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Selinsgrove, September, 1903.

A GREETING FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, N. W., Sept. 11, 1903

Dear readers of THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Yesterday and today my thoughts have naturally wanderdered back to old S. U. and to the students and teachers gathering there for the winter's work of study and profit. It occurred to me that a letter from Europe might be of interest to my old pupils and friends, so during a short stay in Berlin . while it rains outside in good old German style, I'll try to tell you something of the interesting things I have been seeing during the past summer. Since so much of interest has been crowded into the two months I have been abroad it would be utterly impossible for me to give even a very brief account of our trip through England and over the continent so I have decided to confine my letter to that most interesting of cities to the student alike of history, science or literatuee, namely, Pompeii. Our ride by train from Rome to Naples was full of interest. Olive orchards were on every hillside, lemon and orange groves to right and left, fruit-bearing fig trees all along the way. Immense oleander trees in full bloom on all sides, while hedges of giant cacti with their strange looking prickly fruit divided one plot of ground from another. For a time, all these tropical forms of vegetation were of deep interest to me, especially the hemp fields where we saw men and

women testing out the fibre and getting it ready for the market but as we drew near Naples and caught our first sight of the smoking mountain all these paled into insignificance and we had eyes but for Vesuvius, the great mountain of fire. Having just come from Switzerland where mountains of snow and huge glaciers were on every hand, this huge, fire-vomiting Titan seemed something altogether unearthly and strange and made us feel we might even be on the confines of Hades or some other Dantean locality. A large new crack in the mountain has just been formed; an eruption took place the 'day before we arrived; during a previous eruption this summer more than half the railway up the mountain side was destroyed, (the charred remains of which can easily be seen from Naples) so the volcano is at present quite active. During the day the smoke and ashes, being constantly thrown from the mouth of the crater can be seen for miles, while at night the effect of the immense flaming red gash in the side of the mountain and the leaping flames from the crater, and the lurid glow on the sky is altogether horrifying and indescribable. One hardly feels safe in the vicinity of the monster. Half way round the beautiful bay of Naples, Pompeii, a flourishing city in the days of the Roman Empire, used as a summer resort by the aristocracy or patricians, lies at the foot of the destroyer. After having already suffered damage from the volcano's disturbances, it was burried beneath the tremendous discharges of Vesuvius in November, A. D. 79. It was completely covered with lava, ashes and tufa, 30 feet and remained thus in its buried condition many centuries. In fact its existence had been forgotten. In 1755 it was accidentally discovered during the sinking of a well and since then the work of unearthing this buried city has been going on.

On the morning of the 28th of August, after visiting the museum in Naples where many Pompeiian statues and curios are on exhibition, we took the train for this most interesting city, fourteen miles away. After traveling a long passage

way bordered by oleander trees, cacti, and other semi-tropical plants, among which the palm figures conspicuously, we came to the entrance gate of this city of the past. The visitor is first conducted into the Pompeiian Museum. Here are gathered the excavated objects of interest taken from the ruins at different periods of the work of unearthing. Our guide who spoke English quite well, (having an American wife) had acted as guide in this interesting city for thirty years and had himself in his younger years, worked at the excavations. so we learned much from him. He told us over 3000 bodies had been found in the excavations, only a few of which were exhibited in the museum. Their different postures were interesting. One man was found holding his handkerchief to his nose and mouth as if trying to keep out the gas and smoke another had his hand before his face, while the windblown garments on the back of another were there in all their characteristic folds. A dog writhing in his death agony, a horrible, sight, occupies a case by itself. Among other things in the museum, we saw the large chariot wheels and wine jars. finger rings, different kinds of fruit and meats, 81 loaves of bread taken from an oven, a basket of eggs, measures for grain, a jar filled with water, a childs moneybox, lamps, tear bottles, water jugs, skeletons of a cat and dog and a rat. No horses were found in the city, the cheriots having all been drawn by slaves. Interesting as was the museum we were anxious to go on thro' the city so we did not linger long here. The streets are wide enough for just one chariot, are paved with large irregular blocks of lava, into which are worn deep grooves by the chariot wheels. The side-walks, wide enough for just one person are high above the chariot way and cross it at the street corners by huge stepping stones on which the slaves clambered in drawing the chariots. All along the streets are public fountains, large stone basins with figures of human caricatures thro' the mouths of which the water flowed constantly. On the sides of these stone basins are

deep hollows worn by the right hands of ancient Pompeians as they leaned over to drink from the mouths of the fountains withont cup or other receptacle, just as one sees the Italians doing today in Rome. One fountain must have been the popular watering place of the populace for the mouth was worn by the lips of the people till half the right cheek was gone.

Strange it seemed to us to be walking in this silent city, where traces of humanity were all about us and not an inhabitant to be seen. We saw remains of the old Forum, were shown the Tragic and Comic theatres, both semi-circular pits so to speak with a large open stage in the center and tiers of stone chairs and benches one above another rising to the level of the street, open to the sky, being provided with awnings in the Pompeian days, for rain or sun. A large building with beautiful columns and ornamentations was shown callthe Temple of Isis. In this temple was a large altar on which bulls were sacrificed to the gods. Our guide also showed us a statue of this god with a marble head which a priest concealed inside made to assent to desired schemes and plans of the people. Being there in the middle of the day our guide found us a shady spot in the Temple of Esculapius where we sat and ate our lunch while contemplating the broken columns and frescoed walls of this once popular sanctuary.

The shops were, as a rule, quite unconnected with the back of the houses to which they belonged and were distinguished by their trade sign carved over the door. These ancient people must have been as fond of wine as the Italians are today for we passed many wine shops with immense wine jars sunken into the floors or with masonry built around them as they stood in rows. In a money changer's shop large chests of money of various nations was found. In a prison we saw the skeleton of a girl, and in another over 60 bodies were found, two being fastened in the stocks.

We were much interested in the public watering places. In Rome we saw about forty women washing and beating their clothes about two large stone basins filled with cold running water and here in Pompeii we saw basins of the same kind. In one public washing place about three hundred women could have gathered about the immense tanks and washed on the stone washboards to their hearts content. (They are always washing in Southern Italy and are never clean). In this place there was a statue to the "Goddess of Washing Women" (a new goddess to me with whom I was glad to become acquainted).

Large public baths were also to be seen the one for the use of slaves interesting us very much. Here for the payment of about half a cent even the lowest class could have a hot or cold bath with a rubbing down. Even here the floors were all of beautiful mosaic designs. In the baths for the wealthy classes there were many rooms for the various stages of the bath which much resembled the popular Turkish bath of today

Interesting as all these various buildings are they are superseded in interest to the average traveler by the private homes of the citizens. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin" and here in this buried city that which is connected most intimately with the lives of the people is of greatest interest to the present day tourist.

The houses are all built of tufa, covered over with a plaster and nearly all of one story. Where an upper story existed it was of wood or was only a shelf-like apartment at the top of the house, used only for sleeping and reached by a ladder or steps, the remains of some of which we saw. These were the homes of the poorer classes.

The houses of the wealthier classes were built much as the Spanish houses are built today, about a central court, turning their outsides only to the world, jealously secluding their private apartments from public gaze. The best example of

this style of architecture is the socalled House of Pansa. $(\mathbf{A}$ model of which is on exhibition at Saratoga, N.Y.) Its exterior is not at all imposing. At the entrance in the mosaic floor appears the word "Salve," welcome. After a short passage one enters the central court, open to the sky, with a large water tank and the remains of a fountain, surrounded on the four sides by beautiful columns. Here between the columns and the walk of the house was a covered promenade bordered by flowering plants and palmtrees and kept cool by spraying fountains. All now is barren and deserted. The different apartments open off like cupboards or cubicles from this central court and are so small that at a casual glance it would seem that Pompeii was peopled by a race of pigmies. back of the house on a raised plot of ground is the garden restored with beautiful walks and a wealth of semi tropical vegetation as in the days of Pansa.

All the homes were ornamented inside by mural paintings or frescoes many of which are still beautiful in all their pristine colors. The prevailing tint is a bright red. In one house we saw a frescoe of Romulus and Remus and the wolf. Beautiful mosaic floors of colored marble and graceful and classic statutes and statuettes abound in all the homes of the higher classes. In one of the central courts our guide lifted a large stone from a well into which we dropped a stone. waiting fully five seconds before we heard a splash in the water below. All the other wells were filled up, this was covered and furnishes fresh cold water today. The house of Glaucus made famous by "The Last Days of Pompeii" is also very interesting. In the mosaic floor at the entrance of this home is a large black dog, showing his teeth and quite ferocious looking, while below is the inscription "Cave canum" "beware of the dog," which shows these ancient people enjoyed a joke as well as the enlightened people of the twentieth century.

For 148 years the work of excavation has been going on in

this city and it is estimated that only about one half of it has been unearthed. Four hundred men are now employed at the digging. We saw them at work and walked through a section of street which had been excavated that morning. The material covering the city is very soft being mostly ash with pieces of black lava, and tufa from the walls and roofs of houses. We dug about in it ourselves and I unearthed the upper portion and handle of a broken vase which I shall bring with me as a souvenir to America.

In these few words I have tried to give you some idea of this unique city, about which so much has been written, which teemed with life in all its forms in the time of Christ, which, like Sodom and Gomorrah, in all its wickedness was destroyed by fire and ashes, which later day research has brought to light, and which is now but the abode of the glittering, crawling lizard and the delicate maiden-hair fern.

Hoping it may be of interest to my friends at Susquehanna,

I am, very cordially,

CAROLINE ENDERS YOUNG.

SELU.

A day had once more passed, the sun had risen at early morning, ran its day's race, and now the great silver shield of the moon hung high in the heavens.

Selu sat disconsolately by the brookside, her hands lay idly in her lap and a diamond tear glittered on each olive hued cheek.

It had been a very tiresome day for Selu. Somehow since the birds had awakened her at early daybreak, a vague uneasiness had held full control of her spirits; she had gone about her work in a dazed halfconscious sort of way that was sad to see. The river tonight sending its rippling voice up over the breast of the brook seemed to murmur "Mineato,

Mineato;" the very air seemed full of sadness to her and his shadow seemed constantly near her.

But who were Selu and Mineato?

8

Selu was the daughter of a mighty Iriquois chieftan, the princess of her people who inhabited this beautiful country about the lake Seneca. From her early childhood Mineato had been her constant companion. Together they had learned the secrets that lay hidden in nature, together they had watched the birds till they knew just where to fine the nest of each, and together they had learned to shoot with the bow.

It seemed strange indeed that this little maiden should learn the art of archery so well and become so skilful that she could compete with any of the boys in the village. And yet it was not strange. Mineato's grand-father had been their joint instructor and so impartially had he trained them that when the fall contests come off the two playmates defeated every other boy in the contest, for Selu was the only girl who had dared compete, and the score stood tie between them. Then it was that that happened which surprised all the spectators. A thin alder wand, the thickness of an arrowshaft, was thrown into the air, and Mineato whose trial came first missed it by a hairs breadth. All eyes were turned toward Selu as she stood with the arrow to the string ready for her trial. The wand was thrown into the air and almost simultaneously two bare arms came into play, two dusky hands dropped into line as a steady eye gleamed along the shaft, and with a movement like the spring of a panther the arrow was drawn back till the feather kissed the cheek of the girl and then with a happy "whirr', as if proud of having had this privilege, the shaft shot out and up splitting the wand in twain. Selu had won, a girl had won the shoot!

Many a scoffing did Mineato receive from his playmates for permitting a girl to win from him the beautiful bow and quiver of arrows which had been the prize.

But to all these scoffings he gave no heed.

The evening of the meet Selu had met Mineato by the riverside and had said to him; "Why Mineato what was wrong at the match today? What made you fail in such an easy test when you have often made this very test before? What was wrong? To which he made reply as he averted his face, "the sun pained my eyes and I could not make the sight." Then the truth flashed upon Selu and turning to Mineato she drew him close to her and taking his face between her hands said, "why my playmate! You have never before told mea falsehood why do so now? The sun was at your back. You missed that I might win:"

And in place of replying Mineato had slipped from her clasp and ran away down the river bank.

. But all this had happened a long time ago and now Selu had grown to full womanhood. Not tall and muscular like other women but slender and graceful as the deer and as beautiful as the bluebird. The masses of her magnificent hair rivaled the curtain of night for its hue, the soft tender fancies of a spring day seemed to have their fountain in her dark eyes, and as she went about her work singing the thrush became silent in the hedge to listen. She had had suitors aplenty but to all she turned a deaf ear, their tales of valor and love had naught but harshness for her ear. One bold brave warrior had all her heart so she could give it to no other. Yes that warrior was Mineato. Tho' he had never come to her with his tales of valor and love though he had never even stopped to speak to her since that day by the brook yet Selu loved him. She had watched with pride his growth into manhood and had often trembled with joy when she heard the old men speak of his deeds of bravery and mention him as a prospective great chieftain. Tho' he had never told her of his love she knew it and longed for the day of reconciliation.

But for two years no one had heard the princess sing, none had seen her happy and many wondered at this and touched

their foreheads sadly. Ah, could they only have known they would not have thought her deranged.

From the time of the nations early days it had been customary for small bands of Iriquois to make raids into the Cherokee country and bring back as much booty and plunder and as many scalps as possible.

Two years from the very night in which we find Selu sitting disconsolately by the brookside she had been sitting in the same place, on the same old mosscovered rock when suddenly a tall warrior decked in full war-paint and feathers had flitted like a shadow from the trees and taking a seat on the stone beside her had drawn her to him as he said, "Selu I am going away. Tonight a war party starts for the Cherokee country and I have been chosen their chief. You know Selu that my spirit turns to you as the leaves turn to the sun and tell me, "Mountain Rose". if I come home again will I come to a silent wigwam or will I find my^w (Corn maiden' ready to go with me to my lodge and make me happy?

I have not spoken to yon since the day of the shoot because I was ashamed that you had caught me in a falsehood. But each day has been the same to me, there has been no pleasure in any of them. When I went to the forest to hunt everything called out to me "Selu, Selu, and I was unhappy. But now I am going away tell me my 'Hah-Hah' will my thrush come home to my tepee when I come back?

He paused and for an answer a pair of bare brown arms stole silently about his neck, a tear stained but happy face was raised to his and then nestled happily on his bosom. Thus in the silent night time witnessed by the silver moon and the giant oaks was sealed the betrothal of Selu and Mineato.

Then he had left her and oh the heartache! The hungry longing, the hours that seemed to have no end! And in all these many moons no word no news of him! It was once again the moon of the ripening fruit and tonight the heartlonging seemed unbearable. She leaned her head on her

hand and as her long hair fell in confused masses about her face she was the very picture of dejection and grief.

What! was it a leaf that had fallen on her arm? No, ah no! The voice which called her back to happiness was not the voice of the river! I am come Selu, it said. And with that dear sound ringing in her ears once more Selu's armsencircled the neck of the brawny brave and once more her head found a resting place on his breast as she whispered, "Mineato, my mountain lion."

A cloud drifted over the moon and all was dark, a cricket "chirred" by the brookside, the blue heron spread her pinions and soaring away left the lovers to themselves, so let us leave them in their happiness. CARRIE

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

WHEN we contemplate the great field of space and observe with what exactness all the heavenly bodies move in their respective places, we are compelled to believe that a certain mysterious power pervades the universe; that there is a force, which in a peculiar manner, forms and regulates sys-This force we designate law. From the smallest mitems. crobe and atom in the earth, to the remotest bound which human intellect can reach, law is the governing force. All nature is controlled by this monitor. Matter, both organic and inorganic, yields to this universal controlling factor. Whether this is a mere invention of the human mind and exists no where else but in the mind, is of no consequence. For as long as consciousness and rationality exist, so long the fact of the existence of this stern despot will be known. matters very little by what term it is called, the essence is present and is felt.

Since all things, both rational and irrational, organic and inorganic, are under law, why should men speak of freedom, of liberty or yet of independence? All human affairs are private, necessarily then dependent, and if dependent limited;

accordingly if not held by any other force they are bound by the law of limitation. Therefore, all nature as well as all human agencies, are not free but under law. However there is wrapped up in the heart and soul of man something beyond the human which raises him out of thraldom and gives him a feeling of freedom but it actually makes him free. He becomes an independent creature. The essence of this freedom is the spiritual nature in man. It is the immanence and transcendence of God working in and through him; while his human part is governed by natural law, his spiritual nature is free and able to dwell in realms unlimited.

There is no bound which may hold the mysterious workings of this theistic freedom in mankind. But upon what does this power in man feed? What nurtures it and how shall this freedom be maintained when all substance is held under law? The only element upon which it may feed with impunity and which it may assimilate, is truth. It is truth that makes men free. From the very genesis of things truth has been, and to the most distant and remote ages and existences it shall be. It will be forever; it is unchangeable and cannot be altered. Truth is eternal: it is universal. God is truth and wherever God is there truth is also. God comprehends and envelopes truth but truth does not comprehend God; it is only a part of Him, an essence possessed in Him. Man, the more nearly he is able to attain his full measure of truth, the more liberal he will become and the more freedom he will use in the exercise of his power. Slavery will be an obsolete term to him, both in language and in practice.

There are two lines particularly along which truth and freedom develope. The human mind, so gracious a gift from the Creator, is the medium through which we attain this liberty. This delicate organism with its various functions reveals the true course. Rational intelligence opens the field of knowledge where truth is boundless. In what ever sphere of education or knowledge human intelligence is directed, it is using one of the potent factors in freeing the race and pre-

eminently so in freeing itself. The works of God as they are revealed in nature give to us a volume in which truth or personal freedom is the ruling theme. Whether the human intellect will ever be able to read more than the preface to this inexhaustable volume or not, it yet remains a fact, that in the pursuance of this liberating power a field of light is thrown open in which man may move unobstructed, without fear of bondage or dread of thraldom. The more liberal the education the more nearly does the soul grasp the works of God. It is when we develop our mental powers in search of knowledge that we are thinking the thoughts of God or after God. Then we are discovering God in nature. It is the Spiritual seeking after the things of the Spirit. It is when the soul of man touches the great Over Soul of God that the shackles break and it basks in the eternal sunlight of truth. Error has always been diametrically opposed to truth. It is an enemy of freedom and has no part with God. Error is sin. Sin and error bind the spiritual in man, hold it under by the carnality of law.

This however is not all; man will never become liberated by discovering truth alone as it is revealed in nature. There is a revelation more direct and supernatural which leaves no bar to withhold anything less than eternal freedom. God in the person of His Son has walked with men; has spoken with them face to face; has felt the pangs of hunger and weariness; has endured the lowest humility and suffered the deepest agony of any mortal. Furthermore the direct revelation of Himself as found in the inspired Word is an open highway that leads from error and superstition into a land where the atmosphere is clear and balmy. God through his Holy Spirit guides and enlightens the human race. He soothes the lacerated wounds and poisonous sores of sin and heathenism; He cheers the discouraged and strengthens the week.

These two powers, God in nature, and God as directly revealed, when rightly conceived and believed are the everlasting pillars upon which personal liberty, in fact, all liberty is

founded. They make the soul master of the body and all its sensual passions: enable it to escape the bondage of matter and expand into the infinite. They give the soul a capacity for unbounded love, which is not imprisoned in itself or any sect or social condition. The soul, which does not conform itself to outward circumstances, upon which the usurpations of society does not have any power, is free. That mind is tree which successfully resists the binding tendencies of habit and does not enslave itself to precise rules. "This then is the perfection of freedom; and to what do we owe this condition? I answer to the power of those laws which religion writes on our hearts which unite and concentrate public opinion against injustice and oppression, which spread a spirit of equity and good will through the community. Thus religion is the soul of freedom and no nation under heaven has such an interest in it as ourselves.

L. W. W. '03.

at at

Societies.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

WE, as members of the Philo, have again seen the opening of another scolastic year. We stand upon the threshhold of a new era, both in our lives, and in the history of our Institution. As we gaze upon our ranks just recently formed. we notice quite a few vacancies. Members who have been an honor to the society, and who have stood by her through all her past history. But they are gone. Nothing remains to us but the influence which they have exerted, and the memories of pleasant times spent in their presence.

But, although, our forces have been weakened, we must close our ranks and press on towards the goal for which we all have started.

The new year, just opening, brings with it new duties and new responsibilities, and as we realize that our school life is passing swiftly away, let us be watchful and industrious, lest these golden moments pass into eternity unimproved. As we labor for the good of our beloved society, so will be her success. For her advancement, and therefore the betterment of ourselves, does not rest upon the shoulders of a few, but upon each individual member.

Let us, one and all, members of Philo, resolve that we will make this year one to be remembered in the history of our society, and embrace the opportunities which she offers for the betterment of ourselves intellectually.

The first session of Philo was held Friday evening, September 18th, 1903. A goodly number were present. Among whom were quite a few new students whom we hope will enlist under the banner which bears the Motto "Non Festinats, non leessato." We are pleased to welcome, as a member of our society, one of our new students, Miss Garinger, Sunbury, Pa.

W. K. F. '07.

CLIONIAN.

CLIO opened very auspiciously on September 18th, with a goodly number present. An excellent programme was rendered, and reflected great credit upon those who performed.

We noticed many new faces in the audience, a number of whom are prospective members, and it is with pride that Clio shall be able to have them join her ranks.

"Higher, yet higher," seems to be the watchword for the coming year, and it is our intention to bring our Society up to a higher plane of usefulness to the energetic student, and to the College. It shall not be our purpose to take our several parts upon the programmes for the mere sake of duty, but we want each member to feel that it shall be to his interests, both socially and spiritually, in that it shall lift him out of

his narrow self, and act as a stimulus to push him forward to a greater degree of usefulness in his literary attainment.

С.

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Theological Motes.

THE Seminary opened this year at the same time as the College, September 8th. While all are not yet here the class is to be larger than last year. The work is now fully organized and our Students are getting in fine shape to do hard work. Where and how some have been spending their vacation will be given in what follows.

L. P. Young was looking after the Home Mission field of North Dakota. He reports a pleasant time but is overwhelmed with the magnitude of the work to be done by our Church in that state. Since returning he preached September 13th at Millville, Pa.

M. L. Brownmiller has been preaching for his father at, and in the vicinity of Reading.

J. A. Richter spent his time with the people of Lairdsville, with doubtless much refreshment both to himself and God's people in that community.

Geo. Scheese has been working at a Mission station in a community of believers in the Northern part of Sunbury.

M. H. Fischer, under the auspices of the State Y. M. C. A., was doing evangelistic work in the lumber camps of Potter County. Mr. Clay Whitmoyer, of the Collegiate Department, assisted him. They report quite a successful season in the Master's service. Mr. Fischer, September 13th, preached at Lairdsville in the morning and at Cadiz in the afternoon.

L. R. Haus spent the Summer in Warren County at the drug business, doing what he could in the mean time to arouse the followers of Christ to their present privilege to extend his kingdom throughout the world.

U. A. Guss, P. H. Pearson and L. W. Walter rendered good assistence at their respective homes on the farm.

W. L. Price, while working on the Williamsport and Nort Branch, has also been preaching at Muncy Creek.

R. Bergstresser is an addition to our Department in the Junior class, having graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, class 1903.

E. M. Gerhart spentimost of his vacation at home having been sick. We are glad to have him among us again, well and ready for work.

L. M. Daubenspeck is now with us having had an enjoyable Summer on a trolly line.

I. Z. Fenstermacher, E. R. Wingard and H. O. Reynolds have not yet returned, their work elsewhere is now occupying their attention.

Dr. Yutzy, met August 25th and 26th at Pittsburg, with the Million Dollar Committee and reports that our institution will receive two-fifths of all unspecified amounts. On this account is the outlook for our Institution especially bright.

* *

ALUMNI NOTES.

'62. Rev. M. L. Shindel, D.D., who has served the Pine Street Lutheran Church, at Danville, Pa., and who has been ill for about six months, has sufficiently recovered to resume his labors. We are glad for Dr. Shindel's recovery, and wish his congregation, whom he has served for almost thirty years, rejoice to have him in the service once more.

'67. Rev. E. Dutt, who has served the McClure charge for over a year, had the misfortune of having his entire library and property destroyed by fire during the summer. Rev. Dutt also had his face badly burned. We sympathize with him in his misfortune.

'88. Rev. H. N. Follmer, Huntingdon, Pa., has organ-

ized a Lutheran church at Mount Union, Pa., twelve miles east of Huntingdon. It is in a very prosperous condition, having supported a pastor during the summer months. Rev. Follmer deserves much credit for his enterprise in that prosperous town.

'92. Rev. W. H. Hilbish has recently built a church at Confluence, Pa., which is a great credit to the church and its pastor. Rev. Hilbish is meeting with great success in the work in that field.

'02. Rev. W. A. Wolgemuth and family, of West Fairview, Pa., spent some time during the summer with the Rev's. mother and sister at this place. He reports the work growing in his field.

'02. Rev. J. E. Zimmerman, of Centre Oak, Pa., has been greatly afflicted with rheumatism, but we are glad to note, he is much better. He has a very flourishing mission at a busy and prosperous point.

'03. Rev. W. H. Derr, is now located at Montoursville Pa., and is serving an adjoining charge of three churches.

'03. Rev. D. J. Snyder has been called to Minersville, Pa., where he is doing acceptable work.

'03. Rev. G. W. Fritch is preaching for the Plum Creek charge and has the good will of all his people.

We wish all these brethren God's speed.

'98. Miss Minnie Gortner has again returned to take up her work in the Berwick High School.

'98. Miss Rose Gortuer has been elected to the corps of teachers in the Sunbury High School.

'99. Prof. C. A. Goss is employed by the Dewart High School as their principal.

'99. Prof. H. W. Morris has risen to an eminent position as principal of the Oliver High School, Duquesne, Pa.

'00. Rev. F. J. Paul, who graduated from Mt. Airy Seminary in '03, is the popular pastor at Camden, N. J., and is erecting a beautiful edifice for his people.

'01. M. B. Herman, a graduate of the Department of Chemistry, of U. P. in '03, has secured a prominent position as chemist with a refining company at Marcus Hook.

'01. Prof. L. P. Young spent his summer vacation very profitably by teaching and preaching at a mission point in North Dakota.

'01. Miss Effie C. Breimeier has been elected to teach the Grammar school in Washingtonville, Pa.

'02. On September 9th, at the home of the bride's mother, Burnham, Pa., Mr. E. J. Auchmuty and Miss Cleo. Kline were united in the bonds of matrimony by Dr. J. Yutzy, D.D., of the Theological department of S. U. We extend to the young couple our best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of their life.

'03. Prof. E. M. Morgan is engaged in teaching as principal at Freebury, Pa.

'03. Prof. G. M. Mark is the High School teacher at Montandon, Pa.

'03. Miss Fannie Jacobs is one of the teachers in the public schools of this place.

'03. Prof. C. O. Frank is principal at his home High School at Rebersburg, Pa.

'03. Mr. S. Weis is engaged in business with his father at his place of business in Selins Grove, Pa.

'03. Mr. E. P. Sones, Lores, Pa., entered the Commercial department at Susquehanna.

'03. Mr. E. H. Diehl is employed by the P. R. R. Co., at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

'03. Mr. F. S. Wagensiller is taking up law by entering . the office of Hon. S. P. Wolverton, at Sunbury, Pa.

'03. Messrs. Gearhart, Shrader, Walters and Daubenspect have entered the Theological Department at Susquehanna.

LOCALS AND PERSONAL.

The opening of another school year has again brought us back to old S.U. Many of the old faces are no longer to be seen in their accustomed places, but we are pleased to note that they are substituted by many new ones.

Many changes, too numerious to mention, have taken place during our absence, one of which is the new Memorial Gymnasium which is now nearing completion. A fine building indeed.

Marion Schnure Schoch is now posing as a representative of a New Bloomfield livery stable.

It has been the custom of Paul Enders and Willie Rishel for the past week to go boating on the river. They row up under the bridge, and after anchoring their boat prepare to fish(?). Let us hope that the boys may not acquire any bad habits in so doing. Mr. Rishel, by way of diversion, is a new student coming from Newberry, Pa., who intends to persue a Prep. course in Civil Engineering.

Ed. R. Wingard is at present coaching the O. N. W. foot ball team. The worthy gentleman has met with considerable success; his team having defeated the strong Ohio State Normal team by a score of 37-0.

Prof. Birch preached in Watsontown on Sunday the 13th.

Ben T. Phillips is at present in Pittsburg, some time ago having accepted the position of book-keeper for a firm of general contractors there. We wish him all kinds of success in his new venture.

W. W. Heim, formerly a student at Allbright College, is now with us. We welcome the gentleman into our midst.

L. M. Daubenspech, of Shira, Pa., has returned. He reports an enjoyable vacation.

Toole's latest-Oh Scissors! Let's cut up.

Messrs W. D. Brown and M. V. Minnick, formerly of Susquehanna, spent the latter part of last week with us. We

were glad to see the boys and hope that their visits may be frequent. Brown is going into business, while Minnick intends to read Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

W. W. Young, who summered in New York City, is able to take nourishment.

The board is good but it could be better.

The Messrs Uber are again with us, having arrived Saturday last, Sept. 12.

W. W. Houtz, a former student of Susquehanna, spent last night with his old roommate, Errick O'Toole.

As Coach Cannon's services could not be secured until the third week after the opening of school, Rev. C. M. Nichols, '01, Sem., of New Bloomfield, Pa., unhesitatingly gave his services on the gridiron for a few days in coaching the candidates for the teams. Rev. Nicholas, while at college won a prominent name in athletics and he is now zealous to do all in his power to strengthen Susquehanna's athletes upon the football field. His services were valuable and they were much appreciated by all the boys.

A. W. F. '06.

PREP. NOTES.

We are pleased to see Prof. Young with us again.

We are glad to see so many new faces in our department.

J. A. Brosius, of Ashland is one of our number this year.

Preps come out and show what our department can do in football.

Many trials and dark hours confront a beginner, as we see, but our motto is, "What men have done men can do again," and thus these fall hours pass away.

Rube Waddel Wert, our great pitcher of last year is with us again, he reports having a fine time during vacation.

W. C. R.

Atheletics.

Schedule of 1903 Football Season.

Sept. 26-Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.

Oct. 10-Lafayette at Easton.

Oct. 17-Gettysburg at Selinsgrove.

Oct. 24-Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove.

Oct. 31-Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg, Md.

Nov. 7-Bloomsburg State Normal at Selinsgrove.

Nov. 14-Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

Nov. 21-Open.

Nov. 26-Open.

T RUE education is the full and harmonious development of mind and body—both equally developed man becomes a mighty power, either neglected, he becomes weak and almost powerless.

There is little doubt but that the mental training receives a proper amount of attention, but it is a sad fact and nevertheless a true one that the physical training is oft neglected. Why should this be? The Greeks were celebrated on account of their magnificent development. Would that we too might make the youth of America models of physical forms and beauty.

From our college let us be determined to send outnot only a keen intellect but a strong vigorous body with each graduate.

The season for football is here. Already the training is well on. Our teams this year promise to be the best we have ever had, there is a greater amount of weight and a keen lively interest is made evident by the number of candidates for both 'Varsity and Scrub teams.

Let us as students lend a helping hand to cheer our boys on to victory.

Coach Frank Cannon will direct our work and under his

skillful training we feel sure of a good strong team—a winning team.

An excellent schedule has been arranged by Manager Whitmoyer and we earnestly hope that our gladiators will win many laurels on the arena—the gridiron. T. B. U. '06.

* *

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

T HE conference of the Student Young Men's Christian Associations of the Eastern colleges at Mr. Moody's old home, Northfield, Mass., June 26 through July5, was one of the strongest and most influential student gatherings ever held at that place. Seven hundred and fifty four delegates from one hundred and twenty-five instutions of learning in the United States and Canada were present. Nineteen states and provinces were represented. Yale, Princeton, Harvard, McGill and University of Pennsylvania, in the order named had the largest delegations.

During the ten days of the conference a daily program consisting of Missionary Institutes, Young Mens Christian Association conferences, Bible classes, and platform addresses was carried out in the morning, while the afternoons were given over to walks, baseball, tennis and swinnning. In the evenings, life-work meetings were held on Round Top and addresses were given in the large auditorium. Among the corps of noted men who addressed the delegates were some of the foremost religious leaders of this country and England, including John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan Dr., William McDowell, Prof, E. I. Bosworth, Rev. George Jrckson, and Rev. R. J. Campbell.

Northfield situated in the beautiful Connecticut valley, near the point where three states meet, is an ideal place for a conference. Anyone desiring an excellent trip as well as a very profitable vacation will do well to attend one of the summer conferences. The Y. M. C. A. of Susquehanna was represented by four of its members, Messers Walters, Barry, Sunday and Gunderman, who all report that it was the best trip they had ever taken as well as the most helpful place they had ever been. G

Selinsgrove, September, 1903.

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ARCHIE W. FRONTZ, '	06, Locals and Personals.
CHARLES LAMBERT, '	01, '04, Alumni.
CLAY WHITMOYER, '0	5, Exchange.
W. H. KEMPFER, '05, Mg. Editor.	I. W. BINGAMAN, '06. ANNA K. BEAVER, '06. Asst. Bus. Mgrs.

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Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.

EDITORIAL.

THE SUSQUEHANNA, in the first number of this present year, wishes to extend greetings to its patrons. You have looked upon our pages during past years and recognized, perhaps, the effort made on the part of former editors, to give you both news of interest concerning our College, as well as literature of our own production. If at times the productions may not have come up to the ordinary standard of college students, we hope that you have considered that some of them have come from the lower class men who are only beginning to write for publication.

During the present year we wish to encourage this phase of college work among the students of our College. It shall

(24)

be our endeavor to give you the best our students are able to produce.

To the students we would say, that you are urged to hand in productions for publication, this year. Let us have a zeal to make our College organ more interesting.

We would bespeak for the editor of the Alumni Department the co-operation of his fellow-alumni to make this department more prominent. Send to him any notes of interest concerning yourself or any of your brother-alumni. May we have this year words from you to encourage and cheer on those who will soon stand with you out in the broad world. Let not your college days be so soon forgotten. We need your encouragement, we need your support.

* *

E. EDWIN SHELDON.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public the election of Mr. E. Edwin Sheldon as Director of Music at Susquehanna University. Mr. Sheldon is a man of fine talents which he has thoroughly cultivated by years of study. In addition to a three-years' course at the Oberlin Conservatory, and several years of teaching thereafter, Mr. Sheldon studied for two years in the New England Conservatory of Music where he graduated in the class of 1900. Since his graduation he has been engaged in teaching music in Boston, and in post graduate studies. He is thoroughly qualified in both instrumental and vocal music and has been found to be a man of splendid character and rare attainments.

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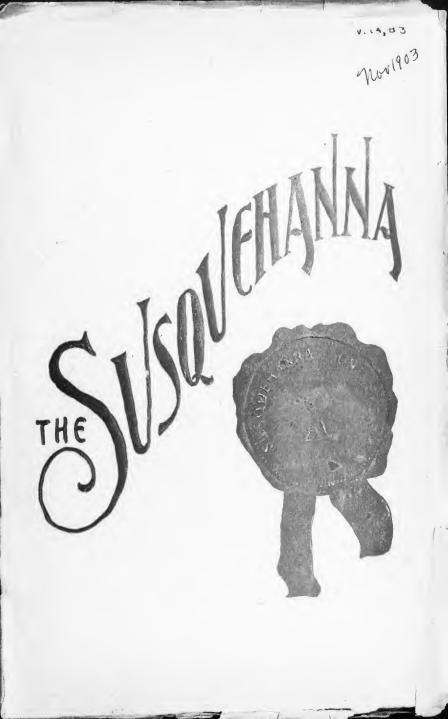
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The Susquebanna

Selinsgrove, Rovember, 1903.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING ..

DAY by day as we scan the newspapers, and the pages of our various histories, our eyes are compelled to read the many accounts of the fatalities that are recorded therein. Great glaring headlines, long columns of sensational news meet our gaze and reveal to us the alarming number of cases of disappointments, discouragements, murder, homicide, suicide, war, pestilence,—all the ills known to mankind, which are removing thousands daily from this sphere of life and hurling them suddenly into an eternity of glory or despair. Our inmost souls are made to cry out and ask whether this is all of life,—cannot this world afford something for which to live and be content and give one a hope of better things, or was man destined to be born and die, unnumbered and forgotten as so many brutes?

The dark angel, Despair, has entered, unbidden, with all his train of gloom and sorrow into the door of every home. How many brave, stout hearts have shrunk beneath the burden of his presence, how many homes have been shattered by the pressure of his dread hand? History fails to record the number.

