

Vol. 12

April 1903

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THE SUSANVERHANNA





THE SUSQUEHANNA...

ESTABLISHED 1891. 500 CIRCULATION.

Vol. XIII.

APRIL, 1903.

No. 8

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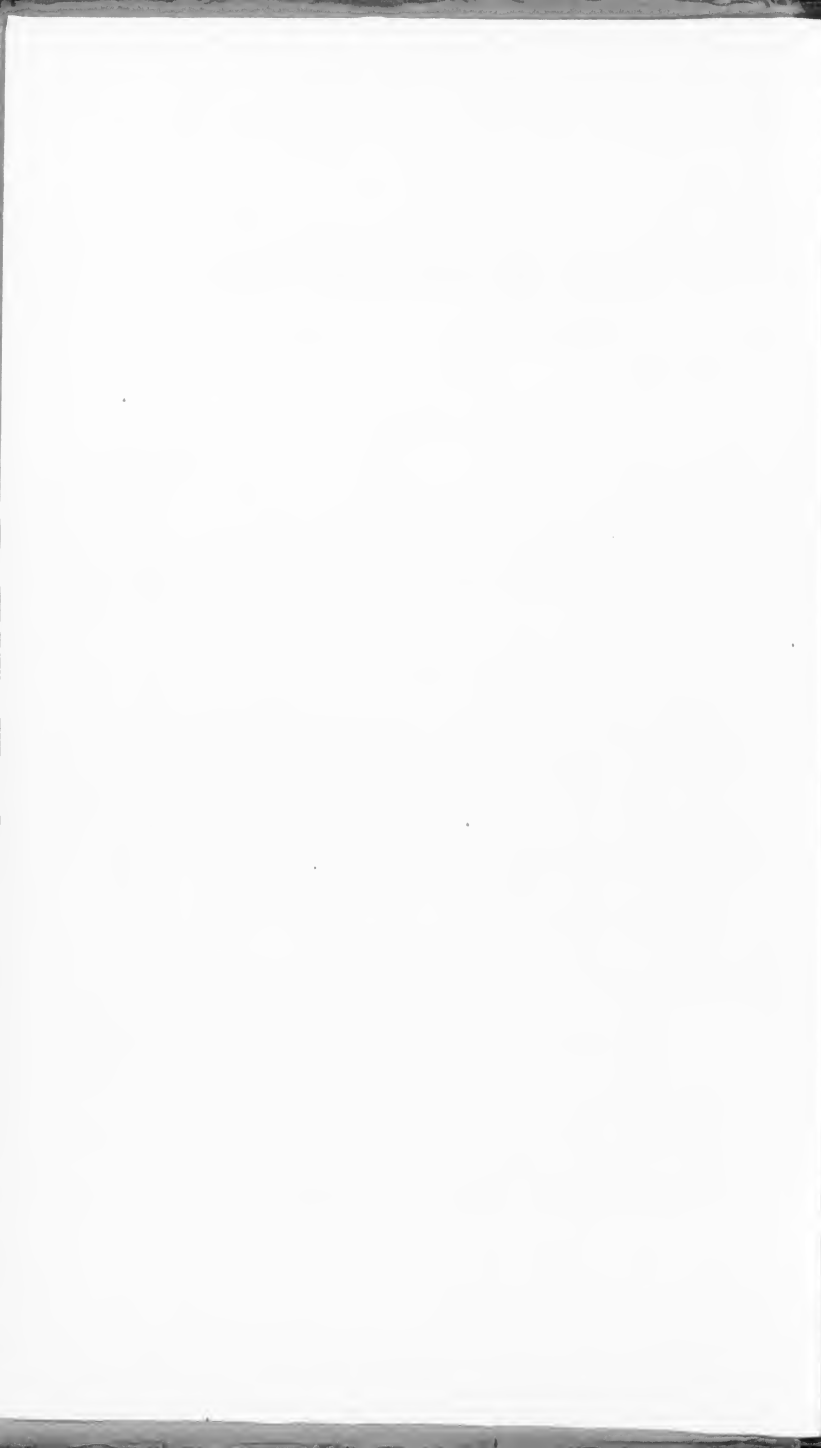
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Published each Month of the Scholastic Year by the
Students' Publishing Association, Susquehanna University.
SELINGROVE, PENNA.



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Selinsgrove, April, 1903.

THE BIRTH OF "OLD GLORY."

IN all the records of man in his tribal relations, we find that it has always been characteristic of a people, no matter by what ties they are bound together, to have an emblem which symbolizes its object or ambition.

We may consider the flag of any nation we will,—what it is and how it came to be—we soon feel that it is more than an ornament made of bits of bright colored cloth. It is actually visible history; it is so vitality connected with the past history of the people it represents that we cannot help but feel a respect for it, if it is a foreign flag; or a thrill of love and patriotism if it is our own "Stars and Stripes." This glorious emblem stands not only for the union of the colonies but also for the principles under which they were united.

The object of this sketch is to set forth a few of the circumstances under which "Old Glory" came forth and took its place among the banners of the world.

While the tide of resentment and rebellion in the hearts of the oppressed colonists was rising rapidly to the point of overflow, a number of banners had been in use for a short time only to be superseded by others. The first noteworthy one of these was the Rattlesnake Flag with the motto "Don't Tread on Me." It was adopted in a spirit of defiance and certainly expressed the feelings of the colonists, yet a venomous serpent was not the best emblem for a people struggling to free itself from the tyranny of a mother country. Although Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy, strongly disapproved of this device he was compelled to fling it out to the breezes over his ship the Alfred. It was the first American

Essay receiving honorable mention in contest instituted by the Conrad Wiser chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Read Tuesday evening, March 10, 1903.

Flag shown on a regular man-of-war. This happened in December, 1775, and not long afterwards a newer flag took the place of the boastful Rattlesnake Flag. The new flag bore a picture of a great pine tree and the words "An Appeal to Heaven." In a certain sense there was a beautiful significance in this emblem; the lofty pine might easily seem to be bearing the appeal of an oppressed people to heaven, and itself represent progressive vigor, still while the colonists believed that in the sight of Heaven theirs was a just cause and even though they trusted heaven to help them win, they were making preparations for actual warfare. Theirs was surely not a faith without works.

Although it is not certainly known, it is supposed by many, that the Pine Tree Flag was the emblem carried by the Americans at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Pine Tree Flag enjoyed but a short-lived popularity; it and the blue "Liberty" flag—the first American Flag to appear in the South—gave place to the first Union Flag, which was formally displayed for the first time in the American camp by Gen. Washington at Cambridge, near Boston, Jan. 2, 1776. This Union flag was the most distinctive and appropriate emblem yet adopted. It bore thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, to represent the union of the colonies. These colonies, however had not yet formed a distinct nation and in token of the relations still existing with England it retained the English cross in the upper left hand corner.

About six months after this flag was adopted the thirteen colonies declared themselves an independent nation and the war for Independence was on in good earnest. The colonists now felt the necessity of a national emblem. A committee was appointed for the purpose of procuring a flag which should express precisely the principles by which the union was effected and to be maintained. This committee consisted of General Washington, Robert Morris and Captain George Ross. They met and deliberated and at the suggestion doubtless of Captain Ross called on the widow of his nephew invit-

ing her to make the proposed flag. She consented to make the attempt. Gen. Washington prepared a little sketch for Mistress Ross to follow; a new device was to be substituted for the St. George's cross, and it is generally conceded that Betsey Ross suggested the five pointed star for each of the colonies or—as they now called themselves—states; it is likely that the stars and the blue field were suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family. Other minor changes were proposed by Mistress Ross and adopted by the committee.

Joseph Rodman Drake shows a beautiful conception of the significance of the "Red, White and Blue," in the poem which begins:

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light, etc.

There was no time for Betsey Ross to conceive such poetic fancies, her mind and hands had an intensely practical task to perform, *nay even, considered only as a task, a homely and tedious one.* Those were the days when modern invention had not yet introduced the sewing machine to lighten women's labor; and with her own hands she cut out and sewed together the parts of the flag. Who can conceive of the love and patriotism, the sadness and fear, the joy and hope that must have been stitched into that famous piece of needle work? It may have been moistened with her tears for it represented the cause for which her husband had given his life, only six months before.

That the flag was satisfactory when completed is evident for we have no records of any change being made at that time.

On June 14th, 1777, it was officially adopted by Congress in the following resolution:

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Resolved, That the Flag of the Thirteen United States of America be Thirteen Stripes, Alternate Red and White; that the Union be Thirteen Stars in a Blue Field: Representing a NEW Constellation.

Resolved, That Captain John Paul Jones be appointed to command the ship Ranger.

Congress most likely had no object in passing these two acts in one resolution, other than saving time; but Captain Jones did not miss the full significance of the fact. He said of Old Glory, "That flag and I are twins, born the same hour, from the same womb of destiny. We cannot be parted in life or in death. So long as we can float, we shall float together. If we must sink we shall go down as one." We shall see later how closely his career is connected with that of the new flag.

On Aug. 3rd, 1777, "Old Glory" was flung to the breezes for the first time on land, at Fort Schuyler presumably on the first day of the siege of that fort.

Another flag like the one made by Betsey Ross and second in importance to it, held a unique position during the Revolution. It was the one presented to Captain Jones by a number of Portsmouth belles. It was made out of the pieces of their best silk gowns and the stars of the new constellation were cut from the bridal dress of the wife of a young New Hampshire officer. When Jones hoisted this flag over his ship the Ranger, July 4, 1777, "Old Glory" floated for the first time over a man-of-war. When he made his trip to Europe, he took his flag with him and it was flying over the Ranger when she entered Brest Roads in the presence of the Grand French Fleet. The first division of this fleet which Jones met, was under the command of Rear Admiral La Motte Piquet. Captain Jones sent a courteous note to him, informing him that the Ranger flew the new American flag, and asking if a salute would be returned. He received the reply that as senior officer of a republican naval force, he would receive the usual salute. Accordingly the next day Feb. 13, 1778, a salute was

fired and "Old Glory" was for the first time recognized by a foreign nation as the emblem of an independent country. It was to this flag that the St. Andrew's and St. George's cross was compelled to strike in the first defeat of a British ship by an American ship, i. e. when the Ranger conquered the Drake off the coast of Ireland. The end of this remarkable flag was sad but fitting, it went down waving over the Bon Homme Richard, the only ship on record that captured and conquered the ship that sunk her.

When Elizabeth Griscom Ross, the young widow of a continental soldier in her humble home, heard and accepted the proposition of that committee of illustrious patriots; she received the highest compliment ever paid to an American woman either before or since.

Of all the other noble women of her time she held the most honorable position. She was a Daughter of the American Revolution; she knew what it meant to suffer and sacrifice for the cause of liberty. Her first husband Captain John Ross died at his post of duty guarding a magazine. She subsequently married Captain Joseph Ashburn, also a continental soldier, he was taken prisoner by the British and died in Mills Prison England. Again she was sought and won by a patriot, John Claypole who had also been confined in Mill's prison. Mistress Ross lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four. She died in 1836 after having seen the Stars and Stripes floating over a country free and independent and on the high road to prosperity.

The flag which Betsey Ross made had a progeny which may be likened to that of the patriarch to whom it was promised that his seed should be as the sands of the seashore; for there are now American flags by the millions.

The little house where this patriarch had its birth is No. 239 Arch St., Philadelphia, and of all the treasures of that historic city it is one of the most sacred.

To trace the career of "Old Glory" from the time of its birth to the present time, would be to write a history which

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stands absolutely alone. Suffice it to say, it exists substantially in its original form the only change having been made in the number of stars to which one has been added for each state since admitted to the Union. After the rapid succession of the events of a century and a quarter of progress, it is now honored and respected as the emblem of a mighty power. It is still inspiring patriots to deeds of valor and heroism unsurpassed by other heroes under other flags. From the time it was unfurled it has never been trailed in the dust, and as long as time shall last may "Old Glory" wave over the most glorious country on the face of the earth!

FANNIE M. JACOBS.

ROBERT MORRIS.

WE stand out under the heavens at night and looking up see the stars twinkling and shining in the blue vault overhead. Some of them seem large and bright; others small. Then again there are those stars which seem to grow, as the night goes on apace, till they seem to rival the stars of first magnitude in their splendor. So it is with men.

There are some men whose names become revered household words before the deeds which have made them famous have passed into history. As an example of such men we might cite our beloved Washington. Likewise there are men who must plod on and on, bearing the cares of a nation on their shoulders, and never receive anything near their just mete till generations have passed. Such a man was the subject of this sketch.

Robert Morris, the statesman and financier, was born in England in 1734 and came, with his father, to America in 1747. They located in Philadelphia and young Morris entered upon his business career as a clerk in the establishment of Chas. Willing, then one of the leading foreign-traders in this country. His rare ability as a financier was so marked

Prize essay of the contest instituted by the Conrad Wiser Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution read March 10, 1903.

that at his coming of age he was offered a partnership in the firm of Willing and Son. He accepted and from this position rose to the headship of the firm. On this as a stepping stone Morris built up a magnificent fortune.

But fate had other than personal uses for the fortune of this great, unselfish Pennsylvanian and other than private uses for his great financial engineering ability.

England imposed on her American Colonies the unjust Stamp Act and immediately Morris, to the detriment of his business interests, took up the cause of his country and fought the odious act. Then came the calling of the Continental Congress, to which body Morris was a delegate from 1775-76, and the Declaration of Independence. This later act the delegate from Pennsylvania opposed but finally signed and history records how true he was to the cause of liberty.

Then followed the war with all its financial strain, and Congress tried in vain to manage the financial affairs of the government. Committees of finance were appointed but to no purpose; and as a last resort a new department was formed and Robert Morris was chosen head of this bureau of finance.

We know that he accepted this position with reluctance *for in a letter to General Schuyler he calls it a situation which causes me to tremble when I think of it.* In the same letter he says, while speaking further on the same subject, "which nothing could tempt me to accept but a gleam of hope that my exertions may possibly retrieve this poor country from a ruin which now threatens merely for want of system and economy in spending and vigor in raising its public moneys." We all know how faithfully Morris endeavored to fulfill this last need and in spite of the disgraceful and disgusting attacks of Lee and Randolph how successful he was. He gave up his business that he might put all his time at the service of his country and sacrificed his private funds to the cause he loved so dearly and served so well.

Month after month passed and as the national funds grew lower and still lower, as loans became more difficult to obtain,

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and the states refused to pay their quotas, Morris dipped deeper and deeper into his private funds till we find him saying, in a letter to the President of the Pennsylvania Council, "unluckily the late movements of the army have so entirely drained me of money that I have been obliged to pledge my personal credit deeply, besides borrowing money from my friends and advancing to promote the public service every shilling of my own." This was true indeed for historical research shows us that at one time. Morris had pledged his personal credit to the immense amount of one million four-hundred thousand dollars. Pledge after pledge had been made by him to appease the anxious creditors of the government, till this great amount was reached. And yet this man among men has no monument to do him honor in any American city. This one, who bore the brunt of the struggle, when he had given his all to the land of his adoption, received more censure than praise. The man who wrote to General Schuyler in 1781 ordering one thousand barrels of flour to be sent to Washington's suffering army and saying in reply to the question of payment, "for reimbursement you may take me either as a public or private man, for I pledge myself to repay you with hard money wholly, if necessary, or part hard and part paper." This same man a few years later lay suffering in prison because he was unable to pay a debt of a few hundred dollars. This was his country's gratitude! A prison for the man who had given it his all!

And his responsibility to his country was not relinquished when the war ended and he retired from office. We see this in an advertisement which appeared in a Philadelphia paper at that time and which stated that all persons holding bills on the government on which he had gone as personal security, should present them and he would honor them. This was loyalty in the highest interpretation of the word. What would America have done without her Morris? Without him Washington could never have executed some of his plans; for Morris furnished, often out of his personal funds, the means to execute these projects. Without him it would have been al-

most impossible to obtain foreign loans; for Morris had organized the Bank of North America for that very purpose and letters from foreign representatives, written at that time and concerning loans, show that they based their trust on Morris' great ability. In a word many of the successes of this government's early days would have been failures had not Morris been their backbone and mainstay.

But there is a time when every man's life work closes, whether he is willing or not, and even great men like Morris are not exempt from the levies of death. He died May the eighth 1806 with the memory of his country's ingratitude still fresh in his mind as he thought of the prison cell which he had lately left.

Morris may be said to have been contemporaneous with Pitt, the younger of England. But he differed widely from Pitt in that while Pitt was dragging England deeper and deeper into the mire of debt, by his poor judgment, Morris was, by the sheer force of his wonderful foresight and wisdom, dragging America to the terra firma of national credit.

Ah Pennsylvania yours is a happy lot to look up and say, of Morris, "He is ours." No one knows him better than you who in whose legislative halls he toiled and whose representative he was at the framing of the Federal Constitution and the historic body that drew up the Declaration of Independence. Well has he served you and nobly has he wrought for his country and liberty.

New England may well boast of her Ethan Allen, we too are proud of him; Virginia can with just pride speak of her Washington and we join her in praising and honoring the father of our country; then can you blame us when, as Pennsylvanians, we say, while our hearts thrill with pride: We are happy and proud with you our sister states in the common possession of such great and noble men, but let us add to the crown of the immortals the keystone gem that bound the land together with his life's best interests and with the cement of

his own gold helped to make this land what it is; the diamond of true worth that cut it's way through the dark days of adversity and trial and came out unblemished—Robert Morris of Pennsylvania.

E. M. GEARHART.

THE TREES OF POETRY.¹

FROM the earliest periods of history mankind have regarded trees with veneration. Primitive man was dependent upon them to a large extent for his existence, and sought the forest for both food and shelter. The pagan built his altar in the seclusion of groves and there offered sacrifice to his gods. Hither the philosopher resorted that he might pursue his thoughts undisturbed by the noise of the city, and in the solitude of the woods the poet found inspiration for his noblest songs. The cool shade, the leafy aisles, the swaying branches, the rugged trunks, and the gnarled roots became his theme, and many are the pictures of sylvan charms he has given us. The botanist explains the minute distinctions in the formation of buds, leaves and flowers in the various families and species, but it is the poet who shows us their beauties and teaches us to observe and admire nature in the vigorous oak as well as in the slender flower that thrives beneath its protecting shade. It is he who portrays the swelling bud and the changing leaf, the sturdy defiance of one tree and the graceful bowing of another as the storm sweeps their branches; he interprets the music of the forest, and again the deep stillness of its solitude. To the poet likewise we are indebted for many of the ancient legends of trees and for the popular fancies in regard to them.

Of all forest trees, the oak is probably most frequently named by both ancient and modern writers. In Greece we meet in very early times with the oracle of Jupiter at the oak of Dodoria, and among Roman writers we find frequent mention of the *sacra Jovi quereus*. In Gaul and Britain the high-

¹In addition to the authors quoted directly, the writer of this production is indebted to the volumes "Our Native Trees," "A Year Among Trees," and "Forest Life and Forest Trees" for parts of his material.

est regard was paid to the same tree. The oak is the embodiment of grandeur, strength and endurance, and is almost universally recognized "king of the forest."

"Like the oak of the mountain, deep-rooted and firm,
Erect when the multitude bends to the storm,"

exclaimed the poet Whittier. Virgil looked with admiration upon its majestic appearance, and described it in his inimitable manner:

"Joves own tree
That holds the woods in awful sovereignty;
For lengths of ages lasts his happy reign,
And lives of mortal men contend in vain.
Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His shade protects the plains, his head the hill commands."²

If to this we add Lowell's description of the tree,

"What gnarled trunk, what depth of shade is his!
There needs no crown to mark the forest's king.
How in his leaves outshines full summer's bliss!
Sun, storm, rain, dew, to him their tribute bring"

we may well say with Cowper:

"It seems idolatry with some excuse
When our forefather Druids in their oaks
Imagined sanctity."

Another tree, much celebrated by the ancient Romans, is the poplar. This tree was consecrated to Hercules, and persons offering sacrifices to Hercules were always crowned with branches of poplar, and all who had gloriously conquered their enemies in battle wore garlands of it. Its chief characteristic noted by poets is the silvery appearance of its foliage. The aspen, a tree closely related to the poplar, is remarkable because of a peculiarity in the formation of its leaf stem, which causes the leaves to quiver with the slightest breeze.

"Far off in highland wilds 'tis said,
But truth now laughs at fancy's lore,
That of this tree the cross was made
Which erst the Lord of Glory bore;
And of that deed the leaves confess
E'er since in troubled consciousness."³

²Translations.

