the

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mother of Mary Noble, made a week's visit here.

H. E. Shirey is a student of Tabler the gunsmith.

The Otterbein Concert company will begin their tour of concerts on Dec. 14.

Among the many new points there are several styled sympathetic. Why?

Miss Jessie Brashares passed her Thanksgiving vacation at the home of Miss Kohr.

The regular players of the football team chose W. E. Lloyd as captain for next year.

The Misses Moore entertained a number of guests of Westerville and Columbus at dinner on the 18.

A good number took advantage of the vacation and held their conflict with the "turks"

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under the direction and subjection of father and mother.

The mixed chorus for the Columbus Eisteddfod was resurrected on the evening of the 27.

The annual Thanksgiving sermon was given at the Methodist church by Reverend Birchby.

Miss Nora Kramer, a former student of Otterbein, spent her Thanksgiving here with her sister, Clara.

Rev. J. W. Kilbourne, recently called on his son Pearley, and was with us at chapel on the morning of the 19.

F. L. Hager, who is connected with the census office at Washington, D. C., chose to pass his short vacation at O. U.

The athletic board has elected as football manager for the coming year Pearley Kilbourne and for assistant, C. M. Bookman.

Just as we are going to press we learned that the father of Prof. Newman, our vocal teacher, was killed in a railroad accident.

The gymnasium has been relighted and now gives better satisfaction than last year. The use of the room is also granted each night of the school week.

After this year a two years' course in gymnasium work will be required. We think this a grand movement, for too many students neglect physical training.

We have learned that the prospects for lighting the chapel by electricity are quite hopeful. We trust that this is more than talk, that action will be the result of words. If there is to be one change about the college surely this would be the one that would be most appreciated by all, for nothing would add

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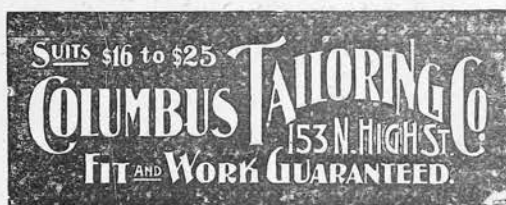
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so much, not only to appearance, but to the protection of the eyes and strengthening of the respiratory organs.

The second session of the Arthurian Club was held on Saturday evening, November 24. Promptly at 7:30 the chairman for the evening, Miss Barnes, called the meeting to order, and after roll call, the following program was rendered: Major Paper—"The Chief Purposes of the Author," Miss Lambert; discussion, Mr. Woodland; Minor Paper—"The Novel in its Relation to the Drama," Mr. L. S. Hendrickson; ten minute discussion, "Was Simmons Right to Keep Silence on His Death bed? affirmative, Mr. Roby, negative, Mr. Trump; general discussion. The papers read were exceedingly interesting and showed that great care and much time were spent in preparation. In such a masterly way did the readers treat their subjects, that no one could refrain from expressing their appreciation of them. The discussions were good and spirited and added much in making the program profit-

able and enjoyable throughout. The study for private reading was chapter II on "The History of the Novel," and the reading of Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place." The attendance was better than at the previous session and through the kindness of Prof. Zuck, each member of the class was granted the privilege of bringing a friend. Professor and Mrs. Zuck made the social part of the program more enjoyable by surprising the company with a nice treat. Arthurian Club program for Dec. 8: Reading, chapter III "History of Novel," "Pride and Prejudice" by Austen; Major Paper—"Pride and Prejudice, Study of Their Growth and How Overcome," Mr. Trump; discussion, Miss Barnes; Minor Paper—"The Novel of Purpose, What Is It and Is It a Legitimate Form of Art," Miss Linard; discussion, Mr. Remley; questions—"Why I Like Mrs. Bennet," Mr. Oldt, "Why I Do Not Like Mrs. Bennet," Mr. May; general discussion. Chairman, Mr. Kellar.

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8.30	5.30	8.30	5.30
9.30	6.30	9.30	6.30
10.30	7.30	10.30	7.30
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