Is there anything in this life that compels one to live out one's allotted days, to suffer these afflictions, and carry these burdens, or would one be justified in cutting short one's miserable career by seeking the shadow and protection of a premature grave; or, shall I go stumbling, hoping, trusting on confident in the belief that after all there might be something in life worth living for?

Here below we walk from day to day amid tears and want, sorrow and pain, and it might well appear as if human life could not exist without this bitter accompaniment; and yet every one feels in his inmost heart that it cannot and will not thus be forever;

> " I could lie down like a tired child, And weep away the life of care Which I have borne, and still must bear."

Knowing this, that my life is not my own, but loaned to this frail frame for a definite purpose, it then behooves me to rise to meet the exigencies and seek out those things that are conducive to its enjoyment and preservation. It is to me to look forward to the future in which all sufferings shall be as if submerged in a mighty ocean. The whole period of the world's history to which affliction and sorrow belonged shall lie behind us like a morning dream, and no remnant of it be left but that "peaceful fruit of righteousness" which is the growth of perfection.

What is life to me? Do I reckon it simply by the fact that I possess bone, blood and flesh, by the mere pulsations of the heart, that I see, hear, speak and move? Ah no, even the most insignificant creature of God's creation possesses these faculties, but down deep within my inner self lies that imponderable being called soul that impells me to deeds of nobility and gentleness, and with his index finger transports my gaze to scenes of better things beyond. The life of most men is ordered for them in a way in which they themselves would never have dreamed.

Aye, can I say this life is an empty dream, this world a harbor of despair? There is something beneath the mere surface of every day living. One must reckon his life to be the life of a man, and compute his months, not by the course of the sun, but by the zodiac and circle of the virtues.

Life is a mission, an aim towards a definite point that must be attained by a strenuous exercise of the will. It may be proved with much certainty that God intends no man to

live in this world without working, but it is no less evident that he intends every man to be happy in his work, to learn the great art of life, by improving the golden moments of opportunity, and catch the good that is within reach, for this is the end that determines everything.

Life is a battle and this world is the battle ground. Daily must we meet the arch enemies of the body and soul, frustrate their evil designs, cut loose from those vicious habits and that unruly temper that tends to drag me down to eternal misery and despair, and I owe it to my Maker, to my fellow man to adapt my life to moderation in all things, for it is the channel through which the streams of goodness flow, and the means by which His object is attained.

Life is a probation, our stay here is but temporary, it is the stopping place on our journey from the cradle to the grave, but one lesson we must learn during our sojourn here, if we are to prosper and do good to others, is to desire to be nothing more and nothing different in regard to our individual personality from that which God has really given us the capacity to become, and it is expected of us to know all there is to be known, that it may fit and prepare us for the larger life beyond.

This world is not a wilderness of woe, there is in it enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Art, science, and literature appeal to us, they are living ideas that claim our highest attainments, and in our feeble efforts to fathom their depths, to awaken to their beauties, to apply them to our lives, we behold the day ebbing away, and we begin to realize the shortness of the time allotted to us to satiate our desires in a degree fully satisfactory to ourselves. We almost crave for a greater measure of daylight in which to complete the problems that tend towards that point when we can say we have finished our day's work and are satisfied.

Life is a pendulum, suspended between two worlds. How frail, but can we say how insignificant? Ah, no, nothing can be insignificant upon which God has set His seal. It is

true, life is fleeting, the race is soon run, but can we say that it has been run in vain? Can I say my work has been a complete failure when I am compelled to leave it half finished? No, my life was a living testimony of God's purpose, and I am removed at the appointed time to be replaced by a master workman to carry forth my unfinished task to a more glorious completion. My work is complete in Him, if cut off when just begun.

As we stand on the threshold of the farther door, and gaze back into the hazy past, we see dark shadows of mistakes looming up along the narrow path, but we look again, and behold the bright images of good erected, the influences for the ideal life surmounting those of the evil, and we are impressed with the fact that our troubles were a preparation, and the joys here a foretaste for the larger life beyond, that after all our afflictions were blessings in disguise.

> " Now the day is over, Night is drawing nigh, Shadows of the evening Steal across the sky."

Slowly as the sun descends in the western horizon of our lives, it finds us silently, slowly, but surely wending our way toward the spot of our last resting place. But is that all, can I say "I have finished my course?" No, the tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight, it opens with the dawn. We enter the sacred portals and find that our day's work will begin again with the next morning. But how joyous, how transcendent the employment to the tired traveler, where with the ransomed the redeemed, he finds the larger, the ideal life, the life eternal, where all is peace and joy and happiness, where there are no sorrows, no tears, for God the Father shall wipe all tears from their eyes. G. D. C. '05.

AM I RESPONSIBLE FOR MY INFLUENCE UPON MY FELLOWMEN.

A LL of mankind are imitative creatures. We unconsciously A copy the traits of those with whom we come in frequent contact. This fact proves that we all have a certain amount of influence over our associates, or, in other words, elements of our own dispositions naturally flow into the lives of our intimate fellowmen and become a part of their character. True, because of their so-called personality or individuality, some persons have a greater influence than others, but even the meanest beggar exerts some influence upon a few of his associates. Paul well understood this law of humanity when he said "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." What other than influence enabled John Brown to draw to himself several hundred followers who disastrously attempted to seize illegal power in Virginia? What other than influence enables John Mitchell to control the entire anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania? What other than influence of evil companions causes the bright young man just entering college to indulge in vicious habits which before he even spurned in thought? Nor is influence only for wrong. We owe our moral and intellectual light to many men and women who have shed an uplifting influence upon those around them. Why do we strive to be in company with the leaders in thought and morals? Is it not because we wish to be subjects of their influence?

Intuitively, we see that influence is power; in having an influence over one, it follows that power exists in proportion to the amount of influence. This accounts for the power of so many of our ambitious politicians. Possessed with a strong ability to influence, they are not slow to realize the power resulting therefrom. Go to the rulers of any land and they will tell you that influence is power, for unhappy the reign of a monarch who has not influence over his subjects. Queen Victoria was renowned because of her wide and mighty influence over her court, circle of ministers, and subjects. In

the social world the influential person is almost invariably the leader. In college life the influential student has but little difficulty to have his requests granted by his fellow students.

We all love to be influential, because we are then enabled to become powerful, but do we consider that power is a responsibility. A responsibility is a duty, a trust, an obligation, and hence the problems of responsibility are serious. Why do we select with so much care the man who occupies the Presidential chair? It is because there are great responsibilities resting upon one in such a position. His power bears responsibility. The pilot has entire power to steer his ship; he may by his guiding wreck her upon the rocks and cause the destruction of hundreds of lives. He has power, and in consequence of this fact carries a great responsibility. The inspired writer said, "Uneasy his the head that wears the crown." Power bears responsibility, and that, when realized, causes anxiety and care.

Am I responsible, then, for my influence upon my fellowmen? Influence is a gift, a talent, the interest of which some day will be demanded. I am just as responsible then for my influence as I am for my habits in thought, word or deed. It is a power which may be a blessing or a curse, —a blessing, if properly used, a curse, if misused.

C. W. '05.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

THE name grasshopper is commonly applied to a number of orthopterous insects of somewhat similar appearance, but belonging to different families. As some forms of these socalled grasshoppers occur in certain parts of the country in such vast swarms that they do great injury to crops, and in some instances completely devastate the ground of all vegetation, the family is usually regarded an enemy to the farmer. The fact is, however, that the insects doing the most of this

destruction are locusts and ought to be called by that name. They agree in their forms, their habits, and their modes of propagation with the locusts of Africa, Asia and Europe, and are classed by scientists in the same family, viz: the locustidae. This misuse of vames is rendered more confusing by the fact that what in this country is called a locust —notably the seventeen-year locust—is not a locust al all, but is the cicada, belonging to the order hemiptera.

The true grasshoppers belong to the family acridüdae, and, in common with all orthoptera, possess a masticatory mouth and four wings, the anterior pair being smaller than the posterior and of a different texture. The posterior wings are membraneous and are folded lengthwise, like a fan; the anterior wings are leathery and constitute cases for the posterior. The grasshopper differs from the locust by having the antenual long and tapering to a point, while the anrenual of the latter are much shorter and terminate abruptiy or are even club shaped. The wing covers of the grasshopper usually are broader and slope downwards at the sides of the body. The female is distinguished by having an exserted sabreshaped ovipositer. Most grasshoppers are green, and their legs, though longer, are not so muscular as those of the locust; they are also more solitary, never migrating in multitudes.

The family includes the familiar "Katydids" and their immediate relatives, many of which bear more or less of a resemblance to that type. By far the most numerous species and which is sometimes found very abundantly in meadow land upon the grass—is a small, light green grasshopper, with a brown stripe on the top of the head and the wing covers, tapering to the end, of a green color faintly tinged with brown along that portion which overlaps each other. The grasshoppers are all vegetable feeders, but usually are not sufficiently numerous to do any considerable damage; especially since they are most voracious in mid-summer or later, when vegetation has gotten too much of a start to be easily injured by them.

Towards autumn the females lay their eggs, after which the insects soon die or are killed by frost. It was formerly thought that the eggs were deposited in the ground, but it is now known that the "Katydids" and at least some of the other species lay them on small twigs and branches. Here again the grasshopper differs from the locust, which always excavates a hole in the earth for its eggs. The young are hatched during May and June of the following year. When first excluded from the egg they are about the size of a flea, and from the beginning have the appearance of a small grasshopper without wings. The wings, however, are not wanting, but are concealed within four minute enlargements which seem to deform the sides of the insect. The grasshopper that for twenty days or more has continued without the use of its wings, at length prepares for its emancipation. It seeks some protected spot beneath a dry branch or the stem of some coarse grass, with laborious writhings and workings it breaks open its outer covering on the head and back, and, continuing its efforts, finally extricates itself from its old skin. The insect then appears in its perfect form, but at first the body is soft and tender, and seems quite spent and fatigued from its For an hour or so it lies quiet and shows no signs exertions. of life. During this time the body is drying and the wings unfolding to their greatest expansion. The observer may perceive them, fold after fold, opening to the sun, till at length they become longer than the two hind legs. The body also is lengthened, and the insect emanates from its metamorphosis a fully developed grasshopper.

K. '05.

THE POETIC ELFMENTS OF ROMEO AND JUILET.

AMONG the elements entering into poetry are sentiment, affection, passion, and external nature. Between these two latter, and indeed, we may say between the last and each of the others, a high degree of relationship exists. But for our

present purpose, we wish to deal only with the relationship between passion and external nature. Shakespeare recognized this affinity, if we may use so strong a term, and used it in all his plays. Running through his works we find he makes external nature an enveloping medium of human passion. In *Julius Cæsar*, when the great tragedy occurs, it is a night of tempest and prodigy. As Cassius goes unbraced about the streets there seems to be a very mutiny in the heavens. The lyric love of Lorenzo and Jessica, in *The Merchant of Venice*, is sung to us underneath the star-sown sky. The Forest of Arden, with its shadows and sungleams, the deer coming down to drink through the shade of the groves, is made to picture to us the moods and passions of the personages in the scene.

In Romeo and Juilet this characteristic is also very evident. The external atmosphere-the setting-of the play is made to fit in harmoniously with the characters and the actions, Italy-sunny Italy, the scene of family fueds and amorous and bloody intrigues, the land of the passionate, is where the plot is laid. The time is mid-summer when all nature is fully developed, the flowers full, the forests are adorned with their thickest foliage, the nightingale sings in the pomegranate tree. The warm, still nights are broken by no sound but the heavings of nature, as if burdened, and the procreant force seems stretched to its highest point and ready to burst forth. This condition fits in well with the life and action of the play. Benoolio says: "For now these hot days is the mad blood stirring." Likewise does this reserve of nature seem but a mask of the passionate affection of the two lovers. These elements are highly poetic and tone the whole with high lights of poetic coloring.

Nature, passion, affection, and sentiment, we said, are elements entering into poetry, all of which this plays contains. To these must further be added sweetness and melody of sound, richness of language, and brilliancy of imagery. These are more evident in the words of the three characters in whose

souls the most of the good and the beautiful seems to dwell-Romeo, Juliet and Friar Laurence.

Friar Laurence that loveable and beneficient soul comes before us as one who is very close to external nature. And one cannot be close to nature unless he hears her speak, and his own soul becomes full of poetry. Notice the imagery of this speech of the Friar:

> "The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night, Chequering the Eastern clouds with streaks of light; And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels

From forth day's path and Titan's fiery wheels."

Farther on he says:

"Here comes the lady: O,

So light a foot ne'er hurts the trodden flower."

What more delicate and beautiful strain could meet our eye and ear?

With Juliet's voice the poet also sings to us in words beautiful imagery and pleasing alliteration,

"Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds.

Toward Phoebus' lodging; such a wagoner

As Phaëthon would whip you to the West,

And bring in cloudy night immediately .--

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,

That runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo

Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen."-

is what her expectant heart utters while awaiting the passing of the tedious day.

Note too what beautiful and delicate personification in the lines:

"Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring;

Your tributary drops belong to woe,

Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy."

But in the utterances of Romeo, Shakespeare sets forth more passionate and poetic elements than in those of any other character of the play. Inspired by the sight, the speech and the very thought of the beautiful heroine, the young hero breaks forth in strains of melodious sweetness and ex-

quisite richness. Some one says, "Romeo utters himself like a sonnet of Petrarch, with the same refined choice and the same antithesis; there is the same grace, and the same pleasure in versifying passion in allegorical stanzas." The first meeting of Romeo and Juliet at the Capulet's banquet and their farewell on the night of his banishment are scenes which portray all the splendor and fineness of language and the Italian coloring and warmth of the play. Romeo's first impression of the fair maiden is given to us in the words:

> "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright! Her beauty hangs on the cheek of night Like a rich jewel in an Ethop's ear; Beauty too rich for use, for Earth too dear! So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows, As yonder lady o'r her fellows shows."

Likewise, in the parting scene before he goes to Mantua, the lyric language of the youth in response to Juliet's plea that it is not yet near day, that it was the nightingale and not the lark singing in the pomegranate tree, breaks upon us in all its beauty.

> "It was the lark, the herald of morn, No nightingale; look love, what envious streaks Do lace the severing cloulds in yonder East : Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops."

No more beautiful figure occurs in the entire play, and indeed, we may say, in the entire body of the poet's works than this latter, of heaven's candles burned out and jocund day standing tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

True poetry, if found anywhere, is found in Shakespeare; and all the elements of affection, sentiment, external nature, passion, sweetness and melody of sound, richness of language, and brilliancy of imagery are bound up in the characters and actions of his *Romeo and Juliet*.

L. F. G., '04

Societies.

Y. M. C. A.

"Come, for all things are now ready."

THE interest in the Y.M.C.A. does not seem to abate, and everything indicates a healthy growth. The meetings are fairly well attended by the students, but there are still some faces we would like to see with us each Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in our services. Surely, the injunction "come ye apart to pray," should appeal strongly to all the absent students, whether members or not. The various topics are interesting and instructive, and have been carefully selected to meet the needs of every fellow. Do not feel that you are too young to come, the Y.M.C.A. embraces all classes and conditions of men and there is in it that which is uplifting and satisfying to every hungry soul. "O taste and see that the Lord is good."

The 7th annual convention of the Y.M.C.A. of the 4th district meets at Bloomsburg Nov. 6-8. A helpful programme has been arranged, and our prayers go out to all who attend, that the Spirit may manifest Himself in power at all of the sessions. Messrs M. H Fisher, M. L. Brownmiller, L. R. Hans, Thos, Uber and John Henderson will represent Susquehanna at the convention. M. H. Fisher will speak on the subject, "Missionary Work,"

The Lecture Course, as arranged by the committee, has met with the general approval of the people of town and the University. There is not a poor entertainment on the list of five attractions, as given, but all are classed as artists of the highest order. No one can afford to miss one of the course. The following compose the list of entertainers:

The Rogers, Grilley Combination Company, Nov. 3rd. Ernest Gamble Recital Company, Nov. 18th.

Prof. Chas. Gray Shaw, Ph. D., of N.Y. Univ., Dec. 10th. Rev. R. H. Gilbert, D.D., Jan. 28th, 1904.

Jansen Carnival Company, Feb. 16th, 1904.

Y. W. C. A.

 $W^{\rm E}$ are glad to have welcomed three new members this month.

Miss Helen W. Coale, Secretary of the State Y. W.C.A., visited us on October 25th. Her true and refined manner won the girls at once. She conducted a devotional meeting Monday evening in which she showed the opportunities the college girl has for development in Christian life. At the prayer circle she spoke of the joy of living near to God. We all have been benefited by her visit and may each of us labor mor earnestly for Christ.

The Y.W.C.A. gave a delightful social, "The Wonderland," on Hallow E'en. All the girls worked faithfully and arranged in the Music Hall a number of attractive booths. The Hall was lighted by Jack o' lanterns and into the weird place the guests were welcomed by the ghosts. The whole evening was a grand success and netted a neat little sum for our treasury.

CLIONIAN.

CLIO seems to be enjoying a continued reign of prosperity. We almost dreaded, last year, to see graduation day approach, for it meant the loss of some of our leaders and pillars in the society, those who had endeared themselves by years of personal association to many, and whom we felt we could not afford to lose, but they have gone from our midst out into the active duties of life, but we do not feel wholly forsaken, for they have left to us as pleasant heritages, sacred memories of the past. Their absence meant places in the ranks that must be filled with good material in order that the work may not be retarded, but go successfully on, and Clio may well feel proud of those who have arisen and volunteered to replace those who have left us. Each meeting night adds a few more to our number. Clio was glad on the 30th to receive Misses May Guss, Margaret Rothrock, Messrs Chas. Myers, Peter

Klick, Wm. H. Able aed P. R. Hall, as active members. They are all new students and persons of promise.

We welcome them with the others, with all cordiality into our midst, and commend them to the consideration and fellowship of the members of Clio.

Many of the new members have already taken active part upon the programmes very acceptably, and have fully proven their value to us.

At a recent election, the following were chosen to preside over the deliberations of the society for the next term of office. Pres., C. R. Allenbach; Vice Pres., O. E. Sunday; Sec., Jessie Snyder; Treas., Thos. Uber.

The new committee on resolutions, are busily engaged making out suitable programmes. This is the important committee of the society, and the interest and success of each meeting depends largely upon their efforts to secure suitable material, and performers for each particular meeting. A good committee has been appointed, and judging from the appearance of their first programme, we have every reason to expect highly instructive and entertaining sessions.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

THE many public meetings and entertainments in Selinsgrove during the past month have not permitted many of our members to attend the regular meetings and have necessitated the postponing of some of our regular sessions. But Philo has been comparatively well attended during October.

The debating class has been one of the special features of last month's meetings. The members entered into the spirit of the questions with much zeal and earnestness and with a determination to win the decision of the judges.

Miss Fickes, one of Philo's loyal members, left for Philadelphia where she expects to play her part in the great activities of the business world. Philo extends to her, her best

wishes as she goes to put into practice the principles learned at Susquehanna.

Miss Matthews, of Loysville, Pa., and Mr. Geo. G. Fox, of Danville, Pa., have lately cast their lots with us as active members of Philo. We bid them a hearty welcome.

May the members of Philo ever keep in mind that the success of our beloved society depends upon the loyalty of her members. Other matters may be important, but your engagement with your society is one which should not be slighted. Let us not, during the coming months, shift the responsibility and duties on to the shoulders of some one else, but all be in our accustomed places, ready to do whatever falls to our hands to do.

* *

Theological Department.

Prof. L. P. Young occupied the pulpit of Rev. F. L. Bergstresser at Tyrone, Pa., on Nov. 1st. He has also preached several times during the month at Millville.

Eph. M. Gearhart, of the Junior class, has been spending the last few weeks at his home in Sunbury, on account of an attack of laryngitis.

M. H. Fischer, of the Middle class, preached at Markelsburg, Bedford Co., on Sunday, Nov. 1st.

Dr. Yutzy assisted Rev. G. W. Sheese in administering the Holy Communion at his church in Sunbury. The Communion was very inspiring and encouraging as more than 90 per cent. of the members partook of it.

At the Reformation Festival held at Kratzeville, Oct. 31, an address was delivered by M. Luther Brownmiller.

Charles Lambert preached at Mount Union, on Nov. 1st.

Ira Z. Fenstermacher preached at his home on Nov. 1st, and remained over for the election.

R.H.B.

Locals and Personals.

SEIBERT HALL.

Miss Zoe French enjoyed a week's visit at her home in Bloomsburg.

Mrs. T. K. Beaver spent Oct. 9th and 10th with her daughter Anna.

Miss Ruth Ramey entertained her sister, Mrs. Martin, of Phila., two days.

Miss Minnie L. Kline was obliged to go to her home in Williamsport, because of the illness of her father. We are glad she is able to be with us again.

Mrs. Smith spent Oct. 17th with her daughter Lulu.

We now have one less at the "Dorm". Miss Fickes' face is seen no more among our number We congratulate her as a graduate of the commercial department.

PREP. NOTES.

Now that the term is almost half gone, and everyone is doing their best, the Professors are sending in good reports; surely our department is a credit to the institution.

As the weeks roll by new students are still coming in. We are glad to welcome into our department this month, Messrs Chas. S: Myers and Peter Klick.

Shaffer, of our department, is playing a star game at right-guard, on the 'Varsity team.

R. W. Showers, of this department, was home last week attending his father's business, while his father was in the city.

COLLEGIATE.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 31, the ladies of the dormitory gave a rare treat to the students, and one which will not soon be forgotten. The Recital Hall was fitted up in the real

oriental style. The ladies are to be congratulated on their originality.

W. H. Kempher, the managing editor of the *Susquehanna* has recently secured a government position in Texas, and will be absent the greater part of the winter. We wish him success.

Calvin P. Swank spent Sunday, Nov. 1st at Ellysburg with his parents.

Mrs. Caroline Enders Young, formerly a teacher at Susquehanna, spent several days last week with us. Mrs. Young, during the summer months, traveled through Europe and while here related to the students many pleasing incidents which happened during her tour.

O Wednesday of last week a fire broke out in the cellar of Gustavus Adolphus Hall. Several Preps. seeing the smoke, rushed upon the scene and extinguished the fire with considerable difficulty. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A club for the advancement of social culture has lately been organized and the services of Miss Clare Krall have been secured as instructor. The students greatly appreciate the interest she shows in the work.

Mr. Emory Johnson who was compelled to go home several weeks ago on account of illness has again returned to resume his studies.

The Choral Union, recently organized, is progressing very nicely under the leadership of Prof. Sheldon.

Mr. F. W. Barry spent a few days during the last week of October with friends at Mifflintown.

A pumpkin social was held at the "Dorm" Monday evening, Nov. 2nd, under the management of Coach Cannon. The affair was a complete success.

The first number of the Y.M.C.A. Lecture Course, given by the Rogers-Grilley Combination Co., was a decided success. The committee has arranged a good course for this year and it is worthy of the patronage of all who can make it suit to attend. A.W.F. '06.

SUSQUEHANNA SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

All the members of our school have begun the year's work with ambition and great prospects for the future, and if the students co-operate with the efforts made by the professor for their advancement, success is assured.

This school is sorry to part with one of its most energetic young ladies, Miss Sara L. Fickes, who'completed her course in Commercial, and left Oct. 28th for her home in Newport, Penna. She has secured a situation in Philadelphia.

Mr. Geo. D. Clarke reports having a pleasant time at his home in Williamsport, during a few days of last month.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Susquehanna Musical Union is now firmly established and has taken its place in the regular routine of the University work. As yet it is in its infancy and appears as a small speck on the horizon, but 'ere long it will burst forth in all its splendor and win a name for itself, of which old S. U. shall be proud.

This Musical Union is for the purpose of studying the Oratorios. Prof. Sheldon, the Director of the Conservatory of Music, is Director of this Musical Union.

He is a faithful and most excellent Director and is puting forth his best efforts to carry it to success. Let us, as members imitate our worthy Director and put forth our best effort s.

* *

Athletics.

ANOTHER month has passed and just before we cross the threshold into the next let us take a glance backwards. What do we see?

We find that our strong, well-trained, Athletes have

added many stars to their crown of popularity. They have successfully met and defeated teams which easily defeated them last season. They have played like men. They have proved that they have the moral stamina to stand defeat if defeat comes because they are out-classed, and in no case do we find them "quitters," because they fear that they can not win.

On Saturday October 17th, Susquehanna played Gettysburg at Selinsgrove, and defeated them by a score of 6 to 0.

This was the principal game of the season. Susquehanna out-classed them in every respect, and pushed them at will over the field. Had Gettysburg had the pluck to have finished the game, the score no doubt would have been much larger; but it seemed as if they could not stand a defeat by their stronger sister college and not unlike infants left the field.

•	0	
SUSQUEHANNA.		GETTYSBURG.
Maus	Left end	Bartholomew
Geise	Left tackle	Kaufman
Bingaman	Left guard	Diebl
Fallow	Centre	Bickle
Shaffer		
Herman	Right tackle	Starrick
Swank	Right end	Stromyer
	Quarter back	
Buck	Left half back	Rinard
Whitmer	Right half back	
	Full back	
Touchdowns-Whitme	er. Referee-Wallize. Umpire-	-Rentz, Timers-Schoch and
	ines, Holmes. Time of halves,	
	October 24th, Susqueh	
non Valley at Selin	nsgrove, by a score of	17 to 0.
SUSQUEHANNA.	POSITIONS.	LEBANON VALLEY.
Maus	Left end,	Barnhart
Geise	Left tackle	Shelley
Bingaman	Left guard	Kaufman
Fallon	Centre	Jones
Shaffer	Right guard	Snyder
Herman	Right tackle	
Swank		Arndt
	Quarter back	
Buck		
Whitmer	Right half back	
		Epler
Pearson	Right half back	Epler Erb

On Saturday, October 31st, Susquehanna played Trevorton at Trevorton, the score resulting 0 to 0. Trevorton was in no way equal to Susquehanna, but on account of the side line interfering with the plays and because of unfair decisions our boys were unable to score.

Milton High School played Susquehanna Reserves at Selinsgrove Saturday, Oct. 31st. The game resulting 5 to 0 in favor of Susquehanna. It was a hard contest from start to finish.

S. U. RESERVES	POSITIONS.	MILTON H. S.
Fox	Right end	Meroine
Showers		Gemberling
Henderson	Right guard	Dauber
Hall	Centre	Spotts
Beaver	Left guard	Coup
Uber, Jr	Left tackle	Leopold
Schoch	Left end	Moyer
Gunderman (Ca	pt.)Quarter back	Harding
Uber, Sr		
Scholly	Left half back	Ebbert
Price		Minnic
Touchdown-	-Scholly, Referee-Wallize, Umpire-Schoch,	Timer-Hans. Lines-
man-Enders.	Fime of halves, 20 and 15 minutes.	

T.B.U. '06.

The Susquebanna

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EDITORIAL.

WE have read the editorials and the articles printed from time to time in the Weekly Geltysburgian after the breaking of athletic relations with Dickinson College, after the severing of athletic relation with State College and after the Indians of Carlisle left Gettysburg's athletic field, and supposed that the Gulysburgian would not rush into print with other than that which was the truth; but after the editorial and the contributed article of Oct. 21st, we wonder whether the statements relative to the treatment accorded Gettysburg by these colleges were not the results of the same stupid blundering of innocent editors or the wilful intermingling of half truths and deliberate misrepresentations.

It has been our privilege to *hear* the Baron Munchausen like tales of the vanquished in their permissible attempts to account for defeat and to give reasons for leaving an athletic field, but it has never been our misfortune to know of an editor gullible enough or unwise enough to *print* the conglomerate mass of hyperbole which the defeated may indulge in at the time when they are smarting under the sting of defeat and chagrin, and at the same time never once intimate or state that their team left the field upon the decision of *their own official*.

This is the first time that we have been permitted to see in collected form and reduced to print the after-game "flings" of the defeated. This is a curio, and would be amusing if it were not so serious a matter.

But the game was played on Saturday. Gettysburg was out-classed at every stage of the game. The sting of defeat went deep, and the *Gettysburgian* went to print on Wednesday. If it had been a monthly instead of a weekly, Gettysburg College would have been spared such a despicable attempt to humiliate unsuccessfully a rival whose team played fairly and excelled at every point of the game.

After our games with Gettysburg on our field, her Weekly has ever sought to account for her smallness of score or loss of games by indulging her fine superiority by claiming unfair treatment, to which our sense of sportmanship would not permit us to stoop or notice in her; but the issue of the 21st of October transcends every vestige of caution, or decency, or truth. We quote the following:

"But these things cannot bring the game into such ill repute as the entrance of the spirit which means to win by fair means or foul, which places victory above honor and manliness. That this was the spirit displayed by Susquehanna's representatives is attested by every Gettysburg man who saw the game. From the side lines came such hoots and foul epithets, from the coach such an outflow of profanity upon our men, and such a proneness to slug and to jump on a man

when he was down was exhibited by the players, that every element of fairness, decency and true sport seemed to be lacking. When the team arrived on the field it found that there were no lines marked out, not even side lines. This lack was the cause of numerous disputes during the game. Gettysburg did not have much trouble to gain against these opponents who outweighed our men ten or fifteen pounds to the man, but they gained the necessary distance only to be robbed of the ball on account of having no lines to show the distances exactly. The dispute which finally broke up the game occurred in the second half. Susquehanna had the ball. Time had been taken out and, before Gettysburg had signified its readiness to play, Susquehanna lined up and carried the ball down the field, unopposed by Gettysburg, for a touchdown. Upon their refusing to bring the ball back to its place, Gettysburg left the field. Having enjoyed a very invigorating cold water bath, they set out for the station, pursued by the jeers and hooting of the mob.

On Friday afternoon Gettysburg left for Selinsgrove, expecting to play a game with Susquehanna, but it did not require much time after ariving there for our team to realize that they were not to be allowed to play, but were to be given an object lesson in cheating and general, all-around dirty work. Between the spectators, the Susquehanna coach and the opposing players, our representatives were called all the vile names in the calendar, and the ease with which these epithets rolled off their tongues showed that this was not a new method of rooting with them."

We have quoted the above from the *Gettysburgian* that all may understand that we do not misquote, and may see how, under the impulse of the moment, an editor may print matter which not only *we declare* contained maliciously false statements, but the University of Pennsylvania men, the Lafayette man, the Bucknell men, the Dickinson men, the old Gettysburg who were present, at the game have since expressed their unbounded surprise that such statements would be made by any

It has been our privilege to *hear* the Baron Munchausen like tales of the vanquished in their permissible attempts to account for defeat and to give reasons for leaving an athletic field, but it has never been our misfortune to know of an editor gullible enough or unwise enough to *print* the conglomerate mass of hyperbole which the defeated may indulge in at the time when they are smarting under the sting of defeat and chagrin, and at the same time never once intimate or state that their team left the field upon the decision of *their own official*.

This is the first time that we have been permitted to see in collected form and reduced to print the after-game "flings" of the defeated. This is a curio, and would be amusing if it were not so serious a matter.

But the game was played on Saturday. Gettysburg was out-classed at every stage of the game. The sting of defeat went deep, and the *Gettysburgian* went to print on Wednesday. If it had been a monthly instead of a weekly, Gettysburg College would have been spared such a despicable attempt to humiliate unsuccessfully a rival whose team played fairly and excelled at every point of the game.

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reputable journal, and have expressed their unqualified contempt for such nefarious treatment of one College by another though defeated.

Strong words only can express our utter contempt for a spirit which would lead a College journal to become the purveyor of such falsehoods in its attempt to humiliate a rival.

We believe that in common fairness to the reputation of the College at Gettysburg, the matter should be investigated and the blame placed upon the proper persons.

We desire to state that the side lines were to be seen, and that the other lines had been remarked on the morning of the game, but that the heavy and continuous rain of the day had blotted out many of them. This caused delay at times, but was not in any way taken advantage of by our team. Several times when Gettysburg questioned our securing of first down, the distance was measued and found to be nearly ten yards. The two linesmen on the side line, more than any condition of the grounds, confused the officials, but at no time were Gettysburg robbed of a first down by this. The ball was in their hands such a very small portion of the time that they could not have been taken advantage of in this respect; and after the kick-off in the second half, Gettysburg never had the ball. There was no trouble, whatsoever, for our team to gain more than the required five yards.

We would not have questioned the fairness of the officials, but we will now say that it was rather strange that time and again when our team had made a big gain, the ball would be brought back by Gettysburg's official because it had been dead, and our team was once penalized for 20 yards while Gettysburg was penalized but once for five yards; and when our team made a touchdown in the first half, it was not allowed and the ball was brought back because Gettysburg was conveniently off-side. We conceded every such point for it looked as though Gettysburg wanted to find a pretense for complaint. When our team forced Gettysburg to make a touch back, and our center blocked the ball at the kick-off before it had gone

ten yards, Gettysburg, contrary to the rules, claimed the right to kick again and it was allowed. After the first few minutes of the game, all of the playing was done in Gettysburg's territory.

It was our prearranged plan to make the game so fair that there could not be fault found by them and when they left the field, it was upon the decision of their own official. Our team secured the ball on the kick-off in the second half and kept the ball until a touchdown had been made. They simply ploughed through Gettysburg's line for large gains, and Gettysburg's account of the occasion for their withdrawal is entirely incorrect. Time had not been taken out, the game was too fast for Gettysburg, and Gettysburg did attempt to block the play, as one of their own men admitted and the writer stood on the side-line only a few feet away and saw the half-back with the ball thrown to the ground but helped up by his interference and protected until the touchdown was Moreover, Susquehanna did not refuse to bring back made. the ball, nor did our team ever enter into the continued discussion for that was carried on by Gettysburg's captain, manager and coach. The Gettysburg official refused to bring back the ball.

All through the game Gettysburg, realizing that they could not score, sought to prevent our scoring and it was repeatedly remarked that Susquehanna was being taken advantage of upon her own field; but it was our purpose to prevent just what happened, a cry of unfairness.

It is our opinion that had the game been played to a finish our team would have defeated Gettysburg 20 points to none as our score with Lebanon Valley shows. Of course, the visiting team is a guest, but the guest must expect to perform his part. Onr manager met Gettysburg at the train, took them to their hotel, secured a buss to bring them to the field, made them before the game, two perfectly fair offers, and in every way did his duty as a host, but, the first expression (from a Gettys-

burg man; heard by the writer) was accompanied by an oath and was derogatory to the institution entertaining them.

An offer was made to pay all additional local expenses if Gettysburg would remain until Monday and play the game on a fair day, or to divide the guarantee and not play in the Gettysburg's manager refused both offers and the game rain. was played in the rain. Their team was conducted to a basement room with a brick floor with boards upon, within which was not a single barrel or any trash. There were two boxes in the room and the team could not have put their garments upon the ground if they had wished to do so. Our teams used this room all fall, because the old baths had been torn out and the new ones are just being completed. These temporary conditions were fully explained to our guests and there was no occasion, whatever, to attempt to make capital out of conditions beyond our control. We will soon have gymnasium equipments far better than their own which they shall most certainly have access to should they play here again.

We are sorry to write an editorial such as this, but we are more sorry that there should have been occasion for it given; but we could not pass by in silence, as we have passed by less offenses in the past, such a malicious and unwarranted attempt to be unfair to us; simply because Gettysburg was decidedly inferior to our team, as the season has fully shown, and their humiliation led them to forget the claim of real sportsmanship. To be very frank, we would say that Gettysburg should never again put its honor in the keeping of the one who was responsible for such a show of "baby play" as a recent graduate of Gettysburg characterized their behavior here.