³*Spirit of the Woods.*

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The willow is celebrated in romance and romantic history. Writers have always assigned this tree to youthful lovers, as affording the most appropriate arbor for their rustic vows, which would seem to acquire a peculiar sacredness when spoken under the shade of this poetical tree. The weeping willow is a native of Asia. On the banks of the Euphrates, near Babylon, it is abundant. It is the tree of which the Psalmist speaks:

"By the rivers of Babylon,
There we sat down, yea we wept
When we remembered Zion.
Upon the willows in the midst thereof
We hanged our harps."⁴

This tree is considered a fit emblem of elegant sorrow. Formerly it was frequently engraved as a design on tombstones, and is found growing in many old cemeteries. The willow is also the emblem of despairing love. Shakespeare represents Dido lamenting the loss of Æneas:

"In such a night
Stood Dido, with a willow in her hand,
Upon the wild sea banks and waved her love
To come again to Carthage."

The beech figures in literature because of its shade; the ancient writers from Virgil down were continually sending their heroes, seeking rest and recreation, to recline under wide-spreading beaches. For example:

"Beneath the shade which beechen boughs diffuse,
You, Tityrus, entertain your sylvan muse."⁵

The smooth bark of the beech is admirably adopted for the inscriptions carved upon it. This practice, so common among rustics of the present day, is also mentioned by the ancients.

The birch is remarkable for its elegance. Its branches are finely divided and often incline to a drooping habit. There is a remarkable airiness in its slender, feathery spray, rendered still more so by its small tremulous leaves. Of it Coleridge exclaims,

"Most beautiful
Of forest trees—the lady of the woods."

⁴Psalms 137.

⁵Translation from *Virgil*.

The linden and the sycamore are both classical trees and were highly prized by the ancient Latins. Others might be mentioned also, but space will be given to only one more—the pine, which well deserves a place among the trees of poetry. The “solemn pines” are always associated with wild mountain scenery. They climb the steep hillsides, where their towering heads add grandeur to the jagged cliffs; and on the very mountain-top the shattered trunk still defies the blast. The white pine, being a native American tree, has no legendary history or classical association, but it is not without honor in its own country. Our own much loved poets united in singing its praises. The lumbermen of our virgin forests were envious of the reputation of the oak, and insisted that the pine was monarch among trees, because of its great height and massive diameter. For a magnificent picture of the pine all of Lowell’s poem “To a Pine Tree” should be read, which begins:

“Far up on Katahdin thou towerest,
Purple blue with distance and vast;
Like a cloud or the lowland thou lowerest,
That hangs poised on a lull in the blast.”

Pine woods are celebrated for the murmuring sound of their leaves when the lofty branches are swayed by the breeze. When the South Wind touches the lyre with gentle hand we may hear a voice

“In the pine leaves fine and small,
Soft and sweetly musical.”⁶

But when the North Wind seizes the strings he strikes a deeper chord; the music swells and the sound rises and falls like the roar of ocean waves breaking upon a rocky shore. Nor is the music ever out of tune with our own feelings. When the poet, in sympathy with one who mourned, wished to sing a melancholy song he took his listeners to

“Where the summer evening breeze
Moaned sadly through the lonely trees.”⁷

But “beneath the tall pine’s voiceful shadow,” his soul filled

⁶WHITTIER.

⁷LOWELL.

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with melodies and his heart with happiness, he hears only

"The green trees, whose tops did sway and bend,
Low singing ever more their pleasant tune."

Oh, why should we reject such sympathy, be deaf to such music, and blind to such charms. Would that we might see as the poet sees, hear as he hears, and feel as he feels. Then should our lives be filled with happiness and our hearts with praise to Him who hath put such loveliness in all His handiwork.

SILVESTER.

"If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn."

JULIET.

MANY characters are difficult to understand because of the greatness of their work or ability but neither of these obscure our vision as we behold this character. She is great in no respect except that she took the course marked out by her convictions and willingly paid the price of her life as a seal to the genuineness of her conduct. We are nowhere overawed by the greatness of her thought on character, but rather by her simplicity. We feel nowhere as in the presence of one endeavoring to make us feel their importance, nor in the least self-conscious of high position, nor glorying in any rare gifts, but rather as in the presence of one doing and daring from an innate principle and never even debating whether to do otherwise. As we go on with her we are never taken up with her into an atmosphere of wealth and nobility, but wholly into one of love and passion. While begotten amongst wealth and in a mansion, while subsequently the importance of her marriage is realized yet we lose sight of all her surroundings and see but the character itself. Her character placed among any class though in the poorest hamlet would mean no less to us.

As we study this character it is not the character of Juliet found in "Romeo and Juliet" that we see, but we see the class of which she is but the type; that class in the world that disappointed in love are disappointed in life.

We are in many respects and likewise shall remain as the Almighty has made us. No man is responsible for being born an American or an Englishman. So Juliet was what she was by birth and by nature and that could not be changed. Therefore Shakespeare has been true in this character just so far as his production corresponds not to an imaged Juliet, but to the Juliet of actual life and in doing this we believe he has made no mistake.

Love is found in all races and generations. It is the same in all people, but because of different characters and dispositions it reveals itself in different ways. In all ages it has revealed itself in one class in tearing down and breaking through conventionalities and customs. So this character before us is by no means a production of man but found in actual life. Some have found fault with Juliet because of many traits she did not possess, as well as many she did possess. But this by no means decreases the truth nor the worth of the character. For it has truly been said "it takes all kinds of people to make a world." Each class has a part to play and also helps to round out the whole mass. We can never judge another's acts and words with exact justice, for as our dispositions are so different we cannot fully put ourself in another's feelings and thoughts.

Of all Shakespeare's heroines none is more interesting nor admired because as one reads, his sympathies and love are aroused and not his censure.

She is brought before us as the sweet and gentle girl of not yet fourteen. The world is yet unknown to her and likewise she to the world. We believe her to have been the good

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and obedient child her character would necessitate her to be. And surely it is this to a large degree that causes the great surprise to her parents when she once opposes their wishes as she does in their plan for her marriage. Introduced as she is not for any great worth of her own, but as the tool to be used for great advantage to a family name, she at once arouses our sympathy and we hope for her to overcome the prejudice of her parents.

As white appears the more white upon a dark background and as the rose is more beautiful amongst the thorns so this character appears the nobler shown among such prejudices and iron bound costumes. We cannot help but wish as we learn to love and pity her that her lot might have been cast among those who would have appreciated her, but had such been the case she never would have had the occasion to bring forth the nobleness in herself; and besides her life might have accomplished very little, but as it was it lived its allotted time and yet accomplished very much. Thus far we have but the girl. Love is first approached to her by her parents. They have chosen a partner for her and now ask her to sanction their choice. She in her girlish obedience and untrained in the school of love is willing if possible to do as asked. She is willing to look and even try to like. But as things always happen just in their proper time, she at the very post at which she is to behold the one chosen by her parents beholds the one chosen by a higher hand, that of Providence. He arouses something in her breast which had heretofore remained hidden and dormant. In other words we pass from the girl to the lover.

To say that Juliet loved is hardly strong enough, she *is* love. We forget her as a woman and see her only as a being consumed by love. In her denunciation of and opposition to the customs of her age and in her heroic efforts against them it hardly seems the work of deep thought or contemplation, but simply the natural outflow of an ardent love. In this part of her character the poet could not have been more true to na-

ture. Her love is pure and genuine, though left undisturbed it would have no doubt remained meek and subdued. Life is to her love and to be loved by the one to whom she would give that love. All of which she had found in Romeo.

As she stands that night speaking aloud her true heart to none but Heaven as she thought, she is but true to her character; and when she discovers Romeo has heard it all and since she has meant them, in her nobleness of heart, she but longs to have his response and thus have the outflow of her own heart returned. She is not bold for she is willing to take them back and have him woo and win if that seem the better to him. But her love was not to be left undisturbed. Her parents present and insist on the marriage with Paris. Meanwhile news comes to her of the banishment of Romeo. Many possible plans are thus at once rumored which might have been resorted to had Romeo been no criminal in the eyes of the state. With Romeo gone all was gone and so parents, Paris or even the world seemed but nothing to her. And the love once given and reciprocated, with the one gone to which it was given could only find its bliss in the arms of the eternal. Thus we pass from the lover to the *heroine*.

This she becomes not as a desire or even from an effort, but as her second nature. She is rather surprised into this part of her character. While we have lost sight of her womanhood in her part as a lover, nevertheless it has been growing and developing, and nowhere can we find a better example of true womanhood or love than when forsaken by her parents, her earthly guardians, and even by the one more familiar than all others to her, the nurse, she at once arises to the dignity of the occasion and if the *world* stands against her *she* will stand against the *world*. She adopts the plan that will unite lover and lover once more. Nor does she do it not knowing the danger. No man ever braved the storm of the deep nor the flames of fire more calmly than Juliet took the sleep giving drug. As she lay upon her couch she sees with undimmed eye all the dangers and as she names the last one

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she quietly and with great reserve drains the vial. Parents and marriage to Paris may have hastened the deed, but only love for Romeo performed it. When this drug once released her from its grasp and she sees dead at her side the one she first inquires for at consciousness, then without hesitation or fear she joins Romeo in death without whom life would have been a slow mental death to which physical death was but a shadow. Juliet lost her life because of her love. In others, such as the noble Portia, such would never have been the outcome. Therefore can we say it was a weakness on her part? No. It was her nature thus to do and to have done less would have been not a true woman or heroine of one of her character.

We say she was great only in that, she followed the course marked out for her by her convictions and yet that is the greatest thing of all. To withstand custom, forsake parents and leave the world branded as a suicide to do what one believes right takes truer courage and bravery than to stand upon any battlefield in the fiercest battle and undergo any hardship with nothing but physical pain.

E. M. M. '03.

SIGNS OF THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

WE are told in the Word; "God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep" "And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days, and for years."

So carefully, so minutely has He divided the movements of the universe, that each season follows in succession with precise regularity, and nothing is ever permitted to mar the leaving of one, and the approach of another.

Spring has ever been the favored song of the poets, and

the dream of the artist. In Greece and Rome poets were inspired by the mild temperature, the pure blue of the sky, the soft opening of the leaves and buds, the thousand delicate tints of the flowers o'er hill and valley, that tended to breath into their beings, the very breath of things divine, that caused them to burst forth in songs of sweetest melody, and whose echoes have been wafted to our souls with keenest delight.

As the darkness of night recedes, and the light of another day approaches, quietly, cautiously, even so, does Spring with its attendant beauties, steal upon us ere we are aware, and crowns us with its glory, and casts round o'er all the earth, its radiance of beauty and delight, and Frigid Winter seems only too glad to retire, to give place to his more adorable sister, Spring.

God in his great wisdom, ordained that His seasons should be preceded by indications or signs. All the beauties and forces of Nature seem to have been brought into play, to reveal to man their appearance, and convince him of their superiority and majesty over other seasons of the year. But upon no other has He lavished so much that conveys the most suggestive and tender indications of the seasons, than of Spring. It seems that all the beauties of heaven were reserved for its triumphant entry upon earth.

While the beautiful snow of the fast retreating winter, lingers long upon the high mountain top, or in some secluded valley, and while the warmth of the approaching sun seeks to drive it from its lair, already, the trees are beginning to bud, here and there the soft tender grass of the earth is seen to shoot up through the mass of decayed leaves and twigs, and touch the earth with welcome spots of living green.

As our eyes are feasting upon the things of beauty round about us, we do not fail to notice the dainty little hepatica lifting up to us his smiling face to be admired, nor can we overlook the true blue of the violet, or the blue-bell dropped, as it were, from the azure sky above, to adorn the lap of Mother Earth. But fairest and best of all, our eager eyes are

searching through the mass of fallen leaves, for the little fragrant red or white trailing arbutus. It seems to send a thrill of joy through us, as we behold the beauties of God revealed in His fairest, His best, the flowers of the field.

Already the sap is dripping from the broken boughs of the trees, and as we are attracted by its appearance, we behold the buds full upon the limbs, upon the horse chestnut trees they are beginning to sweat, as if impatient to await their time of bursting their bands asunder, and clothe their mistress in a robe of snowy whiteness.

What is that sound that greets our ears in the early morn, surely we have heard it before. We look out of our window, and lo—up there upon that bough, sits Robin Red-breast singing his first song, announcing his safe arrival from the South land. But he is not alone, with him comes the bluebird, and how delightful to the eye and ear is his presence, as he sings his songs of joyful lays.

While the flowers, the grass, and the trees are lending their influence to beautify the approach of Spring, the insects are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded, and are coming forth from their hiding places of rest and slumber, are stretching their wings and limbs, and preparing themselves for their particular part in this busy world, which God designed for them to do.

Already the bees and flies are attracted by the warm rays of the sun, and are seen flitting about, here and there, gathering food for their young, or teaching them the use of their frail wings.

There are many beautiful and useful lessons to be learned upon the approach of Spring. Like some of the inferior animals who hibernate for the Winter, we too seem to have relaxed our energies, and have gone into places of seclusion to await the warming influences of the returning Spring, to call us from our state of lethargy, and awaken us to newer duties and beauties.

As God has appointed the seasons to come in their regu-

lar course, even so has He expected us as His intelligent, and higher beings, to take cognizance of these signs, and perform our parts in the world with consistency and regularity, and contribute to it that which it has the liberty to expect.

BEYOND THE ALPS LIES ITALY.

ALL of worth or value must be gained by labor. It is not until the painter has toiled long years and time after time seen his efforts fruitless that he portrays on canvas a soul-stirring picture. God knew that for man to live happily and enjoy his blessings, he must know *what they cost*.

“Beyond the Alps lies Italy.” How expressive! Beyond the trials and temptations of this life, lies the goal.

Many rough paths must be travelled, many difficulties overcome before the reward. “Excelsior” should be the motto of all who wish to excel.

Those who wish to excel must toil on regardless of pleasure and always aim higher. Many things must be denied those who wish to become great in this world or in the next.

Many difficulties appear in the way to a cultivated mind, but it should always be remembered that it is the Alps that are *being crossed, and sooner or later Italy will appear*.

The young student in learning is too apt to fall into the error that he can gain the highest distinction as a scholar or gentleman, and yet enjoy all the pleasures of life.

“No cross, no crown” is a universal law. Labor is the power that moves the world.

Napoleon defied the Alpine steeps and pressed on with determination and gained Italy. All hardships and difficulties must be overcome to gain the reward. Could all those whose names have come down to us through the ages be assembled together they would warn us to surmount the many obstacles and reach the goal. The pleasures of this world and those of a laborer are not congenial; and he who would enjoy both will reap no reward.

R.

The Susquehanna. Societies.

CLIONIAN.

DR. DAVID A. DAY MEMORIAL SESSION.

ONE of the most impressive sessions ever held in Clio hall was the meeting of Friday evening, March 20. The exercises of the evening were devoted to doing honor to the memory of Dr. David A. Day, who dedicated his life to the mission work in Africa. The occasion of the memorial session at this time was the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Day, which the society secured for their hall as the most fitting token of remembrance of this beloved man, who in his college days was an active member of the Clionian Literary Society. Following is the program rendered:

Piano Solo.....	Miss Robison
Unveiling Address.....	Miss Foster
Essay.....	Mr. Barry
Vocal Solo.....	Mr. Tool
Oration.....	Mr. Sheese
Reading.....	Miss Krall
Selection.....	"String Quartette"
Reading.....	Miss Snyder
Vocal Solo.....	Mr. Hare
Recitation.....	Miss Schoch
Herald.....	Mr. Smith

David A. Day was born February 8, 1851. At the age of eighteen years he entered Susquehanna University (then Missionary Institute), where he was a diligent student and was highly esteemed by his classmates. He completed the Theological Course in 1874. The same year he sailed to take charge of the Muhlenburg Mission in Africa, accompanied by his faithful wife whom he had married just previous to embarking. The remainder of his life, with the exception of one short visit to his native land, was spent in arduous labor at this post; until on December 17, 1897, having given twenty-

three years of loving service to his Master, he died a martyr to the cause for which he lived so nobly. The picture secured by Clio is a life-size crayon portrait set in a handsome gilt frame, and is a worthy adornment for our hall, besides serving to keep alive the memory of one whose life presents so many features worthy of imitation.

Especial thanks are due to Miss Krall, and to Mr. S. B. Hare, Esq., of Altoona, for their assistance in the program of March 20. Our young friend, Miss Mildred Schoch also deserves commendation for the creditable manner in which she has appeared before the society several times during the past month.

W. H. K. '05.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

WE have now entered again upon the last term of the scholastic year. As persons to whom this time has been entrusted for the building up of ourselves and the helping of others, should we not as it were take an inventory of our past attainments and our present standing? Have we measured up to *all our privileges and meet faithfully all our responsibilities?* We must remember that not only in religious but even in intellectual growth we are responsible for our sins of omission as well as those of commission. One has well said "tell me the good influences a man has shunned and I will thus measure for you the depth of his criminality." But surely this principle holds true in intellectual advancement as well. The student that lives as it were in the very atmosphere of privilege for improvement but yet fails to use or avail himself of these stands also as faulty and even condemnable. For the core of all crime is injustice to our fellow men which unperformed is unjust to both.

But more especially let every member of Philo look for himself or herself just how far they have improved the privileges for advancement she offers them. Are we on the same plane

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as last fall when we started this year? If so may we not now arouse ourselves and let the past but drive us on to work all the harder because of what we have missed? Do you fear it will be hard and difficult? If so remember difficulties are found everywhere in life. No man in any position has ever had perfectly smooth sailing from the start. Remember the greatest men of the world have arisen from the most adverse circumstances and have overcome the greatest difficulties. What a sad world this would be, as one of preparation for a better one, if all the difficulties were removed. For many a man is wrecked on the rock of prosperity and success. See the moral wrecks and cowards produced by the accumulation of wealth! See the calm, deliberate and calculating mind often puffed up and disturbed by success! Life without difficulties would be as a train descending a great incline with brakes but to be wrecked and totally ruined at the end of the descent. But as a fact difficulties do exist and it is for us to make the best use of them. Some men master their difficulties but most men are mastered by them. He that sits and weeps because of them is their slave; he that fears to brave out, upon life because of them needs yet to learn that all things in life are gained by the man who dares to risk and endeavor. He that masters difficulties as they appear one by one finds them disappearing as such and appearing as stars guiding on to greater achievements.

No man deserves great credit for doing what is naturally pleasing and easy for him to do. Real greatness and success are not simply measured by the brightness of their shining rays, but are proportionate to the depths from which they have arisen and the difficulties they have passed over. Therefore let the hardness of the task nor the difficulties to be overcome keep no member of Philo from active service. If you are weak in this particular then you should work all the harder to overcome and strengthen yourself there.

The following officers were elected since our last writing: President, Miss Fannie Jacobs; Vice President, L. F. Gun-

derman; Secretary, Miss Edna Kline; Corresponding Secretary, G. M. Mark; Critics, L. W. Walters, P. H. Pearson; Editor, Marian Schoch; Assistant Editor, W. K. Fleck; Monitor, Paul Enders.
E. M. M. '03.

Y. M. C. A.

OUR association was represented at the State Y. M. C. A. convention at Lebanon, Pa., by the following delegates, Messrs. Richter, Sunday and Bingaman. The report which these men brought before our association, clearly proved the great feast they received while at Lebanon.

The concluding numbers of the lecture course were given during the closing days of the last term. They were well enjoyed and we believe met the expectations of all. The committee is to be congratulated upon having such a select course, and may this merely be the start for that which is to follow.

The Missionary convention which was held at Middleburg, Pa., March 27-29 was attended by the following members of our association: Rev. Dr. Yutzy, W. H. Derr, L. R. Haus, P. H. Pearson, M. H. Fischer, U. A. Guss, L. F. Gunderman, F. W. Barry, L. W. Walter, and Clay Whitmoyer. The Mission Band of the University took charge of the convention and furnished music upon several occasions.

Mr. Miller the College Secretary spent April 1, 2 and part of the 3rd among our midst. He addressed our meeting on Wednesday, and instructed the new committees how best to carry on the work. We hope that Mr. Miller's visit to our College will result in great good, and that many, who are yet out of our association may be brought within the fold and labor earnestly for our Master, "Whose we are and whom we serve."

"Education gives power; hence it is a blessing or a curse according to how we use it."

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Y. W. C. A.

TWO new members, Miss Fickes and Miss Persing, have been added to the Association, and the prospects are that we shall have several more.

Young ladies should realize the necessity of identifying themselves with a Christian organization while away from home. Silent but forcible is the influence exerted for good by such environment.

"I could not at the first be born.
But by another's bitter, wailing pain;
Another's loss must be my sweetest gain;
And love, only to gain what I might be,
 Must wet her couch forlorn
With tears of blood, and sweat of agony.

Since then I cannot live a week
But some fair thing must leave the daisied dells,
The joy of pastures, bubbling springs and wells,
And grassy murmurs of its peaceful days,
 To bleed in pain, and reek
And die, for me to tread life's pleasant ways.

Naked, I cannot clothed be
But worms must patient wear their satin shroud;
The sheep must shiver to the April cloud,
Yielding his one white coat to keep me warm:
 In shop and factory
For me must weary, toiling millions swarm.

I fall not on my knees and pray,
But God must come from heaven, to fetch that sigh,
And pierced hands must take it back on high,
And through His broken heart and cloven side
 Love makes an open way
For me who could not live but that He died.

O, awful, sweetest life of mine,
That God and man both serve in blood and tears,
If on myself I dare to spend
This dreadful thing in pleasure lapped and reared,
What am I, but a hideous idol smeared
 With human blood?"

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

ON March 6, Mr. E. H. Diehl discussed thoroughly the subject of Photography, giving special attention to Colored Photography. Mr. Diehl gave a brief history of the art, and then showed what wonderful strides had been made during the past century. He described in detail several of the various methods and experiments carried on along the line of colored photography and gave an insight into the new and fascinating subject.

On March 20, Mr. E. M. Gearhart read a well written paper on the "Harbingers of Spring," after which there was a general discussion of that timely subject.

"HARBINGERS OF SPRING."

WHEN the chilly blasts of winter are sweeping over the country, covering all earth with a snowy mantle, we long for the bright and sunny days of Spring with their birds and flowers. And every sign that points toward the approach of this happy season is looked forward to with pleasure and eager expectation. As the weeks pass by as the sun climbs higher and higher, and the days grow warmer we begin to notice the first harbingers of spring.

One day while the snow is still on the ground, but the warm sun is shedding its livening rays into every corner, out of some crevice slowly creeps a rheumatic old fly and begins to pace slowly, and apparently painfully, up and down in the bright sunlight seeming to gain strength with every minute. We hail him with delight for he is about the first of Spring's advance skirmishers. Then the snows melt away and down every hill side come the angry little brooklets. Each rut and furrow adds its quota to the larger stream and by the time the foot of the hill is reached we have quite an angry little stream of muddy water. Then as the ground gives up its frosty moisture to the sun's warm rays the trees begin to assume a new appearance. The sap begins to flow freely

through their circulatory system and the buds begin to swell. If there chances to be a broken twig the flow of the sap is very nicely demonstrated for, often before the frost is fairly started from the ground the "bleeding" of these broken twigs give evidence of the decline of King Winter's reign. About the first tree to give its bloom to the kisses of the cool spring morning is the pussy willow, and it has a close second in the red maple. These two often open their bud scales a little too soon and instead of the gentle caresses of the spring-time receive the kiss stinging from the contact with winter's icy beard. The various poplars, the elms, and other maples now begin to unfold their leaves and buds and the advance guard of the army of Spring's forest giants are upon the scene.

But while the trees have been budding and blossoming the smaller plants have not lain dormant. The grass has assumed a greener coat and every here and there we can see among its green blades small white stars, like scattered snow flakes, but examination shows us that they are not snow flakes but flowers, the tiny blossoms of the chickweed. We find them to be the first flowers of spring often being in bloom before all the snow has left the ground. This year they were open before the pussy-willow. The chickweed is closely followed by the dandelion, the arbutus, the violet, the hearts-ease, and the anemone. One by one they appear and greet the watchful observer. Along with them come the crocus and the snow-star to gladden our hearts and make earth beautiful. These splendid little heralds of Spring seem to put new life into the world and add a new semblance to everything. As the Spring grows older the cultivated trees and plants also receive new life and begin an additionally rapid growth.

Plants whose native homes are in tropical countries and which have been kept in hot-houses or warm rooms seem to stand still during the winter and remain in a sort of dormant condition but at the first greetings of Spring they raise their weary looking heads, burst asunder the scale cases of their buds and seem to be striving to make up for lost time.

All these are only the botanic harbingers of Spring, and we now turn to observe the waking of animal life.

Scarcely has the pussy-willow burst the sheath of its winter coat when we hear the chirp and call of the Bohemian Waxwing and see him flitting about from twig to twig in search of a dinner. Along with him come the wood-peckers and the merry din of their busy bills can be heard from morning till night. Scarcely have these two early scouts began their spring campaign when the robin, the blue-bird, the black-bird and the song-sparrow all appear and wake the day with their cheery calls. The robins and blue-birds appear in straggling numbers ranging in numbers from one to twelve, but the black-birds come in great flocks making the air resound with their chatter. From day to day new species and varieties arrive from the sunny South and make the daytime merry. However the day time is not the only time for birds and the nocturnal birds also have a part in announcing the approach of warmer days. The sleepy screech owl appears on the scene about March 1st. and lulls us to sleep with his doleful hooting. So with song and cry do the birds announce the debut of spring. Nor does the heraldry stop here. The *very presence of the woodpecker and his drilling on the trees* tells us that the larvae of the beetle and other insects are working toward the bark surface of the trees, spurred on by the warmer spring sun. However the insect world seems to wake more slowly than the plant world. About the first insect to make his appearance is the bee, and we usually find him droning about the flowers of the red maple and pussy willow, but these are the exceptionally wakeful members of the bee family; as a family the bees do not appear until the wild flowers are well in bloom. It is toward the latter part of spring that the beetles, butterflys, and other insects appear. This is due to the fact that it requires a certain amount of spring sun and a certain time for the larvae to develop before the mature insect stage is reached and every cool day sets it back a pace. Thus amid the waking of the birds, the bloom-

ing of the trees, and the song of the brooks has Nature's God planned to usher in the Spring, and as year follows year we look forward to the happy moments and tuneful hours upon which we are just entering.



Theological Notes.

DR. YUTZY occupied the pulpit of Rev. M. H. Havice, Milton, Mar. 15th, the latter having an attack of La Grippe. He on the 29th addressed the Snyder County Missionary Union in the morning, subject "Surrender of Self" and in the evening on "The Church Asleep."

J. A. Richter preached at Berrysburg, Mar. 8th, Lairds-ville, 15th, four times. At Orangeville, 22nd, conducted the funeral services of Mrs. Whitmoyer, and at Millville on the 29th.

Chas. Lambert preached at Muncy Creek and at Danville on Mar. 15th and 22nd, respectively.

H. W. B. Carney preached as the regular supply at Millville on the 15th.

L. P. Young was called home during the month on account of sickness.

W. H. Derr, U. A. Guss, M. H. Fischer and L. R. Haus, of the Department, Mar. 27-29th, were at Middleburg taking part in the Missionary Union.

L. M. Brownmiller while home preached for his father Mar. 29.

P. H. Pearson represented the C. E. of Trinity Lutheran Church at the Missionary Union 27-29th.

D. J. Snyder preached for Rev. S. N. Carpenter and for Rev. H. C. Michael while on the Glee Club trip. Mar 15th and 29th he occupied the Oak Grove Charge as the regular

supply. Also at Muncy Valley in the Moreland and Mt. Zion Charges. April 5th, he preached at Danville.

Geo. W. Fritch, W. L. Price, Geo. W. Scheese, H. O. Reynolds and I. Z. Fenstermacher spent the Spring vacation at their respective homes.



Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

WE are always glad to see a kindly spirit existing between individuals in our department like that displayed by Williams the evening of the U. P. Basket Ball Game.

W. R. Camerer, of Jersey Shore, has left school and does not expect to return. Sorry to miss you "Pete."

Fetterlof and Smith remained at the institution during the recent vacation.

Of late Shollenberger has been hanging about the "dorm" a great deal, which by the way, is a bad habit. If anyone asks him what he is doing he says, "I want to talk with sister." This is all true enough but it is generally some one else's sister he wants to talk with.

Since Garnes' has become a ladies man he spends an hour a day curling his hair.

W. E. Sunday, of Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre County, is a new student in our department. We are always glad to welcome any one from Centre County.

Roberts has been making frequent trips to one of the brown stone mansions fronting the river. It is said "Bobby" is going into the retail ice business.

During Commencement week an afternoon is devoted to Field Sports at which time the various departments of the institution compete for a banner. We have a number of capable

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men in our Department who should come out for track work and thus be fitted to uphold our Department at the Commencement Meet. Not only for this reason should our men come out for track work, but also to gain the physical development and vigor, which track work is sure to give if intelligently undertaken.

S. A. M.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

"Sweet music's power—
One chord doth make us wild,
But change the strain we weep as little child."

MUSIC is a language of emotions affecting the mind in different directions; how it exercises its power on our sensitive nerves is a problem to be solved. Desponding hearts have been consoled by melodious strains; the martial tones of the trumpet have animated soldiers to brave deeds. Simple melodies at times have greater effect to rescue lost souls than the most eloquent words.

The music department was organized on Feb. 19, 1903. The colors are pale blue and pink, and the flower is a pink rose-bud. Miss Grace Brown is President; Miss Bertha Meiser, Vice-President; Miss Fannie Ellis, Secretary; Miss Lucy Houtz, Treasurer.

On Saturday evening, [March 21, 1903.] this department gave the last recital for the winter term. The following programme was rendered:

PART I.

Piano Trio—Barber of Seville	- - - - -	<i>Rosini</i>
Misses Meiser, Arbogast and Houtz.		
Vocal Solo—Violets	- - - - -	<i>E. Marks</i>
Miss Brown.		
Piano Solo—Waltz—Faust	- - - - -	<i>Lange</i>
Miss Ellis.		
Vocal Solo—The Whispered Vow	- - - - -	<i>H. Jones</i>
Miss Arbogast.		

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Piano Duet—Selected—Misses Krall and Milliner.	
Piano Solo—The Second Mazurka	<i>Godard</i>
Miss Robison.	
Piano Solo—The Butterfly	<i>Greig</i>
Miss Meiser.	
Chorus—Pretty Primrose Flower	<i>Pinsuti</i>

PART II.

String Quartette—Selected—Misses Robison, Enders, Krall, and Ellis.	
Duett—Polonaise	<i>Chopin</i>
Misses Krall and Brown.	
Vocal Solo—Crown of Glory	<i>Tours</i>
Miss Zimmerman.	
Piano Solo—Schergo	<i>Chopin</i>
Miss Brown.	
Vocal Solo—Without Thee	<i>D. Hardelot</i>
Miss Houtz.	
Maiden Chorus—Tell me Pretty Maiden.	<i>Florodora.</i>
Ladies—Misses Robison, Meiser, and Arbogast	Gentlemen—
Messrs. Ellis, Zimmerman, and Krall.	

I. M. R.

F. M. E.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE are many brilliant young people who are sighing to-day because their talents are not appreciated, and are even dying of *ennui* because they cannot succeed with their diurnal duties.

We have often said that knowledge is power, but knowledge in itself is not power. It is applied knowledge that is power.

Money is valuable, but it is only valuable of the use people make of it; so with the young person who wishes to succeed—and every young person with the right idea in life wishes to do so—can push himself up the ladder of fame by taking a *Commercial Course* and by assimilating the knowledge he possesses and concentrating his thoughts upon the work it offers.

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Desultory knowledge and a dissipation of ideas of the business world, will not make a success of life in this practical age.

Pluck is necessary to make a disagreeable thing look entertaining and inclines a person to be encouraged to put forth energy sufficient to overcome the obstacles that may rise in our paths during our journey through life.

We have now entered the last and most important term of the year and should take advantage of all the opportunities offered.

Several new students have enrolled with us since the last writing and the prospects are for several more. The enrolled are as follows: Chas. Arbogast, Shamokin Dam, Pa.; Verner Fritz, Divide, Pa.; H. F. Conrad, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Geo. D. Whitmer, Salem, Pa.; Ruth Lyter, Sunbury, Pa.

G. E. O.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

MISS ADA SNYDER spent part of her vacation in Northumberland, with Miss Bertha Reed. Miss Snyder reports "an exceptionally lovely time," in the hands of her friend.

Vacations over, and all are back to work.

We are glad to say that all members of this department have returned, after a few days off.

Miss Anita Hummel after a most delightful visit among friends near Pittsburgh has returned to take up her studies.

Misses Mary Schure and Mary Miller spent a few days in Milton last week.

This department has been increased by the arrival of six young ladies, in the persons of Misses J. Lee Wilson, Jessie Wilson, Jennie Fetterolf, Kelly, Swartz, Rice, Sheets. We bid them all "Welcome" to our ranks.

The latest "Got your Easter bonnet?"

KANTHA N. YARTIZKY

TOUR OF THE MUSIC CLUBS.

THE Musical Clubs have returned and, according to all reports, have had a fine time and did good work for the school. The trip this year was the most extended and most successful the clubs have ever taken. The cities of Pittsburgh and Altoona and the intermediate towns were visited and everywhere the boys were greeted with large audiences and royally entertained. The usual number of jokes were played on the boys by their fellow musicians and the usual number of "jollies" were participated in by all save the "unjollyable Keefer." Aside from the concerts and pleasures of the trip the boys enjoyed several receptions and dinners:

When the boys appeared on the stage at Williamsburg they were greeted with a large audience but what they appreciated most was the fact that the senior class of the Pennsylvania College for Women attended in a body and graced the audience with their presence. This certainly was an unexpected and highly appreciated honor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 27th, in spite of a heavy rain, the boys met at the Union Depot and took car to Heinz's Pickle Works. Here they were shown "the only clean spot in Pittsburgh." And it was certainly a treat. After passing thro the building and seeing and having explained the different processes the boys heartily enjoyed the luncheon served to them in the lunch room of the establishment. But this did not end the pleasures of the day. In the evening, the boys having given a very successful concert at East Liberty, were tendered a reception by Miss Bertie Barry and Mr. Bliss Barry at their home at 1525 Cliff Street, Pittsburg. The boys are loud in their praise of the pleasures of the evening. The Barry's certainly know how to entertain and at an early hour (in the morning) the boys (some with girls and some without) started homeward. But even here the pleasure did not end as some of the boys will testify. Shirt fronts were made to do service as registers and now, to keep from getting the addresses mixed, the fellows consult these impromptu direc-

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tories. The clubs join in expressing their thanks to their host and hostess for the pleasures of the evening.

The next surprise in store for the boys was a dinner served by Rev. and Mrs. S. N. Carpenter at their home in Brush-ton. The boys thoroughly enjoyed their dinner and their ap-preciation of it was made manifest by the way in which they caused the good things to disappear.

"Tideldy" joined us at Blairsville and has since become a great favorite with the clubs. He and "Peck" make a fine pair.

The trip closed Friday evening, March 6th, with the New Bloomfield date and here another pleasant evening awaited the boys. Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Nicholas tendered a reception to the members of the clubs in the parlors of the parsonage. It was good to again have "Nick" and his wife with us as they used to be when they were at Susquehanna. To say that the evening was pleasantly spent is to put the expression mildly. Some of the boys look forward to the daily mails so it is evident that the evening was not spent in vain.

This is a short account of the most enjoyable events of the trip and but lightly expresses the feelings of those who participated in them. To all who extended to us the hearty welcome everywhere we extend thanks and hope that in the future our paths may often cross and that the crossing may always be in the sunlight of friendship.

THE SCHEDULE:

Feb. 20, Mt. Vernon.	Feb. 28, Wilmerding.
Feb. 21, Bellwood.	March 1, Wilmerding.
Feb. 22 and 23, Altoona.	March 2, East Liberty.
Feb. 24, Portage.	March 3, Tarentum.
Feb. 25, Wilkinsburg.	March 4, Freeport.
Feb. 26, Brushton.	March 5, Blairsville.
Feb. 27, East Liberty.	March 6, New Bloomfield.

Local=Personal.

THE campus is growing beautiful under the influence of welcomed Spring.

Prof Houtz preached at Danville on Sunday, March 29.

Work is nicely progressing on the new gymnasium.

The Piano and Song Recital given by Miss Krall and her pupils on Saturday evening, March 21, in the Music Hall of Seibert Memorial Building was largely attended and much appreciated by those present. Each number was well rendered, while the production of the Maiden chorus—"Tell me Pretty Maiden," from Floradora, was especially well given.

Prof. T. B. Birch filled the pulpit at Bloomsburg on Palm Sunday.

The U. P. Basket ball game was one of the great events of the season. In such a manner did the game proceed and close that the visiting team won the hearts of the people of the University and Selinsgrove. We feel honored in having so gentlemanly a class of young men come into our midst, and surely in the minds of all, University of Pennsylvania should be proud of those who represent her in the Basket ball world.

Work has been begun preparatory to the construction of Prof. Allison's new home. The location is a very desirable one, it being between the residences of Prof. Fischer and Mr. Ulrich, and opposite the property of Rev. Zimmerman.

Rev. Warner lately visited Mifflintown and Harrisburg in the interests of the Institution.

The Base ball season has opened with splendid prospects. Manager Weis should be congratulated on his success in arranging so superior a schedule. He and Captain Wagen-seller should be staunchly supported by the students and friends in their efforts to make the season a success. Mr. J. E. Eby has been secured as coach. He comes to us with a good record on the diamond.

The Susquehanna.

The University was lately presented with copies of the New Lutheran Hymnal for chapel use. The doner is Mrs. Sarah Sell, of East Berlin, Pa., who has so kindly presented them in memory of her husband, Rev. Daniel Sell.

The Conrad Weiser Chapter D. A. R. Historical Prize Contest was held on Tuesday evening March 10. Each historical composition showed skill both in historical research and manner of expression. The prize was awarded to Mr. E. M. Gearhart whose theme was "Robert Morris." Miss Fannie Jacobs received honorable mention with her production entitled "Old Glory."

Those from the College Department attending the Missionary Convention at Middleburg, March 27-29, were, L. W. Walters, L. F. Gunderman, F. W. Barry, Clay Whitmoyer, Miss Eliza Foster, and Miss Katherine Focht.

After the exciting and hotly contested game between the Basket ball teams of University of Pennsylvania and Susquehanna University, the members of the two teams were royally entertained at a reception given by Miss Mary Alleman. After social enjoyment was indulged in for some time, delicious refreshments were served in a most pleasing manner. Among those who assisted Miss Alleman in entertaining were her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alleman, Mr. I. C. Schoch, Miss Ethel Schoch and Miss Edith Potter.

"Justice is the idea of God, the ideal of man, the rule of conduct writ in the nature of mankind."

"The true University of these days is a collection of books."

"It is better to know much of few things than a little of many things."

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, April, 1903.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)
TERMS—75 cents, strictly in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

C. O. FRANK, '03, Editor-in-Chief. E. M. GEARHART, '03, Bus. Mgr.
CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Locals and Personals.
LEVI P. YOUNG, '01, '04, Alumni.
JOHN C. SHOWERS, '05; Exchange.
FRED. W. BERRY, '04, Mg. Editor. O. E. SUNDAY, '06, } Asst. Bus. Mgr
Minnie L. Kline, '04. }

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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 demonstration on the part of the student body somewhat less than a year ago has not proven fruitless. Altho the clause "said gymnasium be erected and thoroughly equipped by April 1, 1903" has not been literally lived to, yet we can see that the demonstration had the grand effect of opening the eyes of the proper authorities to our needs. They have been nobly responding ever since. The gymnasium is in course of erection and from present appearances promises to be a building of which Susquehanna can well feel proud and one adequate to all her needs along that line.

The completion of the gymnasium in addition to the new buildings lately erected upon our campus gives the place quite an imposing appearance. These new additions will surely do their part in drawing the public to the consideration due us

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on the grounds of growth, fuller and more adequate equipment and richer and fuller opportunities for improvement along all lines.

The SUSQUEHANNA wishes to extend its hearty thanks to the kind donor of the new hymnals now in use in our chapel. We surely appreciate the kindly spirit shown by this close friend of our institution to us in this much-to-be-appreciated manner. The gift has been a timely one and a much felt need. May many more such friends of Susquehanna beget a deeper interest in her and show their love to her in such a substantial and helpful manner as Mrs. Sarah Sell has. Then can the institution surely but firmly build itself up in power and influence and make itself the living and real factor for good its founders wished it to be.