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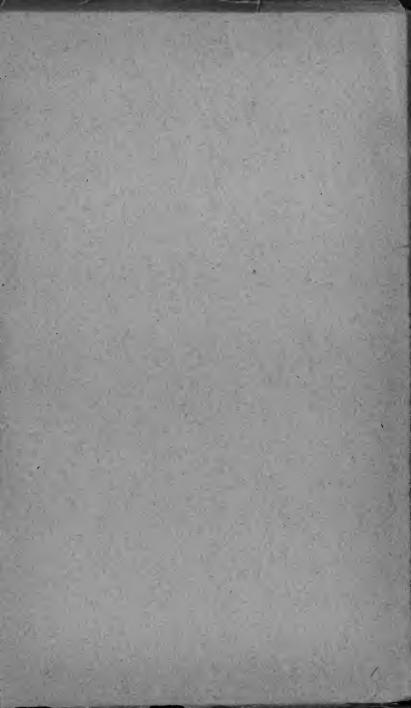
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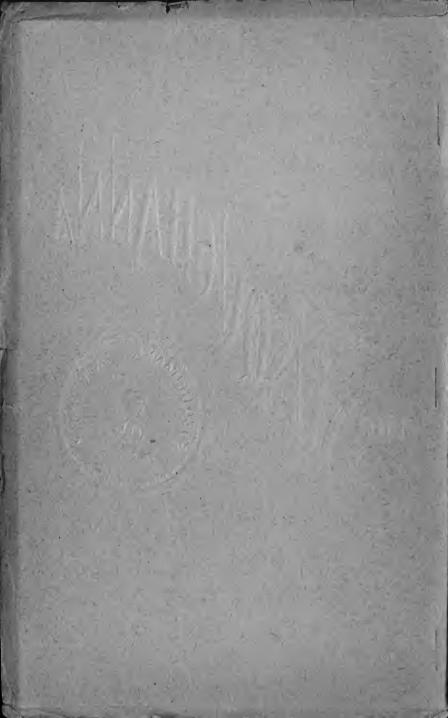
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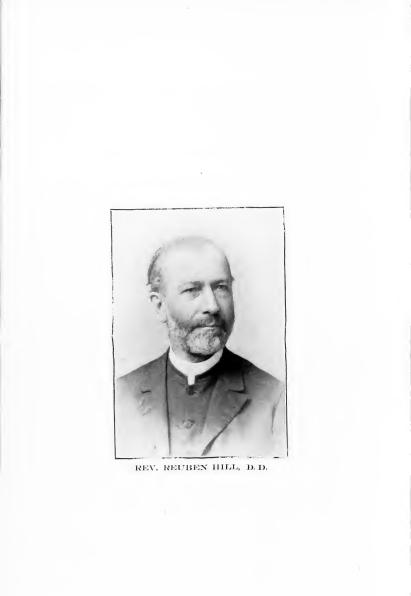
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HALF WAY.

Slow is the painful ascent up to fame, And few the feet that clamber to the height; Ambitious throngs press at the mountain's base, Filled with the love of glory; and the path That shines above them in the morning light Seems beautiful, nor difficult to scale.

But further on, a little higher up, The easy slope grows broken, and so steep That careless feet slip back and lose their hold, And dizzy brains reel downward and are lost; And those who press on to the pausing place, A little higher stand, with weary limbs And aching hearts, just near enough to hear To hear the sneers and hisses of the crowd below— The angry crowd that cannot climb at all, Or having climbed, has fallen back again.

Half way they stand upon the mountain side Where cold winds blow and loose rocks crumble down, And strange birds beat them with their wide white wings. No longer of the hurrying throng beneath, Not yet of that immortal few above, How lonely and how all alone are they !

Be not afraid, O toilers up the height! The gods are very near, though out of sight; They reach out helpful hands and say "come higher," All earnest souls must climb if they aspire.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

THIS age is the heir of the past. It is witnessing a spectacle which is unparallelled in all history. If we turn our attention back over the annals of the past, we will notice that we are now living in an age of great advancement. Former centuries have been contributing to the more recent ones. The conditions, both socially and intellectually, during the middle ages were far inferior to those of the present. Whatever might have been the development before the dark ages, it was then almost completely destroyed. Thus, today, we view our own degree of development as issuing from the beginning which had their rise in the centuries since the opening of the Middle Ages. It is in other words, the development of the Teutonic Tribes or the Anglo-Saxon Race.

We are told that these tribes, before they entered the Roman Empire, were without fixed homes or temples. They were a barbarous people, and in their primitive condition were little better than the savages to be found in Africa today. Their religion, if indeed they might be said to have had any, was that of paganism. Idolitry, ignorance and superstition were all the qualities with which they were possessed. They were without written records of their race and their religion was merely traditional.

The great transforming influence which came into the Roman Empire, was the Christian religion. It appeared just after the the empire had received its organization as a monarchy. Its growth was naturally slow. Its adherents were few. The first of whom were only among the ranks of the lowest society:—workmen and slaves. However we find it steadily growing. By the end of the fourth century it had achieved its first victory. It had triumphed over pagan and skeptical Rome. As early as 313 A. D. we find Clovis proclaiming Christianity to be the favorite religion of the empire.

The Anglos and Saxons, however, were not converted to this new religion until about a century and a half after their first

landing in Britain. It was in 596 A. D., when Augustine was sent out by Pope Gregory I, with a band of forty companions to teach the Christian faith in Britany. Here it was, that in coming in contact with some of the people in a slave-market Augustine became interested in them. Their personal appearances, "Angelic faces" as he termed them, appealed to him and from this instance sprang the name of the race-Angles. He resolved to work among them and teach them his new religion. So it came that Christianity here was first taught to our Ancestors.

Hand-in-hand with Christianity comes more advanced civilization—education and culture. This we behold following the conversion of the various tribes. The new learning and culture were introduced and the fusion of tribes and petty kingdoms into a closer and more lasting unity resulted. During the tenth century many changes had taken place in the Teutonoc constitution.

Feudalism was already taking root and the King's authority increased. Then appeared that noted religious movement—the crusade which began about the close of the 11th century continuing on until the close of the 13th Century.

The influence on civilization rendered by this movement was marked indeed. It opened up commerce between the different nations and broadened the views of the people. The towns gained many political advantages and we behold the cities and villages making rapid strides towards municipal freedom. Various arts, manufactures and inventions were being introduced from Asia. So civilization moved on. The Renaissance movement followed. Its effect was felt throughout nearly every province. It inspired humanity with a new spirit, which was destined, in time, to make things new in all realms- in religion, in politics, in literature, in art, in science, in invention and in industry. The new art of printing which had been discovered early in the 15th Century was beginning to diffuse knowledge throughout the whole empire.

Then followed the Crusades. Their immediate effects upon

the papacy tended to enhance its power. The pope was exercising absolute power over the entire ChristianChurch with the exception of those countries where the Greek or Eastern Church had been established. This condition continued until about the beginning of the 16th century. Later on, in 1517 Luther appears upon the scene with that movement which was to be the great reforming power of the papacy and Protestantism was established. But before this time another important movement had been advanced. It was about the close of the 15th century that Columbus made his remarkable voyage opening up a new country which was destined to produce the foremost nation of the world. Thither came our ancestors. Some bringing their religion with them, seeking a place where God might be freely and reverently worshiped. Here they founded homes for themselves and by the time a century or two had rolled by we behold them banded together into thirteen colonies. Together they stood for the cause of independence and liberty. It is that independence and liberty which they finally secured at the cost of many lives that we as American people today enjoy. This new nation now born steadily increased in size and power. It advanced in civilization, education, culture and religion. As the population grew the increased demands brought forth advanced resources. New inventions followed each other. Industries and manufactures sprung up on every side. Schools were established to educate the rising generations, and churches were organized in which to worship God and train the people to a higher form of life. So advanced civilization during the early history of our ancestors in this country, Soon the means of commerce became necessary. First we see the old stage-coach becoming inadequate. The manufacture of iron which has been acquired now steps to the front. With abundant resources at hand it only awaits an invention to supply this pressing need. At this moment the power of steam is discovered and soon the steam engine is invented. Rude though it was in the beginning, it was destined to develope and become that wonderful

factor for commercial advancement in higher civilization. Other like inventions followed. Franklin snatches the lightening from the clouds. This power hassince been harnessed and from it comes forth the invention of the telephone and telegraph system. It has not stopped here but even now it continues and has become even a greater factor than steam, as a motive power, besides containing other qualities as light and heat. And still it is only in its infancy.

All this time where do we find education and religion? They too, have kept pace with the times. Schools and colleges, seminaries and universities have been founded; systems of education unequaled by any nation. The press also has added to this cause. Developing as it did from the little beginning, it now becomes one of the widest factors in the cause of education bringing the whole world into close touch with one another. Religion too, is aided by both the schools and the press. Our large church universities and colleges gather in the youths of the church and throw around them christian influences and teachings which strengthen and build up this all important cause of christian civilization.

Science which in early times was little known or understood, today opens up new avenues of learning and reveal to mankind the wonderful works of God. The student, today, in whatever profession he wishes to enter is, by the aid of science, brought right close to nature's heart. By it, plagues and diseases are better understood so that even the fevers of the tropics can now be conquered.

Never has been such opportunities or such advancement. Such has been the development of our nation—the home of the Anglo-Saxon people. Founded on pure principles she is destined to lead the countries of the world. In religion, education, science, art, invention and resources she is unsurpassed. The other nations are looking to her as their model. The Spanish-American War won for her the respect and honor of every nation. Into her hands are being placed great

responsibilities. The yet uncivilized nations are before her and we believe that it is for her to lead in the bringing to every nation under the sun that high development and christian civilization which she herself has acquired.

"EUGENE."

THE WINECUP'S VICTIM.

TWENTY years ago there was a very handsome and popular young man who once in a while was a visitor at the bar. His visits became more frequent, his company not so much sought after. At last one cold and stormy night he staggered along the street, his strength all spent and he sat down on a door step, faint and ill. The premature decay of vice and profligacy had worn him to the bone. His cheeks were palid, his eyes sunken and their sight dim. A cold shiver ran through every limb of his miserable body.

Thick and fast the long forgotten scenes of a misspent life crowded upon him. A beautiful vision came to him, he sees before him his home—a happy cheerful and loving home and those who composed it, who came to him for advice and guidance then, seem now to rise as if from the grave and assemble about him once more, so plain, so clear, so distinct did it all appear, that he could touch and feel them as it were. Faces that had long been forgotten were seen by him once more, voices silenced by death sounded in his ears like music. Only an instant and these fond recollections departed. He again realized that the rain was beating heavily upon him; and cold and hunger gnawing at his heart. Rising from his resting place he dragged his feeble limbs a few paces farther on.

All was silent about him; the few persons who passed by went hurriedly on and his tremulous voice was lost in the violence of the storm. Again a heavy chill struck through his frame which seemed to stagnate the blood in his veins.

Coiling himself up in a projecting doorway he wished for

sleep that would not come. His mind wandered strangely, but he was awake and conscious. The well known shout of drunken mirth sounded in his ears, the glass was at his lips, the board was covered with choice rich food—they were before him, he could see them plainly, he had but to reach out his hand and take them. Although the illusion was reality itself he was conscious of sitting in the desert street; he was conscious that death was stealing upon him inch by inch; and that there was no place for him to go where they would care for his dying body. 'Tis now that he realizes how dear to him was the heart of a mother and a wife that he sent to an early grave by his own actions and that these actions now would cause him to fill a drunkard's grave, and leave a memory of a drunkard's life to disgrace his posterity.

Hark-a shout rises in the air and then again sounds solemnly on his ear. He rises, terror stricken, he had heard his own voice shouting in the night air he knew not why. His senses were leaving him, half formed words burst from his lips, and his hands sought to tear his own flesh. He was going mad and he shrieked for help until his voice died away in a mournful murmur. The demon had departed and his senses returned. He looked up the long dismal street. He recollects that outcasts who like himself had been compelled to wander day and night in those streets overflowing with vice, had often gone distracted with their own loneliness. Old recollections return to him. He receives new life with this returning sense with which Satan inspires him. He recalls that years ago a miserable, wretched outcast had been found fastening a rope to place around his own neck and take his own life rather than endure the endless wandering to and fro in the streets.

After recalling many other instances he quickly fled from the spot not seeming so wretched as before, and without once stopping he rushed to the river bank. Alas! what now, was the demon liquor about to claim another victory? He crept quietly down the dark bank to the water's level. He heard footsteps approach and crouched down in the dark, held his

breath until the patrol was past. Never did prisoner's heart throb with the hope of liberty and life so eagerly as did this heart of a poor miserable wretch at the prospect of taking his own life. After the footsteps died away he descended still farther and stood trembling and happy at the prospect of being taken into a watery grave. Awful to think of—a man happy who was about to take his own life; was the man really happy? No never! but, the devil incarnate who was his sole control rejoiced in his actions.

The water flowed at his feet. The storm had died away and he was covered by the blue canopy of heaven, studded with the sparkling "forget me nots of the angels" giving to the firament of the night a wondrous beauty. About him all was still, so still, so melancholy, that the rippling of the waters against the barges on the other side of the stream were distinctly audible to him. Now stronge fantastic forms rose to the surface and beckoned him to approach ; dark gleaming eyes peered from the water and seemed to mock his hesitation, while hollow murmurs from behind urged him onward. "I am no coward," he said, and retreating a few paces plunged forward and leaped with all his might far out into the water. The echoes of the splash had hardly died away when he arose to the surface, but what a change he underwent in that short interval, in all his thoughts and feeling! Life-life in any form poverty, misery, drunkenness-anything but death. He fought and struggled with the waters that closed over his head and screamed in agonies of terror.

The shore but one foot of dry ground, he could almost touch the bank. But the current carried him on down the stream and farther and farther from life. He rises again and struggles for life so dear, and yet so wretched. For one brief instant the lights of the city were visible. The dark waters around him the fast floating clouds above, such were his surroundings as he shrieked his last words that the God of all should have mercy on him. Once more he arose and then sunk into the grave of his own making. A few days later

the body was washed ashore many miles down the river, a swollen and disfigured mass. Unrecognized and unpitied it was borne to the grave; and there it has long since mouldered away.

Young man can you have such an ending stare you in the face-what caused it? Nothing less than the first glass of liquor that was taken to his lips. Beware of the demon of unnoticed danger. Can you bear to trouble the heart of a mother, a loving sister, a more considerate brother, by the draining of the wine cup? Can you picture a future home with dear ones in it that look to you for example and advice. and where all would be bliss if it were not for the habit of drink to which the husband and father is tied unable to loose themselves from its awful clutches? Truly an awful picture for a bright intelligent young man to face and yet thousands are traveling this very road to death in some form, and painting the picture of destruction with their own hand before their own eyes. Beware then of the first draught from the oftimes fatal wine cup, lest you be added to its innumerable list of victims. C. G., '07.

REV. RFUBEN HILL, D.D.

REV. REUBEN HILL, D.D. was born at Hughesville. Pa. on July 22, 1826. He descended from pious Luthern parentage. He was graduated from the College and Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and at once entered on the active work of the ministry. His name is held in loving remembrance by the people of the important pastorates he served in Gettysburg, Pa. in Hagerstown, Md., in Pittsburg, Pa., in Rhineheck, and Rochester, N. Y., and Allentown, Pa. His last work was in the location, the equipment and the financial enlargment of the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airey, Philadelphia. Suddenly after a few hours illness he passed to his rest, at his home at Mt. Airey on Sunday Mar., 3, 1895.

He united with rich culture, and trained ability as a minister and rare success as a financier; a most kindly and genial disposition. As he had been engaged all the time of his active life either in the pastorate or in the education of young men for the ministry of the Lutheran Church; when considering the disposal of his property, he felt the claim that his church had upon him.

The will made by him in 1893 has just become operative in its final provisions. After declaring his bequest to the University, he assigns the following as his reason for this direction:—"I make this final disposition of my property because I devoted myself in early life to the work of preaching the Gospel of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ and I desire the means that I have accumulated in the mean time, to be employed in the same good work after my departing."

This benefaction amounting to \$20,000 is deeply appreciated not only as a financial relief, but as coming from one so cultured and so useful in what pertains to the Lutheran Church, and who knew so well the spirit, methods and work that obtain here in training men for the ministry. His deeds follow him, and his bequest will ever remain not only working according to the benefactor's pions purpose, but as a testimony of his high estimate of this school as a factor in the work of the Lutheran Church in this land. This gift will be indeed a lasting memorial of him, but it should also be an incentive to others to see as he saw, a great oppertunity for doing good and of making yet more useful an institution already so blessed by God in her work tor the church.

J. B. F.

Selizsgrove, Pa. Nov. 17, 1403.

Societies.

PHILOSOPHION.

WE have again arrived at the close of another Collegiate term. As we halt in our journey and view the work of the closing term, we wonder whether Philo has made any progress during the past fifteen weeks. Many of us find it very difficult, sometimes, when we view our work, to determine whether we are advancing or whether we are retrograding. But as members of Philo, we can close our work with a consciousness that we have advanced intellectually.

Though we have progressed still there is room for improvement. We all know that to attain the height of success in any calling, we must make thorough preparation for the same. A farmer cannot expect to succeed in farming unless he has had years of experience along that line. A doctor does not begin his practice, unless he has prepared himself sufficiently at some Medical Institution. So to make a success in public speaking we must prepare ourselves thoroughly.

The literary societies were instituted that we might better fit ourselves for the duties that await us in life. The recitation and study halls do a great work, in the making of a man, intellectually, but it is our literary societies that do the polishing and the rounding off.

It is therefore necessary that we make thorough preparation before appearing upon the rostrom, so that we may, the more carefully, guard our language, and perform to the best of our ability.

Let us go forth, fellow-Philo's with a strong determination to make the best of the few remaining weeks of this year. And may we, at the close of the coming term, feel, as we have felt this term, that we are not retrograding.

At the recent election, Nov. 6. the following officers were elected; Pres. Gunderman; Vice Pres. Katharine Focht; Sec.

Enders: Treas. Fleck; Critics, Fischer and Walters; Editor, Miss Shollenberger; Asst. Editor, Fox; Pianist, Marie Snyder.

Philo, during the past month, has received two very promising members: Miss Grace Jacobs, and Mr. R. H. Bergstresser, both of Selins Grove, Pa.

Philo has great cause to regret, because of the recent departure of one of her most loyal members, Mr. Robert Haven. Milton, Pa. Mr. Haven has accepted a position in Homer City Pa. Philo wishes him much success as he goes to play his part in the business world.

W. K. F.

CLIONIAN.

Unto the fair debator now, Much good will come to pass, He shall not have to shovel snow, Nor mow the blooming grass.—"Martha."

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning. How seven of his companions were lost by the overturning of a boat and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not go in te pout," was his placid answer.

This may have a thread of the rediculous, but there is a moral at its centre. Speaking from the literary standpoint, many of ns are simply drowning without a struggle. They allow neglect of this matter to place them in embarassing circumstances. Let me appeal to your good common sense. What are you here for, if not for your fullest development? Does not every performance strengthen you? Then why shirk your duty and weaken yourself. Many are the men standing in the ranks of the alumni, who say, "I wish I would have taken a more active part in my literary society. There are things to be learned in debating that can be learned no other way. Your knowledge may some day be judged by your weakest point, to wit; public speaking. Why do we neglect

so vital an agency? You may laugh, but perhaps you can borrow wisdom from the Dutchman. Be on the safe side. Do not enter the boat of neglect, or you may have occasion to live with lobsters all your life.

Our meetings during November, have been well attended. Our friends seem to manifest an interest in us. The new members have been doing creditible work. The heralds have been spicy.

"RAS."

THE CULTURE CLUB.

Among the new things at Susquehanna this year is The Culture Club, composed of members from the College and Theological Departments.

The object of the society is the study of etiquette and the cultivation of correct manners.

Miss Clare Krall has consented to act as Instructor, and the earnest manner with which she has taken up the work shows her kindly interest in the advancing of the higher social requirements of the student.

The meetings are very well attended and the members show their enthusiasm by the earnestness with which they enter into the practice and the discussion of the subjects. Meetings are held alternately in the two Society Halls every Thursday afternoon.

The following officers have been elected: Pres., George Clarke; Vice Pres., Clay Whitmoyer; Sec'ty, O. E. Snudey; Treas., Harry Weber.

The subjects thus far taken up are, "A Gentleman's Actions in the Drawing Room," "The Proper Thing to do in a Public Place," "Table Etiquette" and "Invitations and Gifts."

This Club fills a very great want at Susquehanna, and well deserves the attention and encouragement of all, who aim for the higher and better things in life. M. S. S. '06.

Y. M. C. A.

"Remember Jesus Christ."

Ere the next issue of a SUSQUEHANNA shall come into our hands, another Christmas shall have passed in solemn review before us. The silver chiming bells shall have re-heraled to the nations of the earth the news of the birth of the Christ Child.

But has the message been as sweet and refreshing to us as to the shepherds of old, do we go as joyfully and expectantly to His House as they to the manger, to see Him. face to face, are we as anxious to give good gifts to Him and His cause today, as they?

Am I fully conscious of the fact that He is my Saviour. my Redeemer. Have I fully grasped the truth that He actually came and gave His life for me—I, a poor miserable sinner. without hope, without life; and above all have I fully acknowledged Him as my personal friend. Will I own Him as a companion throughout my College course—throughout the rest of my life, or shall I forget His loving kindnesses and tender mercies, and attempt to carve out a career to suit myself.

Fellow-student, you who are halting between two opinions, between right and wrong, between God and mammon, choose you this day whom you will serve. Let not the sun of 1903 go down and find you without the possession of Him who is your friend and advocate. "Seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon Him while He is near."

The Y.M.C.A. has been very fortunate in securing the services of speakers who presented the Word with such power and enthusiasm, that our hearts were made to glow within us, and spurred us on to attain to the higher life.

The Week of Prayer, Nov. 9-13, was a season of refreshing, and was pronounced by all to be the most helpful series of meetings ever yet held.

Monday night Dr. Dinn spoke on "The Light of Life." Tuesday night, Miss Jessie Brewer, our returned Missionary

from India, spoke very forcibly of her work, and at the same time she added some new light to our Mission Band. Wednesday, Dr. Yutzy spoke on "Personal Purity." Thursday night, Prof. Birch spoke on "Temptations," and on Friday night, Rev. Gensler of the 1st Lutheran church of town, spoke on the subject "A Pleading Christ." Rev. Gensler is a strong, forceful exponent of the Word, and never fails to command the attention and interest of his audience.

Dr, Focht spoke on the 18th on "The Christian Ministry as a Life Work." He told us as we never heard before, of the great responsibility of being a minister of the Gospel. His remarks made a profound impression upon all who were present, and were only too sorry that all the students could not be present that evening.

The Y.M.C.A. Lecture Course entertainments have been a succes thus far. They have far exceeded our expectations. Dr. Shaw lectured on Thursday night, Dec. 10, at Seibert hall.

* *

School of Theology.

Dr. J. Yutzy and Ralph H. Bergstresser represented the theological department at the second triennal convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in theological institutions which was held in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 19–22. On Monday, Nov. 23, they accompanied a body of students to Niagara Falls.

U. A. Guss and P. H. Pearson, both of the middle class, preached their first sermons last month. Guss supplied at Mt. Union, Nov. 15th, and Pearson at Lairdsville, on Nov. 29.

Charles Lambert preached at Mt. Union on Nov. 1st and 20th, and at Scranton, Nov. 15th.

L. R. Haus while attending the District Convention of the V.M.C.A. at Bloomsburg last month preached in the Reformed church on Sunday morning and in the Lutheran in the evening.

Locals and Personals.'

COLLEGIATE.

Dr. Woodruff has for the last month been attending Institute at Mifflintown and Middleburg.

W. W. Young spent Thanksgiving at Gettysburg with his friend Samuel E. Smith, who was a former student of Susquehanna.

Messrs Wagenseller, Whitmer, Wert, and Froutz, drove to Middleburg on Thursday, Dec, 3, where they heard Spillman Riggs lecture on "Musical Fits and Misfits."

Thomas Uber and Ira Bingaman spent Thanksgiving at Troxelville with the latter's parents.

Wellington W. Wert, who spent last week at Killinger. reports that while there, he succeeded in bagging twenty-six rabbits, twelve quail and nine pheasants.

William K. Flech spent Thanksgiving in Kisler visiting a-friend.

L. F. Gunderman spent his vacation with his fosterfather, Rev. W. H. Derr at Montoursville, Pa.

The Alumni Gymnasium is now fully completed and the Basketball team has been practicing every night during the past week.

Calvin P. Swank who spent the latter part of last week at Ellysburg with his parents, returned on Monday last.

Prof. Ambrose L. Smith of the Commercial Department spent Thanksgiving at Green Valley with his parents, and Friday at Williamsport with his friend Geo. D. Clarke.

SEIBERT HALL.

Most of the young ladies spent Thanksgiving vacation at their homes and all report a good time.

Miss Whitmoyer, of Bloomsburg was a visitor at the dormitory Nov. 8th.

Miss Ruth Ramey has returned from Philadelphia where she enjoyed a visit with friends.

Two more girls at the dormitory, Misses Fetterhoff and Rhineheart. New girls are always welcome.

The reading room on second floor is being fitted up as a place of amusement for the young ladies.

Miss Edna Kline was entertained by Miss Schollenberger Thanksgiving vacation.

Miss Kessler of Sunbury was the guest of Miss Garringer Nov. 14th.

SUSQUEHANNA SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

A knowledge of business is the only safeguard for preservation of riches, and the rapidity with which inheritances melt away when left to young men and women who have neither training nor experience, has directed the attention of parents every to the urgent necessity of giving their sons and daughters such a preparation as will qualify them to manage any property left to them. This preparation insures independance and self-support to all young men and women of energy, ability and integrity.

Robert Haven has accepted a position at Homer City, Pa.

E. C. Johnson has been unable to attend school the last three weeks.

We are always glad to welcome new and old students. Since our last issue three new members have been enrolled,— Messers Phillips, Stauffer and Potter. We are also glad to have W. C. Shelley in our ranks again.

Ira Z. Fenstermacher preached at Mt. Jnion on the 15th and 22nd of Nov.

Rev. J. A. Richter supplied at Scranton on Nov. 22nd and 29th. During the other Sundays of the month he preached at the Lairdsville charge.

P. H. Pearson who played the star game of the season on the Varsity Football team this year has been elected captain of the team for the next year. Mr. Pearson has also been elected captain of the Basketball team for this season.

W. L. Price and Ralph H. Bergstresser were elected by

the theological department to represent it on the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association.

M. H. Fischer of the middle class has taken full management of our new gymnasium. Mr. Fischer deserves great credit for the intense interest he has shown in the building throughout its entire construction, and it is largely through his efforts that we can boast of having one of the largest and best equipped gymnasium in the state.

R. H. B.

* *

Athletics.

O^N Thanksgiving Day closed one of the most successful Football seasons that Susquehanna has ever had. Never before in her history has there been such efforts to secure and maintain a representative team. That these efforts were amply rewarded is shown by the high moral conduct of the men on trips and the number of games won.

We have just reason to be proud of our Team this year and we hope that their fair record will remain unbroken during the coming seasons. Manager Whitmoyer deserves great credit for his untiring efforts in bringing our athletics to their present height of excellence.

The season for Baseball will soon open and we are pleased to see the unusual interest manifested by the students already in this very popular department of athletics.

The new "Gym" is completed and every evening a large number of fellows are on the floor training for Basketball.

Manager Sunday has arranged a fine schedule and we predict a very successful season for our boys this year.

Let the student body become aroused and by their presence cheer the team on to excellence and victory.

At a large mass meeting in the College chapel Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, the Varsity "S" was given as a token of honor to the following men:

FOR FOOT BALL.

Whitmoyer, Bingaman, Pearson, Swank, Benfer, Herman, Witmer, Geise, Shaffer, Maus.

FOR BASE BALL.

Roberts, Frank, Hoch, Weise, Wagonseller, Reynolds,

FOR BASKET BALL.

Whitmoyer, Roberts, Scholly, Camerer.

FOR TRACK WORK.

Gearhart, Bingaman, Latchla, Pearson, Witmer, Fleck.

On Saturday, November 7th, Susquehanna played the Bloomsburg State Normal Team on Susquehanna field. Bloomsburg won by a score of 12 to 0.

On Saturday, November 14th, Susquehanna lined up against Lehigh's strong team at S. Bethlehem and were defeated 45 to 0, considering the fact that many of our players were in a crippled condition we think they did well.

SUSQUEHANNA.	Positions.	LEHIGH.
Maus	Left end	Smith, Duncan
Houseworth	Left tackle	Geare, Orth
Bingaman	Left guard	Gott
Fallon	Center	Barnard, Fisher
Schaffer	Right guard	Strauss, Hodgkin
Herman	Right tackle	Johnson, Buck
Swank	Right end	Herman, Dorman
Fleck	Left half-back	Haslem, Smart
Geis	Right half-back	Forrey, Bailey
Pearson	Full-back	Butler, Kirk
Benfer, Gunderman	Quarter-back	
Time of halves,	30 and 20 minutes.	

The Reserves were defeated at Shamokin on Saturday, Nov. 21, on Shamokin's ground, 33 to 0.

S. U. RESERVES.	Positions.	SHAMOKIN H. S.
Uber, Sr.	Left end	Klinger
Uber, Jr.	Left tackle	J. Schoop
Henderson	Left guard	Cardweel
Hall	Center	Heim
Schoch	Right guard	Shipe
Showers	Right tackle	Barr
Swank	Right end	Culp
Gunderman	Quarter back	Lee
Fleck	Left half back	F. Shoop
Sunday	Right half back	Fisher
Price	Full back	Seisenring
		TRU

* *

Alumni Hotes..

'02. Rev. H. D. Hoover is instilling the missionary spirit into his people at Friedens, Pa. On Luther Day the contribution exceeded \$100, which was over good considering the size of the congregation. More ministers should have the active spirit of Brother Hoover and transmit it as well to their people.

'79 Rev. Isaac Krider is doing very successful work at Duncansville, Pa. At the fall communion 19 were added to the membership by confirmation. The congregation also decided to make improvements for which the money is already raised.

'00. Rev. Carpenter, after extensive improvements in his church on Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, reopened during October.

'00. Rev. C. B. Harman resigned the Rebersburg charge to accept one in Columbus, Ohio. Rev. Harman took charge on Dec. 1st.

'98 (Col.) Rev. C. P. McLaughlin dedicated his new

house of worship on Dec. 6th. We are in receipt of his dedication announcement and souvenir, and it shows the good work and excellent management of Rev. McLaughlin and his devoted people of Chicago.

'98. Prof. W. R. Bastian was one of the instructors at the Snyder County Teacher's Institute, held the first week in December.

'96 (Sem.) Rev. J. Fasold has taken charge of the work in the Muncy Creek charge which has been vacant for some time. We sympathize with Bro. Fasold in his recent bereavement in the loss of his young child.

'92. Rev. J. S. English has been elected to the pastorate at Watson, Pa. Rev. English is an earnest and hard worker and we predict a brilliant career in his new field of labor.

'03. Prof. C. O. Frank, principal of the Rebersburg schools, was a Thanksgiving visitor in Selins Grove.

Rev. W. H. Hilbish and family spent some time here, away from his work in the Addison, Somerset county charge.

* *

"It is the duty of every man to improve his knowledge, will and understanding. It is as great a shame to hear rational, instuctive discoure, and not be attentive to it, as it is to reject with scorn a valuable gift. Think philosophy a greaer treasure than immense sums of gold, for gold is apt to take wings and fly away, but philosophy and virtue are inalienable possessions. Wisdom is the only immortal inheritance."

Isocrates.

A pessimist is a man who tells you that every rose has a dozen thorns.

The fool is fonder of showing off than the wise man.

Selinsgrove, December, 1903.

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FRED W. BARRY, '04, Editor-in-Chief. ARCHIE W. FRONTZ, '06, Locals and Personals. CHARLES LAMBERT, '01, '04, Alumni. CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Exchange. W. H. KEMPFER, '05, Mg. Editor. GEO. D. CLARKE, '06, Asst. Mg. Editor. NNA K. BEAVER, '06, Asst. Bus. Mgrs.

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EDITORIAL.

COLLEGE enthusaism is very often misrepresented and misused even by college men. It is often the case that classes or student bodies have the idea that a sudden outburst of mischief or violence, or a mass meeting where cheers and songs and addesses intermingle, alone constitute enthusiasm. It seems to be to them nothing but a temporary outflow of their show of loyalty.

We have seen the student body jubilent and enthusiastic at a mass-meeting before some important Atheletic event, and then if the team should be outclassed or defeated by some other means, they turn around and say not a word to encourage their team for future efforts. As a winning team is not always the

team that is successful in every contest but rather one that knows how to take a defeat like men and profit by their lessons, so also an enthusiastic student body is one that has the school's interest at heart, whether in atheletics or class events or what ever it may be.

Class spirit is a good thing and we are not writing to discourage nor break up good wholesome rivalry but everything has a limit and enthusiasm which cannot take form in regular class duties is not enthusiasm when the members of two opposing classes may be set up in a pitched battle against one another.

The animal side of men too strongly asserts itself when we take such a view of this subject. What is far more preferable is to be found in those who try to excel rather in the higher privileges of the college life than in the ordinary "class rush" or "common free for all fight."

It should not be necessary to call together the student body before every game, in a mass meeting in oder to *create* enthusiam among them. No, rather it should be in every student to stand up for his college, for his team, and unless hindered, beyond his power, be at the game, take part in the cheers and songs to encourage his team and help them win. Then if they have fallen a little short of his expectations, don't sneak away as if ashamed to admit that he is from the same college. Stand together like men and turn the tide of battle for the next contest by your cheers and words of praise. When Sheriden found the army, defeated, as they thought, and fleeing before the enemy he did not slacken the pace of his noble steed but with his brave cheer "Turn boys, turn we're going back" he turned the tide of battle and won the day.

As the Basket Ball season is now upon us let us nerve ourselves and keep our nerve and stand by our team whether in defeat or victory and we will have reasons to be proud of our team, of each other and of our old Susquehanna.

Erchanges..

A literary and entertaining journal-The Maryland Collegian.

The *Purdue Exponent* for November appears in a dainty and artistic cover.

We are glad to welcome The Courant among our exchanges.

Rays of Light from McPherson College could improve its editorial and exchange notes.

From the far west comes *The Porcupine* of Santa Rosa, Cal. It brings to us splendid thoughts in its literary productions.

The article entitled "Character," in the October *Muhlen*berg deserves our mention. The reasoning is good but the author should have given more care to his mode of expression.

The *Elizabethan* of Elizabeth College, is without doubt one of the most up-to-date exchanges that we receive. It is a model of system. Beginning with the neat sketch on the first page, it is attractive and interesting throughout.

> Upon the farm the city-bred Young miss sat down to tea; And noticing the honey said, "I see you keep a bee."—Old Hughes.

The manner in which The Free Lance conducts its exchanges is indeed commendable. In criticising an article, the strongest sentences are quoted.

An interesting sketch of the "Hoosier Poet" occurs in the October *Spectator*. In the same number, the article entitled "Mental Attitude," is evidently the product of a logical and penetrating mind.

We have nothing but words of praise for *The Idealist* of Kee Mar College. The quality of the paper used, the style of the productions and the general appearance attract our aesthetic tastes.

If more of our journals would contain worthy articles like "Beauties of Tennyson," found in the November *Juniata Rec-*

ord, we feel sure that the college journal would be more appreciated. The writer shows a remarkable fineness of feeling.

The Haverfordian contains a little sketch on "Idealism," in which we find this truth-"The difference between a human being, with all his human strength of character, and the devil, is that the former is always conscious of some lurking virtue, while the devil is conscious of none."

> "Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated The bird of dawning singeth all night long And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad; The nights are wholesome ; then no planets strike, No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm, So hallow'd and so greious is the time.-Shakespeare.



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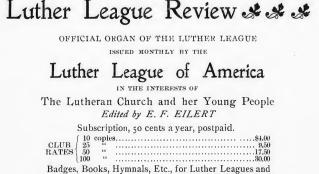
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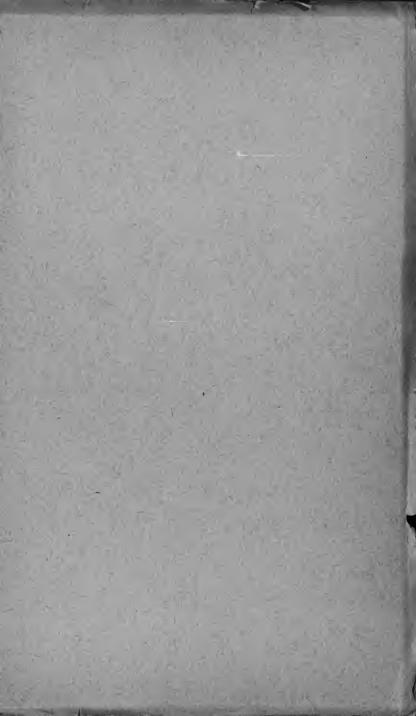
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Selinsgrove, January, 1904.

THE GIFT OF SECOND SIGHT.

REV. H. C. MICHAEL.

"I thought the shining sun was dark, And dark the bending skies; Alas! I find the darkness all Is in my blinded eyes."