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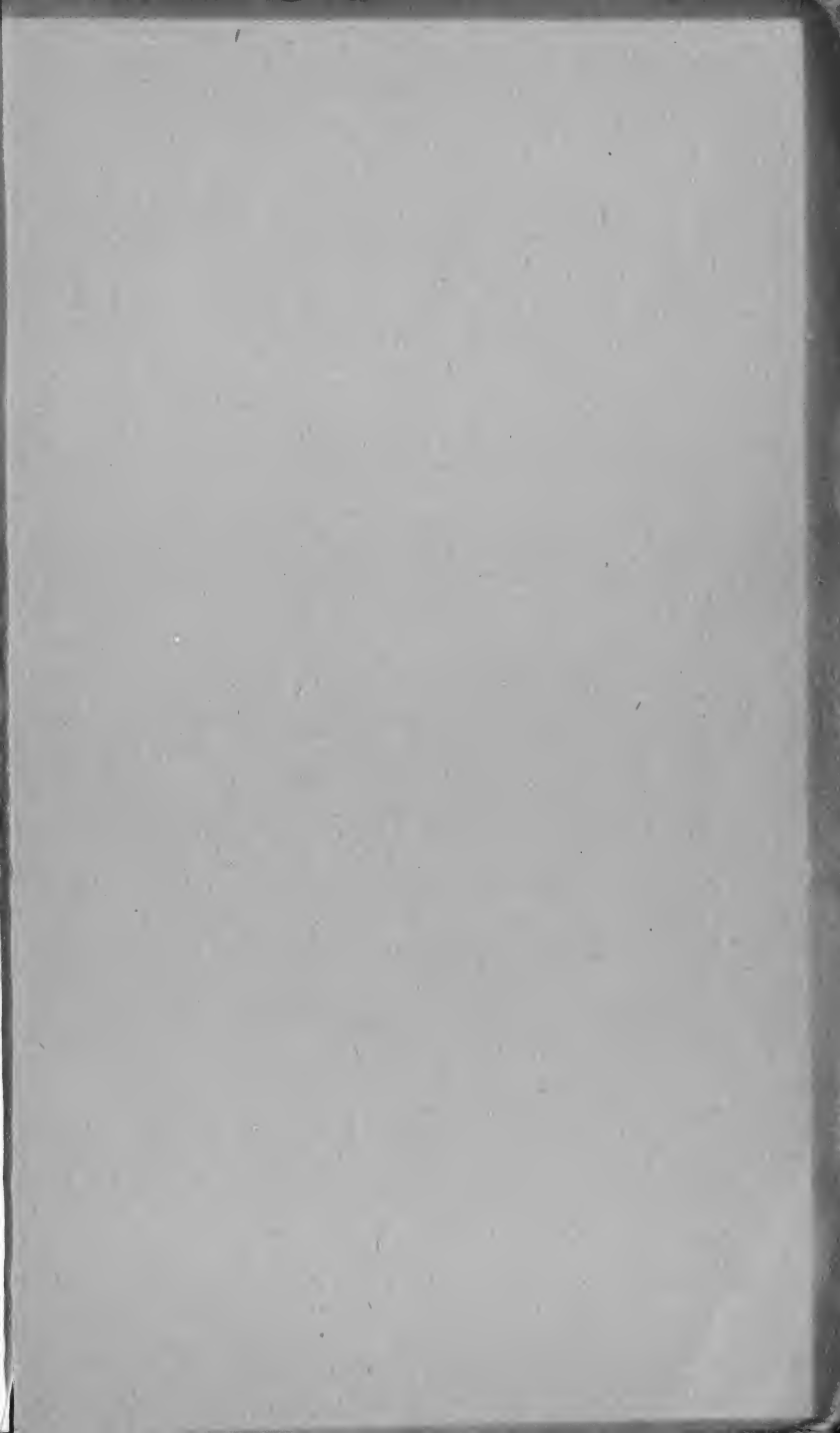
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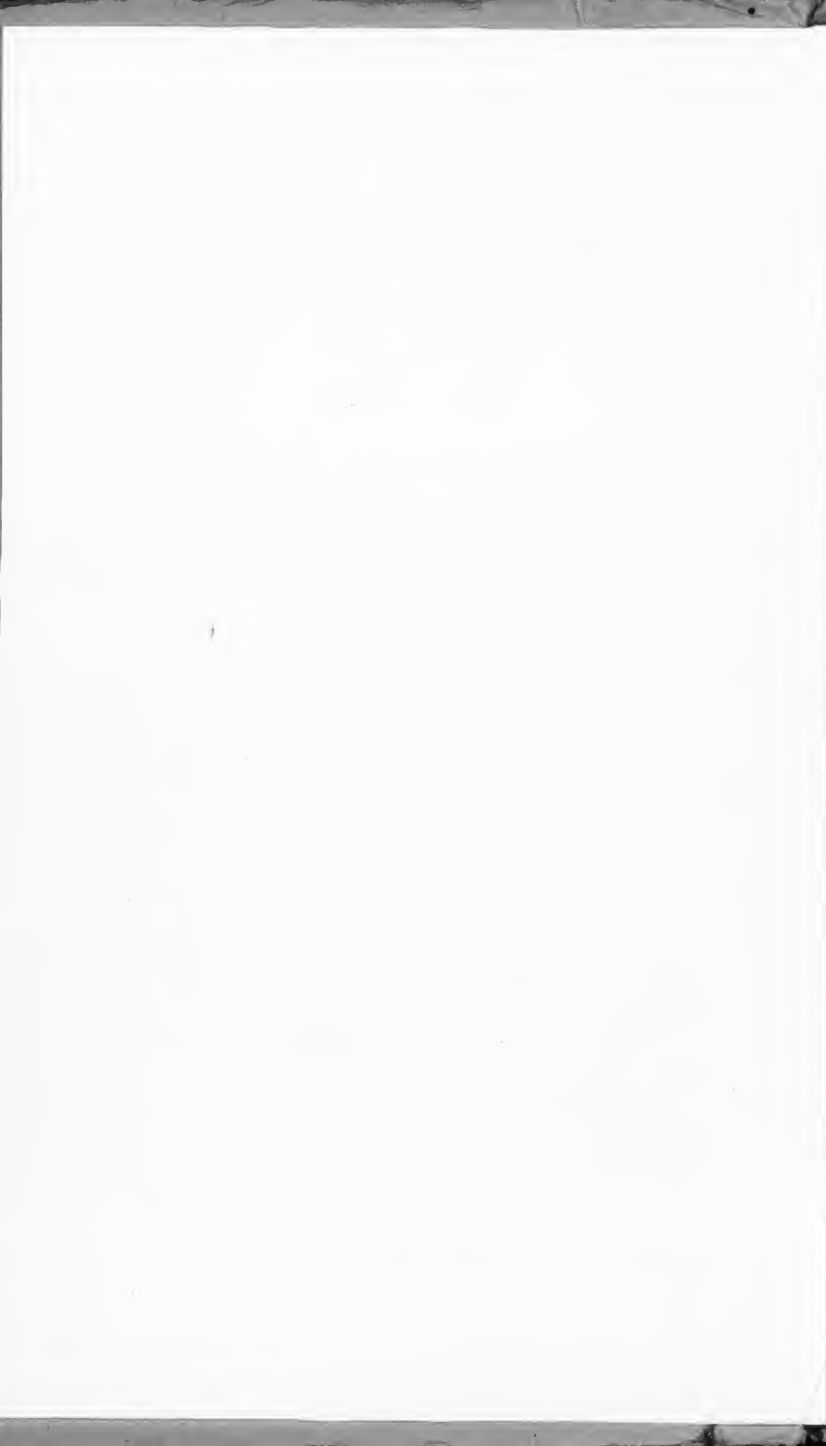
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Published each Month of the Scholastic Year by the

Students' Publishing Association, Susquehanna University.

SELINGROVE, PENNA.



THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, May, 1903.

THE FLOWERS.

Halt man and look where you have trod
Upon the gems of God's green sod!
The violet 's crushed beneath your tread
And droops to earth it's bruised head.
The slender star-grass tries in vain
It's upright poise again to gain.
Naught but destruction is your lot,—
Say, tell me this: have you forgot
That on each blade of grass that grows
On every weed, and thorn, and rose
God's hand has rested in caress?
'Twas He that gave them perfect dress.
Pause then in this your heedless pace
To ponder o'er His works a space.
If He would clothe the aster blue
Think of the love He bears for you
That in this earth He placed to bless
The flower,—the gems of Nature's dress.
His holy fingers only traced
The colors in these jewels placed,
His breath to each gave it's perfume,
He bade them in the world to bloom.
Ah wonder then as passing bye!
'Twix God and us these are the tie
That binds us to His heart of love
And speak of brighter things above.
'Tis sweeter far, this earth of ours,
Because He decked it with the flowers,
Because He placed them everywhere

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And with their perfume filled the air.
 And when Heav'ns portals open wide
 Beyond the river's swelling tide,
 Along the path-way to the throne
 We'll see the flowers that we have known.
 Their fragrance sweet will fill the air
 And float about the Master there.
 I think the crown upon His brow,
 Rid of the cruel thorns now,
 Will be these tiny friends of ours,—
 A circlet of His own blessed flowers.

“CARRIE.”



THE FLIGHT OF THE EAGLE.

AMID the shouts of the people and the ringing of bells there came into the world, in 1776, a young eaglet. Clumsy looking and awkward, this immature thing gave little promise of the great and majestic bird whose pinions were, scarcely a century later, to over-shadow nearly the entire circumference of the globe.

Sheltered for a time in the parental nest at Independence Hall and protected from the buffeting of the wind and pelting of the rain of civil strife, it grew. And as it grew, the spirit of liberty grew and became the ruling passion of its heart. So strong did this spirit become that this eaglet of but a few years, tired of being imposed on, by another nation, bearded the “Lion of the East” in his den, the sea; with the result that the proud “Mistress of the Seas” was compelled to bend the knee to the youngest nation of the world.

The first flight seemed to have instilled a new life into the very being of this young nation and from that first spasmodic fluttering dates the active life of this nation as seen from a foreign point of view. The new life which was enthused by this victory was not to die dormant but rather to

grow and we find America becoming more and more a factor in the concourse of nations as each year rolled on. Commerce grew, manufacturies increased and were improved, agriculture progressed and prosperity began to smile on the land. The west had been thrown open and was fast becoming one of the great treasure-houses of the land. The eagle's wings grew stronger and anything that was antagonistic to liberty had to fall before it's advance.

But there was within our own confines a great blot on the fair name of freedom. The slavery which had in past years became so profitable in the South had began to prove a curse. The very pride of our land, our liberty, was but a myth! But the day came when again the roar of the cannon was heard through the land and once again the season of the eagle proclaimed freedom to all. Though the land was drenched in fraternal blood, still the union was preserved and freedom guaranteed to all within our confines.

It required years for our nation to recover from the effects of this great war but, contrary to the prophecies of many, we did and that right nobly. The mechanic who had been in the army returned to his bench, the clerk to his desk, the farmer to his field, and all forgot the art of war in the pursuit of their various industries.

Now came a golden era. The nation had not only regained a firm footing but was fast pushing to the front. American goods began to under-sell foreign goods in their own market and American manufactured goods fast began to out-class those of the rest of the world.

But in her own prosperity this nation was not arrogant and selfish. And when the atrocities practiced by the Spanish on their colonies became too great to ignore, this nation was stirred to it's foundation and once more the eagle began to be restless.

The world could no longer pretend not to see these horrors. Peaceful valleys that had once been dotted with happy homes were desolated and the owners of those homes lay dead

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beside their ruined haciendas. Magnificent sugar plantations that had once been highly productive and profitable now lay in ruins. This had gone on for a century, the landing of Cortez had been the signal for it's beginning, and it is probable that it would have continued for a century longer had not an incident occurred which "capped the climax."

One clear February night while the United States Battleship Maine lay in the harbor of Havana, she was blown up and over three hundred brave Americans hurled into eternity. This hastened the end. The eagle now stirred beyond all endurance spread his mighty pinions and for the first time in it's eventful life turned it's flight seaward. In this flight it paused not 'till the shadow of it's wings rested on the palms of the far-off Philippines and Cuba alike. Wherever that shadow went there were the sons of Columbia striving to lift the yoke of tyranny and cast out the lash of slavery. Their success is attested to today by the changed appearance of those lands. Instead of desolation, prosperity is dawning. Not only are the people again returning to their homes but a new and happy epoch has opened. The children are being taught modern ideas and are no longer under the control of the pedagogue-monks, railroads are threading the wilderness, and every where peace is smiling. Not only are exports and imports at home increasing under this new regime but those in the newly freed domains show a like increase. The eagle has once more folded his wings and retired to his peaceful eyrie, from whence he can view the results of past years; but to the world it is evident that his flight is not yet complete and now more than ever it seems that the old prophecy is coming true which runs

"Westward the course of empire takes it's sway,
The first four acts already past
The last shall close the drama with the day
Time's noblest offering is the last."

E. G.

SELF CONTROL.

SHAKESPEARE draws a glowing picture when he makes Hamlet say, "What a piece of work is man! how *noble* in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action how like an angel; in apprehension, how like a god!"

Man, *we are told*, "made a little *lower* than the angels, created in the image of God," in power of mind made to excel *all* creatures, to him was given rule of all the earth, and a command to subdue; and that man might be able to obey, to him was given reason and a *will* to carry out the dictates of reason.

Instinct governs the beast and all animals are true to that instinct. The birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the trees of the woods are true to their nature and fulfill the purpose for which they were created. But man blest with richer gifts—such as God alone can give—is alone of all created untrue to his trust and debases himself in proportion to his blessing.

Man, created to rule the earth, finds in himself the most difficult subject to control and his greatest hindrance in the command of others; for that man who fails to control his passion, to check the evil tendencies of his nature—in short, the man who fails to govern himself—is not fitted to lead or command for the welfare of others.

There is *nothing* more worthy of admiration than a self-possessed, well governed man; a man who has the ability to govern and who does govern himself. *Such* a man is great, whether he be a Washington, a Lincoln or a Grant, whether he be crowned and wreathed in glory or whether his life be clouded by obscurity. He is great in that he is a man. A man is not great because he is gifted *above* his fellowmen. The intellect of Poe shone with the splendor of noonday; yet to be great we would not follow him; he died as the common drunkard dies. Burns flashed with the light of a meteor, but he, too, offered up his genius on the altar of Bacchus.

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The *measure* of a man's success or failure in life depends upon his ability to control himself. *Alexander*, a world's conqueror, could not command himself and died of debaucheries. Napoleon, the world's *greatest* general, could not govern his own mad ambitions and wasted away his life on St. Helena. The sensulist, the debauchee, often know that they are committing sure and rapid suicide, but are unable to stop themselves on the road to ruin.

Above all others, self control is the safeguard of a man's faculties; it is the fortress that stands between him and ruin; it is the power that enables man to say whom he shall serve and whom he shall not serve, that enables man to follow the divine teaching of wisdom, to cherish a love for the beautiful, the pure and the good in life, that enables one to play the part of a man when beset by difficulties, when harassed by temptations to rise above them and be made *stronger* and *better* by the conflict.

Men admire those who in the time of danger meet unhesitatingly and uncomplainingly trials such as test the very *soul*. They honor those who in the hour of temptation have the strength to stand firm, to remain true and loyal to their principals of right. But what regard for the man without will? He is a moral weakling, a chip moving along on the current of life. Obedient to every passing impulse, he is tossed now this way, now that; a plaything of chance, he is powerless for sustained good and a slave to evil.

It is important that we exercise self control at all times. A man has small excuse for giving himself up to unreasonable conduct; and when he does so, it is an acknowledgement that he lacks one of the chief characteristics of a man, that he is an irresponsible creature swayed by blind impulse, that he has misused one of God's most precious gifts to man.

Self control is not acquired in a month nor in a year; neither is it lost by a single act, but, yet, neither is it necessary to do anything especially wicked to lose control of self. To lose control of self, we need only to drift, to indulge our

fancies, cater to the impulse of the moment; and when the critical hour comes, we find that we *lack* the strength of will that a course of self denial would have provided; that we cannot resist and we go down before the evil that confronts us.

The power of self control is a most precious possession and ought to be cultivated. It is the bulwark of our freedom and ought to be guarded with a zealous care, that we be masters and not slaves.

We ought to strive to be the beings that God created us to be, to use our powers rightly, to place ourselves under the guide of reason, and at *all* times to adhere to reason and to reasonable conduct.

L. M. D.

THE AMERICAN NAVY DURING THE REVOLUTION.

IN military prowess and naval intrepidity America stands preeminent among modern nations. Whenever she has measured her strength with that of another power, her arms have been victorious. *She has always met her foes with a valor that knows no yielding.* Her internal troubles and problems have been faced with a heroism that knows no defeat. This courage, so natural to her, is innate. The spirit of bravery and fortitude is connatural with her foundation.

The American soldier and sailor of the Revolution were the very embodiment of patriotism and valor. Tho untrained to cope with regulars and not in any way fitted to measure strength favorably with the "Mistress of the Seas," yet we find American courage and fortitude in the end victorious and handing down to posterity a priceless heritage of glorious achievement unsurpassed in the world's history.

The statesman, the soldier, alike deserve honor for the manner in which they acquitted themselves in the common cause. Each in their respective capacities served their cause so well that one cannot in any way determine which one proved himself most true and helpful in securing his country's freedom. But the man who left home, scoured the seas in

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search of the enemy, whom, when he had found, he attacked with such daring and fearlessness as to gain for this new-born nation a prestige abroad, has least been honored by the historian's pen and his deeds seldom rehearsed before the people. It is with a view of presenting some of the doings of this branch of our service in the early part of our history that we will turn our attention to for a short time.

The work of the American marine during the period of our revolution should be considered under three phases as the maritime power of the Atlantic Coast consisted of as many branches. The first branch was under the direct control of the several colonial provinces and was the one to take the initiative. Privateers occupy relatively a far more prominent and important position in the interesting recital of our early maritime history. But the branch that has covered itself with most glory and since proved itself to be the true and living germ of our modern powerful and well organized navy, was that founded by Congress and organized for a great part under the supervision of the immortal John Paul Jones. To this branch of the service too much credit cannot be given for the help it rendered in making America's strength known abroad and in bringing about a change in the political aspect of Europe in favor of the struggling colonies. This influence will be treated more fully in later paragraphs.

"The elements of a great navy exists in our people, all that is wanted to develop them is imminent peril." This prophecy by one of our early naval historians has since been proven to be true in letter and spirit. The development of the navy has been slow but sure and its beginnings may have been extremely weak, but they were well rooted. It was the policy of England in her wars to attack the colonies of the nations, with whom she was at variance. This policy placed before the youth of our colonies an excellent schooling in nautical affairs. The Navigation Laws, so harmful as a whole, had the one beneficial feature of rendering those living near the coast a golden opportunity to become able sea-

men. So well did the colonies respond to these opportunities that by the year 1750 the tonnage per capita of the American colonies was equal to that of England. In order to protect this colonial maritime industry from pirates and hostile ships, a small navy was necessary. This gave rise to the respective colonial naval armaments. Massachusetts being the leading colony in commerce and ship-building naturally led and regularly had several cruisers in her service. Pennsylvania always possessed a proportional naval force. Virginia had built a small marine and South Carolina had organized a miniature navy consisting of three vessels. Other colonies supported naval armaments proportionately efficient as their commercial relations were extensive. This rise of maritime power was insignificant in itself, but in forming a school for the training of seamen and a nucleus from which sprung the Continental Navy, it occupies a not unimportant place in the later development of our present sea power.

One exploit of a vessel belonging to this class is especially worthy of note. On June 17, 1776, Capt. *Harding*, in command of Connecticut Colony brig *Defence 14*, while cruising in the eastern part of Long Island Sound hailed a British transport bound for New York and forced her to surrender. During the following morning an additional transport was captured. The capture of these two ships placed into the hands of the Americans 500 Regulars and Lieut. *Campbell* of the British Army. This with additional similar captures helped the young cause by bringing a restraint upon the cruelties offered Americans in British hands and later became an effective agent in the institution of a cartel between the two countries.

These exploits though not involving large numbers nor deciding critical issues, were however far from being unimportant. But the place occupied relatively by the privateer was far more important and stands for far more than is generally conceded by the historian. The first legislation concerning privateering, indeed, the first aggressive action to-

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wards founding a navy was brought on by the ruthless destruction of Falmouth, Maine, and the news concerning the enlisting of German mercenaries. For in the Congressional minutes for Nov. 25, 1775, the following entry is recorded—"that all armed vessels and all transport vessels in the same service (British) to whomsoever belonging, might be confiscated." This action was followed on Dec. 5th by a resolution ordering the seizure of merchantmen in British service to be held "until further orders by Congress." This latter action was the direct result of Lord Dunmore's actions in aiding the Tories of Maryland and Virginia to trade with the West Indies. Letters of Marque and Reprisal had early been granted, and these two additional acts stimulated the daring mariner to his utmost.

Glory won by a noble service to his country and a hope of gain at the expense of the "Mistress of the Seas" were the motives of his ready and prompt response to the call of duty. How well the American seaman responded is splendidly shown by the record he made for himself. Time permits only a brief general statement of his doings. Manly's capture of the brigatine *Nancy* by his privateer Lee and is only the first of a lengthy list of important captures. Attention, however, should be turned to the fact that the munitions of war secured from this prize were very opportune; for the 2,000 muskets, 8,000 fuses, thirty-one ton of musket-balls, 3,000 solid shot and 26 cannon proved themselves invaluable in the furtherance of the siege of Boston. One authority writing relative to the effect of this capture on England confesses, saying—"The loss of the ship was much resented in England." Capture after capture was made by these brave seadogs. By the 1st of Feb. 1777, 250 sail with cargoes aggregating \$10,000,000 had been captured. During this year 173 privateers carrying 2556 guns and manned by 13,840 seamen were in active service. They spread terror into the heart of every British seaman. English merchants were in despair. The colonies dependent on her shipping for supplies were on the verge

of starvation. An account from Granada says, "God knows if this American war continues much longer, we shall all die of starvation." Of a fleet of sixty sail bound from Ireland to the West Indies, thirty-five fell prey to the American privateer. Such an onslaught on England's main source of wealth was not without effect. Privateering in conjunction with the exploits of our infant navy occupied a very important part in the acknowledgement and *final attainment* of our independence.

The American privateer had brought England's proud boast that "Not a sail but by her permission spreads" to a very low tone, but the marvelous deeds of our poorly equipped and more poorly organized regular navy brought this vain assertion to nothing more than a sickening whisper. Marvelous, indeed, is it that this organization, so poorly equipped, and as a rule so poorly officered should have made for itself such an enviable record against the odds England presented.

The work of beginning the organization of the navy was put into the hands of a "commission" consisting of Paul Jones and four experienced merchant captains with Robert Morris as ex-officio Chairman. Jones, bending all the tremendous energy of his nature to this work, assumed the leadership from the start and put the rest of the commission so much in the shade by his labors that it is hardly now possible to identify his other four colleagues except one—Nicholas Biddle. Considering the odds against which his commission labored, their work was surely commendable. But owing to the superior British force always in America waters, the navy as organized at home was not a success. For against the American force along our eastern coast consisting of 14 ships and carrying 332 guns, the English Ministry sent a force of 89 ships carrying 2576 guns.

However our small squadron did not fail to worry the British even against such odds. Only one engagement of any import to the American cause was carried on along our borders between hostile fleets. Gen. Arnold, in a small and

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hastily constructed flotilla engaged a superior force of the British on Lake Champlain on the 11th and 13th of Oct. 1776 in so spirited a manner, that although losing the battle, he showed the British enough spirit to make them lose interest in their purpose. For "it served to head off a victorious British army bound for Albany and the subjugation of northern New York."

But as our naval force was too insignificant as a whole to act in force, her influence on the outcome of the Revolution must be taken from the actions of these individual ships who by their numerous victories and brave conduct astonished the world. Among the individual names who made English Lion tremble in his very den, Biddle, Wickes, Manly, Conyngham and Jones stand out illustrious and worthy of the highest honor. These men carried with them despair to every British sailor and hugged Britannia's Coast so audaciously as to place England in a most deplorable position. English Earls were no longer safe in their castles. The enrollment of British sailors increased from the annual enrollment of 132 for 1774 to 41,784 in the year 1777. "The news of the brilliant American achievements electrified France and appalled England." Commercial insurance rose as high as twenty-five per cent. "Effectually alarmed England had prevented the great fair at Chester." Conditions had become such "that at one time 40 sail of French ships were lading in the Thames." An instance never before known.

But as a fitting climax to these marvelous exploits of Conyngham, Wickes and Manly, the far famed victory of the immortal Jones over the Serapis stand forth as a magnificent memento to the daring and interpidity of America's representative naval hero. Of it a historian of no less note than Dwight Hamilton Mabie says, "Its moral effect was epoch making. John Paul Jones was the hero of the day, and Europe showered honors upon him. The American flag was hailed as a rival to that of England on the seas and all Europe was encouraged to unite against England and force her to

abate her arrogant pretensions and accede to a more liberal and just code of International Maritime law than had before prevailed. In views of this latter fact, the battle must be ranked among the three or four most important in the naval history of the world.

"It is battle that inspired Catherine of Russia to enunciate the doctrine of rights of neutrals in maritime affairs; the tardy acquiescence of England eighty years later to that now universal principal was brought about by the blow struck by John Paul Jones of Flamborough Head, September the twenty-third, 1779."



Societies.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

GROWTH is a true sign of life; wherever there is life there is growth. It is *slow* and *steady*. This is true of all things whether in nature, animal or human organization. At first or in youth it is more rapid and noticeable, but from middle life it is not marked so much by increase as by steady and continued existence. Wear and waste in connection with decay often get control over growth and then decrease sets in. Therefore the *mere existence* of things shows growth and continued existence, with growth controlling all wear and waste, shows great growth.

Again growth can be viewed as annual and perennial. Or that which grows but a short time and then must start from the beginning again, and on the other hand that which endures year by year and constantly increases upon all the growth of the past. Under the first of these can be classed the growth of literary societies.

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College literary societies are a constant growth. You cannot flourish upon anything, no matter how grand, of the past. Also no society should expect her strong members to do all the work. For at the same time that she strengthens her already strong members she must be training and bringing forth others to take their places. For by the time a member becomes the most useful he leaves school for the struggles of real life.

As in a nation so in our societies. The strength of the whole is directly proportionate to that of the individuals that compose it. Every generation of a nation must not fall behind those before it or that nation will soon retrograde. No nation can exist on the strength of past victories and achievements. This is, if possible, even more true in our society work. For here the color of our growth changes. Not in the age of a generation but year by year. Therefore, fellow Philo it behooves all of us who hold our society dear to our hearts to work, even though it may not be the best, that we may grow and thus fill in the coming years the places left vacant by every departing class. To be *efficient* in our work is not a *gift* but a *growth*. No matter how much we may have of latent ability we all must start at the same place and grow into greater usefulness. True some grow faster than others because of a natural more fertile and cultivated mind; but, let us remember no one need be deprived of things in life that they are deprived of by birth. As all rich men are not born such but may gain their own fortunes so in life he that will but *work* can gain what he failed to have by inheritance. And chances are by far in the majority for *his* making better use of that as an acquirement than as a natural gift. For some men can do much more business with a small capital than others with fortunes. This comes from knowing how to *use* what you have. You benefit the world more by *using* one talent for its advancement than by possessing ten but allowing them to lie dormant. Therefore grasp your opportunity as a member of Philo and make of yourself all that is possible.

The following officers were elected for the new term of office: President, Morgan; Vice President, Miss Ellis; Recording Secretary, Frontz; Corresponding Secretary, Phillips; Critics, Fisher, Wagenseller; Editor, Miss Leyter; Assistant Editor, Hock; Pianist, Marie Snyder; Monitor, Walters.

We also had the great pleasure to welcome into our membership as active members of Philo the following: Miss Stetler, *Shamokin Dam*; Miss Persing, *Sunbury*, Miss Ryan, ————; Miss Rice, ————; Mr. Cornelius, *New Berlin*; Mr. Oldt, *Middleburg*; Miss Schnure, Messrs. Meek, Milner, Conrad, *Selinsgrove*.
E. M. M. '03.

CLIONIAN.

THE *Spring Term* has brought among us many new faces, some of whom have found their way into our society hall and by their presence have helped to give zest to our work. One of the main conditions upon which the life of our society work depends is a good attendance at the weekly sessions. A gathering of any sort is usually judged by the size of the crowd present. Thus visitors coming into our hall and seeing only a small attendance of the members, will naturally think at once that there is little attraction there; and the most excellently rendered program will scarcely be sufficient to change this impression. Moreover, no performer, no matter how well prepared, can do his best when facing empty chairs. He needs to feel the stimulus of an audience to arouse in him that spirit which will enable him to acquit himself creditably. If all members would bear in mind that they owe their presence at every session of the society, much better results could be obtained from the work.

To the many new students who have seen fit to unite with us we extend a most hearty welcome, and hope that they may find their labors along this line both pleasant and profitable. To all students, whether members or not, our doors are open

and we are glad to have their presence at our Friday evening sessions.

The following new members have been received during the past month: Herbert Garnes, Selinsgrove; Wm. E. Sunday, Pine Grove Mills; Thomas Shultz, Wm. Shultz, Lycoming county; Miss Irving, Pennsylvania Furnace; Benjamin Houseworth, Selinsgrove; H. H. Benner, McAlisterville; F. S. Gingrich, Evandale; L. A. Fuhrman, Ritter; G. H. Oldt, Middleburg; C. D. Haines, Cocolamus; Henry S. Leitzel, Kratzerville; Earl Hummel, Shreiner; Ellis Persing, Snyder-town; Harry Holshue, McClure; I. I. Gearhart, Middlesworth; A. F. Haugh, York county; and Charles Garman. Miss Stover and George Erdman have been reinstated.

Since last report the following new officers were elected: President, Whitmoyer; Vice President, Bingaman; Secretary, Miss Ada Snyder; Critic, Gearhart; Assistant Critic, Barry; Editor, Clark; Assistant Editor, Thomas Uber; Factotum, Sheese.

REPORTER.

Y. M. C. A.

THE first meeting of this term was well attended. After a short devotional service, Mr. Young introduced the speaker for the evening.

Mr. Rev. W. H. Dolbeer, Belleville, Pa., after singing a beautiful hymn addressed us upon the following passage: "Peter walking on the sea." He proved that two things were necessary for him to walk. First, he had to have God's word for it; second, he had to have faith in that promise of God. Again he showed to us that it was not a lack of faith that men cannot walk upon the sea, but they do not have God's promise for it, consequently they are unable to walk, and sink beneath the shade of their own perils.

The President's Conference was held this year at Bucknell College, Lewisburg, Pa. Mr. Walter, our newly elected

President, was there, and we trust that he there received many suggestions, which will be helpful to our association, and a blessing in his own life.

Another year has almost come to a close, and as we stand upon the eve, and watch the sinking sun, let us not be satisfied with what we have achieved. Let us all remember even though the shades of night are fast approaching there is yet some one to whom we can speak a kind word. If we cannot preach like Paul or Apollos, we can tell them of the love of Jesus, we can bring sunshine to a troubled soul, while the days are going by.

Y. W. C. A.

"Write your own epitaph in high-flown phrases,
Extol your merits with the loudest praises;
Paint every virtue in the brightest hue,
Then—live a life that shall approve it true."

ON the evening of April the twenty-seventh, a special meeting was held, it being the occasion of the first anniversary of the Association. We were fortunate in having with us at this time our State Secretary, Miss Strong, who, by her remarks, encouraged us greatly in our work. Interesting parts of the programme were a piano duet by the Misses Ellis and Robison, a sacred solo by Miss Brown and a recitation by Miss Minnie Kline.

The following new members have been received this term: Misses Krall, Adams, Kelly, Swartz, Irvin, Rice, Straub, Beale, Rine, Gussie Edmunds, Tacy Edmunds, Meiser, Arbogast, Gemberling, Hoffman, Fetterhof. We are pleased to report that nearly every young lady boarding in Seibert Hall is now a member of the Association.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Fannie Ellis; Vice-President, Miss Clare Krall; Secretary, Miss Lulu Smith; Treasurer, Miss Anna Beaver; Pianist, Miss Martha Shollenberger.

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Do not seek to draw people to you. Get wisdom, get character, get beauty of soul, and men cannot keep away from you. You have been adding to yourself the attributes of the One altogether lovely. Do not seek to become famous. Seek to become like God, and that is to win fame: for Godliness is not so common that men pass it carelessly by. Nothing, in fine, is to be sought if you are ambitious, as, in the right sense of the word, every Christian should be.—nothing is to be sought except to do God's will, and then ascribe to Him the glory that will come to you as surely as it came to Solomon.

"Be what thou seemest: live thy creed;
 Hold up to earth the torch divine:
 Be what thou prayest to be made:
 Let the great Master's steps be thine."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORY repeats itself; again we had a meeting though owing to the press of work the attendance was small. After attending to some routine work Prof. W. H. B. Carney gave us an illustrated "Post-Card" lecture on Scenes and Life in Germany. The information thus gained was much appreciated, but the time was too short for both speaker and hearers. It is however unfortunate that more cannot avail themselves of such opportunities. It is hoped that more may find it convenient to meet with us next session.

Theological Notes.

D. J. SNYDER, April 12, preached at Danville; April 19th, Huntersville and White Church; April 26th, Crafton; and May 3rd, at Bloomsburg.

G. W. Scheese, April 26th, preached at Muncy Creek and on May 3rd, at Mt. Carmel.

U. A. Guss, M. H. Fischer and L. R. Haus, of the department were with the Mission Band which held a series of meetings in Grace Lutheran Church of Sunbury, April 26. L. R. Haus spent Easter Sunday at his home. M. H. Fischer, May 3rd, was looking after a charge in Berwick.

L. M. Brownmiller preached German at Spies Church, April 26th. He also preached at Montgomery, May 3rd.

Prof. Woodruff, Easter Sunday assisted Rev. M. H. Havice with Holy Communion, Milton, Pa.

W. H. Derr preached at the regular place, Emanuels, April 12th and 26th. April 19th he preached at the Church of the Redeemer Williamsport and May 3rd at Trinity and St. James Church, Huntersville.

Prof. T. C. Houtz rendered W. H. Derr assistance with the Holy Communion on Easter.

W. H. B. Carney preached at the following places since last issue of the Susquehanna, April 12th Millville, April 19th Orangville, April 26th Sunbury Zion Lutheran Church, and May 3rd Danville.

J. A. Richter preached April 5th Minersville, and April 26th Lairdsville.

G. W. Fritch has been preaching in the Plum Creek charge where he has been unanimously elected pastor.

L. P. Young preached in his home town April 5th in the Presbyterian Church, he also preached at Danville April 26th.

Dr. Yutzy assisted Rev. J. H. McGann on Easter with the Holy Communion Lewisburg, Pa.

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I. Z. Fenstermacher since last number of this paper preached at Lairdsville. He was also home a few days last month.

Charles Lambert is now the regular supply at Oak Grove east of Milton. He preached in that charge Easter and on April 26th.



Athletics.

OWING to the poor condition of our athletic field the team have entered upon their schedule with but short preparation for the work before them. However they have manifested great improvement in their playing and we hope to realize our expectations of their ability to play well. The games played upon the home grounds have been unusually well attended, and the student body have shown their intention to support the team in defeat as well as in victory.

Coach Eby deserves credit for his conscientious work under difficulties. He has been compelled to select most of his men from youthful material, but has shown much ability in choosing men for the positions, they are best able to fill. Above all, his gentlemanly spirit has won the goodwill of the team and the respect of all. It is hoped that his face will long continue to be familiar upon the campus.

Susquehanna played the first game of the season with Ursinus on home grounds on April 10th, and was defeated by a score of 8 to 3. Score by innings:

Susquehanna.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—3
Ursinus.....	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1—8

Syracuse University vs. Susquehanna at Selinsgrove, April 13. Score by innings:

The Susquehanna.

373

Syracuse	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 0—10
Susquehanna	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

April 29. Susquehanna played at Williamsport and lost, score 16 to 3.

WILLIAMSPORT.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shultz, 3b.....	3	1	0	3	2
Mait'd, 2b.....	3	2	2	0	0
Scud'r, 1b.....	2	2	7	1	0
Sand'r, ss.....	2	1	0	3	1
Early, cf.....	2	2	2	0	0
Hass't, lf.....	2	3	0	0	0
Bress'r, rf.....	1	3	1	0	1
Booth, c.....	1	0	10	1	0
Lush, p.....	0	2	1	1	0
Maley, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
Dono'n, c.....	0	0	4	0	0
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>					
Totals.....	16	16	27	10	4

SUSQUEHANNA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Benfer, cf.....	1	1	0	0	0
Wagenseller, ss...	1	1	0	4	0
Oldt, 3b.....	1	1	3	1	3
Reyn's, 1b.....	0	1	10	0	1
Eby, c.....	0	2	10	0	1
Roberts lf.....	0	0	1	1	0
Hoch, 2b.....	0	0	1	2	0
Wert, rf, p.....	0	0	2	1	2
Fercht, p, rf.....	0	0	0	3	0
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>					
Totals.....	3	6	27	12	7

Williamsport.....	1 6 1 2 2 0 1 0 3—16
Susquehanna.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Gettysburg defeated Susquehanna on home grounds on May 1st. Score:

GETTYSBURG.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Rowe, lf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Floto, cf.....	1	1	1	0	0
Thomas, p.....	1	1	2	7	0
Plank rf.....	1	2	2	0	0
Bing'n, c.....	1	1	7	0	1
Fish'r 1b.....	1	1	11	0	0
Kauff'n, ss.....	0	0	0	1	0
James, 2b.....	0	0	2	3	0
Leiter, 3b.....	1	1	2	0	0
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>					
Totals.....	7	8	27	11	1

SUSQUEHANNA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Benfer, rf.....	1	0	4	0	0
Wagenseller, ss...	0	0	0	5	1
Reynolds, 1b.....	0	1	7	0	0
Eby, c.....	0	0	6	1	0
Roberts, lf.....	0	1	1	0	0
Clyde, cf.....	0	1	1	0	1
Oldt, 3b.....	0	0	5	3	0
Hock, 2b.....	0	0	3	3	1
Wert, p.....	0	0	0	3	0
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>					
Totals.....	1	3	27	15	3

Susquehanna.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Gettysburg.....	0 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 1—7

Earned runs—Susquehanna, 1; Gettysburg, 4. Three-base hit—Plank. Stolen base—Benfer. Struck out—By Wert, 4; Thomas, 6. Bases on balls

The Susquehanna.

—Wert, 4; Thomas, 4. Left on bases—Gettysburg, 3; Susquehanna, 6.
Time—1.45. Umpire—Morgan.

Penn Park vs. Susquehanna at York, Pa. May 2nd.

Score:

SUSQUEHANNA.						PENN PARK.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Benfer, rf.....	1	0	0	1	1	Weigand, ss.....	1	3	0	1	0
Wagenseller, ss...	1	2	1	4	1	Billet, cf.....	1	2	2	0	0
Reynolds, cf.....	0	1	1	1	0	Maxwell, lf.....	1	2	2	0	0
Dressler, 1b.....	1	1	9	0	1	Lind'n, rb.....	1	2	2	1	0
Eby, c.....	0	0	9	2	2	Clay, rf.....	1	2	1	0	1
Roberts, lf.....	0	0	1	0	1	Hanks, 3b.....	1	4	2	1	1
Oldt, 3b.....	0	1	0	0	0	Cle's, 2b.....	1	2	2	2	1
Hoch, 2b.....	0	1	2	1	0	Smith, c.....	0	1	1	2	0
Fercht, p.....	0	0	1	3	0	Lipp, p.....	0	0	1	2	0
Totals.....	3	6	24	12	6	Totals.....	15	28	27	13	3

Susquehanna..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 3
Penn Park..... 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 15

Earned runs—Susquehanna, 1; Penn Park, 7. Stolen bases—Weigand, 2; Billet, 2; Clay, Hanks. Two-base hit—Linderman. Three-base hits—Maxwell, 2. Home runs—Billet, Dressler. Struck out—By Lipp, 4; by Fercht, 0. Bases on balls—Off Lipp, 2; off Fercht, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Billet. Umpire—Tocamp. Time—1.30. Attendance—2000.



Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

BY the arrangement of seats the preparatory students sit in the front of the chapel, instead of in the back as they formerly did.

Archie R. Walters, of Swengle, is a new student in the Sub-Freshman Class.

Fetterolf is the commercial man of our department, he is out every night on business.

John F. Dale, of Hartleton, has entered the Sub-Freshman Class.

"Fat" Williams is the proud possessor of a new Panama hat which he delights to wear about the campus.

Wert, the new pitcher is a student in our department.

Shollenberger enjoyed a visit home the last day of April.

The Selinsgrove Post Office is considerably richer from the facts that Fleck writes almost hourly letters, to some one in Huntingdon.

Garnes was home for a few days the past month on account of sickness.

Messrs. William and Thomas Schultz, of Lycoming County, are new students who have entered the Sub-Freshman Class.

Keefer who is noted for his beauty says he maintains his delicate complexion in perfection order by sleeping two hours a day through the week and staying up all Saturday and Sunday night.

Roberts and Minnich went to Milton on April 28 to see the baseball game between Milton and Bucknell. S. A. M.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Of all the arts beneath the heaven,
That man has made or God has given,
None draws the soul so sweet away
As music's melting, mystic lay.

THE course in music has been changed and advanced one year by the present teacher, Miss Clare Krall.

The Juniors in music have organized into a class, consisting of the following members: Instrumental, Misses Meiser, Arbogast, Ellis, and Robison; Vocal, Misses Zimmerman and Houtz.

We are very glad to see so many of the new students enrolled in this department. Among our new members are Misses Rice, Rine, Kelley, Swartz, Fetterhoff, Houseworth, Herman, Wormeldorf, and Jesse and Lee Wilson.

The number of students is increasing so rapidly that it is necessary to get a new piano.

The Susquehanna.