Thrice happy he Who joys to see The world as it was meant to be ! Preverted vision doth obscure The good, the beautiful and pure, And change the glory of things seen To something bestial and mean. To see and judge the truth aright Is to be blest with second sight: For facts are oft misunderstood When they are clothed in flesh and blood, Or when beneath the thing you see There lies encased, Reality. To judge a man You needs must scan More than his superficial plan: Not his vestures. Nor his gestures; Not the color of his hair Nor his manners debonair : For these things are but the sheath Of the character beneath. To see and judge the truth aright Is to be blest with second sight. Some there be with vision marred, Who ignorantly disregard (133)

The work of artist and of bard: Who many pictures may recall But miss the beauty of them all. Oh for the seer's gift we yearn,-A Raphael who could discern The hidden beauty of each line : And from the features of a face That other men deemed commonplace, Delineate a form divine : Or like the youth Who saw a truth Within a marble shaft uncouth; And while some looked, And others laughed, He carved an angel from the shaft. Heavenly Father, hear my cry! Bless me with a gifted eye, Bless me with this second sight, Let me judge the truth aright.

"I ask not that the outer world Another face may wear; But that myself, myself be changed, I make my daily prayer."

* * *

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY, JUNE 13th, 1903.

"THE SCHOLAR'S SELF ASSERTION IN THE WORLD OF AFFAIRS."

BY BRUCE A. METZGER.

M^{R.} CHAIRMAN, Members of the Graduating Class of the Preparatory School, Ladies and Gentlemen, I confess no small pleasure in being called upon to speak to you upon this happy and interesting occasion. I was altogether surprised to receive a letter from your Dean asking me to attend these Commencement exercises and deliver the address to the Graduating Class of the Preparatory School. I could not help turn-

ing over in my own mind what reason must have determined this choice, fortunately I was not unfamiliar with the difficulties your faculty likely have had in securing a sufficient number of speakers to round out the program, and forsooth, after many disappointments, it may have occurred to them that here is one who having but recently come to the Law cannot honestly decline for want of time. This may have been sufficient warrant for your faculty, but my own conscience demanded some plausible reason aside from my vanity to justify me in undertaking a task fraught with so much significance to yourselves and the dignity of the University. It occurred to me not to be inappropriate for one whose full blown rose of school days has scarcely been succeeded by the budding first impressions of practical life to come back and speak to those, who no doubt look forward to, and I trust will enjoy like privileges.

Thus in the sly humor of Benjamin Franklin "So convenient a thing is it to be a reasonable being since one can find a reason for anything he may desire to do."

It is not the purpose of your speaker to discuss with you tonight any important question of state, politics, industry, history, or of scientific research. I take it to be more in point and appropriate to the occasion to speak about those things which concern the members of this class more directly and personally.

Tonight you and I are resting by life's great highway. The difference between our relative progress is measured by a period of nine brief years. College, University, and practical life indicate sharp abrupt sub-divisions of that period. I am looking backward you are looking forward as the spectator with the aid of the opera glass draws the actor on the stage toward him, so you impelled by your youthful impetuosity, with the glass of hope are peering into the future and endeavoring to understand and enjoy beforehand what time and patience alone can make sure to you. I am, as it were, reading from the sketchbook of memory, if observation and experience have revealed to me anything of value the occa-

sion demands that I yield their treasures for your enlightenment and encouragement both as to things done and things to be done.

Although you have but completed the first period of your academic training, you have already accomplished much of which to be proud. Compared with the great masses of our people, advanced as is our civilization, you already have a liberal education. The great army of workers-laborers, farmers, mechanics, and clerks-may have more of this world's experience but less of that training which yields life's sweetest joys and makes you masters of the physical forces. You may start later in the race of life than the companions of your youth but your running will be the swifter. After all the youthful years you spend in college would likely yield you little of permanent value in the world of affairs, and your starting will be quite as timely as that of those who voluntarily or of necessity forego such privileges. The results of vour work is a permanent self improvement. An accumulation which can be reached by no process of legal execution, or sunk in hazardous speculation. Self debauchery and degeneracy alone will rob you of the value of your accomplishments.

The foundation of all your education is laid, the hardest part if you have been faithful has been done. Tonight you do not realize the force of the words I am speaking to you, their significance will be better understood after you will have had time to rest and assimilate what you have been compelled to acquire under pressure, and sometimes not without feelings of utter confusion and despair. Study is hard work, as hard probably as any you will be called upon to do, with however, this difference, the graver feelings of concern, anxiety and responsibility are absent, which probably accounts for the proverbial mirth of student life.

You now occupy an unique position in society. Many there are who are more able and more learned than yourselves, towards these you will be respectful and deferential avoiding the embarassments which come to less informed persons being

too assertive in the face of their superiors, and thus among strangers you will always be on your guard for until better acquainted you will not know who is your superior. But your chief duties are toward those who are less fortunate than yourselves. Do not taunt them with an air of superiority. Let charity and condescension grace your demeanor. The advantage is all yours. You can adapt yourself to them but they cannot adapt themselves to you. Do not make a vain display of your learning. Keep it for useful purposes. The greatest satisfaction that can be yours is to realize that you are the possessors of a power that is always accessible, and can be drawn upon when occasion demands. If you dissipate this power in vain display it will fail you when it should stand you in a good The consciousness of having attained in part the stead. possibilities of the human mind will be the greatest satisfaction that will ever bless your efforts and the increased service you will be able to render others is the only way in which you can discharge your debt to society and those whose benificence has made your education possible.

Most of you no doubt look forward to continuing your studies either here or elsewhere. In your happy surroundings it would not be desirable or acceptable for me to presume to prescribe for your future conduct in college life. It has gone on before your very eyes, you have already been a part of it. Let this be said in passing. You will probably find it more satfsfactory in the end not to attempt to embrace the whole round of College activities, but rather select those for which your talents and physical natures are peculiarly adapted, and thus distinguish yourself in one or two rather than be mediocre in a greater number or absolutely obscure in all. Also take it kindly if I advise you to leave your faculty run the institution. The suggestions you are likely to make will be with a view of lightening your burdens or relaxing your discipline, both to your ultimate damage and the generation of a spirit of insubordination. The great thing in your school life is the pursuit of knowledge. The arraignment of minor details can neither make or break your pro-

gress. They are matters of merest convenience and comfort and will have little influence on your ultimate success.

Some of you may be about to take up the burdens of your permanent careers, others may still face from four to seven years of student life. Yet, as has been said, your eve is even now cast to the great beyond, and the question, "How will I be able to assert myself in this great world of affairs." must disturb your more sober moments as being after all the ultimate object of your industry, the crucial period in your destiny. though the way thither be through life's most charming experiences. That truly will be life's great testing period. Sometimes the kind hand of a sympathetic friend who has gone before stretches back and clasps hands with you, thus steadying your first efforts and supplanting your anxious thoughts with confidence and gratitude. Others pass through this trying period with no other stay than their own indomitable steadfastness of purpose and inherent strength of character.

Friends, opportunities, scholarship, all these cannot take the place of personal energy and the ability to adapt yourself to conditions and circumstances. The great complaint today against our College and University training, especially that of the professional schools, is that it is too theoretical. Fortunately this assertion is forceful to the causual observer only. In the very nature of things it must be so. Though the most practical methods of teaching be adopted, yet principles alone can be taught and learned. The art of applying them to the practical exigencies of life must be left to the ingenuity and experience of the individual. It is not to the discredit of our institutions of learning that they are theoretical. They can honestly profess to be no more. If their students intelligently understand the principles as taught, the art of applying them will be readily acquired by the person of average ability and normal mental poise. The fault is not so much in the theories as in our dispositions. Hamlet the dane and student of Wittenburg was charged with the task of avenging the cruel and unnatural death of his father. He shrank from his

duty and despaired of achieving his purpose. His complaint,

"The time is out of joint: O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right!

fitly describes the way in which some of us approach the problems that confront our lives. And herein may be found the reason that college bred men too frequently suffer in comparison with those who come up from the ranks with nothing other than a stout heart and unfailing industry to commend them to success. The scholar is too apt to shrink from and desist the struggle with the shock of disappointment when he discovers for the first time that the facts of life are not ready made to fit his theories, instead of varying and adapting his theories to the exigencies of the occasion. only to find after a long experience that the fundamentals which he learned in school life are after all the backbone and at the bottom of all the detailed variations he becomes acquainted with in this great world of facts. The one trained in the school of affairs has unconsciously learned by bitter, painful experience much that the college man knew before hand, and the advantage is all with the latter if action were his watchword instead of bitter complaint that things are as they are instead of what they should be. Truly the period when you begin skirmishing with the world is a hard one, your anxiety for its outcome is both pardonable and commendable. All you have of courage and strength must be summoned and concentrated upon the contest. The warning I would have you take is that your diploma is not a passport to success; it is only a certificate of things done, and of itself will be inefficatious to produce wealth or renown, unless supplemented by your God-given strength and energy bestowed upon the condition that they be employed in useful pursuits. Let this however be your hope and assurance, that if you are as industrious, as assiduous and attentive to your calling as you probably have been and will be to your studies the result will never be in doubt. and you will receive the world's diploma written on the hearts and lives of your countrymen conferring the degree of respectable and useful citizenship.

Grave as may be the question of your prospects of a successful career. There is a correlative and associated thought which strikes deeper and goes to the very root of your character itself. Reared as you have been in an institution that stands committed to religious teaching, importuned to righteousness by friends, teachers and your own conscience, as well as inspired to lofty noble thoughts by the very studies you pursue, success which involves the compromise of your convictions will be enjoyed in the bitterness of your soul. As the high minded maiden disdains the suitors hand tendered on any condition save the plight of mutual faith, so you will be justified in declining fortune and favor on any terms save those consistent with your own intrinsic worthiness. Fortunately their coexistence is not uncommon or impossible, yet your more serious moments must have suggested to your minds anxious consideration for the final outcome in the struggle between the ideal and the base in mankind, between virtue and evil in your own lives. For each of you there is a principle of strength begotten in your very natures. Deep in your hearts are convictions of right and wrong that you scarcely dare breath to yourselves to say nothing of asserting them openly as the precepts of your life's activity. Yet withal I beseech you to hold fast those principles which though usually common to mankind are more peculiarily your own because in you they are more perfect and prominent. They are the things which become the secrets of success in life. They are the leaders, the peculiar traits, instincts or intuitions with which God has endowed you, and which will receive their highest development and amplification in your life. It is the dwarfed but irresistable out-cropping of such innate virtues that compells us to see some good in even the most debased of persons. If you maintain a normal equipoise of head and heart faculties the emphasis of your special trait will distinguish you as an interesting and original character. The plant flourishes best in its native clime and so the soil of your heart will give most luxurious growth to the God implanted seed. It was more than passing popularity that

placed Roosevelt in line for the presidency. The foundation of his greatness is manifest throughout his whole career. Patriotism, intensity of purpose, and ability to believe in the triumph of right are qualities not developed in a day. They are born in the man, his honor comes in their preservation and cultivation. Thus our nation is ruled by one whose character preserves him pure from all the temptations of office, neither wealth nor ambition can swerve him from what he believes to be right, God bless our happy land in such hands it is safe! Mistakes may be made but they are honest mistakes. Ten thousand times better thus than that we be compelled to view with just suspicion every executive act and see therein the taint of personal or party corruption. Like his, your life and mine to stand the tests of the world must be intrenched in truth as it were from the cradle to the grave. For the sake of utility we can feign virtue and strength but they are not real virtue and strength. Unless our lives sound of sincerity and truth, unless they ring of honesty and integrity we will classify ourselves with that unfortunate number who have lost faith in themselves and faith in humanity because they have failed to vibrate truly the note to which God attuned their lives. They have sullied and blackened their characters by a compromise of honor for the purpose of serving a deceptive temporary advantage, the intensity of whose sufering is aggravated because it is self inflicted and against the protests of an unerring conscience.

For you my friends the struggle to keep uppermost in your lives those principles which your whole being designates as right and truth will be the more severe for your moral sense is better developed, keener and more delicate than that of many persons with whom you will come in contact. In this too you are apt to be discouraged and disappointed when first you begin to drive bargains and transact the affairs of life. As in the exercise of your moral principles, tact and a keen insight into human nature will be necessary for their firm dignified assertion. It may seem and the causual observer will so maintain that moral integrity and business suc-

cess-the term including all vocations-are inconsistent and incompatible. I admit the temptation is great but deny that resistance means either obscurity or bankruptcy. Our opinions are too frequently formed under the impulse of first impressions or inferences drawn from isolated cases. The average man of affairs preaches little but does much. He is not a causist weighing with Pharisaical fineness the distinctions between right and wrong. Yet on the whole he lives honorably, pays his debts and earns his bread in the sweat of his brow. Surely contact with such men need not to be feared. The obscurity of unprincipaled persons is a sufficient commentary as to the permanent value of their methods. Yet they will be your tempters, short-sighted, narrow-minded, unthinking persons will betray you into wrong doing for their own advantage. Resistance means strength, strength victory and first victories will pave the way for you to realize the grander inborn principles which to you are more than principles which to you are ideals. The assertion of what you know to be truth and righteousness will receive an astonishing response from those with whom you are thrown True the manifestations of the degrading in contact. influences in humanity are all too common to satisfy the impatient student of social progress. Yet withal there is little malicious wrong doing, most people are victims of their own weakness, held bound in the chains of habit and environment, the essence of uprightness is still in their hearts. could their wills be recorded at the proper moments all would agree to a reign of absolute moral and religious perfection, that so the aspirations of their better moments might be realized and fulfilled. This accounts for the refreshing hopefulness that possesses the heart and mind when we see and hear another assert the same deep convictions which well up in our own souls, but which through fear and timidity we hesitate to stand upon and act upon.

Fear not that the world has no place for the man or woman who attains to realize the ideal in his or her life. Our lives, liberty and property are largely in the control of

other people, such trusts require the security of purest hearts and noblest minds, be this your glory, that to know you will be to trust you, and to trust you find you true. Once established as a clean irreproachable character you will be sought instead of compelled to seek. Your intrinsic value will be determined and certain. Others can depend on you for they will know what you are worth. Go to you studies, go into the world, go with your might. Follow the leadings of your better nature. Be pure, be clean, be just, be honest. Let the attainment of character be your ambition. Set your heart on its perfection and life's secret will be laid bare to you, life's treasures at your command. The world may crown you with its laurel wreaths, but it cannot add the sanction of your own soul. Crown yourselves, like Napoleon crown you yourselves, but crown yourselves with a satisfied spirit and a conscience void of offence, then you will be happy to have lived and the world will be happy to have had you live ; then will life's burdens be most cheerfully born, life's sweets most deeply quaffed and the joy which passeth all understanding of a race well run and of a life well lived be yours for time and eternity.

* * *

UNNOTICED ROYALTY.

EVIDENCES of power in whatever field they are displayed have always commanded admiration. We admire brawn and muscle, not for its physical form or beauty but because it shows marks of imminent power. We respect grand intellects that are able to drink from the fountain of universal knowledge; whose sowers not only master the concrete complexities but also show how fascinating the realms of the abstract are. Science and philosophy are ever opening new avenues for exploration.

We admire physical power, respect and cherish intellectuality, but we experience a deeper devotion when the soul reveals its powers. When the heart pours forth its fullness in regal ardour, it is then that soul meets soul and a warmth is

felt that is well expressed by the word, love.

Royalty and nobility are not inherited as crowns and kingdoms are, magnanimity is not transferable in titles and degrees. A good family name is no guarantee of virtue and heroism, but these noble graces are essential to its perpetuation. Manhood or womanhood does not reside in bodily beauty or mental brilliancy, but its home is in the depth of the soul. And if there is one virtue above another which we adore, yea which the world adores, it is the heroic in the soul of man. While the world is so eager to do homage to heroism, yet its eyes are half blind to the ways in which it occurs in the lives of thousands, yes tens of thousands of ordinary men and women.

History sings and shall ever keep repeating the praises of the illustrious few, whom it portrays as having been martyrs for humanities good. It pictures them as martyrs; but if the whole truth were told, in nearly every instance they were martyrs, not to science and humanity but to their own ambitions. They, influenced by their love of fame, by their love of conquest, flattered by common applause, and enveloped in no grander mantel than the emotional greed and avarice of pure selfishness, rushed on in their mad career. This was the spring and this the working motive in their lives. On the other hand its pages are blank concerning the heroism and the unselfish enthusiasm of multitudes who have nobly suffered and died in a quiet way for what they believed was a righteous cause. It is silent with reference to these true heroes. But because of this very reticence their names are the more sacred. This silence throws around their lives a more hallowed consecration. We bow in quiet reverence, shedding sympathetic yet sacred tears over the graves of unknown heroes.

There is no place where royal courage is shown more plainly and thrown open to public gaze more completely than on the world's great battlefield. It is here that the immanent energies that otherwise would have remained dormant take form and shape. Here the private, the ordinary soldier, is

looked upon as a mere mechanical tool; a collective body of soldiers as a mighty war engine, to be used to the best advantage by some shrewd and masterful mind. The general and the leaders because of their mental superiority and tact are the turret and the minarets to which all eves are turned. They love public adoration, it is only human that they should. When victory is the reward of their supposed efforts huzzas gush from a thousand throats as if upon them alone had depended the issue of the conflict. But have those in the ranks contributed nothing to victory? Yea they have done all that they could do. The greatest general that ever moved among men could have done no more. They, truly, have borne the brunt of the carnage. With no hope of reward or of promotion nor yet courting or even desiring the praise and laudation of future generations, like the maddened Cossacks they have rushed into the face of defeat and snatched victory from its jaws. And when inevitable defeat has stared them in the face, they have stood unmoved by their post; and with grim determination have gone down before the raining shot and shell, like snowflakes melted by the warm southern zephyrs, forever to be silent and never again to raise their stalwart right arms for their family, their home, and their country. The very reason that they were privates and could never hope to have their names mentioned in the annals of history the more royal their deeds and the more worthy their heroism !

Heroes do not spring into life only in time of war when great danger threatens. In the ordinary walks of life at arm's length from us and often touching our very elbows are the truest kings and queens in the world. Is it possible that our eyes are so heavy that they should pass by unnoticed !

In an inconspicuous building in Cuba, a group of patient physicians and a number of humble men and women have written a page in history. They have tried to discover the means by which yellow fever is transmitted. They voluntarily put their lives to the stake for the interest of humanity and science. Of these true martyrs, a large number endured the torments of the fever. Their names have not been pub-

Issued abroad. Even the physicians were accustomed to speak of them as "case number one," and "case number two." They gave themselves to the work with no thought of honor and no hope of reward. But day after day and night after night they endured with quiet courage and suspense, which is often worse than certainty, and when they were stricken they suffiered without complaint. The names of these heroes deserve to be known and honored. Surely their deed was unselfish and magnanimous. It was grandly heroic.

The gravest and most desperate struggies that have occurred and ever will occur have not, or ever can be seen by buman eve. Across the battlements and upon the plains of the heart the most deadly conflicts are taking place daily. The deep anguish experienced, when ambition, passion, and fond anticipation meet conscience and duty face to face in open rebellion, cannot be measured by bodily suffering and endurance. Mental agony is the severest of human tortures. In the struggles of the will the wildest grapplings take place. And nowhere are these encounters so numerous and sharply contended as among the great multitude of humble men and women. A soul that is thus sorely tried by the onslaughts of the enemy, one that is clouded and discouraged. mangled and bleeding, and yet remains true to the right and the good, that soul belongs to the highest nobility and the grandest royalty.

Heroism is universal; it beats in the heart of every moral man. It is not acquired nor is it bought, or sold. It is born. It urges the individual to speak the hidden thought, to do the unpopular deed though it lead to the stake; not for the hope of honor nor yet because it is heroic but because it is right, because it is truth. Accordingly we see that right and truth are the pervading power, the potent factors forming the heroic in man. Every man that is not morally deformed and feels a sense of duty is permeated with the heroic.

I can conclude with no more fitting words than those of Dean Farrar: "There is a yet harder and higher heroism—to live well in the quiet routine of life; to fill a little space be-

cause God wills it; to go on cheerfully with a petty round of little duties, little occasions; to accept unmurmuringly a low position; to smile for the joy of others when the heart is aching; to banish all ambition, all pride, and all restlessness in a single regard to our Savior's work. To do this for a life time is a greater effort, and he who does this is a greater hero than he who for one hour storms a breach or for one day rushes onward undaunted in the flaming front of shot and shell. His work will follow him. He may not be a hero to the world, but he is one of God's heroes; and though Nineveh and Babylon be forgotton and unknown, his memory shall live and be blessed."

L. W. W., '06.

* * *

BEING MISUNDERSTOOD.

TO the man who is honest and true, to the man who is aiming to accomplish the greatest good for his fellowmen, who looks beyond the self and its petty interests, and who not only longs to do but who does some positive service in this world in which he lives, there often seems to be but a menial recompense. Time and time again it has been the sad fate of many a truly great and noble man to live, to wear away his life, and to die, unappreciated, unesteemed, and un-Truthfully was it said, not long since, that one of known. the hardest and bitterest things to endure in life is to live, knowing that you are being misunderstood. True it is common, but nevertheless how many a life has been darkened. and how many a spirit driven almost to the verge of despairall because sincere characters and noble hearts are and have been so often misunderstood.

Whether it is necessary for such a thing to be or no, is rather difficult to say, but the fact remains, and is witnessed to by the past and present, that men are not appreciated until after they have been placed in their graves. Did Athens know that Socrates was to become the "Father of philosophy"

and that he would be spoken of as a "martyr to truth ?" Did the learned men of Athens know this when they condemned him to drink the fatal hemlock? And with sadness if not with tears we read the story of Columbus, the Genoese woolcarder's son. Though surrounded with difficulties, though ridiculed by the children of the streets, though for a long time unable to secure means to test his insane project, and then though accompanied by a crew of criminal sailors, yet he pressed on and proved himself to be the great man that he was. But was he recognized by the people of his time? No, he was not. He died with little more respect and recognition than a common worthless beggar. And how eagerly the schoolboy of today reads the story of the "railsplitter" of Illinois, "Old Honest Abe". But could we but have known him in his inner life during the trying times of the Civil War. we might have great reason to admire and esteem him the more. Though ridiculed and censured by the North and by the South-both of whom he loved-he guided our nation through one of the critical periods of her history, he was moved by a great principle which the many did not understand. These are instances of men of repute but many such may also be found in the common ranks of society. How many ties of friendship are broken, how much injury is done, how much evil results from being misunderstood, no man can tell

Since it is a fact that men are so often misunderstood we may rightly enquire what are the causes. Why is it that true greatness is unrecognized ? Is it not because partisan, selfish feelings are too frequently given place in our minds? Are we not sometimes very reluctant in rating each man at his true value? Is it not the general tendency to belittle noble qualities and to magnify faults? Would it not oftimes be better to say nothing at all if we can say nothing good of our neighbors? Again, is it not also true that the world panders to the transient things of the present? Are we not too often attracted by the giddy, gaudy, empty phantoms which excite but do not abide? In too many cases we fail to think. It is

not so much literary culture that is wanted as habits of thoughtfulness, reflection and conduct. But nevertheless the chief cause of all this misunderstanding may be traced to the lack of adequate knowledge. We think we know when we do not. Our knowledge must not only be clear, and distinct, but it must be adequate. Yes, we know but the trouble is we don't know well enough. Consequently we fail to see good and fail to understand. Let the pure white light of knowledge shine forth and dispel the darkness and ignorance from our sluggish brains.

But what are the effects of being misunderstood? As we have intimated it is that which throws gloomy shadows on an otherwise bright and happy life. Instead of being free and easy and aggressive, one is careworn, anxious, and sometimes inactive-through fears of being misunderstood. Then too, on the other hand it is that which tries one's principles. It is sometimes easy to do right in prosperity but not so in adversity. To press on to attain one's end in spite of opposition makes one not only careworn but thoughtful as well. And further he who bears the test and endures the hardships is made more and more determined and selfreliant in his efforts. It will enoble him to say as did Kepler, the great scientist. who, after seventeen years of labor, discovered and explained a great physical law : "The die is cast, the book is written to be read either now or by prosterity I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

Now let us glance at the effect upon the cause or principle which is advocated. If a man be jeered at, persecuted or even killed for the sake of a noble cause, does that kill the cause? It may hinder but it cannot distroy, for "truth crushed to the earth will rise again." Was the cause of Wallace, the Scottish Chief, the cause of Washington, the cause of freedom lost because the world understood not that man was to be free? Were the great principles of science to be left undiscovered because Bruno, Galileo, Kepler and Newton were so shame-

fully treated and misunderstood? Did it injure Shakespeare's writings to be so little read for so many years? Was America to be undiscoved because Columbus lived ahead of his time and was therefore misunderstood? Was the Reformation blotted out because Luther, Calvin. Zwingle and others were said to be heretics? Has the cause of Christ been defeated because the Saviour of the world was misunderstood when he walked among men? Can we not agree with Emerson when he says, "To be great is to be misunderstood?"

Having considered the effect on the individual and on the cause, may we not with reverence think of what the effect must be upon Him who created the individual and who is himself the causing cause? To him who is all goodness, all righteousness, and all power, who created the beavens and the earth, who causes the beautiful, tender, little flowers to unfold their dainty petals, and who also swings the countless planets and stars in the immensity of space, what can be more unbearable and what more grievous than to be so often ignored, misrepresented and misunderstood by the creatures of his own hand?

But what shall we do, or what should be our attitude in regard to being misunderstood. It is not that we should seek to be misunderstood in order to be great but that we should at all times "do right because it is right" and let the greatmess take care of itself. It is not that we should be downcast mor discouraged, but that we should ever cheerfully and persistently strive to do our best. It is our's to walk in the path of duty, and not cater to the whims of others. Amd

"Thus drifting afar to the dim-vaulted caves

Where life and its ventures are laid,

The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves

May see us in sunshine or shade,

Vet true to our course, though our shadow grow dark

We'll trim our broad sail as before,

And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,

Nor ask how we look from the shore ?"

U. A. G. '02.

Athletics.

"There are those who delight in gathering the Olympic dust in the race course.—*Horace*.

COME of you will say that Athletics is a strange text for a minister of the gospel to use as a basis for a message from the ranks of the Alumni to the college world. But while your humble servant was "one of the boys," there were at one time six candidates for the ministry on one of the best teams Susquehanna has ever sent forth and as many more of the same on the "Scrub" team. The baseball team, as well, considered the services of a number of these self same embryo preachers well nigh indispensible. So then, we believe that aside from their warm interest in athletics the ministry has also an inherent claim to the attention of the athletic world. You remember the words of that old preacher. Paul to his student Timothy, "take heed to thyself," so that we have also some scripture authority and encouragement for what we are about to say. Trusting that, if nothing else, I may have the ear of some young Timothy who is preparing for the ministry. I hope you will excuse this unwonted familiarity of literary style. Let me come down from the stilts of the editorial and literary "M," the "Miter" etc., and be one among you. Let me have my pulpit on the green sward, or as it now is, on the icy slush of the athletic field and in the words of the time honored and much quoted Anthony, "lend me your ears"-I'll return them when I am through.

The first division of my theme is this, *Every one should* take part in athletics. I always did feel more or less of a mental repugnance for the slender feather-blown youth, the limit of whose athletic desire and accomplishments as well was a voice which could drawl "play ball! play ball!" from the side lines or bleachers. An athlete is one who is trained to contest in exercises requiring bodily strength and agility. The word athlete, is not the measure, of so many cubic centimetres

of muscle or brute force or of a certain degree of proficiency, but finds its incarnation in whoever is willing and able to contest. The idea that certain types of exercise are only for certain physical types of men is indeed a most pernicious fallacy. The one regret of the preacher's athletic sense is the fact that a fancied lack of time on the one hand and the fear of inefficiency on the other prevented him from adding to five years experience on the gridiron the same number of seasons on the diamond.

Again, or secondly, we say, be natural. Now that we all reioice in the near completion of our gymnasium you will be able to develop athletically according to the latest and most approved style and pattern. But remember that the true idea of athletics is to get as near the great throbbing heart of nature as possible by training and developing both mind and body after nature's model and requirement. Don't despise the day of small things for I doubt very much if the new and most excellent paraphenalia will have power in themselves to develop more sturdiness of brain or brawn, higher minds and cleaner bodies than did the boys in the days of old when the only remedy for the sweat of athletic toil was the cold shower bath. Many excellent and well equipped gymnasiums and natatoriums have I seen but none that inspired with a greater relish for the bath or personal cleanliness than the little room in the basement of Gustavus Adolphus Hall. In the face of all others I somehow never felt ashamed of the place where night after night twenty to thirty husky lads gathered to remove the stain of mother earth from their faces and the soil from their matted hair. For much theory and not enough of nature reminds me of the two fishermen who all day long, by every modern device sought in vain to allure the sportive trout. On the way home empty handed they met the not unusual combination of a small boy, a hickory rod, a piece of twine with a rusty hook and a string of the speckeled beauties. "Hey there boy," cried one of the men, "why did you have all the luck ?" After a brief moment of contemptuous survey

the boy said, "youse fellers has too much paint." Paint is all right in its place, but then we should not be afraid of it. Perhaps the same condition was responsible for the incident I am about to relate. One of the members of a team which hailed from a place where all the latest equipment was supplied took it into his head to "guy" our big "Milt." Said he, "is it true that you fellows wear suspenders when you play football ?" "Yes," said "Milt" as he drew himself up to the full height of six foot one, "but just you wait till you see us play." And when that evening Susquehanna came off the field with the scalp of the questimen team hanging by a hook of 35 to 0, he was doubtless inclined to give the mythical "suspenders" more than their due mead of credit. How well do I remember coming back from vacation when approached by our young friend W. C., who told me he had been training hard for the football team. He had all the latest appliances. He had copied all the latest styles. In his den, he had by the latest system of weights and pulleys developed his muscles. He knew all about the rules and aspired to the position of half-back on "The Varsity." But after the first rude contact with the brawn developed in Nature's school and hardened by the battle of life under the burning heat of the summer's sun. down went rules, theories, training, style and all, and our friend's ambitions melted clean away. You see, he was not natural. He tried to develop by rules that which nature has said must follow her inexorable law of growth. We are all proud of the new gymnasium. We are proud of the spirit and self-sacrifice which built it but that pride can feed only on the true manhood which develops beneath the shadow of its walls. Another division of my strange text is, keep at it the dictionarv word is persistence. Well, let that stand for the benefit of the Greek Professor who loves latin derivatives. But persistence is the watchword of athletics. And now you will indulge me while I speak in living characters. Some of the "oldest inhabitants" will remember the time when our friend R. W. first came to college. How the boys who love the green

hailed his advent with delight! I remember when in much solemnity the midnight procession of hooded monks moved with doleful chant around the Dormitory to his hazing, a voice from an upper window said prophetically "he will, in twenty years outstrip them all." On the football field he was for years the first and last candidate for honors. Comparatively light in weight, his movements were quite erratic as well. He would mix up the signals and when all the rest were banging the center, he was the flying interference for an imaginary runner around the end. But he persisted, and thereby hangs a tale. He stuck until he learned the signals and intricacies of concerted action. At one time, he was one of two members of the "Scrub" team who came out into the face of a driving November rain to give the first team practice. He was always at work-and he won. Before he left college those who had laughed at him saw him the leader in all departments of athletics. Not only this but the same indomitable spirit of persistence won for him first place in his class and made him the leading light in his own literary society. This is only one example of thousands whose path to success has had one guiding star, keep at it. The case aforesaid is in strong contrast with one I have in mind. It recalls to memory the case of one who came to college with every promise of athletic success. His career soared upward like a rocket at Susquehanna and went down in like manner in another college wither vaunting ambition and a false pride had drawn him. What I say to individuals is true of the college and of the student body today as a whole which constitutes that invisible power known as the esprit de corps. Never give up because the team or teams are not winning games. Some victories are more than defeats and many defeats are far better than victories. That is a despicable and selfish spirit which has for its all and only object to win. Winning is not the real end to be sought but only the spur to the proper use of the means in seeking the end-the development of the highest type of manhood.

Finally, treasure what you gain on the athletic field, you will have need of it through life. Life is like a game of ball. In it you will need the manly courage developed on the athletic field. You will need the cool head and the quick, discerning judgment. You will need the knowledge of the fair means, aye, and the foul also, by which your opponent would try to thwart you. Many a day in the heat and rush of the battle of life is upon you, in later years, you will in fancy be struggling on the green sward for the honor of your Alma Mater. Then will the experience gained on the athletic field prove of real, practical value in winning the day which means success in life and a crown which not only a grateful Alma Mate but the world in general and later the judge of all hearts shall bestow.

THE PREACHER, '98.

* *

FLOWERS FROM MY SWEETHEART'S HAIR.

Alone! Alone with thee tonight! Naught but thy presence here To cheer my lonely plight And yet,—and yet with thee so near My lips can touch each petal dear, I kiss thee as I'd kiss her now As, with each earnest murmured vow I kissed her then. It seems long ago.

Oh speak! Speak out mute lips tonight! Breathe but the words I love to hear,— Speak in that peaceful calm delight As she would speak,—"I love you dear." I need not bid thee flowers dear, I hear the message thou woulds't bring A message fit for any king,— The words that to thy petals cling.

I know. Ah yes, I know tonight Her own dear lips to thee were pressed.

As with a true and pure delight She kissed each flower. And she caressed Thee o'er and o'er and thus expressed Her thanks to me for sending thee Love's messenger to her to be My love to bear dear one to thee.

Alone? Ah yes, alone it seems Yet not alone tonight, The soul of all my dreams, My life,—is with me here tonight. For she who loves me with her might Has bid thee bear her love to me In thy dear heart has whispered free A myriad love notes all for me.

And soon I'll lay thee safe away To cherish for all time, To love each passing day. For thou do'st give me thoughts sublime And messages from time to time From her I love and who loves me To whom I sent my love thro thee And who thro thee sends love to me.

Yes love, my love thine own dear lips Have touched each petal fair: Tonight in eager sips I sip,—I drink the nectar rare Gained from thy lips and lingering there. And now good-night my flowers dear, Good-night my love, my sweetheart dear, Good-night.—God guard thy slumbers dear.

"ANON."

* *

Alumni Hotes.

⁹⁹ Rev. H. C. Michael, who has been laboring earnestly in the mission at Wildmerding, Pa., has plans in hand to build a beautiful church during the coming spring. The edifice is to cost \$8000.

'87. Rev. J. M. Stover, of Kittany, Pa., has been elected to the Sardis charge, Westmoreland County, Pa.

'90. Rev. S. E. Bateman has resigned at Calvary, Philadelphia, to accept the position of Secretary of Y.M.C.A. work in that city, for which he seems to be adapted.

'91. Rev. H. Clinton Salem, has been elected to the Rockwood pastorate and took charge of his new work on Feb. 1st.

'94. Rev. Chas. R. Streamer is supplying the St. Paul's mission, Camden, N. J., in connection with his regular work at Lionville.

'00. Rev. Jno F. Stabley is doing excellent work at Jennerstown, Pa. During the Xmas season his kind people presented many valuable gifts as an expression of their love and esteem of their worthy pastor.

'03. Prof. E. M. Morgan, principal of the Freeburg schools was in town on Saturday night, Jan. 16., and umpired the Milton-Susquehanna Basket Ball game.

'93. Rev. H. P. Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at present visiting friends and relatives in Selinsgrove.

'03. Rev. D. J. Snyder is doing excellent work in his pastorate at Minersville, Pa. At his mid-winter communion eight adult members were added to the church and a liberal offering was received.

'03. Rev. W. H. Derr is meeting with great success in his charge just on the outskirts of Williamsport. The White Church was recently renovated and presents an altogether new appearance.

'02. Rev. H. D. Hoover has been elected to an East Pittsburg mission and will take charge on Feb. 1st. Rev. Hoover is leaving a loving people and many dear friends, and goes only because the Master has called him to this field. May God's blessing attend him.

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EDITORIAL.

Alumni Edition. This issue of the SUSQUEHANKA is devoted entirely to publications of articles received

from members of our Alumni. For the past two years the management has given one issue of the year to publishing contributions received from members of the Alumni. This has been done for two reasons. First, that there might be created, if possible, a greater interest, on the part of those who have gone out from our College walls, toward their Alma Mater and its official organ, and again we believe that

those of us who are here, to greater activity and devotion to our College. Besides this special issue, each month a department of every issue is devoted to Alumni Notes. Mr. Chas. Lambert, of the Seminary has charge of this department and we bespeak for him your co-operation in making this part of the SUSQUEHANNA as interesting as possible by an occasional report concerning yourself and your work or that of some brother or sister Alumnus.