Miss Grace Brown made several trips to Sunbury recently in preparation for commencement. She also received a lovely piano from her mother.

The music Freshman Class, the music Junior Class, and the music Senior Class, will render their programmes separately at commencement time.

The members of the music department are very proud of their new pins, a recent acquisition.

We are planning to give "A Trip Around the World" in which the music scholars will represent the largest countries of the world.

Upon the evening of the twenty-eighth of April, the Junior class in music tendered a most delightful reception to the college Juniors. The following musical and elocutionary programme was very charmingly rendered:

Piano Duet.. "Charge of the Uhlans" .. Misses Ellis and Robison
 Vocal Solo..... "The Whispered Vow"..... Miss Arbogast
 Dramatic Reading.... "Mary's Night Ride"..... Miss Krall
 Piano Solo..... Serenade..... Miss Meiser
 Reading..... "Mary"..... Mr. Swank

The guests of honor were Misses Krall and Enders, also Messrs. Morgan and Weis of the Senior class of College. A three course supper was served. The toasts, prophecy and poem were very interesting and appropriate.

Miss Krall is busily engaged in rehearsing choruses and instrumental work for commencement.

I. M. R.

F. M. E.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE never has been a time in the history of the world when education received so much attention as is being paid it today by all civilized peoples. Education has come to be regarded, in this country at least, as a necessity, and to take rank next to food, clothing and shelter. This is the age of vast material development and enterprise. The characteristic of the century is

the marvelous expansion of the subtle and mighty forces that have given us a new civilization, which in their many applications have transformed and reconstructed the relations of men and nations.

The taking of a *Business Course* will not only enable the students to grasp the details of any business, but is the foundation for future business experience, knowledge and success, which enables them to rise rapidly to higher positions of responsibility and profit, much faster than those who have not had such advantages. The graduate of a good business training school is as well fitted to practice business as the graduate of the medical college is to practice medicine. The graduates of a *Business Course* consider the time and money it cost the greatest investment of their lives.

Mr. W. D. Brown, who represented this department at the Intercollegiate debate at Huntingdon, Pa., reports that the occasion was a grand one, and does not regret his trip.

Since the last writing the following new students have enrolled with us: Messrs. John O. Bingaman, Penns Creek, Pa.; Edgar C. Keiser, Asherton, Pa.; Ray E. Tressler, Malta, Pa., and Miss Hattie Houseworth, Selinsgrove, Pa. G. E. O.



Local==Personal.

THE desks have recently been removed from the Chapel and in their stead new seating has been placed which adds to the beauty and also capacity of the Chapel.

The Athletic Field has lately been leveled and improved.

Prof. Houtz preached for Rev. C. R. Harman, of Rebersburg on May 3.

Rev. Brosius, of Grace Church, Sunbury, paid the Institution a friendly call on April 27.

Miss Lucy Houtz who has been seriously ill for some days is convalescing.

The Susquehanna.

W. W. Young spent May 3, and 4, with friends at Bucknell.

Dean J. I. Woodruff spent Easter Sunday with Rev. H. M. Havce, of Milton.

H. Merrill Thompson, of Philadelphia, was a visitor of his many friends at the University during the Easter vacation.

C. P. Swank visited his parents at Elysburg on April 25 and 26.

C. O. Frank spent April 18 and 19 very pleasantly with his brother and friends in Harrisburg.

Prof. T. B. Birch assisted Dr. Weber, of Sunbury, in his services on Easter Sunday. Prof. Birch also filled the pulpit of Dr. John Wagner, of Hazleton on Sunday, May 3.

It was with deep sorrow that we learned of the death of Mrs. I. C. Schoch, wife of Treasurer Schoch. Mrs. Schoch was a warm friend of the University and was always solicitous of its welfare. To the bereaved husband and family we extend our most sincere sympathies.

Miss Mildred Focht, of Bryn Mahr College visited her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Focht, during the Easter season

Since the opening of this Spring Term, about seventy new students have enrolled, most of whom are pursuing the Normal Course. The dormitories and class rooms are filled to their utmost which fact should be very encouraging to the authorities and friends of the Institution. Under these crowded conditions the college feels badly in need of a new boys' dormitory.

Miss Minnie Gortner, of the Berwick High School recently spent a few days with her mother and friends of Selinsgrove.

The brick-layers have completed their work on the new gymnasium, while the carpenters will also soon have their work under way. Arrangements are being made to dedicate this handsome and useful structure during commencement week.

The Music Juniors, composed of the Misses Robinson, Ellis, Arbogast and Meiser, entertained the members of the College Junior Class on Tuesday evening, April 28. A very interesting

Musical and Literary program was rendered by the young ladies, in the parlor of Seibert Hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, in colors of the two classes,—pink and blue, red and white. A three course supper was also served in fine style. There were present as invited guests, Miss Krall and Miss Enders, also two of the members of the College Senior Class, Messrs. Morgan and Weis.

The Intercollegiate debate between Juniata College and Susquehanna University took place on Friday evening, April 17. Our debaters were Messrs. Frank S. Wagenseller and L. M. Daubenspeck, with E. M. Gearhart as alternative. Although Juniata won the debate, our representatives showed splendid skill in argument and fluency in oratory. The Juniata students did all in their power to welcome to their college our debaters, and those who accompanied them. The kindness shown them will not soon be forgotten by Susquehanna. Those who accompanied the debaters were: Mr. Geo. Wagenseller, father of Frank S. Wagenseller, Prof. L. P. Young, E. R. Wingard, Chas. Lambert, W. S. Price, W. K. Fleck, W. D. Brown and L. V. Minick.

C. W.

STUDENT CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

PLANS are being perfected for the conduct of the Student Summer Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada and the East to be held at East Northfield, Mass., June 26th to July 5th.

Meetings at Northfield are held each morning and evening in the auditorium and at sunset out of doors on "Round Top," the hill on which the grave of Mr. D. L. Moody is found. In the list of speakers who will address the Conference this year are: Mr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh, Rev. William F. McDowell, D. D., Prof. Edward I. Bosworth, Dr. Frank K. Sanders, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Hon. S. B. Capen, and Mr. John R. Mott, who will preside.

The sunset meetings will be devoted to the presentation of the claims of various Christian callings which need college men of ability. Among the callings which will be considered are the Christian ministry, city missions, foreign missions, Young Men's Christian Association work and Christian work by laymen.

Each morning a Missionary Institute is held to consider the promotion of missionary life and activity in college, while a normal class in mission study will train leaders of mission study classes in college. The various other phases of Christian activity in the institutions of higher learning will be carefully discussed by representatives from the different institutions who have gained experience in this important work.

Normal Bible classes to help leaders of student classes or groups will be conducted each day under the leadership of Henry B. Wright and Dr. Frank K. Sanders, of Yale, Prof. R. A. Falconer, of Halifax, N. S., Prof. Edward I. Bosworth, of Oberlin, and W. D. Murray and C. C. Michener, of New York City.



Book Review.

“**A** BROADER *Elementary Education*” is a work by Dr. Gordy which has just made its appearance in the educational world. It is a book overflowing with sane truth and worthy ideas for all men having as their aim the attainment of a happy and helpful education. The healthy purpose of the book, the high standard of its truth and the concise, logical statement of all the author has to tell us can be best shown by a few short paragraphs taken from its pages.

For example, his estimate of the true end of education is laudable.

“This, then, is one of the ends which education shall set before itself; the development of the power to think—not simply as a means to other ends, but because the exercise of thought is intrinsically good, a thing to be desired for itself alone.”

In another of his striking paragraphs he well outlines the true marks by which you can distinguish the educated man from the book-worm.

"These four, then, knowledge, discipline, a true estimate of the value of things, an effective will, are the constituents of rational living. He who apprehends the great ends of life, who knows the facts in those departments of knowledge in which he is obliged to act in order to attain those ends, and the principles that underlie them; who has the ability to apply those principles to the various cases that present themselves in the course of his daily life; whose emotional nature is so trained that his love for things is in proportion to their proper worth, and whose will impels him to control his actions accordingly—he alone is the educated man, for he alone is capable of living rationally."

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The Susquehanna.

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 Prof. B. M. Wagenseller,
 L. V. Williams,
 O. M. Winemiller,
 W. W. Young,



Exchanges.

THE *Students' Herald*, a weekly from the Kansas State Agricultural College comes more regularly than any other exchange. This paper well deserves a prominent place among college weeklies.

The Lebanon Valley Forum contains several interesting productions. The most interesting perhaps is, "A Glimpse at Thoreau's Philosophy."

The Stylus contains a very good production entitled, "The Monument's Story." We are anxious to read the remainder.

The Free Lance of March contains more literary matter than usual. "The Wife—under Feminine Glasses" will be especially enjoyed by all who read it.

The Touchstone contains a number of good productions and two especially good short poems.

"Among the Shadows," is an excellent short story in *The Idealist*.

A very thoughtfully written production entitled, "The Sphere of Conscience," appears in *The Wittenberger* of April 8th.

"An Ideal" in *The Thielensian* is a very good production. The writer is optimistic in his views and gives ample proof that the world is steadily getting better instead of worse as many think.

The Argis is to be commended for its fine arrangement and spicy material. It also contains a cut of Houston, Texas, High School which shows that it is by no means a slow place.

In literary qualities *The Tuftonian* is well up to the standard. But for some reason the magazine does not publish an exchange and local and personal column.

We are glad to welcome a new neat and well arranged paper called *The Scio Collegian* from Scio, Ohio. J. C. S.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, May, 1903.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)
TERMS—75 cents, strictly in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

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THE SUSQUEHANNA is published each month of the college year by the Students Publishing Association of Susquehanna University.

The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

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

The journal will be issued about the 12th of each month. All matters for publication must reach the managing editor on or before the first of each month.

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 end is fast approaching. All are soon to gather the fruits of their labors. Those who have faithfully responded to the appeals of duty soon will enjoy the intense pleasure and satisfaction of having completed another cycle of their educational preparation for life duties. Their past effort has been a daily prayer for the attainment of their heart's desire, and they are now about to enter into the joy of having their continual heart-longing filled.

But to those who through carelessness or for some other reason have not fully lived up to their daily opportunity and privilege, this time proves to be one of trial and dread. It should not be so. But everyone who is conscientious in this matter can even at this late hour make up to some extent at least for the short coming of preceding days. They cannot make up for all

lost time. That is utterly impossible. But in so far as the dread for the final issue is concerned, that can almost wholly be allayed. This however should not be the object for turning over a new leaf. If no higher motive exists than this such opportunity for redeeming past error is far more hurtful than beneficial. Days of grace they are, but they are only truly so to those who take them as a God-send to help them to a firmer, more staple footing. Only do they avail themselves of their true purpose when the past mistakes are taken as warning hand-boards not to enter that way again or the failures as stepping stones to help them to higher, better things.

Let these few last days be to each what they are meant to be. Let each enter into his or her work with a new and more steady determination. It will prove to be the first step in the formation of a habit of most potent and increasing diligence and faithfulness to duty if only perseverance is used in carrying out your new determination.

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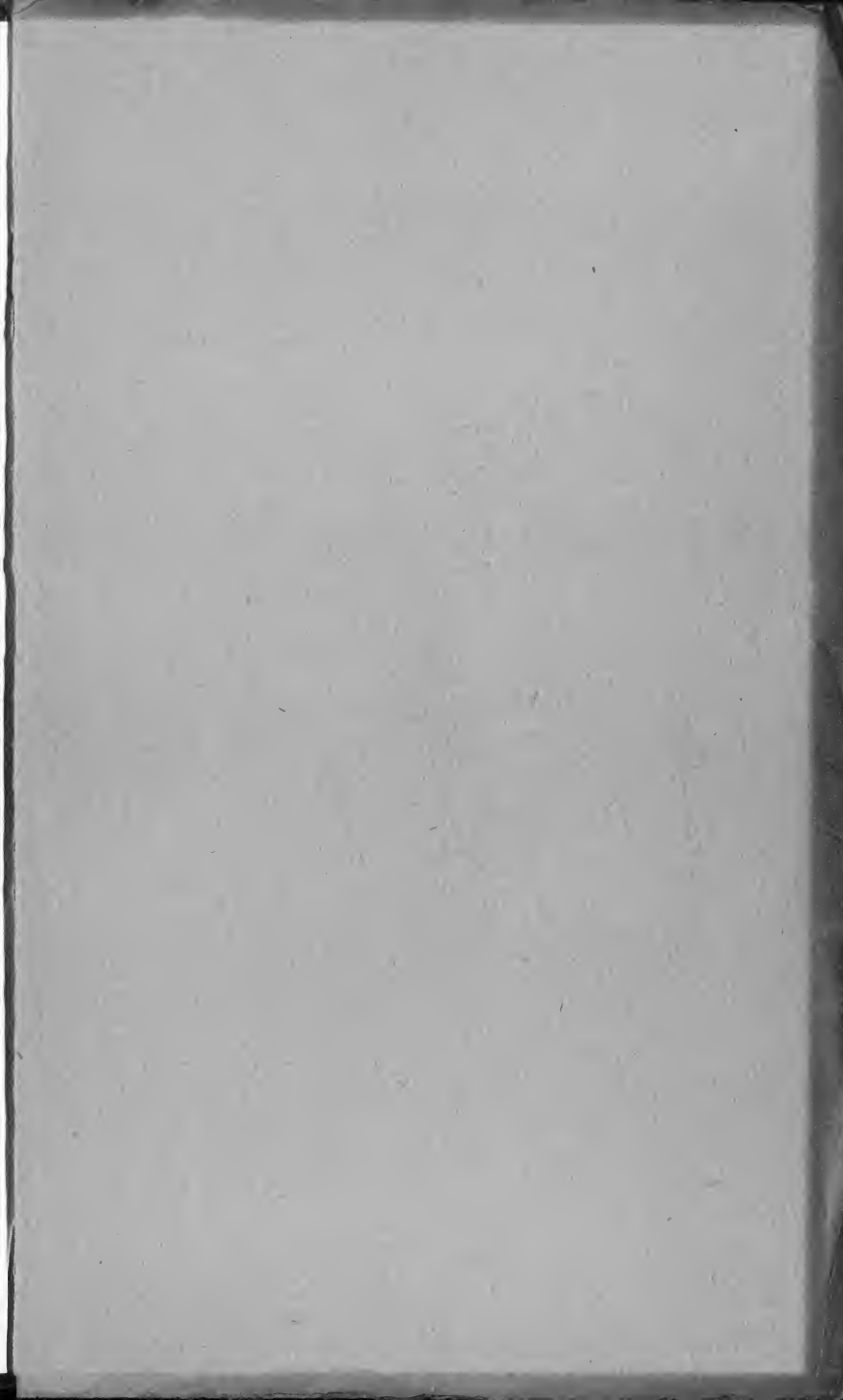
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Vol. XIII.

JUNE, 1903.

No. 10

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



CLASS OF 1903

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Sellsgrove, June, 1903.

SALUTATORY.

IN PURSUANCE of an ancient custom, established with the English Colleges in the 13th Century, are we here to-day. Six hundred years ago we find the Colleges of Oxford holding their commencements, and the whole people of the Thames were present to see their sons graduated. This was the custom in old England, and when our pilgrim ancestors left their fatherland to seek a new home they carried with them the rights and ceremonies of their "Almae Matres." So in America as in England we have the close of the scholastic year marked with the final meeting of the Senior class and the conferring of degrees by the Faculty. And we, the class of 1903, salute you and welcome you to this, our final meeting. Turning back the cycle of our lives four years, we find ourselves just starting out over the mountain of our college life. Looming up, way in the distance we saw this, the time of our graduation. This was the goal toward which we worked and for which we contended with the many trials that beset our pathway. For four years our diplomas were the wreaths of victory for which we strove. But now, when at last that goal has been reached, we find that as a phantom it has vanished. And in its stead lies the broad plane of our after life, and instead of to-day being the end toward which we worked, we find it to be but the beginning of what is to follow, and, our college life was but a preparation for that beginning. When those four years stood in the future, they seemed to embrace a long, long time. But when viewed retrospectively they seem short enough. For steadily as the sun in its course through the heavens passed those years, and at each recording of the cycle we found ourselves one year nearer our one time goal.

Many and varied were the transitions that we passed

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through during these years. And sudden, at times, were our changes from the pinnacle of hope to the depths of despair. What joy and griefs; what rapture and despair were ours is known only to one having passed through the same course. But this, in college, is now passed for us, and our dreams of conquest and our fears of defeat must, with this day, give way to the cold reality of facts that will from now on beset us.

But

“Let him not boast who puts his armor on
As he who puts it off, the battle won.”

And this is our position. Our battles lie not in the past but in the future. And to join with us in our outstarting to fight these battles, we greet you now and bid you welcome.

Occasions like this are always redolent with a spirit of happiness and also with a feeling of sadness. Happiness for the work we have done, and regret that we have not done more.

This year the class of 1903 has the centre of the stage but it will be only one year until another class shall have taken our place, and a few years after that we shall have forgotten and your places as under graduates, will have been taken by others.

You, who as friends of the students and the university have met here from year to year in the past, with God-speeds towards the outgoing classes, you we welcome here to-day. You, who as teachers, led our bewildered feet through learning's maze, the past years, you, who toiled with us through the bogs that faced us on every side, you who made our success your success; our failure your failure; you, who by your precept and your example have been the guiding light of classes past, present, and will be to those yet to come, you, we salute and greet and wish you eternal God-speed.

Those of you with whom we have been associated as fellow students; and those of you who will take our places as we leave these portals, you, as the future graduates of our Alma Mater, and the defenders of her honor, to you we surrender

our tasks and pleasures, and you have our best wishes for the future and our welcome here to-day.

You all who have done us the honor of being present to-day to witness our final parting; you all we greet and on behalf of the class of 1903, we bid you, one and all, a hearty welcome.

F. S. W.

VALEDICTORY.

STANDING upon the shore of life's rolling sea, we pause a moment, ere launching our bark upon its boisterous waves, to bid adieu to our friends and relatives.

Citizens of Selinsgrove and friends: Our sojourn among you has been most pleasant. Your hospitality and kindness to us can only be equalled by the generosity of the hearts that have prompted it. We, indeed, feel highly grateful to all for the kindly spirit you have shown us and bid you all a hearty farewell.

We also desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to the congregation and its pastor who has always so unselfishly ministered to us in spiritual things. The kindness of the pastor and flock in so generously granting us all the privileges and opportunities we so freely enjoy at their hands is surely appreciated by all and we leave you with only the best wishes for continued prosperity in your noble work.

And to you fellow students:—You, with whom we have had so many things in common that we are indeed but as so many members of the same great family. Side by side we have struggled with you. Your triumphs have been our triumphs, and the success that shall crown our efforts shall in no small measure redound to your welfare. The petty strifes and differences that have come between us in times past have only served to bind us closer in the bonds of college friendship. Your encouraging words and cheers have done an inestimable service in making our college days our pleasantest.

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We leave you, but in leaving, our hearts still cling reluctantly to the past, and now as we look for the last time in your familiar faces to bid you a tender farewell, the thoughts of past pleasures almost overwhelm us. But we must pass on to make room for those that are to follow; so, farewell.

We would not leave these halls without expressing our most intense gratitude to you the members of the Board of Directors. Into your hands has been placed the vast responsibility of conducting the practical affairs of our institution. In spite of inadequate means and in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties you have performed the educational world no small service. Deeply grateful for all the privileges we have enjoyed because of your efforts, we, in parting wish you the highest possible achievement in your difficult and trying labors, and pray that your efforts may be crowned with still greater success for our Alma Mater.

And now, to the honored members of our beloved Faculty, we, as a class, wish to pay our tribute of respect and bid them a last farewell as we are about to leave these college walls. You have been faithful in the performance of every duty relating to your chosen profession. By kind words you have helped to make pleasant the otherwise arduous and tedious hours of mental toil. By your assistance and encouragement you have helped us to become masters of our difficulties. Your ardent love and desire for truth has begotten in us a hunger and thirst for knowledge that compels us to intensify our efforts along all lines of educational work. Your devoted and unselfish interest in our improvement and fuller preparation for service in the world, has heightened our ideals, ennobled our ambition and enriched our character. Your care over us has been paternal; your interest in our highest welfare, unselfish; and your effort in developing the best in us, devoted. Your profession is a noble one. Its opportunities for exerting a helpful influence on mankind unlimited. And realizing this fact, we as a class, wish you the highest possi-

ble success in your future efforts and bid you a last fond farewell and a God-speed in your highly honored calling.

Finally, members of my beloved class, it becomes my painful necessity to bid farewell to you. To-day we stand upon the threshold of real life. Four years have been spent together in self improvement and preparation. Kindred trials, mutual struggles and joint pleasures have knit our hearts in such firm bonds of friendship that naught can sever our mutual interests in one another's welfare. Turning our minds in fond reminiscence, we recall our past pleasures and struggles, regretting that we must so soon part and enter alone into the stern realities of life. College life with its successes and failures, its hopes and disappointments, its sunshine and shadow, its defeats and triumphs, is a thing of the past. In fond recollection and hallowed memory only does it live. And may each loyal member of 1903 ever hold in loving remembrance the happiest, brightest and most helpful days of his life and strive continually to make life a commentary true to the spirit our dear Alma Mater has been so faithfully striving to inculcate. I bid you all a most tender farewell and a God-speed in whatever line of duty the world has waiting for you.

NATIONAL EVOLUTION.

A COMPROMISE between two extreme factions in a controversy is the best solution of the differences. And the absence of concession in drawing up the governments of antiquity was the chief cause of their failure. While the compromise arrived in drawing up our constitution, the willingness of the extreme factions to grant mutual concessions has been the chief cause of that instruments success.

Governments in their nature may be either monarchical, aristocratic, or Republican. And these three forms are radically different in their composition as well as in their workings. And each has its characteristic attribute. The first, power; the second,

wisdom; and the third, justice. Looking at the characteristics, *prima facie*, the government imbued with the spirit of justice would seem to be the most prone to success. But history will not bear this out. Turning to the evolution of Grecian government and noticing the various changes effected by time, one is led to the conclusion that none of their systems in their strict forms was successful.

When first we find the Greeks settling the territory around the Aegean sea, their civilization was of the most crude form. Their government was the same as that of the Northern European tribes and their chief was the head authority in their state. But after they had thrown open their harbors to the trade of the Phœnicians, their life was gradually changed. They soon embraced the civilization of the strangers and their government was greatly altered. He who in barbarity had been the chieftain of this tribe, was now transformed into the regal splendor of a king. Soon we find these many little tribes transformed into almost as many petty kingdoms. Hereditary succession of kingship was their mode of procedure and absolute monarchy was the form of their government. But this was doomed to an early death. As the people learned more of the higher arts, the greater grew their desire for freedom and soon their one-time kings were cast aside and we have the republics of Greece. Here the people were sovereign and they wanted no more rulers. They thought that they could govern themselves, but great was their mistake. For an unwieldy government without a strong executive could never cope with the land-grabbing neighbors that dwelt about them. Discord and disintegration set in until the pulse of the intellectual world became almost a nonentity and he who was successful in arms was made the head of the state. Gradually he wrested the authority from the people and assumed it himself. As the people lost in influence he gained until, at last he, the once true champion of liberty, became the tyrant of this people. Thus their government fluctuated. First they have an absolute monarchy, then the people rule themselves in an almost pure democracy. Then a tyrant springs up and he is sole ruler. At

several stages of their growth an aristocracy held the reins of state. Here we find all the forms of government known to man, each succeeding each other and each in its turn failing. Why could not the wisdom incident to an aristocratic government prevail against the clamors of the people? Why could not the power of a monarch overcome all external dangers? And why could not the justice of a democracy withstand the dangers of internal disintegration? Of a truth, these are the questions that overwhelm the student of ancient history. Greece, the bulwark of universal learning failed. So what is to be the fate of the less fortunate countries? This was the question Cæsar asked when at the height of his glory and justly might it overwhelm him. Rome, the eternal city was clamoring for one of two forms of government. On the one hand we have the absolute authority of a Cæsar, on the other the government of the people. And which of these was to prevail? The voice of the one or the will of the many? Is the individual or are the people to be trusted most in times of national danger?

Turn to your history. First we find that Man of God, Moses, leading the dissatisfied children of Israel through the wilderness. Here, was it the voice of one guided by God, or the clamoring of the masses that was right. Then we find Christ, persecuted by his own people, whom He had come to save, and at last nailed to a cross with a crown of thorns upon His brow. Who was right here? Then we find Columbus setting out in spite of the superstition of the Middle Ages to find a new world. Well do we know how he was scoffed at and branded a fool for his convictions. And who was right here?

Then we come to our own immortal Lincoln, scoffed at by the whole South and distrusted by many in the North, issuing his Proclamation for the freedom of the negro: Who was to be trusted the more, we the people or that champion of universal freedom? Who best saw the effects of that instrument and whom must we honor for it? Truly, turning to history for precedent, we can only conclude, that the individual, weighing all sides of the question and looking at it from his high office is the one to be trusted in the case of emergency.

England had her Charles the First as an example of a monarch's power. And she had her Cromwell, championing the freedom of his church and it is hard to tell which of the two was the most despotic—Charles killing the round-heads for their religion, or Cromwell doing away with aristocracy for their blood.

Now let us ask, why have none of these forms of government succeeded? Why do we no longer have the monarchy of a Charles or the democracy of the Greeks? The answer comes back because of the absence of concession. Years ago when the champions of Liberty gained control of their states, they handed all the authority over to the people; and the people knew not what to do with it. Their government was too unwieldy and hasty action in case of emergency was impossible. And when the adherents of monarchy were victorious, they ground their subject into unbearable suppression. Each party, when victorious, would grant nothing to the other and this was their cause of ill success.

Looking today at the governments that prevail upon the earth, we find a great change. Rome and Greece are dead. England has a limited monarchy with all the power in the hands of parliament—the people. The United States, starting out with the idea that the people were sovereign, has today given the President more authority than King Edward enjoys and how does this come? Was not our government established to get rid of the tyranny of King George? Did not our people want to rule themselves and grind down the executive? Yes. But a change has taken place. The president of the "Fathers of the Constitution" has vanished and in his place we have a Jefferson, who bought Louisiana without at first consulting the people, and a Lincoln who freed the slaves by right of an executive decree. Had the framers of the Constitution ever dreamt of so much power in the executive, they would have shuddered at the idea. But things have changed since then and it has been for the better. Our government today is composed of a happy mingling of the three different forms. The President represents the Monarch; the Senate, the Aristocracy and the House, the Republic. Ours is a gov-

ernment of compromises. And the better it is for being such. Power, wisdom and justice are each represented in our system. And neither can encroach upon the other. True it is that our President is more powerful than formerly, but he has to be. A nation's government is like the fluctuating of the earth's line of absides, touching power, wisdom and justice in the course of its revolution. But the final stopping place and the one most necessary to National welfare is *powers*. As was true when the masses scoffed at Noah and when Christ was considered an impostor, the individual was right and the masses were wrong. Jefferson, Lincoln and McKinley were right, and, although they assumed more authority than was the original intention of the constitution, our government remains practically the same. When all our territory was included in the thirteen original colonies, we did not need the same foreign policy we do to-day for that dominion upon which the sun never sets.

Once we were a hermit; but now we have thrown aside our solitude, and looking about us, every people galled by the yoke of oppression receives our philanthropic aid.

The infant nation of the eighteenth century is no more and in her place stands the Champion of Universal Freedom. The America of the past is dead and in her place we have the regenerated America, that has been rocked by the storms of foreign invasion and swept by the winds of civil dissention and stood for a century and a quarter while her principles remained unaltered.

F. S. W.

WITH YOUR SHIELD OR UPON IT.

Junior Prize Oration.

SPARTA was noted for its valor. Tho small, the only proper defence of that Grecian state was the martial valor of its citizens in which they took great pride. For a soldier to leave his shield upon the battle-field and flee denoted cowardice, and was an act which reflected his honor, disgrace and degradation upon the whole family. When a mother's only boy was brought home,

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his last battle fought, she would view the beloved corpse with a comforted sorrow and submission, when told that he died while bravely fighting. This innate love of country prompted the mother to instil patriotism in the mind of her boy, and bidding him good bye, she admonished him : "Return with your shield or upon it."

Life is an endless campaign of mental and martial warfare. Not a single morning sun peers over your eastern hill, but we stand in another day, and face not only new theories, but stern realities. These must be confronted. The enemy is at hand. Pride and selfishness, public opinion and criticism and censure fill the smoky air of battle.

Today our fair land is stained by social and political crime. Men of social circles are easily led to yield to the influences of bribery, because of their greediness for distinction : men in political life, by their love of gold and political honor. Is not this a crimson stain on fair wool? Yes, and what is far worse, every year hundreds of innocent characters are sacrificed on the altar of the "Pride of the Union", "The Keystone State", our state ; because too many drop their shields and flee. They think more of their lives than their honor and character: Instead of opposing the monster—selfishness and greed—they surrender to their bribes, and live their remaining lives in the caves of treachery, fearing lest the light of truth shine upon them. If this be a man's choice—afraid to battle for what he knows to be just the right—he is a coward of the lowest type: The martial coward saves his own life, but such an one ruins others while he murders his own conscience.

America needs brave sons. Society is seeking for them, and politics is corrupt because of the lack of them. Men are wanted, men like Spartans,—men who prefer an honorable death to a dishonored life. True men : The mountains break forth the cry and the rivers carry it to the sea,—such men as the Spartan of old pled for before the gladiators of Greece : "Is Sparta dead? Is the old Grecian spirit frozen in your veins, that you do crouch and cower like belabored hounds beneath their master's lash?

Oh, Comrads ! Warriors ! Thracians ! If we must fight, let us fight for ourselves ! If we must slaughter, let us slaughter our oppressors ! If we must die, let it be under the clear sky, by the bright waters, in noble, honorable battle !”

We want men who are true to their convictions, men like Huss and Savonarola, a Paul or a Luther, a Washington or a Lincoln of our own fair land. These were men of brave determination, and today history honors them because they were true to their sense of duty. They were those who bore their shields proudly as conquerors, or died in the attempt and were born home upon them. What good is a man to his flag, society, or himself, if he is found wanting when needed ? What good are a man's friends if they desert him in time of trouble and want ? What good is any man, if he drops his shield and flees ?”

The first goal must be that of true manhood, then loyalty to it. Man is prone to err and disloyalty. Every man is his own free moral agent: with as much liberty to choose evil as good. The results of evil and error are too well known, but the results of good and true manly virtue are inestimable. The latter can only be attained by a Divine help and influence. If this be not man's purpose, his life will be in a vain. It matters not in what avenue of life he enters, his stay will be that of an existence, not true living ; for the man who truly lives has a higher aim and ambition. He cannot command the influence of his neighbors, much less the respect of his community. If he would be a true man and a loyal soldier, let him make virtue and honor his goal. This neglected, all will be lost. Multitudes are entering the field, not as true soldiers and have not proper uniforms ; they are vacillating and unstable in character and career. They spend their energy quarreling among themselves. Such beget misery for themselves and are an abomination to the true progress of man, and when calamity picks them off, being no loss, society gives a sigh of relief and moves on.

There is a monument and a clump of trees on our Gettysburg battle-field which represents the “High Water Mark” and does honor to the brave men who fell there. The Confede-

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rates were advancing,—but a few moments and the Federal ranks would be driven from the field. Something must be done. A company of men are chosen—the bravest and the best on the field. They knew that death was certain, but that their fighting and death would check the enemy till reinforcements could come. They fought bravely, as only heroes can. They were nearly all slain, but they saved the day for the nation, and to-day we look with pride on our dear old battle-field and cherish it as the dearest of our national trophies.

Each must be true to his cause. He may know what to do, but unless he does it, his life will be of little influence. It takes practice as well as theory to win battles. Arnold Winkelried grasped an arm full of spears and died; but it was a means of victory for his comrades. The men at the “High Water Mark” did not die in vain. Not all is lost when a good, honest, effort fails. Many lives in this world are not crowned with victory, but are light-houses on the shores of time. If you are but a light-house, saving some poor vessel from wrecking, you are doing a great work. 'Tis no disgrace to die in a noble cause, but a most honorable reward. Let there be no surrender, but let be, if need be, upon your shield your return.

Let fidelity to your Creator and loyalty to self be the kings to which true honor bows. “Better to serve in Heaven than rule in Hell.” Stand firmly by your convictions! Be moral Spartans! “Return with your shield or upon it!” By so doing you will be true to your country, yourself, and your God.

C. P. SWANK, '04.

THE PERPETUAL DEMAND.

(Honor graduate of Preparatory Department.)

IF one turns to the business world, if one enters the political arena, or if he takes a look into the realm of science, how greatly is he impressed by the vastness of the unexplored regions which stretch away as far as the mind can reach. The observer is surprised to see how few are journeying to these realms whose

riches are as yet unknown. But turning his eyes in the other direction he sees the vast hordes of humanity seething, struggling, and jostling one and another for a bare existence until he turns away with a heavy heart. Why is it the lower positions are crowded but the front ranks are sadly in need of recruits. Ah! that is the question of the ages and the only answer that can be given is, Men! The world demands men to enter into and possess these rich domains and how few are able to answer this call. Real men, it must be admitted are hard to find. The great majority of so-called men lack the qualities of true manhood. It is our purpose to discuss some of the qualities which the world needs to make it purer and nobler.

In all ages there have been great men and the masses have been willing to follow in their footsteps. But how dangerous is such a course, for great men with all their greatness are but human. Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras has shown the deceitfulness of man's character on these simple lines,—

“In those whom men pronounce as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In those whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line,
When God has not.”

Alexander, the conqueror of the world died in a drunken carousal. Napoleon in many respects was a monster. And since it is human nature to imitate the vices rather than the virtues in a man's character, a real man must think and act for himself although the whole world should be arrayed against him. Such a one was the aged Polycarp when he stood before the stern Romans and refused to do honor to the pagan gods although a horrible death stared him in the face. The reason that so many men of today are but the creatures of circumstances is because they have not the courage to stand for their own convictions. A real man is never the creature of circumstances, they are his servants. But still it may be said many a man thinks for himself but is afraid to act. That is but a half truth for we believe that conscious

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thought is power. Sooner or later a man's belief will order his whole life. Many people have good intentions which are shadowy and indistinct in their minds, but totally lack that force and clearness of thinking which causes men to act. The world demands men in whom, thought and action go hand in hand.

There is another needed quality which is lacking in most individuals and that is the virtue of doing more than is absolutely necessary. Many a man has been living in "shallows and miseries" all his life because he has been continually waiting for the whistle to blow. Go among the common laborers, those who are trodden down by the heel of the capitalist, and you will find in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that they are doing merely enough work to draw their wages. Observe a particular class the hod carriers, for example, when a great building is being erected and you will find them continually wrangling about the number of bricks they are to carry. They bemoan their hard lot but do you wonder that they carry the hod all their lives? Come up higher in the scale of life, to the student who enjoys the privileges of a liberal education. You will find in many cases, that he is afraid of work that he never does more than will enable him to pass through the recitation. He cheats, puts on a bold front, leans on some one rather than exert himself to explore the realms of truth. No wonder that he is weak when he leaves school; no wonder that college graduates are held in contempt; no wonder that many a college man goes down in the battle of life. From every calling comes a demand for men who are not afraid of work.

But far above these good qualities is one which must be the cornerstone in the character of every true man. It must be supreme or the usefulness of the life will be sadly marred. This virtue of virtues is unselfishness and great is the world's need for unselfish men, men who will give their best days in the service of truth. But how hard it is to find such men! How much of selfishness there is in the human race and what a monster it is! It leads men to sell their lives, their characters, their all. It leads men to amass great fortunes even though the fatherless and widow are trampled to the ground in the getting. Indeed what evil can be found which does not have its beginning in selfishness! The world demands men of a different stamp, men who

will not be lured by the gleam of money or the prospect of honor. It needs men who will work to enlighten the masses, to dispel the superstitions which are still so prevalent. Woman cries out for some one who will free her from many of fashions barbarous customs. The poor and unfortunate are asking help. Mankind, in general is in need of men who will bring the human race nearer to its God by a generous outpouring of their life's blood. The unselfish man the one who is bent on making the world better for his having lived in it can expect to be unpopular, to be jeered at by the masses. But he has the consolation that by his course he is fulfilling the highest law of God, and though he may sleep in an unmarked grave, the truth which he advocated will go sweeping on until it has overwhelmed error. The influence of such a man lives on and on in the movement of which he was a part. In every hamlet and city the cry goes up for unselfish men—men who will spend their lives for the good of humanity.

These are a few of the qualities which must be found in a man of power. But what can be said of the outlook since the world's need is so great. It is the duty of everyone who would claim the title of man to expend at least part of his energy for the good of the race. Only in so doing will he reach his highest development and happiness. Mammon has its charms. Commercialism has its attractions. Honor still extends her wreath but these are vain when compared with desire to raise men to a higher life. One can gain all the honors and riches which this world can bestow and yet have missed the greatest blessing of all happiness. The world demands men—men mighty in integrity and unselfishness. Peace will spread her wings over all when such men shall hold the reins of power. Then shall the great social evils disappear. Then shall many perplexing questions be solved. What an honor it will be to help in this great work for humanity. The call comes to everyone but especially to the young. May it be the purpose of each one of us who is beginning life, first of all to be a man. Riches and honors may be acquired but when the time comes to die these are cast aside and forgotten. The influence of a man can never die. Let us then develop manhood in ourselves which is the noblest work in which mortals can engage.

SAMUEL E. SMITH, '07.

"THE IMAGE OF GOD."

Abstract of the Baccalaureate sermon delivered before the graduating classes in the college church, Sunday, June 14th, by President Enders, D. D.

SUCCESS is the goal toward which all men strive, and for which men give their lives. This is attained as we thoroughly understand the tasks which come to our hands, and adjust ourselves to the circumstances. In it all, education, not of the intellect alone, but of body, mind and soul must form the basis of our proper development. This consists in a right understanding of the origin and nature of things. Secondly we must have a right and proper understanding of the relation of things to each other, and thirdly we must know how to adjust ourselves to the various circumstances growing out of the things which God has placed upon the earth.

To go back to the first point, let us study the origin of our own natures. If we take the Word of God and compare it with science, we find that they do not disagree, but each confirms the other in the natural mysteries which fill the earth. From the Holy Book we learn that we are made of God,—and from nature we can see that we have been created with a wisdom and forethought infinitely above the mind of any creature. The body in its wonderful structure makes each part serve the other, showing so plainly the design of an all wise Creator that no reasoning man can hesitate in attributing glory to God.

In the second place, it has been noticed that people grow like their thoughts. Holy writ says, "As a man thinketh in his heart so he is," and we find instances in practical life which prove the statement beyond a doubt. Some scientists even go so far as to assert that people grow to look like each other by constant association. Be this as it may with regard to form and features, we know that people grow to think and speak alike with but little contact, while the dispositions of people have not only been modified but completely changed by the influence of friends.

Thirdly we are made in the image of God. It is a favorite theme of some writers to suggest that humanity is a development of the ape, and some even spend considerable time in trying to find the missing link between the monkey and human kind. Such attempts however are futile and always will be, for God has made man in his own image, forming him from the dust of the ground and breathing into his nostrils the breath of life. It is not here claimed that man has the physical form of God, for who can conceive of the infinite, but it is claimed that man is in the form of God in soul unity, in trinity and eternity. In the mind of God the first conception of man found life. We are mortal in time, but in the thought and purposes of God we have had our creation in past eternity, and shall exist externally in futurity. We are immortal in the economy of God, working here for a brief age, and then when prepared for futurity we go to the place of our own choosing to live eternally.

In the ages of time three great changes have come to the state of man, and in a measure the influence of these periods still operate in every individual. Briefly they are *Formation, Deformation and Reformation*. In Eden's land of flowers the first influence was felt, and man came from the hand of God a perfect creature in body, soul and spirit. The second influence came to that same spot of perfect beauty when Satan beguiled the woman and she did eat, to have her eyes opened of the devil, and to be deformed by sin and misery, and made to endure pain and sorrow as a result of disobedience. The third period came 2000 years ago when the Son of God took upon himself the form of sinful flesh, and, as the gift of God's grace, endured the agony of Gethsemane and Golgotha bringing redemption to man, thereby reforming and transforming him again into the image of God.

As the redeemed of God we have like offices with him, and glorify Him as we perform them. We have in us creative power, not that with man's *fiat* things assume form and life,

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but using the created substances of God we can by our inventive genius create things of wonderful usefulness and power. Secondly as instruments of righteousness we can and must do our duty in man's redemption. To man has been given the destiny of the world, and under the Holy Spirit's guidance man must bring the world to the foot of the Christ. Thirdly in sanctification man must attain to the image of God. Not that man is or can in this life be absolute perfection, but thru the Spirit's power he attains to the fullness of God when the toils of mortality are laid aside to assume robes of immortality. Finally man is the creature of destiny. "I go to prepare a place for you" and again, 'We shall be like him' point us to realms of heavenly joy, purity and perfection. We dare not stop with present attainments, or bind our eyes to things earthly, but looking to the Author of life and light and love follow his leading, seeking to attain to power in time and bring much fruit into God's garner for eternity.

THE EFFECT OF MACHINERY UPON THE LABORING CLASSES.