Gettysburgian "In our issue of October 21 appeared an account of our football gamewith Susquehanna and also an editorial of the same subject.

to to

Both these articles contained very strong statements relative to Susquehanna's treatment of our team and her honor as a college was attacked in uncompromising terms. The Susquehanna for November devoted a long editorial to the discussion of the game and to a severe criticism of the articles in the GETTYSBURGIAN, saying that great injustice had been done to Susquehanna by them and that they contained statements entirely untrue.

It may seem strange that we have kept silent on the subject until now. We have been making an honest effort by correspondence and otherwise to get at the exact facts and no statement could be made before the close of the last term. As a result of that investigation we have to say that an apology is due Sesquehanna from this paper. On some points our statements are incorrect and misleading and with regard to others, while we may not be able to bring ourselves to see them exactly as Susquehanna does, yet our present view of the facts would not warrant the severe terms then used.

Let us say in explanation of our former articles that they were not the result of "wilful intermingling of half truths and deliberate misrepresentations." They were based upon what then seemed to be the facts resulting from the best investigation possible at the time. Evidently, however, matters were misrepresented to us, whether intentionally or not, we cannot say. The GETTYSBURGIAN would condemn in assevere terms as the Susquehanna or any other paper. intentional mis-

representation of one college by another, and in this case we affirm that it was far from our purpose to publish anything but the facts.

This statement may be a surprise to Gettysburg men. To them we would say that the honor both of the paper and of the college demands it. In personal relations false statements though unintentional, call for an apology, and we cannot see why the same principle should not hold where colleges and their representatives are concerned, and in this case the GET-TYSBURGIAN has been the offender. It aims at advancing the interests of the college, but this end would not be reached by covering up falsehood and by failure to acknowledge wrone."

The above article appeared in the issue of the *Wcekly Gettysburgian* of Jan. 13th, and was sent direct to the Editor of the SUSQUEHANNA. We have thought it proper to publish the entire article as it there appeared, that our student body, Alumni and subscribers in general might read for themselves and know the present attitude manifested by our sister College toward us.

The SUSQUEHANNA herewith wishes to accept the gentlemanly apology of the *Gettysburgian* and to commend the Editor's manly and courageous spirit, and his careful and sincere efforts to adjust matters.

We therefore would again say that in behalf of our College the SUSQUEHANNA accepts the apology of the *Gettysburgian* in the same gentlemanly spirit in which it has been offered, and we hope now to cement such fraternal relations between the two Colleges as heretofore have not, perhaps, existed.

We might add that in all our future athletic contests, we shall make such arrangements (as the securing of impartial officials from other colleges, etc.) as will remove every element of unfairness.



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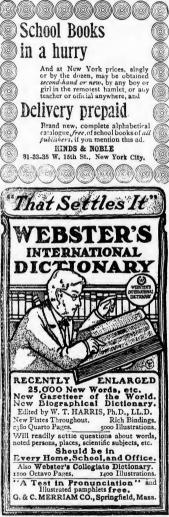
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FEBRUARY, 1904

No. 6

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Published each Month of the Scholastic Year by the Students' Publishing Association, Susquehanna University, SELINSGROVE, PENNA.



Selinsgrove, February, 1904.

CHARACTER.

N looking back through the past ages we recognize the fact that while the brute creation has made no progress whatever, man has taken great strides in almost every direction.

Man's progress, however is due to the fact that God created him with an immortal mind, which, in these days of great educational facilities is being wonderfully developed.

But the mind alone is not responsible for all this advancement and improvement. There must be something more; there must be something which enables a man to surmount difficulties; something that refuses to be defeated by obstacles. This "something" is the theme of our essay. It is "Character."

Character, without a doubt, is one of the most interesting subjects for thought. Someone has well defined it as "the fruit of habit," and none can doubt the truthfulness of this definition.

The growth or formation of character is of the most subtle nature, and few of us realize this fact until we have indulged in some pet habit day after day until it almost imperceptibly but firmly fastens itself upon us. It so weaves itself into us that it becomes a part of our very selves, and can scarcely be shaken off.

It is said, too, that the character one forms during the first twenty years of life will cling to him throughout his remaining years and largely influence his success. But its in-

fluence does not stop there. We meet men day after day and by our words and deeds leave an impression upon them which inspires them to nobler deeds or drags them further down the scale of life. And they in turn exert a like influence upon others that we do upon them. Thus *our* influence is brought to bear upon those whom we, perhaps, never knew or saw. We may compare influence with the ripples caused by dropping a stone into the water, which never cease to expand until they have reached the opposite shores.

Many say that it is only a man's deeds and words which leave their impression upon the minds of men, but they lose sight of the fact that the deeds and words are only evidences of the character.

Now, if we realize that our influence is almost entirely dependent upon our character, we are brought face to face with the fact that great responsibilities rest upon us; for God permits us to live together that we may be mutually elevating and helpful; so that, if we fail to realize our responsibility, if we fail to develop a character that reflects God, we are defeating His great purpose.

There are, moreover, those who deny that any such responsibility rests upon us, but these only endeavor to shift responsibility or ignore it entirely, but it is upon us and will remain so despite all efforts to shift it.

Character influences to a greater extent than we are willing to admit our success in life. There are many who resort to business tricks, and succeed in accumulating wealth, and are considered successful. But this question arises, "If we have not lived honestly, if we cannot look back over the day's deeds with a conscience undisturbed by recollections of dishonest acts committed, have we succeeded ?" The only answer is "No." In the end these things will become evident for some one has said "You can deceive all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't deceive all the people all the time."

In order to prove equal to our responsibility we must de-

velop a character which will not permit us to pretend to be anything other than we really are, for "Character is what we are, reputation what we appear to be," and it is character that counts for success and determines one's worth.

Every man, woman and child possesses character; some in a higher stage of development, it is true, but all can be developed.

Character in a child, up to the time he is old enough to think and act for himself, is the result, largely, of his environments, but upon reaching the age when he realizes the necessity of curbing the passions, of holding in check hasty thoughts, and of living, not for self alone, his ideals exert a powerful influence upon his character. Therefore, to get at the root of character-building we must begin at the ideals. If wrong conceptions are formed, weak characters must invariably follow. This, then, should lead us to be careful in selecting examples, for even the best human pattern is not a safe guide. Jesus Christ has been the only one whom it is safe to imitate.

Our closing thought is concerning some of the ways in which our character is disclosed.

We have already said that it is shown by our words and deeds. It is invariably written upon the face. How often we see those who are strangers to us who show by their half closed, averted eye that they are dishonest. How often the gait, by its stealthy stride shows forth treachery, or by its firmness and deliberateness evinces stability and determination. It is both interesting and instructive to be placed in a position to observe throngs of people, and how by dress, gait, etc., show forth clearly many different phases of character.

The subject of character-building is well worthy of our best and deepest thought. It is one we can well afford to consider thoroughly and deliberately, especially as we are preparing for the labors and responsibilities which shall rest upon us when we shall go forth to battle with life's stern realities. We need to be deeply impressed with the fact that we will have great battles to fight, consequently great victories to win or lose. We will have problems to solve, difficulties to surmount, obstacles to remove; and to accomplish these things we must prepare now. We are only preparing for the great tomorrow as we live today. Therefore, unless we live well today, unless we improve every opportunity, unless we develop decision of character, unless we are pure and true in every thought, word, and deed now, we will find ourselves sadly deficient when duties press upon us, and we will ultimately fail of fulfilling our great mission and of achieving success.

G. G. F., '07.

* * Societies.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

Into eternity another vacation has gone and February, 1904, finds us well on our way towards the close of the present term, and also Commencement.

We are happy to state that few of our members are missing. Almost all have returned to "Old S. U." to take up their labors, both in the recitation room and in society. Though we are sorry for the loss of a few, yet we feel glad that others joined our ranks.

We welcome to our society, as active members of Philo, Miss Mary Burns and Mr. Samuel Stouffer, both of Selinsgrove, Pa.

The election of officers for the ensuing six weeks occurred Jan. 29. Result was as follows: Pres., Mr.Bergstresser; V.Pres. Edna Kline; Sec., Miss Briemier; Treas., Geo. G. Fox; Critics, L. F. Gunderman, L. Walters; Editor, Miss Grace Jacobs; Asst., Mr. Ralph Showers; Pianoist, Miss Shollenberger; Monitor, Mr. Heffner. The officials, whose term has just expired, deserve much praise and commendation for interest shown, and the effort made to uphold the standard of our beloved society.

May the remaining weeks of this term mark much advancement along all the lines of our literary, and may we all remember that the success of our society, and thereby the betterment of ourselves, depends upon the interest taken by each individual member.

"Billy."

CLIONIAN.

The stamina of our literary evening is the debate. All other numbers cluster around it as the petals of a blossom, but the stamen alone contains the propogating vitality. All are needful and not one part could be omitted without injuring the whole, but the debate is eminently valuable, both for its preparation and delivery.

Of the two, the preparation is by far the greater part, yet we consider it often the one of lesser importance. Speaking of preparation here, we mean not so much the argument, but the manner of preparing it.

Oh, the folly of neglecting a debate until the day it is to take place! We think our lessons must be done and the debate can wait.

Fellow Clionian, if this be your creed, you are missing something every bit as valuable, and perhaps more so, than your lessons. Preparation just an hour or two before debate stuns the vivacity of a debate. In such cases, we become interested and get our points when the debate is over.

We take from a sack what we put into it; we are nourished by the food we assimilate, not by the amount we eat. It is much the same in debates. We receive literary culture and mental development in exact proportion to the amount of preparation we put into it.

It is not alone the number of debates that makes the de-

bater, but the manner in which he gets his argument and arranges it.

The argument is composed of thoughts. The only way to prepare well is to begin a week or two previous to the debate. Let the thoughts "soak in," as it were. This is based upon psychological principles and will result in more points, more logical argument and better delivery.

If a few thoughts are allowed to rest quietly in the mind, others will arise from these by associating them with their environments. They multiply spontaneously, apparently. While these points are revolving in the mind a little time will help them to coalesce and crystallize into logical form. Having been once together in the mind, the thoughts, with their phrases, will flow for the speaker spontaneously and make his delivery more effective.

For the mind to fully understand the points and thoughts and to entirely sympathize with them requires time. We well know that we first must understand and sympathize with our subject before we can make others believe and feel it. Who can deliver an effective argument when he must put forth all his efforts to recall the thoughts and words. It is when these thoughts have been thought and settled that they will spontaneously come and enable the speaker to put feeling back of his words, and thus impress his listeners. Words without feeling lack persuasive power. They are to the audience as artificial flowers which appear beautiful but do not appeal to the senses. Thus it is with feelingless words. They sound wise, but do not appeal to the individual.

Clio is progressing now more rapidly than ever along the line of debating. Now and then it is necessary for the president to impose a fine. This is not the work of a healthy Clio and each one should avoid it and consider it a blemish. *It is your duty to be there*, if possible.

Our old member, Mr. R. Z. Burns, was with us on Friday evening. We welcome him and are thankful for the interest he manifests in us. He gave us a valuable and interesting

discussion on the "Four Flusher." We are also glad to see so many friends present at our meetings and extend welcome to them again.

Y. M. C. A.

"Speak unto them that they go forward."

That the Y.M.C.A. has proved its worth in the College cannot now be questioned by anyone. It is no longer a matter of experiment, but is recognized as a *necessity* in every school for the training of young men for truer and nobler manhood. There is in it that which appeals to the heart of every right thinking young fellow, there is in it an influence which commands the respect and admiration even of the thoughtless and indifferent. The Y.M.C.A. movement is destined to live as long as the world shall stand, and through its medium thousands of young men will be redeemed from sin and degradation into a life of purity and usefulness.

The Association at Susquehanna has reached a height as has never been attained before.

All of the resident students with but 2 or 3 exceptions are now enrolled as members and are earnestly endeavoring to lead an exemplary Christian life. Messrs Shaffer and Job of Homer City, and Weist, of Berrysburg, are new members of our Association.

We have been very fortunate in securing able speakers for all of the regular services, and through them the altar fires have been kept burning brightly, thus keeping alive and warm a devotion that will tend to lead all into the deeper life of love for the Master.

We are sorry to lose from our circle the kindly help and influence of Dr. Yutzy. Never can we forget his last message to us as a student body, exhorting each one to seek to know the Master's will, and knowing it, to do it.

The citizens and students of Selinsgrove, were favored with a genuine treat on Jan. 28th, when Dr. R. H. Gilbert, of Berwick, lectured on the subject, "Brains, plus and minus."

The Doctor proved himself a lecturer of no mean ability, and instantly won his way into the hearts of his audience. We hope to have him appear in the Course next year.

The Y.M.C.A. Hall was recently renovated and beautified, and the first and only meeting was held in it on the 20th of Jan., the fire which broke out on the Sunday following threatened not only the destruction of the Hall, but the whole building as well. By great heroic work upon the part of the students, the flames were soon extinguished before great damage was done, but not until it had eaten its way into our Hall. It will require very little repairing to replace it to its former beautiful appearance.

The State Y.M.C.A. Convention meets at Scranton, from the 17th to the 21st of Feb. Many speakers of note will be present to inspire the sessions with Gospel messages, and it is hoped that many of our fellows may take advantage of the low rates and attend the sessions of this noble body of Christian workers.

The Universal Day of Prayer for students was observed on Sunday, Feb. 14th, by Colleges all over the world. The day was fittingly observed by our University and we are confident that it will result in untold good for the Master.

School of Theology..

* *

THE REV. JACOB YUTZY, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Yutzy, Dean of the Theological Department, and German Professor of Susquehanna University, has tendered his resignation to accept a call to the mission church at Peoria, Illinois. The announcement of his resignation, coming at this time, was a great surprise both to the student body and to the friends of the institution, and expressions of the deepest regret were heard on all sides. As an

instructor Dr. Yutzy has few equals. He possesses not only the rare faculty of imparting the most profound truths in clear, concise language, but above all infuses his students with his lofty ideals and holy aspirations. His ideal Christian character and child-like faith inspires all who come in contact with him.

Dr. Yutzy has been connected with this institution for twenty-three years. During this period the institution has made great strides both educationally and financially. When he first entered upon his work, there was but one building upon the campus,—The Old Selinsgrove Hall; today he leaves the University with five buildings including the Alumni Gymnasium, just completed. Twenty-three years ago the Missionary Institute as our University was then called, offered one course of study; today there are eight departments each leading to a degree.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 27th, the students of the Theological Department met in the chapel and tendered a surprise reception to Dr. Yutzy. The meeting was opened by singing the old familiar hymn, "How Firm a Foundation." Then all the members individually offered a short prayer asking God's speed for him in his new field of labor. Following this; Rev. L. P. Young, of the Senior Class, in a very impressive manner, delivered the farewell speech, in which he presented him with an American Revised Bible as a token of our appreciation of his work among us.

The following day a special meeting of the Theological Department was called, and the following resolutions were drawn up and adopted :

WHEREAS, Our beloved and honored Dean, Dr. Jacob Yutzy, has declared it as his solemn conviction, after prayerful consideration of the whole matter, that the call to Peoria, Illinois, is the call of God, and that it is his duty to undertake this work; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Theological Department of Susquehanna University desire to place on record

their deep regret at the departure of their Honored Professor, Dr. Jacob Yutzy, Professor of Hebrew and Greek and Systematic Theology

Resolved, That while regretting his removal, we rejoice in the good work which he has accomplished; his noble example of Christian faith and sacrifice, and the modest Christian spirit in which these were exemplified

Resolved, That while we are reluctant to part with him as Professor, we bid him go with God's blessing, and commend him and his work to the Master's keeping

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Department, and printed in our three church papers and in the SUSQUEHANNA.

* *

Locals and Personals..

COLLEGE.

Prof. L. P. Young spent a Sunday with his parents in Bellville.

Clay Whitmoyer and W. W. Young spent, Saturday Jan. 23rd. at Lewisburg,

Arthur Dimm, formerly of Susquehanna spent Sunday, 17th, in Selinsgrove. He expects to be with us again in the spring.

Wilson D. Brown, who completed his course here last year, spent a few days with friends here.

Homer W. Hard, a former student of Susquenna, who lately accepted a position in Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday Jan. 31, with his old room-mate Walter Young.

On our return from our Christmas vacation we were sorry to find that Clarence E. Toole was no longer with us having a short time before received an appointment to Annapolis.

He left for that place on Jan. 14 and from all reports is getting along nicely. We wish him success.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2, our Basket Ball team defeated the strong Bloomsburg team. The boys are certainly to be congratulated on their work thus far.

On Friday evening. Jan. 29th, a sleighing party from this place drove to the home of Mr. Fred Schoch at New Berlin, where the evening was spent very pleasantly.

On Sunday, Jan. 24, a fire broke out in Selingrove Hall, and which after a short time was extinguished but not until it had done considerable damage. The student body are to be congratulated upon their prompt action and cool-headedness. The origin of the fire is not positively known.

SEIBERT HALL.

Vacation over and all have returned together with two new girls, Misses Luella Werkheiser and Edith Longacher.

Miss Ruth Lyter was entertained by Miss Garringer at her home, Jan. 17.

We welcome our new music teacher, Miss Star who is assistant to Prof. Sheldon in the Conservatory of Music. Miss Star comes to us very highly recommended.

The Ladies' Basket Ball teams have organized and are endeavoring to learn the game. Only one person, so far has met with an accident. , We hope to amuse the public sometime by playing a public game.

Miss Ruth Ramey left Jan. 26th to attend a Conservatory of Music in Philadelphia.

Misses Zoe Trench and Werkheiser were entertained at Danville, Jan. 30th.

Miss Isabelle M. Robison, of Mifflintown, Pa., a former student here in the Conservatory of Music, was visiting her former classmate Miss Margaret Arbogast and other friends here, a few days in January. She was a guest of the "Phi Kappa Sigma" girls at Seibert Hall, Jan. 13th.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Students of the Conservatory of Music, in response to a call made by the Director, met in Seibert Concert Hall, Dec. 15th, '03, for the purpose of organizing a society whose object should be to further the interests of the Conservatory in general, strengthen the organizations associated with the Conservatory and assist students individually in their musical studies. The following officers were elected : President— Miss Margaret Arbogast, Vice Pres.—Miss Margaret Rothrock, Secretary—Miss Bertha M. Meiser, Treasurer—Miss Ada M. Lau. Royal Purple was chosen as the Conservatory color. A sample copy of the Yell may be obtained by passing through the Conservatory corridors on any school day.

Miss Zoe Trench visited at her home in Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 30th.

Miss Ruth N. Ramey, of Altoona, Pa., formerly a student of the Conservatory, visited friends at Seibert last week. Miss Ramey is spending the Winter with her sister in Philadelphia.

Miss Lillian Stetler, prominent in musical circles in Middleburg and vicinity, has been enrolled as a student of Pianoforte and Voice.

Miss Gertrude Rine attended the wedding of her cousin, Miss Blanche Rine, Beavertown, Pa. in January, playing the wedding music for the occasion. Miss Bertha Meiser was also present at the wedding.

Miss Luella Werkheiser spent three days recently at her home in Danville, Pa.

Miss Minnie I. Starr has been added to the Conservatory faculty. A notice of her previous work is given in another column of this issue.

Owing to illness Miss Adah M. Garinger returned to her home at Asherton, Pa., Feb. 2nd, 1904.

At the Students' Thursday Evening Recital, Feb. 4th, a musical program was given by the following persons: Misses Ada M. Lau, Luella Werkheiser, Margaret Arbogast, Edith Wittmer, Marie Snyder, Margaret Rothrock, Estella Zimmer-

man, Anna May Guss, Gertrude Rine, Bertha Meiser, Zoe Trench, Mrs. Birch, Wallize, and Mr. Wm. Phillips.

Thursday evening, Jan. 21st, the Misses Minnie Kline, Zoe Trench, Anna Beaver and Lulu Smith tendered a reception to the Musical Union and members of the faculty of Susquehanna University. On account of the inclement weather many of the members were unable to attend and they missed a rare treat for all present spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Not a moment was allowed to drag. From the time the seven o'clock bell rang, calling the guests to the entertainment, till the warning bell sounded at 9:40, sending them reluctantly to their several rooms and homes, the hours were filled with merriment and good cheer. Game followed game and when the time for leaving arrived the guests reluctantly bade their hostesses good-night and joined in thanking them for a pleasant evening and voting them the best of entertainers. It is little social events like this that build up our standing as a co-educational school and we look forward with pleasant anticipation to more such delightful evenings.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Abraham Lincoln made a parting speech to his neighbors just before leaving his old home to become President of the United States, and concluded his address by saying, "Neighbors, give your girls and boys a chance."

Misses Laura Gemberling, Edith Potter, Ada Garinger, Messrs Geo. Jarrett, Howard Burns and Wellington Wert have enrolled as students of this school. We wish them a successful future.

Miss Mabel Gemberling completed her course in Stenography, Dec. 22, 1903.

Robert Haven is getting along very nicely in Homer City, Pa.

Miss Martha Dimm has accepted a position as stenographer for Eisenhuth & Co., Selinsgrove, Pa.

Miss Grace Machette resigned her position in Boston and has recently accepted a position with the Paragon Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The second annual banquet was held at the Washington House, Middleburg, Pa., Feb. 4, 1904.

Messrs Sones and Sholly represent our school on the Varsity Basket Ball team. Their playing is of such a nature that it is creditable to themselves, the school and the university. "Fellows, we are with you every moment of the games."

Through the kindly efforts of our worthy instructor, Pro. Smith, we had presented to us a Standard Dictionary (two volumes) and a stand. DeWitt Bodine, Esq., Hughesville, Pa., presented the dictionary. The following persons presented the stand. Messrs Harvey Fague, E. W. Michael, Jacob Per, Leon Robinz, A. Rohrhirsch, Jeremiah Kelly, J. J. Malony, Peter Reeder, C. F. Johnson, Frank Reeder, Chas. Bugh, Hughesville, Pa., and George Schoch, Selinsgrove, Pa. We appreciate these gifts very highly. We will use them to the very best advantage possible to the furthering of our education. We extend to the above persons our most hearty thanks.

CULTURE CLUB.

The Christmas vacation is now past and we are again busy with our work at Susquehanna.

Our very able instructress, Miss Krall, has been highly honored by being elected a member of the New York Culture Club of Fifth Avenue. She has received a very fine set of books from them on the subject of Social Culture. All the society leaders have aided in compiling these books and have made them a master-piece. The class congratulates Miss Krall on being elected to a club to which only ladies of the character of our instructress are eligible.

The class has suffered a great loss in the departures of Messrs Tool and Weber, the latter was compelled to leave college on account of his health, while the former has had the good fortune to be appointed to Annapolis. All Mr. Tool's friends wish him the greatest possible success, and hope Mr. Weber will soon recover.

Our student Frontz distinguished himself by the great feats which he performed in extinguishing the fire in Selins-

grove Hall, Jan. 24. Archie will someday be a chief of one of the fine fire companies at Hughsville.

On January 26th the following officers were elected: W. W. Young, Pres.; Chas. Giese, Vice Pres.; A. W. Frontz, Sect; I. W. Bingaman, Treas.

MISS MINNIE IDELLA STARR.

It is with pleasure that announcement is made of the addition of another teacher to the teaching force of the Conservatory of Music. Miss Minnie Idella Starr, who has just entered upon her work as Instructor of Pianoforte, graduated in pianoforte and organ at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio, with the class of 1895. After two years of teaching in Elyira, Ohio, Miss Starr resumed her studies, this time with Charles E. Clemens, the celebrated Berlin organist. In 1900 she took post-graduate work in Boston with J. Albert Jeffrey, Mus. Doc., one of Boston's well known teachers of pianoforte.

Miss Starr's broad musical education and experience as a teacher of pianoforte and organ bespeak much for her success at Susquehanna.

بر بر Athletics..

MANAGER SUNDAY has arranged the following schedule for Basketball during the season :

TEAM.	PLACE.	DATE.
Milton	Selinsgrove	Jan. 16
Williamsport	Williamsport	Jan. 21
Lock Haven Normal	Lock Haven	Jan. 22
Bellefonte Academy	Bellefonte	Jan. 23
Bellefonte Academy	Selinsgrove	Jan. 30
Bloomsburg Normal	Selinsgrove	Feb. 2
Steelton Y.M.C.A.	Steelton	Feb. 11
F. & M.	Lancaster	Feb. 12
Millersville Normal	Millersville	Feb. 13
State College	Selinsgrove	Feb. 16
Wyoming Seminary	Selinsgrove	Feb. 20
Lehigh University	South Bethlehem	Feb. 27
Bloomsburg Normal	Bloomsburg	Feb. 29
F. & M.	Selinsgrove	Mar. 3

The opening game was played with Milton at Selinsgrove Jan. 16 resulting in a score of 42 to 11 in Susquehanna's favor. Line-up:

SUSQUEHANNA.	Positions	. Milton.
Stutzman	Forward	Grier
Pearson	Forward	Dickerman
Sholly	Centre	Oberlin
Sones	Guard	Roat
Benfer (Shaffer)	Guard	Reimensnyder (Houseworth)
Referee-Morgan	Goals from field Stu	tzman I. Peason a. Sholly

Keleree-Morgan. Goals from field, Stutzman, 1; Peason, 2; Sholly, 11; Sones, 3; Benfer, 1; Shaffer, 2. Goals from fouls, Pearson, 2.

Susquehanna was defeated by Williamsport on Jan. 21, by a score of 37 to 15. Line-up:

POSITIONS	WILLIAMSPORT.
Forward	Turner
Forward	Vanhousen
Centre	Jackson
Guard	Špeaker
Guard	Harman
	Forward Forward Centre Guard

Goals from field—Shaffer, 1; Pearson, 2; Sholly 2; Sones, 1; Stutzman, 1 Turner, 8; Vanhausen, 2; Jackson, 6; Harman, 2. Goals from fouls –Williamsport, 1; Susquehanna I. Referee—Hoagland. Timers, Mursina and Benfer.

On Jan. 22, Susquehanna defeated Lock Haven Normal by a score of 16 to 10. Line-up:

SUSQUEHANNA.	POSITIONS.	LOCK HAVEN.
Stutzman	Forward	Logan
Pearson	Forward	Fish
Sholly	Centre	Bunnell
Sones	Guard	Stevenson
Benfer	Guard	McCarty
Goals-Stutzman s:	Sholly, 2: Pearson, Logan, 2:	Bunnell, McCarty,

Goals—Stutzman, 5; Sholly, 2; Pearson, Logan, 2; Bunnell, McCarty.

Bellefonte Academy defeated Susquehanna at Bellefonte by a score of 20 to 6. Jan. 22. Line-up

of a beene or no	to of our and and opt	
BELLEFONTE.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Burns	Forward	Stutzman
Weaver, John	Forward	Pearson
Sharpe, Lander	Centre	Sholly, Shaffer
S. Bongi	Guard	Benfer
Thomas	Guard	Sones
	at 11 a at	

Goals-Pearson, 1; Shaffer, 1; Sones, 1; Sharpe, 9; Weaver, 1. Referee -Mewbaker. Timer-Reese.

Susquehanna defeated Bellefonte Academy at Selinsgrove on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, by a score of 41 to 4. Bellefonte was no match for our team when basketball is played. The fact that we were defeated at Bellefonte proves that foot-

ball rather than	basketball was played there.	Line-up:
SUSQUEHANNA	POSITIONS.	BELLEFONTE.
Sholly	Forward	Weaver
Stutzman	Forward	Burns
Pearson	Centre	Sharpe
Benfer	Guard	Landis
Sones	Guard	Thomas

Goals from field—Pearson, 4; Sones, 4; Sholly, 5; Stutzman, 5; Benfer, 1 Burns, 1, Goals from fouls—Pearson, 3; Weaver, 2. Referee—Morgan. Timer—Schoch.

The most interesting game of the season was played with Bloomsburg Normal Feb. 2nd. It was a hard contest from the very start. Susquehanna won by a score of 21 to 16. Line-up:

SUSQUEHANNA.	POSITIONS.	BLOOMSBURG.
Stutzman	Forward	Brown
Sholly, W.	Forward	Weimer
Pearson	Centre	MacAvoy
Sones	Guard	Ruloff
Benfer (Sholly J.)	Guard	Putnam
Goals from field-Sholly,	W. 4; Stutzman, 2; P	earson, 1; Brown, 3; Mac-
Avoy, 2; Putnam, 2. Goals f	rom foul-Pearson, 7	; Weimer, 2. Referee-
Morgan. Tlmers-Schoch, Y	oung.	
0		11

Том.

BASKET BALL TEAM FEASTS.

Manager Sunday is to be congratulated in securing the services of Clyde Stutzman, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as coach of the University basketball team.

Mr. Stutzman is a lover of the game, and was formerly captain of the strong Y.M.C.A. team of Williamsport during the season of '01 and '02.

He has won the respect and good will of all the students, and is turning out one of the best teams that Susquehanna University has ever had upon the basketball arena.

Thursday evening, Jan. 21, after the game, which was played in Williamsport, Coach Stutzman invited the members of the team to his home, to spend the evening, where, when we arrived, we discovered that his people had prepared one of the finest banquets that was possible for fair maidens to serve. After making the acquaintance of his father and family, and friends, we were invited to surround the table which awaited our arrival. We have often read with pleasure, concerning the gatherings of

the ancient Greeks and of the feasts of the Romans, but their banquets could not be compared with what we enjoyed. Such was the delightful reception tendered us while in our beloved coache's home, and after feasting our hungry appetites, we were entertained by several very beautiful piano selections, while resting ourselves amid all the enjoyments and amusements of the evening. Soon the old clock tolled away the hours of parting, and we strolled away towards St. Charles. We shall never forget the banquet, and the lovely reception given us by the coach at his beautiful home on Lockawanna street.

But we, as a team, wish to extend our most sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Stutzman and to the ladies who took such a prominent part in making our short stay so pleasant and delightful, and we shall ever entertain sweet memories as we recall the name of our coach, Mr. Stutzman.

The religious statistics of the colleges of North America reveal that out of the seventy thousand young men students, forty thousand are church members, of whom more than five thousand are candidates for the Christian Ministry, the noblest of all callings, and that seventy-eight per cent. of the professors in the high institutions of learning in the United States are Christian men.

The world is full of people who want to do good, but who are in no hurry to begin.

Any coward can fight a battle when he is sure of winning, but it takes a plucky boy to fight when he is sure of losing.

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All business matters and correspondence should be addressed to THE SUSQUE-HANNA, Selinsgrove, Pa. Exchanges should be sent to the same address.

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Any subscriber not receiving the journal or changing address, should notify the manager at once,

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid,

EDITORIAL.

THE recent fire in Selinsgrove Hall and the lack of water appliances in the building, brought clearly to view the fact that immediate steps should be taken by the management of our College to provide adequate means for fighting fire. The very fact that lamps are exclusively used by the students and the building throughout lighted by the same unsafe means, points directly to the need of such water accommodations. A fire plug with hose attached should be placed on each floor, attic included, and the fire escape which is in very bad condition should be repaired. Those rooming in Selinsgrove Hall feel the great need of these improvements, especially since the recent fire and hope

that this reminder may bring speedy action on the part of those who have the matter in charge as a recention of the is possible at most any momeut.

Prize.

The Philomatrian Everything which can be done should be done to strengthen the inertry stanting of our College. The STRUTERNAL heartily

commends the Philomatrian Society in the efforts Long the line. Such organizations are of great value to any college. We have that a great many of the under graduates of our College may enter the contest offered by this Somety not fur the sale of winning the prize alone but for the benefit mor may personally receive by writing for publication. The time has been entended until May 1st for productions to be handed m. It is haved that each issue from now on until that time may contain one or more such productions.

We regret very much the fact that we have lost Dr. Yutzy. from our Faculty-both in the Seminary and in the College-a member who was loved and experment in us al. Let Jacob Vutav, D. D., who for the next early more me teer ourneeted with the University directly as a minimum. I min the Seminary and College, and who requires in that time was metre of the College chutch for thrateen years has felt milet of Goi to sever his relations with as in order or make an Finne Massur Work in Peoria, Ill

While we regret that we must loss such an institution institutfor from our faculty we we dary not compliant since the tall has come for him to enter the week of our Master in the great mission hold. Out loss here been show out itsen. We can but turn our ever to the sume sume wheney same he call recting writing that Gast will move up another at all the varming here made that His with her may not suffer loss VE & I STEDER hair through the Stage swing over any well wenter in Ir Vistor and his family in the new work assuming them the -ne nu laste en seine no most note com stania lista un dat n TIMBERTS THE SALE WAR I AN MATCH IN'S MARKE TH'S MARKE AR Ser more total in make not

To Our Friends. In the May number if this publication all the names of paid up subscribers will be publish-

ed. This will obviate the necessity of sending acknowledgements of payments to our friends. If your name does not appear in that issue please communicate with the business manager.

يد يو Erchanges.

Still, through our paltry stir and strife, Glows down the wished Ideal, And, Longing moulds in clay what Life Carves in the marble Real.—*Lowell*.

T is a fact that many of our college and school magazines do not make proper use of the space allotted the exchange department. Some journals have no exchange notes at all, while others have the column filled with local or warmed over jokes. If jokes must appear, they should have a distinct place in the paper, and should not be scattered through what otherwise might be entertaining and instructive material. Use your exchange pages for fair criticisms and just comments on the journals you receive and you will profit by your task as well as the paper which you mention.

The author of "The Beauties of Nature" in the December *Comenian* proves himself an ardent admirer of the lovely in nature.

Greetings to *The Black and Red* from Wisconsin. It is attractively bound, and its articles reveal careful composition.

Rays of Light is a small but progressive journal. "Think About It," is the title of an article in it suitable for solid thought and meditation.

The following exchanges deserve mention for their handsome Christmas number covers, *The Herald*, *The Purdue Exponent*, *The Tahoma* and *So To Speak*.

We congratulate the *Otterbein Aegis* on its excellent football cuts in the December number.

"Human Friendships are Better than the Friendships of Books," is a unique and sensible article in *The Forum* of Leba-

non Valley College. By careful reasoning the author arrives at the conclusion that human friendship is far superior to that of books.

The Touchstone is of true literary worth and certainly reflects credit upon its staff in representing Lafayette College so well in the college journal world.

We think that fewer jokes and more literary material would greatly improve *The Cherry and White*.

Welcome to *The Purple and Gold* of Ashland, O. It is a wide-awake little paper.

The January number of *The Dickinsonian* contains an article entitled "Thoughts of Milan," written by Dr. Prince. Many interesting facts and comments are given of that ancient and renowned Italian city.

The well composed contents of the *Stylus* of Newberry, S.C., deserves note. Its exchange department is especially well conducted.

The Albright Bulletin in the January number has an article entitled "Ancient and Modern Oratory." The following is one of its sentences, "It is not the age of peace and prosperity that is best suited to develope the hidden power of oratory, but rather stirring time and thrilling events * * Oratory has not declined, the soul of the orator is not lacking, but the themes which fired the ancient orators are lacking."

Journals of the woman's colleges, which arrive at our exchange table are indeed above par. *The Lesbian Herald* of Woman's College, Frederick, Md., is full of good articles some of which are quite valuable as historical compositions. "Parsifal," in the January number splendidly reveals many facts about that fomous musical drama of which all should know something.

"Politics vs. Patriotism," as it appears in the January number of The Student's Herald should be read by every citizen of suffrage. Note the following paragraph, "The ark of covenants was held in the highest veneration by the children of Israel. It was the oracle through which God communicated his will to the The wings were over it as sacred guardians. Is not the people. the ballot box to us as the ancient ark was to the Israelites? Is it not for us the oracle of God, the voice of God proclaimed by the rules? Then let justice and truth, like twin cherubs, guard this sacred instrument, and whosoever lays profane hands upon it be made to feel that he is guilty of a grevious offense against the stability of the government, the peace of society, and the majesty of God." C. W.

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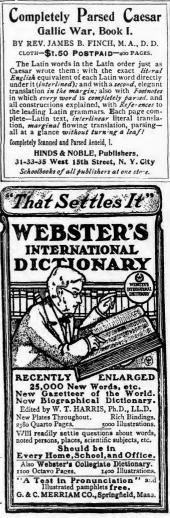
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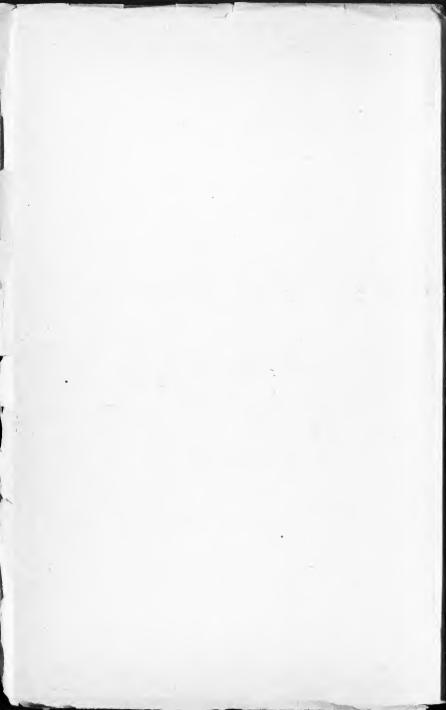
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No. 7

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PRINCE HAMLET.

AMLET is a young man well on toward thirty years of age who has spent a great part of his life at the universities. His father has died, and the opening of the play finds him home from school to mourn his father's death, and perhaps receive the Kingdom. But he finds affairs at the Court in a very questionable state. His mother married his father's brother almost on the eve of the funeral, moral disorder was rampant, and the general atmosphere of the place filled him with presentments that injustice and foul play attended his father's last hours. He soon realized himself alone in the midst of a world of shame and dishonor, and the weight of it so overshadowed him that it is difficult to understand him in several particulars. Whether he is mad or only feigning madness? what is the character of his madness? is his will weak or is he capable of strong action? are questions that in some respects seem very hard to answer.

After the conversation with the ghost of his murdered father, he undergoes a complete change. His actions become strange and he appears as if crazy. Throughout the play he does and says many things that are plainly the expression of a morbid mind, yet there are other things done and said which seem to be only feigned. But that he is mad and needs judicious medical treatment seems to be the unaminious opinion of several eminent physicians who have made a special study of him, among whom are Doctors Ray, Kellog, Conolly, Mands-

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ley, and Bucknill. All the other personages of the play, with the possible exception of the king whose evil conscience may cause him to suspect that it is only assumed for some purpose against himself, also believe him to be really mad. And it is no wonder that he should be crazy; no mind could remain normal having all the disgraceful doings of the family and court and the ghost's disclosures weighing upon it. We believe, however, that his madness is only partial and occasional since, for a great deal of the time, he has such command of his faculties of intellect and reason; only a part of his faculties is deranged at a time and this not all the time.

Then, at first, we are led to believe that he is a man weak in will power and somewhat inclined to procrastinate. The fact that he has been a university man for many years and used to philosophising and reflecting on things and has never been called upon for active service would tend to strengthen this belief. He is, indeed, inclined to understand things rather than accomplish any practical service, and this seems to be what he does under the conditions of the play. He understands the situation of things perfectly, seems to take in the whole at one grasp, but yet appears to be reluctant to act. After his conversations with the ghost; his seeming aversion to action is expressed in the words—

"The time is out of joint:-O, cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right!"

But all this is only a seeming weakness of will, a procrastination on the surface. When we inquire into his reasons and motives, we find that it is because of his strength of will that he does not strike. It is the part of prudence and self-control to forbear. He had excellent opportunity to carry out his purpose on the king, but it would have been but the rashness of passion to do so at that time. He was almost fully persuaded in his own mind that Claudius murdered his father, but yet he had only the testimony of the ghost, and this would not have availed with the whole people of Denmark. A whole

nation was concerned; Claudius was their legal king, and to carry out his purpose Hamlet must have absolute proof that would stand before a court of justice. If he had had this he would not have been inactive That he was not destitute of executive ability, of tact, and of prompt corageous action, but was strong in these, is shown by the fact that he was the first to board the pirate ship, by the killing of Polonius, by altering the sealed commission and sending Guldenstem and Rosencrantz to the headsman, and last of all, by executing justice upon the king.

In starting out, we spoke of Hamlet soon finding himself solitary in a world of moral confusion and obscurity, of shame and dishonor. But was there none to help bear the great load of weariness? Was there no Juliet to draw him from his meditation and gloom into the cheerfulness and sunshine of day? Our thoughts immediately turn to Ophelia. He loved her, and there were small tokens of love passed between them, but there was no real communication of spirit with spirit. His great nature sought a response from her, but there was none; heart did not answer to heart. Her tender nature was but a fragile flower of simplicit which was soon caught up in the deceit and espionage of the court. The only one with whom Hamlet had exchange of soul was Horatio. From him came all the comfort Hamlet received, and after he had received no help or comfort from Ophelia, the young prince went to his old school fellow and his heart overflowed with gratitude and love for his friend's faithfulness and devotion to him.

But we have said enough about the relations and conditions which are so prominent in the life of the hero, and must turn to those inner qualities and characteristics which made him what he was. He was, indeed, a man of the profoundest intellect; strong in reason, judgment, and prudence, he was ever quick to grasp the whole situation of affairs and keen to penetrate the purposes, plans, and divinings of others.

But Hamlet was not all intellect; he had also an emotional and a moral nature. He suffered dreadfully from shame,

dishonor, grief, indignation, and horror. All the greater was his anguish because he suffered silently and with little show of grief. In his moral nature, the beautiful flowers of virtue shone forth as the blossoms of springtime. He was strong in courage, honor, reverence, tenderness, a sense of truth and right, human-heartedness, generosity, self-restraint, abhorring that which is evil and clinging to that which is good. Sincerity and self-sacrifice seem to be two of his deepest characteristics. He is averse to all that is false, affected, and exaggerated, and a lover of truth and honesty. All his plans and asperations he gave up to set the times right. The goads of rash passion were stiving to force him to an untimely issue, and though it would have been easiest and happiest for himself to smite the king and sacrifice his own life by the untimely blow, he wills to fulfill his task and let his mighty impulse of justice run its course. "For indeed, to his mind," says Hudson, "it is not of the slightest consequence, how much he suffers in this world, so he does his duty, his whole duty and nothing but that; and he is so all intent upon that as to have no time, no heart, for self-commiseration." L. F. G., '04.

THE EMOTIONAL SIDE OF MAN.

THE world admires great intellects. Men spend years of earnest toil in cultivating correct habits of thought, while philosophy and religion are ever encouraging mortals to become possessors of strong wills. But there is a powerful faculty of the mind lying between the intellect and the will the faculty of feeling or expressing emotion. So important are the emotions in the psychical life that without them both intellect and will could not exist. The intellect has no signifigance if it does not influence the will, and it cannot influence the will and hence prompt action unless it does so through that curious medium—the emotions. Again, nothing can be even perceived, imagined or remembered without an impulse

first prompted by the will and itself influencing action through the emotions. Thus in the intricate and mysterious mechanism of the mind, the emotional side of man is the foundation of his very being. By our other mental functions we are mere spectators of the machinery of the universe, living and inanimate; by our emotions we are admirers of nature, lovers of men and adorers of God.

The emotions constitute the complex, agreeable or disagreeable side of any mental state and they must be distinguished from the mere simple, sensuous feelings induced directly by the physical organism. A finger may be crushed and a feeling of pain follow, while a higher and more complex feeling might be aroused which would tend to go out in sympathy toward some person having met with a similar accident. This latter mental aspect would be emotion. Again, emotion in man is the state which distinguishes him from the universe and gives him individuality. As all units of nature differ so individuals differ, and hence their feelings or emotions must differ. Nor is each individual always the same in his mental condition; now he experiences the emotion of love, now the emotion of hate; today he is content and in harmony with his surroundings while yesterday he was dissatisfied.

Such being the nature of the emotions, their complexity becomes obvious at once. The springs of human action lie here. We find here a clue to the study of human nature. To understand the complicated and curious problem of human life, to understand history, society, nations and ourselves, we must understand well the nature of the emotions.

Probably this class of emotions which are among the first developed is the product of feelings of adjustment. Every adjustment involves various elements and these elements stand in varying relations to each other. They may agree and allow a harmonious adjustment to occur, or they may be discordant, so that they offer some obstacle so complete that it prevents adjustment, or of such a character that the

adjusting activity must be largely expended in reconciling the opposed elements. With the variations of activity go, of course, variations of feeling. These feelings of adjustment may be of the present, of the past, or those directed towards the future. Thus emotions of present adjustment include harmony and discord, triumph and depression, clearness and confusion, suspense and peace. drudgery and ease. Emotions due to past experiences may be obstinacy and volatileness, melancholy and gladness, monotony and brightness and terror. Lastly, those emotions directed toward the future embrace hope and anxiety, courage and timidity, success and failure, satisfaction and disappointment. The right combination and unity and variety calls forth the best energy and the most successful adjustment, and hence results in the greatest pleasure.

In these emotions of adjusment we consider feelings so far as they are the result of the form of the activity which they accompany, without reference to the object of activity. We may feel alarmed, bored or anxious about almost anything; but in thus considering feeling we have laid aside the fact that activities are always called forth by, and are directed toward, certain objects. Hence the emotions experienced in this class are interest, like, dislike, love and hate.

As the emotions prompt action, why is the student so zealous in his pursuit of knowledge? Why does he find so much pleasure in solving the hard problems of science? Is it because he is constantly looking into the future when his present labor will bring him money, fame or honor? We believe that the latter is seldom the case, but he has developed within him a class of emotions which are prompting the will to action and this action brings pleasure which in turn further intensifies the original emotions. Such let us call intellectual emotions. The dry college curriculum is by no means a cause of drudgery to him who has the intellectual emotions developed.

In frequenting prominent art galleries where the fine products of the brush and chisel are placed, one sees only a few

of the many thronging thither really enjoying the results of genius. The few evidently possess something which the many do not. An exquisite piece of music is rendered before an audience. Some are held breathless while others restlessly await its close. Wherein is the difference? In each case those enjoying the beautiful, do so because of the aesthetic emotion excited within them.

The highest emotions by man are personal emotions. These are characterized from others in that they arise from the relations of self-conscious beings to each other. There is the feeling of others in relation to self and the feeling of self in regard to others. The first condition gives rise to emotions of pride and humility; the latter generates emotions of sympathy and antipathy. As an outgrowth of these the moral emotions exist. They appear on the perception of the rightness or wrongness of human action, and, in addition, they carry with them a feeling of oughtness possessed by no other emotion. It says, "Thou shalt," or "Thou shalt not"; and accompanying obedience or disobedience of its commands, there comes also a pecular feeling of approval or disapproval, a truly moral emotion tends to develope into a religious emotion, the sublimest and grandest in the possession of man. It involves a feeling of dependence on a higher power, a feeling of peace and a feeling of faith. With this emotion in his possession man approaches upon the boarder of Divine psychical life.

Every emotion follows a thought; emotions are either agreeable or disagreeable; hence, as we can control our thoughts and are, consequently, responsible for them, we are likewise responsible for our emotions. The habit of emotional feeling is, at the outset, the result of intellectual habit. Summon different ideas into the mind and notice how the emotion changes with the idea. Emotions then can be cultivated as can the other mental faculties. Our lives are as our emotions, and how important it is then that we develope and cultivate

the emotions, as joy, love, courage, brightness, faith and harmony. With these, life is dear in any walk of life; without them, the existence becomes hard and machine-like.

C. W. '05.

THE TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

PON examining the history of the civilized world you will find that the wars which it has find that the wars which it has witnessed have been brought on by "man's inhumanity to man". One nation has arisen and by its strength, sometimes by unfair means, has conovered its weaker neighbors, and has made itself the tyrant until some still greater nation has forced upon it the bonds of servitude. So it has been in the history of the inhabitants of Before 1650, from shore to shore the United States. this fair land of ours was the dwelling and hunting grounds of hundreds of American Indian tribes, each having its own tribal government vet held, in a certain degree, in subjection by a neighboring powerful tribe. The North-eastern tribes were in constant fear of the Irquois, the Central tribes, of the Sioux, the North-western tribes of the Apaches. And so throughout Columbia, the powerful tribes held sway, each bearing in the record of its reign, deeds of cruelty and inhumanity.

As to the history of the treatment of the Indian by his neighbors, we have little or none, nor does that concern us. But the treatment of the Red-man by the more civilized paleface is the subject which we now wish to consider.

The first Europeans to come in contact with the Indians were the Spaniards. Anyone who has studied the character of the Spaniards knows his mode of dealing with his fellowmen. He lost none of his cruelty and greediness in his travels on this side of the Atlantic. He had scarcely landed on these shores until he came into conflict with the natives. His great purpose was to find the great Eldorado of which he was told;

and he was determined to reach it, no matter if he did sacrifice his honor and many lives in the attempt.

His dealings with the Indian have been a succession of crimes and atrocities; his paths through the country were marked by destruction and slaughter. Wasted grainfields, fruits, burning buildings, and bleeding corpses marked the pathway of the Spaniard. Still that is not all. Those whom he did not kill were carried into captivity, chained in Spanish slave-marts, and made to serve their lives under the galling lash of the task-master.

Even though he did receive the best of treatment by the natives; even though he was furnished with provisions, shelter, and guides, yet his barbarous nature was not appeased.

His treatment of the Indian throughout all his expeditons has surpassed the dealings of the non-civilized man himself. Of all the European explorers, his hands bear the largest stains of native blood.

Close upon the foot-steps of the Spaniards came the Englishman. He, being of a more gentle nature, was quite different in his treatment of the savage. His policy was to settle this land which flowed with milk and honey, and make it an instrument whereby the beloved Kingdom of Great Britain might fill its coffers, and extend his powerful dominion. Though his dealings with his native brother was, to a certain extent, good, yet he sometimes o'er-stepped the bounds of justice and right, and caused some of the bloodiest massacres the world has ever witnessed. Though he established courts where the savage might obtain justice; though he punished the criminals; yet his history is marked by frequent blood-sheds.

Much of the trouble may be laid at the door of the savage, yet the greater share belongs to the Englishman. Many times he obtained lands unjustly from the Indian. Many times his policy was not in accordance with the laws of right, and therefore he had to bear the results of a bloody Indian treatment. So long as the Englishman conducted himself proper-

ly, so long as he allowed the Indian his rights; so long did the hatchet and the scalping-knife remain burried. But as soon as the savage was imposed upon, as soon as he was unjustly treated, so soon was the warhoop heard, and the peaceful woodland hunter turned into a howling demon.

Although many believe the early Indian wars were brought on by the Indian making a last attempt to recover his hunting ground which was fast passing from him, yet tew are the wars which can be traced to such a source. When treated fairly by the Englishman, for he had more dealings with him than with any other paleface, he was ever ready to yield his lands to the setler, and live in peace with his palefaced brother. Scarcely, had the origional English settler, of fair Columbia, sunk to his last sleep when his descendent, the enterprising American, stepped foward to take his hand in the treatment of this great problem. Already the redman had been forced to small reservations, or driven west of the Alleganies. Westward the tide of immigration was moving. Westward the redman was taking his way, and soon the young American was facing a problem that was going to cost years of toil and a sacrifice of many lifes. West of the Ohio and the Mississippi dwelt the original owners of the soil in all their power, and soon the retreating Eastern savage found himself between the fierce Sioux, and the Shawnees, on the west, and the fast approaching immigrant, on the East. Swiftly his lands were going from him; the new Republic was not giving the proper protection, and no resource was left save the annihilation of the encroaching white. So, embracing this resort, he descended on to the homes and villages of the settler, and caused the cries and groans of the murdered whites to be heard all along the border.

The government, after terrible experience, sawits mistake, and, buying lands in the West, has established reservations where the fleeing red-man might rest from the encroachments of the white. Now the Indian dwells in peace and comfort in

his western home, and woe to the ambitious settler who now attempts to gain unjustly the lands of the redman.

But the treatment of our brother does not stop there. Churches and schools have been established where the descendant of the once roving savage may enlighten and prepare himself to cope with the great problems which confront each individual citizen of a great nation like this.

And so after many years of severe experiences the dauntless American has solved the problem which has caused many wars, and shed much blood. Through his perseverance he has turned the howling savage into a quiet and peaceful citizen, of which every American is proud.

W. F. '07

Societies..

CLIONIAN.

The interest in our society is being increased week by week. Good programs and faithfulness on the part of the membership will always enable us to keep our high standard.

Clio has chosen Messrs Thomas Uber, I. W. Bingaman and Clay Whitmoyer to represent her in the contest prelimenary to the Juniata debate.

A motion was recently passed to procure "Reed's Rules of Order," and adopt them as our parlimentary standard.

Mr. Peter Klick had his name placed on Clio's roll during the past month. Mr. Harry Holshoe, one of our last year's students had his name re-instated on our membership list.

The following are questions which have been ably discussed in debate:

Resolved, That the study of Latin and Greek is a waste of time, and *Resolved*, That the Teacher's College Course is equal to the regular College Course.

Miss Schollenberger and Mr. Walters from our sister society, responded under voluntary performances Friday evening last, Feb. 19th. We would say that we are always glad to have our Philo friends give us a visit.

The following officers were installed Feb. 19, 1904.

Pres.—Barry; Vice Pres.—Bingaman; Rec. Sec.—Sunday W.; Fin. and Cor. Sec.—Schaffer; First Critic—Swank; Second Critic—Guss; Editor—Uber, J. M.; Pianist—Miss Rothrock; Factotum—Clarke.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

On Saturday evening, February 13, the friends, ex-members, and members of Philo, assembled in Philo Hall where was held one of the most enjoyable receptions in the history of our society. The Hall was beautifully decorated with S. U. pennants, also, pennants of other institutions, and red and white crepe, suitable for the occasion. The evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner, after which refreshments were served. The reception tends only to strengthen within those present the bonds of friendship, and awaken a greater interest in the welfare of our beloved society.

We are pleased to note the strong interest that is being taken by the members in all the matters relating to her welfare, during the past few weeks. Programmes of the best quality have been prepared and rendered. We feel pleased that many Philos are awakening to a sense of their duty. May the good work go on.

Mr. L. F. Gunderman, Katherine Focht, and G. G. Fox have been chosen to represent Philo in the Preliminary debate. This contest is to select the three debaters to represent S. U. in the coming collegiate debate with Juniate College of Huntingdon, Pa.

We are glad to welcome to our ranks, as active members of Philo, Misses Edna App, Mary Burns, May Boyer and Messrs App and Stouffer of Selinsgrove.

The productions of the select reading, debating classes, also the society papers, have been the much noted and appreciated articles of the past month. We wish to commend very highly the performers. May the members of the other classes strive to raise their classes up to an equal if not above the standard of quality and excellency set by these.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

One of the most interesting phases of our college work is that which deals with the natural sciences. It is not only fascinating, but opens our eyes and fills us with wonder at the great truths and secrets imbedded in nature. In the curriculum of the classical course, it is possible to give only enough of each branch of the sciences to create a thirst for more and to make us regret that we cannot devote more of our time to them. The Society of Natural Sciences exists for the purpose of keeping up interest in the sciences and learning of and discussing the different discoveries and questions that come before the scientific world from time to time. All students from the Sophomore class up are eligible to membership and are earnestly asked to identify themselves with the society.

On the evening of February 18, Mr. S. M. Smyser of Selinsgrove gave a very interesting address before the members of the society and friends on "Gold Mining in California." Mr. Smyser, who spent nine years in the western gold fields, prefaced his talk in a very charming manner with stories of personal experience and of big gold "strikes" of several prospectors and adventurers. He then discussed at some length the history of gold mining and the various kinds of mining in vogue throughout the West.

During the remaining weeks of this term two more meetings of the society will be held. At the one, the subjects of "X-rays," "Radium," and "Colored Liquids" will be discussed, and at the other, "The Geology of North Dakota."

Y. M. C. A.

The tissue of the life to be We weave with colors all our own, And in the field of destiny We reap as we have sown.

Whitter did not write these lines until he had grown old, and the weight of experiences rested heavily upon his shoulders. He was one of the few great men who was endowed with the special gift of reading human nature, and could penetrate into the hidden depths of man's heart and reveal his true motives and result with delicate accuracy. His words of warning and kindly advice shall live down through the ages long as the streams shall flow.

Whittier has departed, but he still lives in the hearts of men, he still stands as a beacon light to the erring, a great compass pointing to the higher and nobler life, and we can honor him no more than to commend his writings to the serious reading and thoughtful study of Christian and sinner alike.

The Y. M. C. A. was an unknown organization in his day, but he did more in his meek way for planting it in America than one may imagine. With Longfellow and Bryant, the literature of their later period exerted a far reaching influence upon the hearts of the young men, and created within them a burning desire to sow the seed of the Gospel in a more attractive and profitable manner. The methods have been greatly improved upon, and today the Y.M.C.A. organization stands as a monument to the piety and zeal of these learned and Godly men.

It is the world-wide prayer that young men may be converted from the error of their ways, and enlist in the great army of the Cross. Susquehanna is well represented with a company of volunteers for service in the Holy Cause, but we must not feel that we are on dress parade, or perhaps engaged in a sham battle, "far from it."—we have foes to fight, victories to be won and there is a perpetual call going out for

volunteers to fill up the ranks of those who drop out year after year.

The work here is good that has been done, but we have not reached the point where we cannot do more.

At a recent election, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Pres., Clay Whitmoyer; V. Pres., W. K. Fleck; Sec., Jos. Shaffer; Treas.. Geo. Fox; Monitor, Albert Brosius. They are men of sterling worth, but they need your and my co-operation and prayers, and with one grand united effort we can make the Christian influence of Susquehanna a mighty power for good, and a defense against the inroads of evil.

The last number of the Lecture Course was given Feb. 16th, when the Jansen Carnival Company appeared before a large and appreciative audience. The company proved themselves artists of a high class and gentlemen of excellent qualities.

* * *

School of Theology..

Rev. John A. Richter of the Senior Class was elected pastor of the Lutheran Church at Tremont, Pa., to succeed Rev. J. Luther Hoffman. He has accepted the call, and will take charge of the work on April 1st.

Chas. Lambert of the Senior Class, preached at the following places during the past month: Feb. 7th, at Lock Haven; Feb. 14th, at Friedens; Feb. 21st, at Oak Grove.

Rev. Levi P. Young, of the Senior Class preached at Millville during the month of February.

Luther R. Haus, '05, spent the 22nd, of February at his home in Milton.

Ira Z. Fenstermacher, '04, visited his parents at Lyon's

Station during the past week. During the month he preached at Danville and Mt. Carmel.

M. H. Fisher '05, was a delegate to the Y.M.C.A. Convention which was held at Easton, Pa., Feb. 17-21.

L. W. Walters, '06, spent Sunday, Feb. 21st at his home in Middleburg, Pa.

* * *

Athletics.

While we rejoice over the fact that our Basket-ball team has been so very successful, we would not forget him, who by his untiring efforts has been instrumental in bringing the team to its high standard of excellence.

Mr. Clyde Stutzman, our worthy coach, has been among us only a short time, but during this time he has won the honor and respect of every one by his quiet and unassuming manner. He has proved himself to be a gentleman in the highest sense of the term and possesses a character unimpeachable. He has not only showed excellent judgement in discharging all his duties relating to the team, but we have observed that he makes the standard merit without fear or favor.

We find that while he is an excellent player himself and thouroughly understands all the points of the game, he also possesses that faculty of showing others how to play and teaching them to become efficient.

The student body and faculty highly appreciates his services and we believe the success of our team is largely due to his skillful coaching.

We hope that he may long remain with us, but if it happens that he cannot, we wish him success wherever he may be.

Monday February 15th State College played Susquehanna at Selinsgrove and won by a score of 34 to 7. Our boys played a fine game but were outclassed by State.

Susquehanna lost to Steelton Y. M. C. A. on February 11th by a score of 31 to 11 at Steelon. Line up:

Susquehanna.	Positions.	Steelton.
Sholly	Forward	Housman
Stutzman	Forward	Zimmerman
Pearson	Centre	Megary
Sones	Guard	Cox
Benfer	Guard	Yoder, Shade

Goals—Sholly. 3; Stutzman, 1; Pearson, 1; Yoder, 2; Megary, 5; Zimmerman, 7; Housman, 1.

Fouls-Pearson, Yoder.

Susquehanna played F. and M. February 12 at Lancaster and were defeate by a score of 33 to 19. Lineup:

Susquehanna.	Positions.	F. and M,
Stutzman	Forward	Schaeffer
Sholly	Forward	Witmer
Pearson	Centre	Schoch, Killheffer
Sones	Guard	Apple
Benfer	Guard	Ewing, Sharp

Goals-Stutzman, 1; Sholly, 3; Pearson, 3; Schaffer, 2; Ewing, 5; Killheffer, 5; Sharp,3; Witmer, 1;

Fouls-Pearson, Sharp.

On February 21st Susquehanna defeated Wyoming Sem. at Selensgrove by the score of 31 to 24. Lineup.

Susquehanna.	Positions.	Wyoming.
Stutzman	Forward	Herman
Sholly, W.	Forward	Williams
Pearson	Centre	Evans
Sholly, J.	Guard	Chamberlain
Sones	. Guard	Willoby

Lehigh defeated Susquehannaon February 27th by a score of 34 to 13 at South Bethlehem. Line up.

Susquehanna.	Position.	Lehigh.
Stutzman	Forward	Powell
Pearson	Forward	Pfahler
Shoup	Centre	Beggs
Sones	Guard	Berg
Benfer	Guard	Becker

Susquhanna Reserves played their first game of the season on Sat. Feb. 13. with Shamokin Y. M. C. A. at Selinsgrove and won by a score of 31 to 16.

S. U. Reserves played a very interesting game with Danville High School on Sat. Feb. 27 but were defeated by a score of 36 to 30. Line up.

S. U. Reserves. Positions. Danville H. S. Forward Welliver Uber, J. M. Price, Rinehart Forward McHenry Shaffer Centre Peters Sunday, W. E. Guard Barber Stauffer Guard Lawrence, Bedea.

* * *

Locals and Personals..

COLLEGE.

Messrs Fischer, Swank, Whitmoyer, Uber, Jr., and Fleck attended the State Y.M.C.A. Convention which met at Scranton.

On Monday evening, Feb. 22, the D. A. R. Essay Contest was held in Seibert Hall. A goodly number of the residents of town together with a fair number of the student body were in attendance. Only two members of the Senior Class entered the contest. It was regretted that more of the class did not enter. The prize of (\$10.00) ten dollars was awarded to Mr. Louis F. Gunderman. The College is very grateful to the members of the D. A. R. for this prize which they have made an "annual event." It is hoped that the future classes will be ready to take up this contest and more of them be entered, not for the sake of the winning of the prize alone, but for the beneut it will do them individually to write upon some such subject as may be chosen by the committee. This year the subjects were confined the Revolutionary Period.

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The Executive Committee of University met in session on Monday, Feb. 8th, at which time Pres. Enders made a short visit to our College. We are sorry that we as a student body do not always know when our President comes. We would be gratified to have him look in upon us at Chapel occasionally.

The Juniors are busy preparing the "Lanthorn" for this year. Their work has been somewhat delayed owing to the burning out of the company employed to print the Lanthorn. The company was one of the victims of the late Baltimore disaster.

A new boarding house has been organized. This new boarding house is known as the "Elite" and is being run on the meal ticket plan which proves most satisfactory. The boys have secured the services of Mrs. Brown, who is a model cook and who is giving them entire satisfaction in providing good home prepared meals.

Profs. Sheldon and Smith were guests of the "Elite" boys on Sunday, Feb. 28th, and partook with them an elegant dinner.

Mr. Geo. Fox, the Managing Editor of our Journal, was compelled to go home on Feb. 24th, on account of sicknes. We are glad to see him back again.

Preparations are being made for the annual Debate with Juniata College. The preliminary debate was held Friday evening, March 4th, at which time the regular debaters were chosen to represent our College in the coming event. The time for the debate has been set for the first Friday after the opening of the Spring term which will place it April 8th. The debate will be held at Selinsgrove, this year.

PREP. NOTES.

We are glad to see new men come into our department, we are glad to enroll the names of Earnest Job and Clyde Shaffer on our already large list.

The Junior Culture Club and their friends were entertained at the home of Charles Rhinehart near Sunbury.

Mr. Harry C. Holshoe, of McClure, who was with us last Spring has returned to resume his studies at Susquehanna.

The Prep. Basketball team defeated the strong Susquehanna Reserve team on Washington's birthday by the score of 32 to 16.

Paul M. Enders was called home to attend the funeral of his uncle, Rev. J. W. Lake, D.D.

SEIBERT HALL.

Miss Martha Schollenberger spent Feb. 14th at her home in Montgomery.

Miss Ida Kline was a welcome visitor at Seibert Hall Feb. 20th.

The question now agitating the minds of the 'angels" is —How to play "Pit" after light bell.

Mrs. Grey and Miss Kline took a trip to Catawissa to see the ice-gorge in the Susquehanna river this month.

Our sick list-Mrs. Haines, Misses Kline and Werkheiser. We are glad to see them improving.

Miss Zoe Trench spent Sunday, Feb., 21st, with her parents at Bloomsburg.

Miss Flo Sieber of Mifflintown visited her niece, Miss Beaver for a few days during the month.

Misses Margaret Rothrock and Rhienheart enjoyed short visits to their homes.

Miss Luella Werkheiser was a Danville visitor Feb. 20th.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

"There is a great gulf to be crossed before success in life is reached. You may try to jump across by speculation or chance ventures, but this is extremely hazardous, and nine times out of ten ends in failure. The surest and the only way is to erect a solid bridge, using for the arch those solid qualities of character that stand for strength and high moral pur-

pose. But these qualities alone do not complete the structure. They need to be united and kept in place by the keystone of Business Education. With such a passage over the gulf, a safe journey is assured and the goal is reached."

Arthur Dimm enrolled as a student of Stenography Feb. 16th.

Miss Jessie Snyder has resumed her work in Stenography.

Albert W. Potter, Esq., delivered before the class a very interesting and thoughtful address on Contracts.

Wilson D. Brown, an ex-graduate, gave us a very pleasant call the latter part of February.

Geo. D. Clarke, our instructor in penmanship, made a very pleasant call in Williamsport, Feb. 24.

Miss Grace Machette writes she is getting along very nicely with her position in Philadelphia.

Ralph Wagenseller, an ex-graduate, is doing excellent work as a teacher in the Union Business College, Philadelphia.

D. H. Leitzel, a former student, is getting along very encouragingly as bookkeeper for one of our worthy directors, Charles Steele, Sunbury, Pa.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils."—*Shakespeare*.

The conservatory is by no means the smallest factor of the University. The number of students has been increasing to the extent that a new instructor had to be added. The prestige of this department is due to the efficient director Prof. E. Edwin Sheldon.

Miss Bertha Wittenmyer, Middleburg, Pa., and Mr. A. M. Dimm, Lewistown, Pa., have lately been enrolled as students.

The students are well pleased with the new A. B. Chase piano. The re-stringing of the Grand piano in the auditorium improves the Thursday evening recitals.

The conservatory has adopted as it color, "Royal Purple;" as its emblem, "Fern;" as its motto, "Thoroughness;" as its yell:

> Whole note! Half note! Quarter note! or Grace! Soprano! Alto! Tennor! Base, Conservo! Conservo! Conservatory!

The following program was rendered on the evening of Feb. 25, 1904.

1 000 100 1000		
SCHUTT	Preludes, Op. 35 No's 1, 2 and 8	Pianoforte
(Unknown)	Miss Margaret Rothrock. My Marguerite	Song
(0)	Miss Estella Zimmerman.	oong
BINET	Valse Ondulante	Pianoforte
	Miss Winifred Stevens.	
MATTEI	Dear Heart	Song
	Miss Marie Snyder.	
BEETHOVEN	Sonata Op. 28—Adagio	Pianoforte
	Miss Ada M. Lau.	
HASTINGS	If All the Skies Were Sunshine	Song
	Miss Zoe Trench.	
SCHYTTE	Berceuse	Pianoforte
	Miss Lilllan Stetler.	
DREYSCHOCK	Badinage	Pianoforte
	Miss Edith M. Wittmer.	0
MINETTI	Come Live With Me	Song
Comon	Mr. William G. Phillips	V 1 D
Gounode	Beautiful Night	Vocal Duett
	Misses Snyder and Lau.	

Miss Minnie I. Starr of the Conservatory faculty has been a victim of the La Grippe and confined to her room for two days.

The Pianoforte Recital by Miss Minnie I. Starr has been indefinitely postponed.

* * *

Erchanges.

T seems to be a general mistake among High School journals to allot much of their space to local jokes and othe nonen-

tities. Why not use the paper for fostering literary effort of students by publishing more of their products of deliberation and serious thought.

College Chips from Luther College, Ia., contains editorials of meritorious type.

The February number of *The Washington Jeffersonian* has an attractive cover, but the contents of the paper do injustice to the outside appearance. The material consists largely of scraps of literary matter.

"Mathew Arnold," is the subject of a well thought-out article in the January *College Student*. The writer emphasizes the noted author's ability to write poetry, although the public generally knows Arnold by his prose works.

The subject "Why a Teacher Should Know His Bible," is nicely developed in the January number of the *Normal School Herald*. The author gives three reasons why the teacher should have knowledge of the Book of books—first, because of its literary existence; second, because a multitude of our every-day references are to the Bible and to Biblical characters; third, because it is the Word of God.

We always expect a treat when we open the covers of *The Idealist* and very seldom are we disappointed. "The Utility of the Beautiful," is a splendid article in the February number. The following is one of its beautiful paragraphs: Beauty to be of the highest use must be incorporated into our souls and incarnated into our lives. If not, it will be like the golden ore of California, hid in the mountains with the rocks concealing it, the rivers flowing over it and the forest towering above it; but let it be brought to the surface, separated from the sand and changed into the currency of the nation, then what immense business, enormous wealth and great comfort it will bear on its boundless stream, for in such manner the beautiful exists only for those who seek it in truth and faith. As Emerson says: "Though we travel the world over

to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not."

With stammering lips and insufficient sound I strive and struggle to deliver right That music of my nature, day and night With dream and thought and feeling interwound, And inly answering all the senses round With octaves of a mystic depth and height Which step out grandly to the infinite From the dark edges of the sensual ground. This song of soul I struggle to outbear Through portals of the sense, sublime and whole, And utter all myself into the air : But if I did it,—as the thunder roll Breaks its own cloud, my flesh would perish there Before that dread apocalypse of soul.—Mrs. Browning.

* * *

A STUDENT'S REVERIE.

"Patience there is a hand that guides."

It is a winter's evening. He is sitting by the radiator in the gloaming listening to the winds surging without. It is one of those times when thoughts go far away in time and place. He is thinking of home and distant loved ones. He looks at life. He asks himself who he is and how he happened to be here; where he came from and whither he is going. He looks at the past—its memories. There are sweet and sad. There are some he cherishes and there are some perhaps that he would blot out if he could.

There are joys and tears.

He peers into the future. It is dim. There is but a glimmer. It is the place of dreams.

There are hopes and fears.

He views the present which is and is no more.

Past and future meet.

There are joys and tears, hopes and fears.

Α.

Selinsgrove, March, 1904.

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EDITORIAL.

With this issue closes the work of another term of the College Year. The Editorial Staff has not been satisfied with the past issues. We have had great difficulty in securing the proper material, at times, to put into our issues which would hold it in the high standing of a College Journal. The liter-

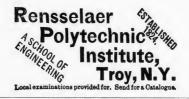
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ary standing in Colleges in general, to-day seems to be at a low ebb and our college is no exception. More attention needs to be given to the literary work. "More Essays and Orations" will be the only means of raising our standing along this line. Write for publication, for in so doing you will acquire care and develop the ability to present your thoughts to the public.

We again call attention to the offer made by the Philmatrian Society to the undergraduates. Enter this contest. There are but two months remaining for this competition. Make good use of the time and the opportunity.

We would call especial attention to the members of the Alumni. Cannot you add to the interest of your part in our issue. Send in notes and an occasional production for publication will be gratefully received by the Editor and willingly published. Let us all join together to make our College Journal one of literary standing and of interest as well. Let us keep one another informed as to the needs of the college and of the world into which our college men and women shall enter. Then we will go forth better prepared to meet the demands of the world.