WITH the introduction of machinery we see a vast change in the condition of the Laboring Classes. One of the first great changes was that of drawing the people from the country districts into the manufacturing districts. This has become so evident that every town of any size or ambition offers through their trade boards inducements to manufacturing concerns that they may come to set up their business within its limits. They say the only way to have our town grow is to have several manufactories well established. This simply means that many people will follow the manufactures and this will add to the size of the town and increase the business of the same. The country for a time suffers from this drain then machinery comes into the outlying districts and

supplies the vacancies. A steam plow turning as many as six or eight furrows at a time does away with six or eight teams of horses and one man does the work of the six. With the introduction of machinery of this kind on the farm the production of the farm has been increased and thus we note this effect also upon the laborer who has not the advantages of such helps.

Another effect which has been brought to the front by the pessimist is that the morals of the people so brought together have become very low. Close investigation of this matter has not been able to find this to be the fact unless it be in regard to the sweat shop system of labor. but, as this is not the normal condition of the working class it must be discarded as an untenable statement.

The effect upon the finances of the workman has been quite significant. He who worked for 50 cents per day upon the farm before the spread of mechanical inventions now is able to make from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day as a mechanic. Women and children who before could not support themselves have been added to the class of producers and of course receive their respective wages. Machinery thus has greatly added to the comforts of such and relieved society of supporting so many from the charities.

As the effect of machinery was to increase the finances of the workman so the finances of the workman have enabled him to secure a vastly greater number of the comforts of life. He is enabled to live better, to enjoy more comforts, and better rights, to see more, to improve his leisure hours, to beautify his home, in fact machinery has supplied him with thousands of comforts and advantages which he would never have heard of were it not for its existence.

The effect of moving so great a number of people to the town and cities has added to the educational facilities. The boy or girl who would have left home to get more than a common school education is now permitted to gain a high education in his home town and with these increased advantages

and the increase of wealth above mentioned many more are afforded the facilities of a college education.

With the introduction of machinery the imperfections of the same were discovered. This fact became a source of investigation and invention followed invention until the great and magnificent machines of the day came into existence. You might ask what this has to do with the laborer but it has the most to do as we find that the laborer is the man that, by the use of an imperfect machine is incited to rise beyond the instrument in hand and invents something which will improve it. He may not himself be the inventor but he may call the attention of some one who is, to the needs, and thus the whole of society is improved. The workman in either case does not work as hard as he did before for the new machine is made to do some of the work. The workman is again improved. When we examine the advances of science we find that great advances have been made through the introduction of machinery. It might be objected this does not effect the workman but this is a mistake as it does for the reason that the laborer has through the improved press an opportunity of learning of the same and we find that the laboring classes have been improved by these scientific investigations and also by the great educational medium of the public press. The press today would be an impossibility if we had no such machines to set type and carry on the vast amount of work that such a matter requires.

It is true that many men have been thrown out of work by the introduction of machinery but for all who have been so deprived of work a great number more opportunities for work have been opened. So that on the whole society and especially the laborers has been greatly improved by all that we get from machines.

A GROWING MENACE TO OUR NATION.

AS we consider the great nations of the world today, it is with feelings of delight and satisfaction that we think of the greatness of our own beloved land. Our ears tingle

with joy when we hear men say, that, among the nations of the world, the United States of America stands second to none. We speak of her freedom, of her resources, and of her peculiar people; we boast of her military strength and of her commercial power; we think of her schools, her colleges and her universities; and we pride ourselves in this,—that we call her Christian. But hold! is it all so fair and lovely, so calm and clear? Are we ever brought face to face with another picture?

True, we believe in looking on the brighter side of things; but there come times when we are obliged to investigate the darker side as well. It has been said that the greatest sin which can befall any man is to be conscious of none. Is it not also true that the greatest danger that can befall our country is to be conscious of none? But, whence come the dangers, from without or from within? All will admit that we have few serious dangers from without. But just as the strongest and most destructive foes to be overcome by individual man arise from within his own bosom so the fiercest and most deadly foes to be faced by us as a nation spring from within our own boundaries. We go into our Southern States and we are confronted with the rankling Negro problem. Along the Pacific coast we have to do with the Chinese. In our large and densely populated cities with their millions we behold the rottenness of municipal government. In the hands of the great money kings we see the mighty sway of trusts and corporations. Still more, we know too well the widespread influence and destructive power of the drink habit; and we also observe the too general desecration of the Holy Sabbath Day. But going out into the West Central part of our land, within the regions of the Rockies and the Cascades we there too find a nauseating disease which strikes deep down at the very root principles of our government,—namely the accursed system of Mormonism.

It was in 1831, in the town of Manchester, Fayette Co., New York that this system was founded by one Joseph Smith.

He a base and ignorant man claimed to have received a divine revelation written upon golden plates by the hand of a prophet Mormon who was said to have lived in America some time after Christ lived in Palestine. From the above mentioned place, Smith with some following moved to Kirkland, Ohio, thence to Missouri. Coming back again to Navoo, Ill., they, fleeing from there, because of restraint and persecution, finally wound their way over the plains and across the Rockies, and there in what was then a wilderness they founded what is now Salt Lake City, the Mecca of their nefarious system. Here since the year 1847 they have lived and spread. Just as that many headed mythical monster, called the "Seylla," of which Homer speaks in the *Odyssey*, had the power of stretching forth her long snakey necks, of winding about, of crushing and of carrying away six of the unsuspecting companions of Ulysses to destruction, so Mormonism has been, in these many years, thrusting forth her long slimy arms and grasping within her grimy clutches thousands of the ignorant people of our own United States; until today her blighting, blasting, influence is strongly felt not only in Utah but in Idaho, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado and Washington,—having a following of over 310,000 souls. Do we need to investigate this matter, and seek an adequate remedy?

But what of its teachings and beliefs? The reasons best known to them there are hard to ascertain. Naturally when we think of Mormonism we think of polygamy. But first consider a few others of their pernicious doctrines. That Book which we place above every other book, namely the Bible, they place on a par with their "Book of Mormon" and their "Book of Doctrine and Covenants;" and such belief is "necessary to acceptance with God and fellowship with Him." They claim that their church is the only true one, and that all other churches since Apostolic times of whatever nation "are not only apostate from the faith but propogators of error and false doctrine." They teach that the priests are

the only medium between God and man, i. e., individual man can not approach his God in prayer. They teach that God is an exalted man "who was once as we are now;" that is once dwelt upon earth; that "God has a body of flesh and bones as tangible as man's;" that Christ a mere prophet, was a polygamist; that God himself is the actual, "natural father of all intelligent creatures of heaven, earth and hell;" and that "God became God by practice of plural celestial marriage." Thus we see the prominent place which polygamy holds in the Mormon system. In 1852 polygamy was proclaimed by the leader of the system to be a virtue and a means of grace. And although made light of by some who say that laws forbid it etc., yet facts tell us that polygamy is practiced today.

The effects of such teachings, are no doubt evident to you all. Shall we permit such teachings to be sown broadcast in our *free* land? Place the Bible under such debris and rubbish, and our church doors may as well be closed. Break down the divine institution of marriage, and home will not be home. And with no home and no church our government must fall. Is this speculation? Study the facts and see.

The aim of Mormonism is to increase in numbers and power until one day they can encircle the globe. That they are positively seeking this end is shown (first) by their missionary activities. Whether true or not they boast that they have at least two missiouaries in every county of the U. S. Nor are they limited to the U. S. but during past few years they have reached Japan and the islands of the sea. Furthermore just recently the Prussian government has banished the Mormon missionaries from their land. They not only in Missionary lines are seeking this end but (second) in political matters as well; and their boldness and audacity has been forcibly exhibited during récent years by their attempts to seat two Mormon Representatives in our Congressional Hall.

But what shall we do? Is there a solution to the problem, or are our hands tied? We frankly confess, it is a difficult problem indeed. Something must be done,—what shall

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it be? Shall we adopt the let-alone-policy? No, never! for corruption begun ceases not if left alone. Do you plead education? This has been carried on for over 70 years, and has been of service, but will no longer do for the reason that through the free public schools the Mormon children are being educated into instead of out of the system. Do you say legislate? The Edmunds law of 1882, did make polygamy in all U. S. Territories punishable with \$5.00 fine and imprisonment up to five years. A few years after through party politics our government made the law a dead letter by admitting Utah as a state. Alas! for this mistep on the part of our government. Education and legislation can do something—and ought to be doing more than they are—but another condition confronts us. The fact is that the masses of the people are, and have been led by corrupt leaders until now they really believe in this wretched, loathsome system. Because of such beliefs the battle is at bottom a religious one. The question is, *Will Christian truth be overmatched by Mormon error?* It need not be done. Will it be done?

But what is *our* relation to this growing evil? It is ours to awake to the facts as they exist. Ignorance is not innocence. Let the great and also the youthful minds of our country give attention and study to this question; and with the aid of omnipotent power seek an adequate remedy. If priestly rule and prejudice forbid the ordinary church work let us, in the name of our risen God, go forth with unchurchly, unclerical methods into their very homes and carry the balm that shall open their blinded eyes to the true, pure light. To get the bad out we must put the good in. May the God of Nations, the God of History, who rules over all, assist us to blot out this abominable curse from beneath the banner of our own beloved land.

“It is better to know much of few things than a little of many things.”

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

AS years roll on, new stars appear in the constellation of illustrious men, which shine with wondrous lustre. But here and there the lucid sky is dotted with great fixed stars whose steady lights are venerated by the fondest love of man.

Greece had her Solon, Rome her Caesar, England her Cromwell and America her Washington. The deeds of these great men will ever be cherished by all generations. Truly, Washington has left his footsteps plainly imprinted on the sands of time. He won the esteem of nations by his love of freedom and good government. This we infer when we read how crape enshrouded the standards of France and how the flags upon the victorious ships of England's navy fell fluttering to half-mast at the tidings of the death of one who was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Among other great men whose names shine resplendent in the annals of our government is the man who safely guided the ship of state over the mighty billows of a four years war, and succeeded in breaching the shackles of over four millions of slaves.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky on the 12th day of February, 1809. Lincoln was not born great but he was gifted with certain majestic talents which, when developed, proved to be the source of his greatness. He did not live in a palace, surrounded by enlightenment, but in a dingy log cabin hid from the light of day by the towering giants of the forest. Similar places, from the snowy hillsides of Maine to the sunny vales of Georgia, mark the birth-places of great men, who, under adverse circumstances, fought bravely the battle of life and succeeded, by constant efforts, in reaching the pinnacle of fame. Abraham Lincoln did not have great-

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it be? Shall we adopt the let-alone-policy? No, never! for corruption begun ceases not if left alone. Do you plead education? This has been carried on for over 70 years, and has been of service, but will no longer do for the reason that through the free public schools the Mormon children are being educated into instead of out of the system. Do you say legislate? The Edmunds law of 1882, did make polygamy in all U. S. Territories punishable with \$5.00 fine and imprisonment up to five years. A few years after through party politics our government made the law a dead letter by admitting Utah as a state. Alas! for this mistep on the part of our government. Education and legislation can do something—and ought to be doing more than they are—but another condition confronts us. The fact is that the masses of the people are, and have been led by corrupt leaders until now they really believe in this wretched, loathsome system. Because of such beliefs the battle is at bottom a religious one. The question is, *Will Christian truth be overmatched by Mormon error?* It need not be done. Will it be done?

But what is *our* relation to this growing evil? It is ours to awake to the facts as they exist. Ignorance is not innocence. Let the great and also the youthful minds of our country give attention and study to this question; and with the aid of omnipotent power seek an adequate remedy. If priestly rule and prejudice forbid the ordinary church work let us, in the name of our risen God, go forth with unchurchly, unclerical methods into their very homes and carry the balm that shall open their blinded eyes to the true, pure light. To get the bad out we must put the good in. May the God of Nations, the God of History, who rules over all, assist us to blot out this abominable curse from beneath the banner of our own beloved land.

“It is better to know much of few things than a little of many things.”

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

AS years roll on, new stars appear in the constellation of illustrious men, which shine with wondrous lustre. But here and there the lucid sky is dotted with great fixed stars whose steady lights are venerated by the fondest love of man.

Greece had her Solon, Rome her Cæsar, England her Cromwell and America her Washington. The deeds of these great men will ever be cherished by all generations. Truly, Washington has left his footsteps plainly imprinted on the sands of time. He won the esteem of nations by his love of freedom and good government. This we infer when we read how crape enshrouded the standards of France and how the flags upon the victorious ships of England's navy fell fluttering to half-mast at the tidings of the death of one who was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

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The Susquehanna.

ness thrust upon him, for such greatness is only apparent; his ability was clearly proved by the many dangers which were impending during his presidency. In every instance he displayed such calmness and wisdom as must be admired by all liberty-loving people.

After distinguishing himself in military life, Lincoln began his great civic career by practicing law. It was to his good common sense—the most potent factor of success—more than anything else, that he owed his supremacy. The displaying of this great factor won for him a place in the legislature and later the Presidency of the United States.

In 1834, he was elected to the legislature by an overwhelming majority and he represented his people in such an acceptable manner that he was reelected several times. His good judgment was admired by all, and everyone joined in sanctioning the products of his fertile mind.

People foresaw that the existing enmity between the two sections of the Union was sure to culminate in war, and a wise decision was necessary to get the right man in the right place. They had to decide on a man who had the welfare of the Union at heart; one who could maintain a calm and resolute *mind in time of danger*; and one who could master the situation.

At this juncture the “Rail-splitter” seemed to be the one man, who could hold together his party and save that Union in the founding of which so much precious blood was shed. The fondest expectations of the people were realized as soon as he entered the Presidential chair. He labored constantly to perpetuate the Union; he wanted peace, and he finally forfeited his life in behalf of the slave.

The best of men have enemies. Lincoln had his and he was sent to a martyr's grave by the bloody hand of an assassin. The 14th day of April, 1865, dawned with brightness but before it had passed away, that nefarious deed hung over the American people like a dark cloud. The sad intelligence was spread throughout the country like a flash and a grateful

people put on mourning for their beloved President. After several hours of suffering, he passed away to a realm where pain is unknown.

Lincoln like many other prominent men, became great through his own efforts. He loved his country and his country loved him; his noble deeds are cherished by all; and his name will be venerated so long as this government remains free and men love liberty rather than slavery.

L. V. W. '07.



Societies.

CLIONIAN.

THE annual reception of our society was held in the Music Hall, on Monday evening, June 15th. The hall was beautifully decorated in the colors of the society—blue and gold—and with palms and evergreens. Everything was arranged to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of our guests

At nine o'clock the guests began to gather and after the formality of receiving was over the chairman announced the program for the evening. Those who took part on our program this year were indeed artists. The solos of Mr. Yetter and Miss Kline were greeted with the applause of the highly delighted audience. Mr. Wendell who rendered several numbers on the Cello, gave us a rare treat and also greatly appreciated. Miss Moyer of Freeburg, gave us a performance on the piano which proved her artistic skill in that capacity. The entire program was highly appreciated by every one present. The society is indebted to Miss Krall, our music instructor, who kindly rendered her services in her usual able manner as accompanist on that occasion. We wish to say that her services were not only appreciated but would also add that we feel very grateful to her for her kindness in rendering her assistance. Our own Clio orchestra are to be con-

The Susquehanna.

gratulated for the manner in which they handled their part on the program. We are glad that we can have our own members take such interest in society affairs and give time for such preparation as their rendering of the music showed.

The refreshments were served in an up-to-date style, and the whole reception we believe was the most successful, both to the number present and the program rendered ever held.

The Society has been doing good work along all lines during the past year and we hope to greet many of the old faces when the work next Fall is renewed. We are sorry to lose some of our faithful members who have graduated this year, some from the Seminary and some from the College. To these we would say Clio bears you her good wishes and hopes for your success in the various callings to which she sends you.

XXX.



Athletics.

SUSQUEHANNA MEET.

ON June 5. Susquehanna waged her first track meet of the year with Juniata College at Huntingdon. The men showed up nicely on the Juniata track, proving, even though they have been forced to train on unlevel and loose grounds, that they knew what to do on a good foundation. Susquehanna has never had a track, though much it has been needed and desired, but we hope that ere next year ends we may be able to boast concerning our track.

This was the second track dual Susquehanna ever competed in, and the men have proven that are they given equal footing they need not be alarmed. The endurance they showed is largely due to the thorough training, under the best possible circumstances, directed by M. H. Fischer for which he is to be commended. Four records were broken: the 100 and 220 yards dash by Gearhart, the pole vault by Whitmer, and the hammer throw by Bingaman. Latsha, Pearson, Fleck, Smith and Price did fine sprinting. Gearhart was unable to locate the take-off block and thereby lost the broad jump.

The treatment received at Juniata was royal, no decision could have been fairer, and no congratulations more hearty.

Susquehanna won by a score of 60 to 41. The summaries:

100-yard dash—Gearhart, Susquehanna, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; Zook, Juniata.

Shot put—Bingaman, Susquehanna, 39 feet 2 inches; Peoples, Juniata, 38 feet 11 inches; Bowser, Juniata, 37 feet 5 inches.

Milerun—Zook, 5 minutes 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; Smith, second.

High jump—Gearhart, 5 feet; Peoples, 4 feet 11 inches.

220-yard dash—Gearhart, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; Peoples, second.

Half mile—Latsha, Susquehanna, 2 minutes 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; Smith and Price, Susquehanna, second and third.

Broad jump—Peoples, 18 feet 11 inches; Whitmer, Susquehanna, 18 feet 4 inches; Gearhart, 18 feet 2 inches.

440-yard dash—Pearson, Susquehanna, 57 seconds; Zook, second; Guyer, Juniata, third.

Pole vault—Whitmer, 9 feet 2 inches; Manner, Juniata, 9 feet 1 inch.

Hammer throw—Bowser, 121 feet 1 inch; Peoples, 117 feet.

Low hurdle, 100 yards—Gearhart, 13 seconds; Pearson, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; Bowser, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE first Commencement of the Commercial Department was held in the College Church Thursday evening, June 11, 1903. Geo. B. Reimensnyder, Esq., of Sunbury, Pa., delivered the address to the class, which was an able one and appreciated very highly by the class and audience. Mr. Reimensnyder gave us some good advice, and some very encouraging remarks for the progress which has been made in the last year.

The Commercial Department has been in successful operation for two years. In the last year, fifty-two students have availed themselves of the opportunities offered in this direction and very commendable progress has been made by them. All the Commercial branches are taught and the most up-to-date and approved methods are used, making a *Standard Commercial Course*.

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Class Roll.

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H. E. Fetteroff,
Elizabeth Fisher,
Grace Machette,

Geo. W. Mease,
Geo. S. Schoch, A. B.,
Ada V. Snyder,
Jennie L. Snyder,
Winifred Stevens.

STENOGRAPHY.

Ada V. Snyder,
Jennie L. Snyder.

Winifred Stevens,
Sadie Whitmer.

A. B. C.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, June, 1903.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)
TERMS—75 cents, strictly in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

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E. M. GEARHART, '03, Bus. Mgr.

CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Locals and Personals.

LEVI P. YOUNG, '01, '04, Alumni.

JOHN C. SHOWERS, '05; Exchange.

FRED. W. BERRY, '04, Mg. Editor.

O. E. SUNDAY, '06, } Asst. Bus. Mgr
Minnie L. Kline, '04. }

THE SUSQUEHANNA is published each month of the college year by the Students Publishing Association of Susquehanna University.

The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

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

The journal will be issued about the 12th of each month. All matters for publication must reach the managing editor on or before the first of each month.

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.

ANOTHER cycle of college life has just rolled into the eternal past; coincident with its passing is also the expiration of our duties as editors of the SUSQUEHANNA. We shall take this, our last opportunity, to express our heartfelt appreciation and thanks to all who have so nobly responded to make our college journal a success. Through your efforts and labors we have been enabled to make our publication what it is. And upon everyone who shall next year return to our beloved institution I would urge the great necessity of taking the advantages offered by a college journal to develop and educate the literary possibilities in you. Make strong efforts to contribute at least one article that will raise the standard of your Alma Mater's prestige among the literary institutions. Do not hesitate to try because you are weak along that line. You will only learn to do by doing. Besides the editorial staff needs the hearty cooperation of each in-

dividual. But much as they need your help, so much the more do you, yourself, need the benefit derived by an active participation in the contest to make the SUSQUEHANNA the best possible.

We furthermore, wish to extend our congratulations and best wishes to the oncoming staff. May the Susquehanna prosper while in your hands as it never has before. We commit our trust to you with the full assurance that it shall be well cared for. May your incumbency be one of the highest success and prevalent with happiness to you and honor to the institution. We, the staff of 1903, hereby bid you farewell and a God-speed in your difficult task.

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