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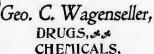
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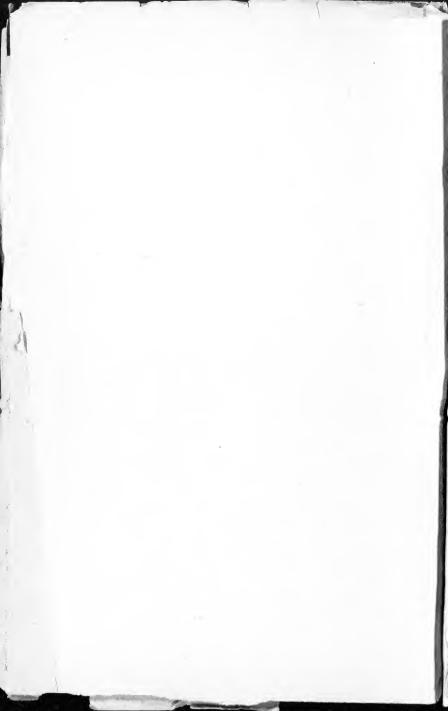
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MIDNIGHT OF THE REVOLUTION.

(The D. A. R. Prize Essay. By L. F. Gunderman, '04.)

N reading the story of the Revolution, we are often led to believe that all was righteousness, perfection, and infallibility. There arises no thought in our minds but that the whole country was at the time aflame with patriotism, and that no clouds darkened the hearts and homes of the patriots. Of course, the great cloud of war overhung the country in general, but this the fires of liberty enlightened, and so the way was smooth and clear. But scarcely has a revolution ever taken place in which there were no mistakes and absurdities, and that history is untrue that exempts our own American Revolution from them. The path of the patriots was rough and thorny; the unpleasantries, many and bitter, and the cause oftentimes almost obscured in darkness and despair. Such was the state of affairs during the winter of 1777 and 1778, the times that tried men's souls, when the whole sky seemed to be wrapped in the blackness of midnight and the spark of hope, even in the true patriot's breast, was almost extinguished.

The reason for such a condition was not simple, but very complex. The utter defeat of the armies in the field might have produced it, if utter defeat had been encountered. Washington's army was meeting with reverses in the vicinity of Philadelphia, it is true, but not very many weeks before, Burgoyne's whole army had surrendered into the hands of the Americans. Thus the cause of such gloom was not in the

soldiery. The weakness lay in the internal organization of the government and the conduct of the war. Political corruption was prevalent then as now. Greed and jealousy and personal interest marked the dealings of many of those who had the conduct of the inside affairs. Schemes and intrigues were resorted to and, as a consequence, the soldiers had to suffer. The commander-in-chief was the special object of attack, and the treatment he received, both at the hands of Congress and some of his subordinate officers, was very unjust.

When Burgoyne surrendered, Gates, who had but recently been given command of the northern army and to whose generalship no credit of the victory is due, totally ignored his superior officer and sent his report to Congress direct. His unmerited praise was heralded throughout the country, and the victory at Saratoga was held up in contrast to the reverses at Germantown in order to disparage Washington. Furthermore. General Gates, with head turned because of the victory, refused to send relief to the commander-in-chief when urged to do so by him. If he had done so there is little doubt but that the British would have been driven from Philadelphia and the capital saved. Just about this time the control of the war was placed in the hands of a Board of War composed of men outside of Congress, and officers were placed in responsible positions by Congress who were most officiously antagonistic to Washington. On the sixth of November, 1777, General Gates was made President of this Board, and General Mifflin. withdrawn from his duties as quarter-master-general, was placed upon it, still retaining, however, his full rank. It was about this time that the army was in dire distress, suffering the effects and hardships of a campaign. The absence of General Mifflin from his post and his total neglect of duty as quarter-master-general "caused," says Washington, "the want of two days' supply of provisions, and thereby cost an opportunity scarcely ever offered of taking an advantage of the enemy." Congress was ever exacting and paid little heed to the commander-in-chief's wishes. It promoted officers for nonmilitary reasons, and utterly disregarded his recommendations. On the twenty-eighth of December, Congress appointed Conway Major-General and Inspector-General contrary to Washington's wish, and placed him in communication with the Board of War to act independently of his commander-inchief, while Benedict Arnold, who had been recommended by Washington, was not recognized. Such was the attitude of Congress toward the man in whom it should have put its most implicit trust and in whose hands it should have placed free reins in the conduct of the army.

But this was not all. It seemed as if nothing was too exacting as a test of the commander-in-chief. The culmination came when a cabal of officers was organized to displace him, and put Gates at the head of the army. Conway, the Irish adventurer, whose promotion over senior officers Washington had strongly opposed, was the instigator of this, and associated with him were Gates, Mifflin, General Charles Lee, and even many members of Congress. They sought by creating sentiment against him and wounding his feelings to get the commander-in-chief to resign, but, fortunately for the country, he remained firm. Slights and selfish cabals could wound the sensibilities but not affect the conduct of the patriotic leader. Throughout the whole trying ordeal, the great and good man preserved his lofty bearing and made no complaint. In the end, however, the best men implicitly trusted Washington. After the schemers failed to win over the brave Lafayette, and their plot gained publicity, it recoiled on their own heads. Just such insubordination and conditions in the internal conduct of the army contributed much to the darkness of the period and foreshadowed the terrible gloom that was to follow. For there are more dangers in such intrigues than in an exhausted treasury, a halfstarved army, and a defeat on the field.

Turning to the Continental Congress, we find an explanation for more of the gloom that was fast settling upon the country. Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, Henry, and Rutledge,

who had been the backbone of that body in preceding years. were now serving in other capacities : and deprived of them it was fast falling into disrepute. Looking too much for foreign aid in the triumph of their cause without serious selfsacrifice on their own part, the members neglected their proper work, but nine being present at some of their meetings. and rarely more than seventeen. The whole country suffered for want of organization, and at this time, though a confederation of states had been sought, the union was weaker than two years before. Under these conditions it is not strange that the people should begin to lose faith in Congress, especially that its plans and deliberations were at this time so fraught with mistakes and absurdities. We have seen how it heard and harbored the enemies of Washington, and as a result of this nearly always differed with him on questions of policy and principle. He sought to have all enlistments for the whole war : Congress favored short enlistments. He desired one Continental army; Congress permitted practically thirteen armies in the field loosely joined. He longed for one union; they were content with separate independencies.

In its policy in regard to the army, Congress was always niggardly, and in its methods caused much trouble and disorganization. At the same time that the control of the war was placed in the hands of the Board of War, a change was also made in the commissariat. Two commisary generals were appointed instead of one, the one to superintend the purchase of supplies, and the other the distribution; and their subordinate officers were made accountable to Congress, not to their superior officers. This caused an utter demoralization of the department: unfit men were appointed officers, and dishonesty was prevalent.

At one time the regulation of the staff of the army was shaped by Joseph Reed and he managed to have General Greene made quarter-master-general with two of his relatives as assistants. These three succeeded in dividing among themselves large emoluments in the shape of commissions. When

censured for the desire of gaining wealth from his office, Greene made the excuse that as he made sacrifice of his command and of chances of glory on the field, he had a right to be compensated by large emoluments. Just such officers were many because of the methods of appointment, and often tried the very soul of Washington. He wrote to one governor that the officers he sent him were not fit to be shoe-blacks. They were dishonest with the soldiers and quarreled about their respective ranks and positions. John Adams wrote in 1777: "I am wearied to death by the wrangles of military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs." Thus the darkness gathered, and as the days were growing shorter and the nights longer with the oncoming of winter, so the light was gradually fading and the shadows lengthening in the minds of the true patriots.

These trying days also saw the administration without the one thing indispensable for the maintenance of government. namely, money. The war had disturbed the trade with outside countries, especially Newfoundland and the West Indies; and this, with the great waste and extravagance brought on by the ignorance of conducting the finances of a war, left Congress deep in debt. During the early part of 1778, paper currency amounting to over \$60,000,000 was flooding the coun, try. As there was nothing behind this paper but a timid Congress which was at the lowest at this time, so the Continental money was at its lowest and almost worthless. It is said that four months' pay of a private would not buy a single bushel of wheat. Such was the financial condition of the country that many were compelled to resign from the army in order to make a living. As a consequence, during the campaign at the close of 1777, Washington's army was in a wretched condition. But this financial status of the country is not the only reason the army suffered. There was often lacking the will as well as the way to support it. Its real support was by requisitions made on the different states for provisions, equipment, and men, and now these were very uncertain because the states be-

gan to husband their resources for a long struggle. As far as crops were concerned the people were in a prosperous condition. In the South they were unusually large and safely gathered. In Pennsylvania and New England the harvests were also abundant, but little of it went toward the support of the army. Instead it was hoarded and exchanged for British gold.

The number of tories or loyalists was unusually large. It is estimated that at times one-third of the people of the country was loyal to Great Britain, while half of the remainder was altogether indifferent to the progress of the war. The tories conveyed their produce to the British army by secret ways kept open for that purpose and would rather burn their harvests than let the American army get them. Selfishness characterized the indifferent class who sold their produce to the highest bidder, which was, of course, Great Britain. People who favored the patriot cause still continued dropping out, and soon after the battle of Brandywine, many became altogether hopeless. Rev. J. Dutché, a brilliant clergyman favoring the Revolution, became so disgusted with things in general that he wrote a letter to Washington, imploring him in the name of God to put an end to the absurd contest for independence, and at the head of his army negotiate some sort of a compromise with England. This letter was widely circulated, and shows very vividly the conditions of the times. Like the mighty thunder clouds in the forefront of the advancing storm, these intrigues of the officers, the apathy and unfitness of Congress, the wretched state of the finances, the indifferentism and disloyalty of a great many of the people bore down upon the country and made the first days of 1778 the darkest period of the war.

But in narrating these things, our object has been not to show up all the absurdities and corruption of this period of the Revolution, but to paint a true picture, and, principally, to indicate to whom the credit for our liberties is due. At no time does the true friend and patriot shine forth in greater

contrast than in the darkest hour of distress; and so at this time we see a few statesmen and a handful of soldiers bearing the torch of liberty alone.

The midnight hour came. The gloom was indescribable. Almost all that was existant of the American Revolution marched with half starved bodies overhung with the rags of weary campaigns to the wintry fastnesses of Valley Forge. Had you been able to follow in the rear of that army of noble souls, you could have seen the indelible marks of liberty stamped on the snow in drops of their life-blood. Reaching their destination cold, weary, and hungry, they saw nothing before them but the bleak hills and the barren woods. Worn and starved as they were, they became as beasts of burden hauling logs for huts and fuel. Thus conditions remained through that long and terrible winter. Congress provided no magazine of stores and provisions, and so often made the soldiers live on promises that they were severly tasked to maintain life and love of life. Many a time there was danger that the troops would perish from famine or disperse in search of food. Many a picket dropped over at his post starved and frozen, while the people of Philadelphia were entertaining Howe's army in royal fashion. Balls and parties in regular Parisian style were in full force, and everything there was in the height of gayety. Shortly after reaching winter quarters, Washington reported that he had 2898 men unfit for duty because they were barefooted, and otherwise naked. This left but 8200 in condition for service. At times scarcely 2000 could have been gotten under arms, and by March, 1778, there were only 4000 men at Valley Forge. Thus the little army, the indispensible hope, was beginning to thin out, and this, with the finances in a desperate state; with nine hundred American vessels captured by the enemy; and with the apathy which had fallen upon the country, presented a dark, dark picture. But though all else was underneath the blackest cloud of hopelessness, the fires of liberty still glowed under four thousand tattered blouses at Valley Forge.

Though suffering the want of all things, these never permitted their just discontent to get the better of their patriotism. "No order of men in the thirteen states" said Washington, "has paid a more sacred regard to the proceedings of Congressthan the army; for, without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth, it may be said that no history now extant can furnish an instance of an army's suffering such uncommon hardships as ours has done, and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. Their submitting without a murmur is a proof of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled."

These are the men who, like the consecrated virgins in the ancient temple of Vesta, kept the coals glowing when the fires on Freedom's altars were burning low. These are they, the sacrifices to political corruption, mismanagement, and disloyality, who endured the most intense physical suffering in the face of the deepest national gloom, who, out of it all, came forth more than conquerors, stronger in orgination and spirit and fired with hope by him who was ever their friend and example in suffering, their beloved Washington. "To the Soldiers of Washington's army who sleep at Valley Forge" are the simple words graven on that monument of granite erected just a little over two years ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution. A most fitting memorial! But long after that obelisk has crumbled and formed part of the sands on the Atlantic's shores, the smouldering embers kept burning on Pennsylvania's hills during the winter of 1777 and 1678 will still be burning brightly amid those flames of liberty which will then have enlightened the whole world.

AN ESTIMATION OF JONATHAN SWIFT.

N every period of the world's history there have been men who were discontented with the existing order of things. Oftentimes their complaints never reached the ears of the people. Their voices were too feeble to be heard above the tumult, and they passed away unknown and unheard. At rare intervals, there is a hush in the busy world; the people pause and listen to what someone is saying—someone who has spoken with the force of genius and inspiration. Unwillingly, they must listen to the merciless sarcasms which are poured upon their life and character. The voice ceases; the people, regardless of the warnings, continue in their course, and only when it is too late do they realize that a genius has been among them—a genius so rare that a nation in its whole history scarcely ever gives birth to more than one. Greece produced her Archilochus, Rome her Juvenal, France her Rabelais, Italy her Giusti and England her Swift.

In studying the literature of the Classic School which consisted of Dryden, Swift and Addison, we must not expect to find that portrayal of human nature which we find so superbly set forth in Shakespeare, or those lofty ideals for the guidance of man depicted in Milton; but we must bear in mind that a great change had taken place in the morality and tastes of the people. They could no longer endure the socalled vulgarity in forn of the poets of the Elizabethan Age. Dryden says of Shakespeare, "Many of his words, and more of his phases, are scarcely intelligible. And of those which we understand, some are ungramatical, others coarse; and his whole style is so pestered with figurative expressions, that it is as affected as it is obscure."

To understand Jonathan Swift, we must know something of John Dryden—the head, and in many respects the master mind of the Classic School.

It is easy for us to realize how repulsive the Age of the Restoration must have been to a man of John Dryden's temperament. The vice and immorality which for sixty years had been kept in check by the strict rules of Puritanism, suddenly burst upon the people in all its filth and degredation. John Dryden, a professional *htterateur*, was compelled to gratify their depraved tastes. He wrote twenty-seven dramas, most of them so vulgar that today they are practically unread. There is only one which reveals to us a glimpse of what the man might have been in a more propitious age. I refer to his "All for Love"—the only drama which he confesses to have written entirely to please himself. In his portrayal of the noble Octavia, he has given to the world such a pure conception of womanhood and wifehood, that he is only equaled by Shakespeare in his Imogen.

It was his poetry, however, that brought him success. His sarcasm has not the impetuosity or irascible temper of his followers, but it possesses the stately tread of the heroic meter. There is studied carefulness and deliberation in every line which enables him to launch his shafts of deadly irony with unerring aim. His "Absalom and Achitophel is considered the best satire in the English language. He places his personal enemies Shaftesbury and Buckingham upon the rack of torture, and slowly and calmly, without betraying his own hostile feeling. inflicts upon them the utmost pain of which he is capable. Dryden is the most polished writer of his time, but he gained his polish at the expense of his originality.

In this condition of affairs, when everything is artificial and polished, Jonathan Swift appears, the most original and at the same time the greatest analytical writer in the English language.

History has given to us one of its strangest characters in the personality of Jonathan Swift. When we study his life, we know that there are many things about him which we can never understand. We do not know the secret motives and influences which directed and controlled his actions. The most scrutinizing search has been made of every detail of his life, and inferences have been drawn from isolated facts which are unjust and unkind. There are somethings in his life over which he has drawn the curtain of secrecy, and it is not for us to penetrate behind the veil.

We do know, however, that Swift had a very sensitive disposition. The slightest affront was to him a deliberate in-

sult. His vanity and self-esteem were normally developed, and, when with advancing years, he saw his fondest hopes doomed to disappointment, his friends in ruin or exile, he looked at the world through the eyes of a cynic. To him nothing was real. What we see is but the thin coating of veneer and hypocrisy which covers the inward deformities. Judging the world by the stanard of self-perfection which he gradually came to see in himself, he imagined the imperfections of the world to be greater than his own. At first he was content to jeer at its weakness, then he grew to hate it.

In considering Swift as a satirist, we must remember that many of his best productions are invectives against the evils which existed during his own age-many are political tracts of transient importance which lose their force when the objects for which they were written have been accomplished or forgotten. His cruel, unerring shafts of personal spite tipped with venom have now lost their sting, when the unfortunate beings at whom they were aimed have long since returned to the dust. Born in an age of great depravity and wickedness, witnessing a revolution in the prime of life, much of his work assumed a narrow range of thought. His times did not permit him to ascend to heights of nobleness and grandeur, but like Andromeda, he is bound to the earth-a victim to his country. But to understand Swift's power as a satirist, we must note the effect his writings had upon the times in which he lived. We see him by his own unaided efforts gradually rising in power until during the age of Queen Anne, he had the whole country under his control. The highest men in the state became his most abject subjects and the political history of that reign is but the expression of his own ideas. His party (the Whigs,) is overthrown; he goes to Ireland. There during his latter life he becomes their champion and protector. Under the stimulus of his skillful pen, the industries of Ireland take new life and it has been truly said that Ireland dates her prosperity from the time of Swift's Drapier Letters.

Swift possessed a mind of great analytical powers. It was impossible for him to admire the beauties of the visible creation as an entity, but he is content only when hunting out and dwelling upon the imperfections. He is not satisfied with the outward appearance but must tear away the delusions from the objects about us, which alone saves them from the commonplace; he must reduce "the felicity and enjoyments of mortal man to a mighty level, by tearing down the artifical mediums, false lights, refracted angles, varnish and tinsel." He recognized that he was making his own life miserable and wretched, and with a passionate yearning for a happier state, he tells us that "credulity which converses about the surface is far preferable to that wisdom which enters the depths of things, and then comes gravely back with the informations and discoveries that in the inside they are good for nothing." What a punishment for a man to know how to attain a thing and yet by nature being disqualified from ever attaining it! He could never become happy because his conception of it was imperfect. To him "happiness is the perpetual possession of being well deceived," but his disposition could never allow him that privilege.

Jonathan Swift wrote many works, but let us remember, that we cannot always judge the man himself by his writings. It was Swift's one purpose in life to deceive the world in regard to his actions. He was supremely indifferent to all its opinions. Thus it is we find in his writings all the coarseness and brutality of a libertine, while in his private life he was pure and modest. He willingly bared his breast to the charges of skepticism and infidelity by the levity of his religious works, yet in the sacred recesses of his heart, he was God fearing and reverent. He was considered as a misanthrope, yet he was one of the greatest philanthropists of his times. Swift is the modern James, the one face which is turned towards the world is hateful and unlovely; the other turned towards his private life is kind and gentle. He had his feelings, but no

better eulogy can be given than that of Dr. Delaney, who, speaking of his writings, said: "They will bear to be considered as the sun, in which the brightness will hide the blemishes. He lived a blessing, he died a benefactor, and his name will ever live an honor to Ireland."

R. H. B., Sem. '06.

sss Societies.

Y. M. C. A.

The second term of the school year has closed. It has truly been a term of educational and spiritual enrichment. It is inspiring to look back over the past months, and say that we did not have one dull service, but all were visited with the power of the Spirit, and were uplifting and helpful, and filled each one with a greater desire to take a firmer stand for the Master.

Drs. Woodruff and Dimm, loyal friends of the students, were present during the month and gave us rich messages of grace. Dr. Woodruff was present at the Religious Educational Association which recently met at Philadelphia, and in his address he referred very interestingly to the great movement on foot among educators, to lay greater stress on the religious features of our colleges, by improving the chapel services and encouraging the various colleges to establish systematic Bible study in their regular curriculum, and student voluntary associations.

The religious Educational Association is comparatively new, but it has back of it men of intellectual power who are deeply concerned in the devotion of young men and women to higher planes of influence and vsefulness. Its sole aim is toward a practical application of the life and teachings of Christ as revealed in his Word.

Two students, Messrs. Lloyd W. Waters and George D.

T be Susqueganna

Clarke, recently volunteered for foreign missions, and consequently are new additions to the Student Volunteer Mission Band.

The Bible Classes are well attended and the interest in them has not abated, but rather an increased interest is manifested by the students.

Y. W. C. A.

A piano has been placed in the Girls Reading Room which has made that room a very suitable place for holding the meetings of the Y. W. C. A.

During the term the meetings have been interesting and helpful. Each girl has tried to do her part well. May we ever be earnest and faithful in our work for the Master.

We have welcomed as members of the Association Misses Mary Rinehart, Rosa Fetterhoof and Edith Longacre.

Time was-is past, thou cans't it not recall.

Time is-thou hast, employ the portion small;

Time future-is not, may not ever be.

Time present is the only time for thee.

CLIONIAN.

Clio, as most other organizations, welcomes the approach of spring. Its pleasing effects can be seen. The contrast with winter seems to leud inspiration to our literary talents.

Pres. Barry appointed the following officers: Chaplain Clay Whitmoyer; Seargant-at-Arms, Chas. Geise. The chair also appointed Swank, Uber Jr. and Myers as the Program Committee.

The following questions have been debated: Resolved that the atheletics of a college do more to advertise the college than does the alumni, also, Resolved, that the average moral condition of the factory girl is better than that of the society girl.

The latter question was very warmly discussed, both in regular and general debate.

A new feature hasbeen added to our program, that of

Current War News, Miss Guss gave us a very interesting and instructive discussion on the Russia and Japan War.

On the evening of March 4, '04 occurred the debate prelimenary to the intercollegiate debate with Juniata College. Mr. Clay Whitmoyer was chosen from Clio, as first speaker in coming debate.

Clio had no session on Friday evening March 18, since the annual Gymnasium Exhibition came on that evening.

Misses Rothrock and Lau on the evening of the 21st favored Clio with an instrumental duett.

The intercollegiate debate with Juniatta College occurs on April 15, '04. The question will be: Resolved, that the education of the negro will be the solution to the race problem."

PHILOSOPHIAN.

Since the last issue of the SUSQUEHANNA Philo has not been able to hold her regular meetings on account of other important events. But the one meeting which we were enabled to hold was one of interest and of benefit.

Many of Philo's members are ardent lovers of James Whitcomb Riley's works. Accordingly on the 4th of March the regular program having been laid aside, Philo, in company with a number of friends spent a very pleasant evening with the noted poet. The program consisted almost entirely of recitations written by Riley. Every one present felt that the program was one of pleasure and profit.

We wish to thank the friends who so kindly assisted us both in the preparation and presentation of our entertainment.

We bid all present a hearty welcome to all of our meetings in the future.

At the recent preliminary debate Mr. L. F. Gunderman, and Miss Katherine Focht were chosen as the second and third speakers in the coming intercollegiate debate between Juniata College,, Huntingdon, Pa., and Susquehanna. Philo extends to them congratulations.

School of Theology.

A new feature which has been recently introduced into the Theological Department is a series of weekly lectures on practical subjects, and delivered by the foremost men of the Lutheran Church.

The following lectures have been given;

Feb. 26 .- "How to use the Lutheran Almanac."

Rev. G. W. Enders, D.D. Mar. 4.—"The Pastor," Rev. J. H. Weber, D.D. Mar. 11.—"Home Missions," Rev. Stewart A. Hartman, D.D. Mar. 18.—"Practical Sermonizing."

Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder. D.D. Rev. Levi P. Young, '04 preached at Millville, Mar. 6th. and at Saxon, Mar. 13th.

Rev. J. A. Richter, '04, preached at Tremont on Mar. 13th. Bro. Richter will assume full charge of this pastorate on April 1st.

Ira Z. Fenstermacker, '04 supplied at Mt. Carmel on Mar. 6th. and 13th. He also preached at North Hope on Mar. 27th., and spent two weeks at the home of his friend L. M. Danbenspeck of the Junior Class.

Chas. Lambert supplied at Oak Grove, Mar. 13th; at Freidens, Somerset Co., Mar. 20th.

H. A. Reynolds of the Middle Class preached at Milton Mar. 13th. and at Berwick Mar. 20th.

Eph. M. Gearhart of the Junior Class gave an elocutionary recital at the Tuscarora Academy, Academia. Pa., on Feb. 26th.

Athletics.

The Basket ball season closed Saturday, March 12. This has been the most successful season Susquehanna has ever had in basket ball. We have met successfully more teams of

our class and more out of our class than in any former season. We won all the games on our home floor but the State game. No large scores were run up on us. Our men have certainly demonstrated the fact that they can play clean, manly, successful basket ball.

Manager Sunday deserves much credit for his tact and skill and untiring efforts in the management of the team.

We wish to express our appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Fleck, Assistant Manager. We believe this was a noble step taken when the Association granted each manager an assistant.

Again we feel like making honorable mention of Coach Stutzman. Every student was sorry to see him leave; he has won a place in the sympathy of every one. Almost every man of the student body was at the train to bid him farewell, and such singing and yells was never given to one occupying a similar position before in the history of the institution. We hope he will come again.

On Thursday, March 3, Susquehanna defeated Franklin & Marshal at Selinsgrove by a score of 19 to 11.

Goals Stutzman 3; Pearson 1; Sones 3; Benfer 1; Schaeffer 2; Shock 1. Fouls, Pearson 3; Shaeffer 5.

On Saturday, March 12, Susquehanna easily defeated the Danville team by a score of 69 to 9.

Since Basket ball has been so very popular we wonder will this same spirit enter into base ball. We have every reason to believe it will. Manager Bingaman is exerting every effort to secure a good team. Already many good men have signed and without a doubt Coach Canon will be here to train the men. With him as Coach our success is assured.

Already a very good spirit of enthusiasm is felt among the student body. The team will have good support, and with the following schedule as arranged by the manager we see in the future a much better team in base ball than we have

had in the past. Base ball is our weakest sport. Let us strengthen it this year.

April 16, Wyoming Seminary at Selinsgrove.

April 23, Bloomsburg S. N., at Bloomsburg.

April 28, Williamsport A. C., at Williamsport.

April 29, Bellefonte Academy at Bellefonte.

April 30, Lockhaven, at Lockhaven.

May 6, Juniata, at Selinsgrove.

May 7, Lebanon Valley, at Annville.

May 13, F. & M., at Selinsgrove.

May 20, Jnniata, at Huntingdon.

May 21, Burnham, at Burnham.

May 26, Villanova, at Villanova.

May 27, open.

May 28, Albright, at Myerstown.

June 4, Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston.

June 13, Bloomsburg S. N. S, at Selinsgrove.

Locals and Personals.

COLLEGE.

Geo. Clarke spent his Easter vacation in Berwick and Danville.

D. B. Moist, a former student at Susquehanna returned to act as a Judge at the Gym Exhibition.

F. W. Barry, Editor-in-Chief of the SUSQUEHANNA was a guest at the home of Mifflintown friends during the recent vacation.

W. K. Fleck was entertained at Port Royal during the latter part of the Spring vacation. He reports a "Royal" time.

On April 6, the Y. M. C. A. met in the hall for the first time since it was partially destroyed by fire some time ago.

The hall presents an attractive and inviting appearance since it has been repaired and improved.

On March 10, L. W. Walter discussed "Colored Liquids"

and performed the experiments of changing water to wine and wine to water before the Society of Natural Science. At the same time Prof. Fisher gave a very interesting talk on "Radium and Radio Activity." The discussion was full and clear, setting forth the plain facts in regard to radium without gloss and overenthusiasm with which the subject is discussed in some of the magazines.

On Friday evening, March 18, the new Alumni Gymnasium was the scene of a very interesting Gymnasium Exhibition. The exhibition was very largely patronized and proved a success in every respect. Those who participated are to be highly commended for their work as is also Mr. M. A. Fisher, the Physical Director, who had charge of the preparations.

The feats of the Gym Team, Guss, Dimm, Barry, Gunderman, and Stutzman attracted the attention of the entire audience, while the Club Swinging of Stutzman was lustily applauded.

The Championship "S" was awarded to Guss, and Dimm received honorable mention.

Prof. Sheldon presided at the piano during the evening. SEIBERT HALL.

Grip and spring fever have been at the Dormitory.

Miss Sue Kline visited her sister Edna several days this month.

A number of the young ladies were pleasantly entertained at the home of Miss Hilbish Mar. 19th.

The yound ladies of the Hall who played basket-ball are to be congratulated on the fine game at the gym. exhibit.

Many an evening has been spent discussing "What would the young ladies do if there would be a fire?" What the dormitory needs is a fire escape.

The young ladies of the dormitory took many a stroll to see the ice-gorge, one morning starting at six o'clock and spending the greater part of the day on the river banks. Everything comes to them who wait—they waited—the gorge came.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

THE UNIVERSAL NEED OF A BUSINESS EDUCATION.

It will be noticed that the opinions of eminentmen on the value of a business education bear upon its general rather than on its restricted value. They do not commend it so much for its use in preparing young men and women for profitable business positions as for the general preparation it affords for the practical duties of life that all must encounter. They take the broad ground that a knowledge of correct business principles is essential to all, and that the diverse relations of human life and the employments that must absorb human energies must be regulated and controlled by the best business methods. The school of experience is a dear teacher, and many of its lessons can be secured at far less expense and trouble in a good school where the cirriculum of studies embraces branches that are essentially the product of human experience. Because business principles are so universally applied in human affairs, a business education is of universal value.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A new "Chickering Grand" piano has been ordered for the auditorium. It will be in the hall ready for the spring term's work.

Miss Gertrude Rine visited the home of her friend May Arbogast, Freeburg, Pa.

Miss Luella Werkheiser, enjoyed a Sunday at home, Danville, Pa., March 13.

The illness of Mrs. T. B. Birch has kept her from her duties at the Conservatory during the past week.

Two members of the "Quartette," Misses Meiser and Rothrock, visited the latter's home Sunday, February 21.

Miss Ada Lau was called home Saturday, March 19.

During the quietness and solemnity of the Saturday morning hours, some "rude" gentleman made some practical demonstrations of harmony and technique on the door of Prof.

E. E. Sheldon's room. Photos of the tragedy can be had at room No. 37.

Have you seen the new Conservatory pin? They are very neat and pretty.

The last recital for the winter term was given on the evening of March 17, at 8 p. m., as follows:

Tarentelle, Pianoforte, Miss Luella Werkheiser. Sunset, Song, Mrs. T. B. Birch. Menuet, Miss Margaret Arbogast. I Mind the Day, Song, Miss Bertha Meiser. An Open Secret, Song, Miss Lillian Stetler. Sonata, (Moonlight) Last Movement, Pianoforte, Miss Margaret Rothrock Do you Remember, Vocal Duet, Misses Snyder and Trench. Waltz in D. flat, Op 70 No. 1, Pianoforte, Miss Ada M. Lau. With Verdure Clad (Creation), Rec. and Aria, Mrs. A. B. Wallize.

Come and Trip it, Song, Miss Ada M. Lau.

2d Mazurka, Pianoforte, Miss Edith M. Wittmer.

San Toi, Song, Miss Luella Werkheiser.

What from Vengence (Lucia), Sextette, Mrs. Wallize, Birch, Messrs. Fischer, Phillips, Allenbach and Sheldon.

* * *

Erchanges.

"O wad some Power of giftie gie us To see oursels as ithers see us!"-Burus.

What is our conception of criticism? If it is simply of a destructive nature it is of no benefit. Any one can make such criticisms. But real criticism first points out weakness or errors and then carefully advises a line of procedure. Why not assist the journals of your exchange by your fair, frank, constructive criticisms.

.The Muhlenberg has certainly attained to a very high de-

gree of excellence in all its phases. Much care is especially shown in the literary productions.

The Anniversary number of *The Gleaner* has several good poems and two well written articles on "The Story of a Singer" and "Abraham Lincoln."

We wish to congratulate the Shamokin *High School Review* on its attractive cover of the Februray number. The paper has a well conducted exchange department, but its literary articles do not come up to the average of High School Journals.

The Amulet contains a column entitled Mosaics of Thought." It contains gems taken from the great poets. The poets of some particular state or country are considered in each issue. This we consider one of the strong phases of the paper.

The editor of the *Spectator* seems to be in close touch with every phase of college activity. He views his subjects in a broad manner commenting and advising sensibly. Would that more of the editors of the college journals would follow his example.

The Midland for March contains a neat little article on "How to Listen to Music." The author first states that the listener must give absolute attention to the performance, for, unless by attention the ear has learned to catch harmonies, the music will lose its effect. Again, the listener should think what the composer meant when he wrote the piece. Many compositions, most beautiful and inspiring, are merely the folk-songs arranged by a master hand, but there are other works portraying moods or great emotions, and the careful listener must imagine for himself the love, sorrow, peace, joy or passion that is voiced.

C. W. '05

Selinsgrove, April, 1904.

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FRED W. BARRY, '04, Editor-in-Chief.	L. W. WALTERS, '03, '06, Bus. Mgr.				
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CHARLES LAMBERT, '01,	'04, Alumni.				
CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, 1	Exchange.				

GEORGE G. FOX, '07, Mg. Editor. GEO. D. CLARKE, '05, Asst. Mg. Editor. I. W. BINGAMAN, '06. ANNA K. BEAVER, '06. Asst. Bus. Mgrs.

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The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

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Any subscriber not receiving the journal or changing address, should notify the manager at once.

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid

EDITORIAL.

The Teachers' College Course,

The Teachers' College Course, which for the first time is being inaugurated in our College this Spring Term, is established

for the purpose of affording to young men and young ladies, who during the year are employed throughout the the adjacent counties as teachers, the opportunity to secure for themselves a thorough College education. This course commences with the opening of the Spring term each year and will be continued after the June Commencement, for several weeks during the summer. Students entering this course can take

the regular Classical or Scientific College Course and by following year after year this Teachers' Course will be able in about six years to complete a regular College Course and in the meantime can teach during the fall and winter months. Many persons can thus earn sufficient to carry them through College without contracting any debt. We believe this course will be found very helpful to teachers and we hope that many more may be added to the already large enrollment of this term. For further particulars we would suggest that any persons who are interested in this matter would write to the Dean, Dr. J. I. Woodruff, who will be pleased to furnish information along this line.

In such a time as we are living, it is possible for every person to have a thorough college education. Not only is it possible but it is becoming a necessary requirement for young men and young women. Everywhere the business world is asking for educated young men and young women. Many are falling into the "American custom" of making a "short cut" into a profession. They are specializing on one particular branch. We would ask you, reader, to stop and consider, if in the end it would not be far better to develop an all-round intellect. The athlete does not develop but one set of muscles in order to become a champion. He developes the whole body. Why should we expect to become mental champions by only developing along one individual line. Four years spent in hard, faithful study in any college will be looked back upon by the graduate as time well spent and with a greater satisfaction will he go out into the world to take his place in a profession or a business because of the four years training he has received within the College walls.

Let us urge upon our readers to consider early this matter of education and let our regular college classes be enlarged and may the next few years show a growing interest in educational lines by larger and more interesting graduating classes. Don't be satisled with a "short cut" into a business or a profession. A few more years of preparation will doubly pay you for the time spent.

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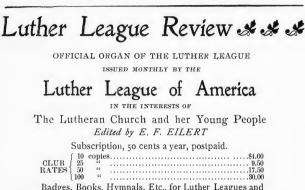
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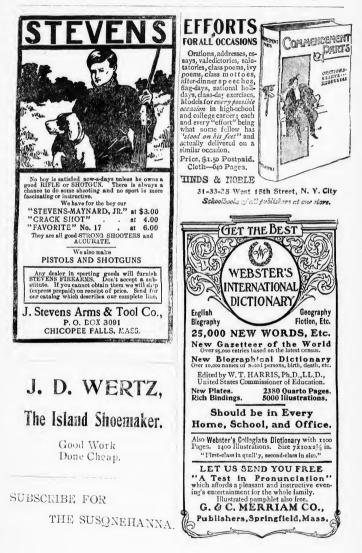
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MAY, 1904.

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Selinsgrove, May, 1904.

A SORY OF THE PIONEERS.

T was in the year seventeen hundred and sixty, that Jane Smith and her husband settled along the west bank of the Susquehanna about five miles south of where the North Branch joins the West. They came from Berks county in quest of new land. After spending some time in exploring along the river they followed one of the tributaries west into the hills. By the time they had gone about five miles up the stream, they came into the beautiful Middle Creek valley. They remained here for some time and after having chosen land, went south to persuade some of their friends to go north and join them in the beautiful valley, they had seen.

Four months later five families arrived. These were the Stucks, Hendricks, Millers, Kreamers and Smiths.

When all had decided where they wished to live, Smith called a meeting of the people to adopt certain resolutions concerning the Indians. It was decided that they conquor them with peace and not with war.

Smith, who had already become freindly with chief Running Dog, then went to him, and as he could speak the latter's tongue, had no trouble in telling him what resolutions they had drawn up and that he hoped Running Dog would be freindly and help them in keeping the peace.

The chief consented to it. These savages under Running Dog were always friendly to Smith's men and kept the pledge their leader had made.

These Red Skins became very fond of the settlers' firewater and on one of the chief's frequent visits he examined very closely the gun which Smith had. Next day he came again and said to Smith "Do you know what I dreamed last night," Smith replied that he did not. "Well, I dreamed that you gave me your gun." After some little hesitation he gave it to the chief.

The next day when Running Dog came, Smith asked him if he knew what he dreamed last night. The Indian did not know. "I dreamed," said the setler, "That you gave me and my people all the land we could clear in the next five years." The old chief remembering the favor of yesterday, complied with the request. So it was that Smith and his people acquired their land on friendly terms with the Indians.

A few years after these people had settled, Running Dog came to Smith's house one day and seemed very much downhearted. This was not his usual way for as a rule he was very jovial.

When he entered, Jane Smith was alone in the house.

"Good morning chief" said she.

The old man did not answer but took a seat by the open fireplace. All day he continued in the same mood and in the evening just before John came home, he departed.

He continued these actions for three days, before Jane Smith said anything to her husband. One evening she said, "John I believe there is something troubling Running Dog or else he is sick."

"What makes you think so," he asked.

She then told him of the old man's strange actions.

"Well, if he comes tomorrow and acts the same, tickle his palate with a little soup and I am sure you will find out what is wrong with him."

Next day the old chief came and acted the same. In the evening, when he started to leave, Mrs. Smith asked him what was wrong. He said nothing but continued walking toward the door.

"Are you sick?"

The old man only grunted and made no distinct reply.

"Be seated," she commanded, "And I will make you some broth for you are sick and this is very bad weather for people like you."

After he had consumed his broth, she continued her questions as to his melancholy spirit. Finally he told her that the Seven Nations of the North had combined against the Whites and were about to descend upon them. After he had said this, the Indian seemed to be very much alarmed as if he had given away the secret of his life.

The next evening when her husband returned she told him all that Running Dog had said. That very night he spread the word among the neighbors, and the next day all with the exception of the Stucks assembled in the meadow south of Smiths to build a fort. They chose a spot where there was a very fine spring and over it built a log fort.

As soon as this was finished, the men moved their wives and children to Berks County. When they had comfortably arranged their families, the men returned to their possessions in the north. There were still some cattle on the new land to be guarded.

On their return from Berks County the setlers went to the Stucks in a body and pleaded with them to take their families south as they had done. The Stucks only laughed at them and said it was a scheme of Running Dog's to get them out of the country.

At this the men departed and went to their farms from whence they drove their cattle to the fort. Provisions were stored there for a long siege.

It was on the fifth of May eighteen hundred and seventy, when one of the company was away from the fort, that he found the dead body of Running Dog. Then he advanced further into the woods and saw a great body of Indians on the north side of Penn's Creek. This was in the evening and as there was no apparent commotion among the savages, he did

not expect an attack until the morning at the least.

The scout made all possible haste to the Stuck family and told them what he had seen. They did not think that it was true as they had become very unfriendly with the men at the fort, because they would not take part in the erection of the fort and help to protect the property. They only laughed at him and with many jeers told him to leave the house and not try any more of his false rumors.

That night all was excitement at the fort. Smith and his men were collecting the cattle in a shed, butchering others, laying in a supply of wood, and making all necessary arrangements for a long siege.

That night they kept an extra vigil but the next morning dawned with no signs of action from the Indians. The men did not risk going very far from the fort during the morning.

Things were different at the Stuck house. The men left early in the morning to make a clearing at some distance from the house. There was no one at home to defend. Mrs. Stuck and her daughter-in-law were the only ones there and they had no fire arms.

At noon the men returned for dinner and, after having made great sport of Smith and his rumors, they departed for the fields.

Hardly had they gone, when Mrs. Stock noticed a band of Indians swooping down over the hills and making direct for the house. She knew only too well what it meant. Before they reached the house, she killed her own daughter with a butcher knife, for she knew what it was for a woman to be taken alive by the Indians. Then just as she was calling to her daughter-in-law to kill herself as she was going to do, the Indians broke in the door and seized her in their deathly grasp. The other woman ran out the door to attract the attention of the men. As soon as she uttered her faint cry, the Indians on the other side of the house hearing it swooped around and caught her.

She was taken into the house and compelled to see her

sister sufferer tortured most horribly and scalped. After this was done the Indians took all the provisions they cared to have and left with their captive.

The shouts had been heard by the men in the fields and they hastened towards the house. As soon as they came up, they saw the savages leaving with their captive and rushed for them in a vain effort to retake the woman. The Indians made a rush for the men, after one of their men were killed, succeeded in taking the two whites captive. Then they were scalped before the eyes of Mrs. Stuck.

The report of the terrible massacre soon reached the fort and the men hastened to the scene with all possible haste. When Smith and his men walked into the house the sight that met their gaze was horrible. Mrs. Stuck lay there mutilated in a horrible manner and her daughter dead in another room. When they had hunted thoroughly for the others, they sought them in the fields.

Then they started after the scalpers. A search was kept up all night. The men were about to give it up, when one of them saw a bright light in the sky. They started in the direction of it. Soon they reached (Shilallimy) bluff. Here they saw that the Indians had assemdled where the two branches of the Susquenanna River join. They were having a war dance in the celebration of their success of the afternoon. The Indians were drinking very heavily. The camp, which was composed of fifteen men with Smith as leader, waited until they saw that the liquor was taking hold on the savages.

Then a canoe was brought from a secret place, which Running Dog had revealed to Smith. As the canoe was small, they were compelled to make several trips before all the men were on the other side of the river. After they were landed Smith waited until the Indians' excitement was subsided, before he made an attack.

About an hour later they saw their chance and swooped down upon them. The Indians were taken by surprise and three killed, before they were prepared to give resistance.

The battle which ensued was very fierce. Smith lost three men before the twenty Indians were killed.

He then returned to the other side of the river and waited until daylight. On the way to the fort they searched the woods thoroughly for some more of the enemy but found none.

On their arrival at the fort Smith ordered two men to accompany the one, who had seen the dead body of Running Dog, with orders to return it to the fort. At one o'clock the next morning, there was a band of searchers coming over the wood at a little to the north of the fort. They had three pine knots for lights and on their shoulders could be seen a large black object. This afterwards turned out to be the body of Running Dog.

That night they buried their friend a little west of the fort. The service was partly christian and partly heathen. The chief's fighting-outfit was buried with him but the bible was read at that service and a prayer went up to the living God that this true friend might spend a happy future in the happy hunting grounds.

Next morning they went out again in search of the enemy. When they were within about one mile of the Stuck house, they heard their dogs barking very loudly at some distance from them. One of the party went to see what caused the trouble.

He then called his comrades. When they arrived there they found the dogs chewing at the dead body of a woman, who was soon identified to be that of young Mrs. Stuck. On their way to the Smith house with their body they found the other two Messrs. Stuck. All were taken to the homestead and buried.

Smith and his men returned to the fort and kept guard for two years until the Indian troubles in Pennsylvania were settled.

At the end of this time a chief came down from the north and sent a messenger to Smith to meet him on the west bank

of the Isle of Que where Middle creek runs into Penns. He said he wished to make peace with him.

Smith and his men went there the next day and found the chief and about five hundred men waiting for him.

The Indian then advanced to the west side of Penn's creek to meet Smith. He then gave his name as Kosciusko and said he wished to be friendly to the white man. He then took Smith across in his own canoe. After the white leader circulated among the Indians for some time, Kosciusko called him to where he and some other Indians were seated. He lit the pipe of peace and after taking a few puffs himself handed it to Smith, who did the same. When all the whites had smoked they returned it to the Indian Chief, who gave it to a few of his men and then finished it himself.

He said he was from the north and had heard of the death of his comrades here two years before. He further stated that the Indians who lived here had nothing to do with the war, as Running Dog had said he had a compact with the Whites and would kill himself before he saw any of them killed by his race.

The chief then asked Smith that they make a mark to be a token of peace between them. It was then decided that they split a large pine tree that was standing near them. This was done and both parties lived by the compact. They then smoked another pipe of tobacco and as the sun was setting in the west parted never to meet again.

Smith next day started for Berks County and brought back his family as the rest of the men did.

The day they arrived was Christmas. The people collected in Smith's house and thanked God for Him who gave his life on the cross that they might be spared the terrible eternity and they thanked him for that one who of his own accord had gone to the happy hunting grounds that their lives might be spared.

M. S. S. '06.

THE BIRTH OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

THE stars and stripes, loved and esteemed by us all and honored by every Nation on the face of the earth is the ensign of Liberty and Independence. A Nation such as the United States "conceived in liberty," as the immortal Lincoln said, springs forth only as a result of the true patriotic actions of her sons and daughters.

"The American Independence," says a writer of history, "was not an act of sudden passion nor the word of one man or one assembly." It was a topic for many years, discussed in every part of the country, by all classes of people: farmers and merchants, mechanics and planters, by the fishermen along the coasts and the woodsmen of the west! It was discussed from the pulpit and in town-meetings. It formed a subject for conversation in social circles. The newspapers and other perodicals were filled with the subject, and conventions along with the Continental congress and assembles had it as their chief topic under consideration. It was first, last and always in the minds of the people in other countries. But what were some of the causes which led to such a movement?

We would mention as the first cause, "The claim of Great Britian to exercise the right of arbitrary government'—which right was resisted by the colonies; "The natural disposition and inherited character of the colonies." They had never seen a king and did not want one. The growth of public opinion in the colonies tended to independence; 3rd., "The personal character of Geo. III." He being one of the worst monarchs of modern times. But the more immediate cause which brought on the Revolution was "the passage by Parliment of a number of acts destructive of colonial liberty, viz: the Importation Act, passed 1733, a suppliment to the old Navigation Act of 1651. The celebrated Stamp Act, passed in 1765. The news of this hateful stamp act swept over the American Colonies like a thundercloud. The people were at first grief stricken, then indignant and finally became wrathful. Pat-

rick Henry of Virginia, drew up hastily a set of fiery resolutions declaring "the Virginians, Englishmen with English rights, that as the people of Great Britain had exclusive privileges of voting their own tax, so had the Americans; that the colonists were not bound to yield obedience to any law imposing taxation on them and that whoever said the contrary was an enemy to the country." Although these resolutions were not adopted as they originally were framed vet they went out before the country as the formal expression of the oldest American commonwealth and had effect upon the other colonies. Similar resolutions were adopted by New York and Massachusetts. At the meeting of the Continental Congress, Oct. 7, 1774, the Declaration of rights, was adopted setting forth in unmistakable terms that the American colonists, as Englishmen, could not and would not consent to be taxed but by their own representatives. Here we see American Liberty first being conceived.

Parliment continued to pass other acts; one in 1769 declaring the people of Massachusetts rebels. Then it passed an act repealing all duties on American imports except on *tea*. Following this actwe have the celebrated "Boston Tea Party," showing the attitude of the colonists toward that act. March 31, 1774, Parliment passed the Boston Port Bill, forbidding any kind of merchandise to be landed or shipped at the wharves of Boston. Gen. Gage was sent to reduce the colonists by force and on April 19, 1775, on the common of Lexington the first gun of the Revolution was fired. Thus began the fight for the Liberty and Independence for the American Colonies. Even before the army was fully organized we see the colonists bravely struggling for their rights and freedom. The Battle of Bunker Hill though a defeat for the colonists rather inspired than discouraged them.

On the same day as the capture of Ticonderoga at a Meeting of the Continental Congress then assembled at Philadelphia, George Washington, of Virginia, was nominated as commander-in-chief of the army. On the 15th of June Congress confirmed the nomination.

After fruitless attempts by the Continental Congress to receive proper recognition of the colonies from King Geo. III nothing was to be done but "to fight it out in battle."

It was at a meeting of Congress assembled June 7th, 1776 that Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered a resolution to Congress declaring that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.

The consideration of Lee's resolution was postponed until July 1st. Meanwhile, on June 11th, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Rodger Sherman and Robert R. Livingstone were appointed a committee to prepare a formal declaration. This committee reported on July 1st and on the following day, July 2, Lee's resolution was adopted.

The time for the birth of Liberty of the new nation was soon to take place. Throughout the 3rd of July the formal declaration was fully debated in great spirit and the discussion was resumed on the 4th. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth of July 1776, the Declaration of American Independence was adopted by a unanimous vote and the loyal old bell on the State House, rang out the notes of liberty and freedom to the nation. The new birth had come to the thirteen colonies and multitudes caught up the signal and answered it with shouts. Everywhere were seen demonstrations of joy. At Philadelphia the King's arms were torn down and burned in the streets. In other towns were bonfires. In Boston the Declaration was read in Faneuil Hall, and in New York the people pulled down the statute of Geo. III and cast it into bullets to serve as weapons to gain their freedom. Time and space forbid the quoting of the entire declaration but we mention as the principles upon which it was based these few extracts, "That all men are created equal; have a natural right to life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Declaration of Independence, the Birth Certificate of American Liberty was not officially signed until August 2, 1776. Out of its fifty-five (55) signers, (9) were from Pennsylvania, the largest representation of any of the states of the Thirteen.

The American colonies were well prepared to receive the declaration. The writings of the Adamses, Otis and Jefferson had educated them in the doctrines of political freedom while the celebrated pamphlet on *Common Sense* written by Thomas Paine had sapped all the foundation of any remaining loyalty to the British crown. No sooner was the declaration of liberty given to the people than they proceeded to pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to support it.

The long history of privations of the soldiers and of their bravery throughout the battles of the Revolution prove their loyalty to their vows for the support of the declaration of Liberty. With Washington as commander-in-chief of the army, with his great heart set on American Liberty and his brave soldiers enduring privations untold, the youthful offspring of patriotic loyalty survived and grew under the thick, dark clouds of war.

The effects thus produced upon the colonists served to bind the thirteen colonies into a closer union as the war for freedom advanced.

George III seemed to realize, only in part, the situation existing in the Colonies, and England thought to be able to finally overcome the rebelious colonists and bring them to submission. Early in July, General Howe landed a force on Staten Island. He had been instructed by the King to try conciliatory measures with the Americans. He sent a dispatch to the American camp addressed to Geo. Washington Esq., which Washington refused to receive because it did not recognize his official position.

The effects on other countries were marked indeed especially those in France. From the beginning of the war the people of France had been friendly to the Americans. She supplied money and ammunition to aid the Colonists. Republicans of France finally began to embark for America among whom came LaFayette. Fitting a vessel at his own expense and eluding the officers, because he was forbidden to

sail, he landed at South Carolina in April 1777. He entered the army as a volunteer, and the following July was appointed Major-general.

To be able to enumerate all the results which came from the declaring of the Thirteen American Colonies, free and independent states, would require a volume in itself. However we mention a few of the most important.

By the terms of the treaty of 1784, there was a complete recognition of the independence of the United States and all the remaining territory east of the Mississippi was surrendered to them. There was also fee navigation of the Mississippi and of the lakes of America, given to the American vessels.

Up to this time the government of this new nation was vested in the various State legislatures. Congress voted the Articles of Confederation which were not fully adopted by every state until 1781. The government or the United States even under this confederation was a loose union of Independent Commonwealths. The need of a stronger government was quite evident to all.

At a meeting of the Congres in May 1787, at which Washington presided, Edmund Randolph, offered a resolution to set aside the articles of confederation and adopt a new constitution. A committee was appointed to revise the articles, which reported early in September of the same year, their report being *The Constitution of the United States*. It was not until June 21, 1788, that a sufficient number of states gave their ascent to the adoption of this new Constitution. The remainder of the states, however followed soon afterward.

In 1789 the Government was fully organized with George Washington unanimously elected by the people to be the first president of the United States.

Thus, today as we, who in the light of freedom glory in the stars and stripes, our ensign of Liberty, can join with Webster in saying :

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the

broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union, on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched it may be with fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the glorious ensign of the Republic, still full high advanced, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured; bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as: "What is all this worth?" nor those other words of delusion and folly, "Liberty first and Union afterward," but everywhere blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." F. W. B., '04.

SPRINGTIME.

N a few short weeks the howling winds will cease to rage up and down the valleys, carrying before them the ice and snow. And the now snow-covered fields will be gently uncovered by kind Old King Sol. Only here and there will remain a few white spots where the wind in its winter fury had piled the pride of winter, unusually high behind some old fence or in a deep ravine. The balmy air comes floating in through the window and fanning your brow, sends your blood rushing with delightful throb throug your veins just as the water from the many little springs in the hillside goes leaping joyously through the veins of old Mother Earth. It is then we say with a sigh of relief "Spring has come at last."

Like a newly launched ship returning from her first trip in search of treasures. She comes. Her sails filled with the calm east wind and as she draws her prow closer to our shores he throws her wrves in gentle April showers upon the land. Is it not pleasant to listen to the patter of the drops as they fall from the skies? Not torn from the clouds by the fierce winds, but as it were, melting into a gentle spray.

Does it not seem like a mother's voice gently awakening her slumbering children. It is then that the gray and solemn curtain of winter is drawn back and the beautiful green stage is displayed upon which we are about to unload the cargo of this ever welcomed vessel.

First the millions of feathery creatures with their songs all sacked in their breasts, and their breasts, and their voices all tuned in an equalled harmony are let go to herald the glad tidings of springtime into every part of the beautiful theatre. While they are yer in the beginning of their performance the dandelions put in their appearance popping their heads out through the carpet of the stage. And then with a joyous trip out goes the innocent little moiden to entwine the golden wreaths of the blossoms and make the small curls of the stems, now and then stopping to pull the petals from a blossom, one by one, to see if the sturdy school boy still loves her, or to blow the downy seed bulb to see if her mother wants her at home.

The reddening maple next comes into view. In the forest also the dogwood and juneberry trees, with their pure white blossoms, aid in the decoration of the woods. Soon the bare trees will be covered sufficiently for the busy little songsters that have been affording us unparalled and never ceasing music, to begin building their miniature homes for the summer. This they do swiftly and carefully, lovingly weaving each little twig into the nest, with a song. But all this time we have not noticed the farmer and gardner appear on the stage for action, the one with his plow and spry team, fresh from their long winter's rest; the other with his rake and spade turning up the fresh ground, which gives off an odor telling of a rich and bountiful harvest and lovely flower beds.

But ho! what is this we hear? a sound coming from a nearby pond which imitates very closely a heavily loaded wagon passing over a stony road. We pause but a moment

to listen to the green coated minstrels, the frogs, as they too ring in the happy spring chorus.

Along the fences down the road we see the round plump cherrey buds bursting forth into full bloom, and hundreds of busy bees swarming around the tree sipping the honey from the delicate blossoms.

And now as we have our vessel almost unladened and our actors and scenery all on the stage fresh for action and already in action, we leave the birds to finish their nests, and their remaining songs, the bees to fill their hives with honey old Mr. Frog sits on a water lily leaf and winksat his companions. The maidens are now picking violets and arranging them in nosegays. The farmer and the gardner are busy with the planting and the swollen stream has now settled down to just a quiet but ever merry little brooklet: It is amid all this peaceful harmony that we would ring down the curtain as Spring wears on into Summer.

Feb. 23, 1904.

J. W. S.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following have paid their subscription to June, 1904, inclusive. Any person who has paid the subscription but whose name does not appear in this list, will please notify the Manager:

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* * *

Societies.

Y. M. C. A.

"They shall go from strength to strength."

The opening of the spring term has presented a golden opportunity for aggressive Y.M.C.A. work. Never has it been our privilege to greet as bright and promising set of new students than those who came this spring. There were a few familiar, and many new faces among them, but like true men, they sought their place and found it, so that already the lines of strangeness have disappeared, and they are as earnest in the development of the Christian life about the School, as are the older students. The following are the new members recently received : Messrs E. L. Noll, Emory Johnson, Geo. B. Fry, H. A. Rossman, I. S. Sassaman, W. G. Bingaman, J. C. Hoover, John Reish, Earl Musser, W. W. Ridge, L. A. Fuhrman and H. H. Flick. We welcome them as brothers and fellow workers into our Association, their presence fills our hearts with cheer, and rekindles within us a burning zeal to put forth still greater efforts to persuade all to accept the Lord while He may be found.

Our President, Clay Whitmoyer, was in attendance at the Presidents Conference which met at State College, Thursday, April 28th, and continued until Sunday following. He reports helpful and inspiring sessions.

C. P. Swank conducted the service on April 20th, and gave us an excellent talk on "Prayer." It was one of the best meetings we have ever had.

Mr. Hebner, Secretary of the Sunbury Y.M.C.A was present on the 27th and addressed the Association on "The Y.M. C.A. secretaryship as a life work." He pointed out very clearly the deep responsibility of such a position.

Dr. A. Pohlman, a returned Missionary from our Africa Mission was present on the 12th of April and gave us two excellent addresses. He is ever a welcome visitor to old "S. U."

At the Bible Study Rally, members of the various classes spoke of the beneficent results of systematic Bible study as conducted each Monday evening. Four classes, composed entirely or new students, have been formed, taking up the "Life and work of Jesus, as found in St. Mark."

We congratulate the Y.W.C.A. in the selection of their new President. She is a young lady of excellent qualities, and possesses good executive ability, and we bespeak for their Association, greater achievements and more blessed results in the Master's cause.

Y. W. C. A.

"Find thou always time to say some earnest word, between the idle talk."

The opening of the spring term brought a number of new girls to our school. It is a pleasure to say that already most of them have joined us in our Y.W.C.A. God has richly poured his blessings upon us in our services. With the aid and sympathy of our new members we are anticipating better and more helpful meetings.

At our regular business meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., May Guss; Vice

Pres., Zoe Trench; Sec., Margaret Rothrock; Treas., Lulu Smith; Pianist, Ada Lau.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

Once more the gates of time are about ready to close on a year of great opportunities for the development of us intellectually, morally, and physicially. What remains to be done for ourselves, so far as the collegiate year of 1903-'04 is concerned, must be performed soon, for time waits for no man.

As we glance over the progress which our society has made during the past year, we feel that our labors have not been in vain. Though weakened in the beginning by the departure of many of our most loyal Philos, yet those who remained, and those who have entered our ranks since, have put their hands to the plough and have endeavored to make a history for Philo of which she need not be ashamed.

How well we have succeeded is known to us all. The success of our society is an excellent indication of the amount of interest taken by her members for her welfare and advancement. Her success has been our success, if we have made much progress along the line of debating, reciting and public speaking in general, then Philo has not been losing ground during the past months. And each member who had been earnestly working during the year can truthfully testify that they have been greatly benefited by the experiences received upon the rostrum.

Though success has crowned our efforts to a great extent, yet there is much that remains to be done. Because prosperity has been our lot, let us not rest on our oars, but with renewed determination, let us pull for the glittering goal that awaits us, and towards which all, we hope, have set their faces.

The work of the Debating Class has been one of the notable features of our program. Some of the questions debated are as follows: Resolved, "That the United States

should take the initiative in restoring peace between Russia and Japan;" Resolved, "That the United States should assume the responsibility of preserving order in the South American Republics."

Messrs Sasserman and Dale, and Misses Walters, Hoke and Mitchell have cast their lot with us during the past month.

We are glad to welcome back to our society a former member, Mr. Mitchell.

CLIONIAN.

April has been a very productive month for Clio. Her influence and sympathies have broadened and many of our new students have chosen Clio as their society home. The following have been recently elected as active members: Misses Werkheiser, Trench, Veager, Sheesley, Schwenk, Seely and Sealy, also Messrs Rush, Musser, Fry, Lau, Hamme, Ridge, Coleman, Flick, Bingeman, Rossman, Wagner, Baker, Wagner and Lentz. The following have been re-instated: Messrs Johnson, Gearhart, Fuhrman, Persing, Leitzel and Latsha.

Misses Lau and Trench have favored Clio with vocal solos. Misses Rothrock and Lau gave us a piano duet on April 8th.

Our old bell has been broken. A new one has been purchased.

The past month has been characteristic by its good warm debates. The following are some: Resolved "That the tenants of East Side, N. Y., are unjust in their action toward their landlords; Resolved "That woman is doing more toward the propogation of Christianity than man.

The following officers were elected April 30th: Pres., Swank; Vice Pres., Miss Beaver; Secty., Miss Rothrock; Critic, Whitmoyer; Asst. Critic, Miss Guss; Editor. Schaffer; Asst. Editor, Houseworth; Pianist, Miss Lau; Factotum, Barry.

School of Theology.

One of the most profitable and enjoyable features of our Seminary course has been the institution of weekly lectures on vital questions, by Lutherans who are prominent in every sphere of life. During the first month of the Spring term the following men have lectured :

Dr. E. D. Weigle, "Mcans of Grace in the Lutheran Church."

Dr. Pohlman, "Our Missions in Africa."

Dr. Wm. E. Fischer. "The Man and His Message."

Dr. Charles S. Albert, "The Lutheran Literature."

Rev. Charles Lambert supplied at the following places during the past month: April 10th, Oak Grove; April 17th, Friedlens; April 24th, Berwick.

Ira Z. Fenstermacker of the Senior Class, preached at North Hope and Anandale, Butler Co., April 3rd and 10th.

M. Luther Brownmiller, '04, preached at St. Mark's Church, Reading, March 28th, and at Emmanuel's Church near Williamsport, Pa., on April 24th, for the Rev. W. H. Derr. Bro. Brownmiller also had the pleasure of a visit from his father, the Rev. Eph. S. Brownmiller, D. D., Reading, Pa. for a few days during the month.

M. Hadwin Fischer, '05, preached at the Trinity Lutheran Church, Milton, April 10th; Memorial Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, April 17th; Northumberland, April 24th.

P. H. Pearson, '05, assisted at his home church, Stone Church, April 10th, and supplied at New Berry, Pa., Apr. 17.

L. R. Hans, '05, preached at Danville, Pa., April 17th, for Rev. S. J. Ulrich, and at St. Paul's, Williamsport, April 24th.

W. L. Price, '05, conducted a special Wednesday evening service at Hughesville, Pa., March 20th.

H. O. Reynolds, '05, supplied at Lairdsville, April 3rd and 17th; Elysburg, April 10th, and at Oak Grove, April 24.

U. A. Guss, '05, preached at Yagerstown and Reedsville; April 10th, and at Berwick April 17th.

L. M. Daubenspeck, '06, preached at Millville, Pa., April 24th.

Ralph H. Bergstresser, '95, spent a few days in Harrisburg during the Easter vacation, and had the pleasure of meeting some of his old Gettysburg friends.

* * *

Locals and Personals.

ALUMNI NOTES.

It affords the SUSQUEHANNA pleasure to note the re-'89. markable distinction won by George W. Wagenseller, class of '89, in the world of literature and business. For the past ten years he has been the editor and publisher of the Middleburg. Post, and during this period he has writen and published "The History of the Wagenseller Family in America." "Forrer Genealogy," "Orwig Genealogy," "Snyder County Marriages," a collection of 7500 nuptial unions making a volume of 226 pages; "Snyder County Tombstone Inscriptions," a book of 275 pages; "Theory and Practice of Advertising," the first and only text book on advertising in the world. The second edition has already been published and the book has been sold in every English speaking country on the globe. He is also author and instructor of the "Wagenseller Course of advertising Instruction," and is now preparing a large volume for a prominent publishing firm on the subject, "The Art and Science of Advertising."

Owing to the extensive sale of "Theory and Practice of Advertising," Mr. Wagenseller has attained a world-wide reputation as an author. On the strength of the product of his pen and a special Post-graduate Course, the American College of Law, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trus-

tees, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Wagenseller.

During the past few months Mr. Wagenseller has been prominently mentioned by the metropolitan papers as a candidate for congress from the 17th district of Pennsylvania.

COLLEGE.

Dr. J. I. Woodruff, our worthy Dean, has returned from an extended trip in the interest of Susquehanna.

The male Quartette of Susquehanna, composed of Prof. E. E. Sheldon, Clay Whitmoyer, M. H. Fischer and C. R. Allenbach gave a Sacred Song Service in Rev. Botsford's church at Northumberland on Sunday evening, April 24th.

Mr. Clay Whitmoyer, Pres. of our Y.M.C.A., returned on Monday, May 2nd, from State College, where a conference of the Presidents of the Y.M.C.A. in the various Institutions throughout the State, was held. The conference lasted from April 28 to May 1.

On Friday evening, April 8th, the annual Intercollegiate Debate with Juniata College of Huntingdon, took place at Selinsgrove. Juniata's debaters were Messre Yoder and Curtz, with Mr. Peoples as alternate, Susquehanna was represented by Messrs Whitmoyer and Gunderman, with Miss Focht as alternate. The question was, Resolved "That the education of the Negro is the Solution of the Problem of the Colored Race in the United States." Juniata defended the Negative side of the question, and Susquehanna supported the Affirmative. The debate was full of spirit throughout, and the speakers reflected credit upon their respective institutions and won for themselves great applause. The Judges rendered their decision in favor of the negative.

SEIBERT HALL.

The last term of our scholastic year has come and with it many new students. Almost all the rooms of the dormitory are now occupied. Our new lady students are Misses Mabel and Bertha Reitz, Gilbert, Seal, Boutz, Seeley, Cordel, Shees-

ley, Yeager, Strickler, Rhine, Swank, Furman, Alverna Walters, Louise Walters.

Owing to severe illness, Mrs. Haines, our perceptress, was unable to return until the second week of the term. Mrs. Haines is a lady of refined nature and is highly esteemed by all under her control. She was gladly welcomed by the ladies.

Mr. A. Lyter, visited his sister Ruth during the month.

Misses Lau and Fetterhoof have ceased being "Preps," and are now taking the Normal course.

Mrs. Rothrock spent a Saturday during the month with her daughter Margaret.

Two arbutus parties left Seibert Hall April 23rd, each going in different directions. All reported a good time, but came home with only a little arbutus.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the Spring term we received many new men into our department, among these are Messrs Leitzel, Sassaman and Ridge.

Messrs Sassaman and Ridge represent our department on the track team.

Mr. Paul M. Enders, our worthy President's son, was compelled to go home on account of sickness, we hope he will soon be well for his presence is missed very much by us.

Wm. Rechel and Wm. Sunday, represent our department on the Baseball team, and are both doing good work.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The following program was very acceptably rendered on Thursday evening, April 28th, in Seibert Hall.

Ι.	BEETHOVEN.	Sonata Pathetique. First Movement. Miss Lillian Stetler.	Pianoforte
2.	HAYDN.	My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair. Miss Marie Snyder.	Song.
3.	SCHUBERT.	Menuetto. Miss Edith M. Wittmer.	Pianoforte.
4.	Concone.	Judith. Miss Luella Werkheiser.	Scene & Aria.

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5. Chopin.	Polonaise in C sharp minor. Miss Margaret C. Rothrock.	Pinaoforte.
6. Lotti.	Pur dicesti. Miss Lillian Stetler.	Song.
7. CAMPANA.	Row Us Swiftly. Misses Zimmerman, Trench and Mrs. Wallize	Vocal Trio.
8. MAYER.	Romance Italienne. Miss Luella Werkheiser.	Pianoforte.
9. DEKOVEN.	Poppies. Mr. Will G. Phillips.	Song.
10. BUCK.	Sunset. Mrs. T, Bruce Birch.	Song.
11. Vogrich.	Staccato Caprice. Miss Grace E. Brown.	Pianoforre.
12. D'Albert.	The Thrush and the Finch. Miss Estella Zimmerman.	Song.
13. Chopin.	Nocturne. Op. 55. No. 1. Miss Bertha M. Meiser.	Pianoforte.
14. BARNBY. Misses Zimme	Voice of the Western Wind. rman, Duck, Ludwig, Trench, Werkheiser and I	Part-Song. Mrs. Wallize.

* * *

Athletics.

'VARSITY TEAM-Cannon, (coach), Benfer, (captain), Neary, Wert-Rechel, Gunderman, Sunday Jr., Cornelius, Dimm, Subs. Pearson, Swank

The baseball season is now wellon. We have every reason to believe that we will have a very successful and winning team. Although the weather has been extremely unfavorable, yet the spirit of hearty work has not lagged in the least.

Coach Cannon is exerting every effort to bring the team up to a very high state of efficiency.

Every evening the "Scrubs" give the 'Varsity a good strong practice, which is greatly improving the skill of the former. Dimm and Wert are pitching fine ball.

Manager Bingaman was much disappointed in having several games cancelled on him, thereby losing a fine trip, on account of heavy rain.

We notice with pleasure that every evening almost the entire student body attends the practice game. This is a good thing and we would encourage it. It helps much to strengthen the team. It assures the players that they have the support and sympathy of the students.

The opening game was played with Wyoming Seminary at Selinsgrove April 16. The score was, Wyoming 4; Susquehanna 1.

Susquehanna was defeated by Bloomsburg Normal at Bloomsburg, April 23rd. The score was Bloomsburg 5; Susquehanna 0.

On Saturday April 30, Susquehanna Reserves crossed bats with the Sunbury Athletics at Sunbury. The Reserves won easily by a score of 9 to 2.

Tuesday May 3, the reseves played a game with the Varsity. It was a very interesting line up. Varsity won by a score of 4 to 2.

T. B. U.

Selinsgrove, May, 1904.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.) TERMS-75 cents, strictly in advance. Single copies. 10 cents

FRED W. BARRY, '04, Editor-in-Chief.	L. W. WALTERS, '03, '06, Bus. Mgr.			
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CHARLES LAMBERT, '01, '04, Alumni.				
CLAY WHITMOYER, '0	5, Exchange.			
GEORGE G. FOX, '07, Mg. Editor. GEO. D. CLARKE, '05, Asst. Mg. Editor.	I. W. BINGAMAN, '06. ANNA K. BEAVER, '06. } Asst. Bus. Mgrs.			

THE SUSQUEHANNA is published each month of the college year by the Students rublishing Association of Susquehanna University.

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Any subscriber not receiving the journal or changing address, should notify the manager at once.

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid

EDITORIAL.

Our Library. One of the most helpful aids to an education is the access one may have to a well regulated

and equipped library of reference. An individual, especially a college student, can not be expected to possess such books of reference as his course requires him to use. His only source then must be a public library. In large cities, where some colleges are located, it is possible for the school to get along without its own library of reference, for here the stu-

The Susquebanna

dent often has the advantage of the large city library which has been placed there by the generosity of Mr. Carnegie, who seems to know the great value of books, or by some other like-minded philanthropist. But in a college like our own, situated as it is, in a small town, the student often finds himself greatly at a loss to find in our library the information often required to make his production of material worth. We have experienced this as writers on scientific and historic subjects. Few indeed are our books of reference along these and many other lines. The student, thus handicapped cannot be expected to do satisfactory literary writing.

Besides this we have felt that something more is needed. Even the books we do possess are not known to the student body. To find a book on a particular topic often requires many precious minutes hunting on the part of both the librarian and the student. This we would add is not due to the inability of the librarian, nor do we lay the fault at his door. The fact is this, the room, in the first place is dark and unattractive, besides being small, and this adds a new difficulty, since to economise space the shelving must be run up to the ceiling. Then the system of index is very poor. If in place of the book which is used, there could be a case containing a card index, then the student, without bothering the librarian every time he desires to find a book on a certain subject, could look for himself and save much valuable time and labor.

We only give the above as suggestions gathered from members of the student body and ask if something cannot speedily be done to ofset these difficulties.

We might add, in closing, that perhaps the establishing of a "Book Day," in our College callendar, at which time books of standard editions could be received from members of the Alumni and other friends, might increase our resources for acquiring the knowledge for which we often seek but seek in vain.

The Susquebanna

RESOLUTIONS OF RFSPECT. Alpha Phi Alpha.

WHEREAS;—The great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in his infinite wisdom removed one of our members, Lewis Roberts and, whereas, the intimate relations held with him in this Fraternity makes it eminently fitting that we record appreciation of him; Therefore,

Resolved, That the spirit which he manifested while with us will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all the members of this Fraternity.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Fraternity, a copy be printed in the THE SUSQUEHANNA and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Committee, L. P. YOUNG,

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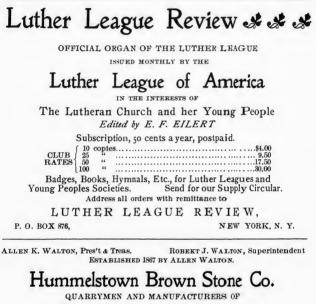
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