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## Reddy.

**A**T ONE time Reddy was an egg, a hard, smooth, shiny, white egg, fresh laid in the side of a hay-mow. On the evening of its first day out an eager boy gathered the new egg, and with twelve others placed it in a nest in a strawmow in the same barn. A large black hen was set and brooded over them.

The days crept slowly past. Hot, sultry days they were outside, where men and boys toiled in the hayfields, sweltered in the scorching sun, and allowed the springing sweat to run unheeded down their sunburnt cheeks. Smothering hot it was in the kitchens, where women and girls panted with the heat, and at times prepared cool, refreshing pans of lemonade, to which, coming in from the fields, the workmen ran eagerly.

Twenty-one evenings after the boy had collected the eggs a wonderful metamorphosis took place. Such a pecking and scratching and peeping and clucking surely never before was heard. The instinctively careful mother threw out from the nest the shells as they were emptied of their occupants. The morning light shone dimly in on eleven little downy heads, peeping timidly and wonderingly out from beneath the mother.

Such a prodigy must draw attention. The boy soon came and moved the whole family out from their nest to a carefully-prepared coop. Now the days went more swiftly. On the third morning the hungry little fellows were given some nice white bread crumbs and an abysmal round jar top, in which they might cool their little beaks. The family coop was placed out in a lane beneath a sour cherry tree. Every morning the front board was taken down, and the whole brood ran out and lay in the warm sand, sunning themselves, or scratched industriously, or clumsily chased the wary flies.

Reddy, the undisputed champion, led his companions around. His little wings began to sprout in rudimentary feathers, and his virility was further evinced by an entirely unexpected tail feather, which stuck up proudly behind him, the envy and admired despair of all the tailless ones. In a few days the mother was allowed to go out with them, and now a new world was opened. Hitherto they had been cabined, cribbed, confined by the narrow limits of the farmyard and lane, but with time they obtained greater freedom. Reddy and his brethren were

now nearly half grown. They weighed about two pounds apiece—fine, fat, juicy young broilers, much given to quarreling among themselves, and, tho' this was true only of the males, addicted to the habit, fast growing, of mounting a convenient fence and straining their throats in a discordant effort to crow.

It was about this time that Reddy showed himself the bravest of the brave, and saved a life. The way of it was this. For several days a crafty old chickenhawk had been soaring silently around, high, high up in the air, with one beady eye cocked downward and fixed on the unsuspecting gallinaceans. At length the hawk saw his chance. A young pullet had sauntered over to a nearby chick weed, seeking the scanty shade afforded by its sparse foliage. The marauder swooped down, fastened his talons in the chicken's back, and was about to bear her off. Her

brothers and sisters stood stupefied. There was no help to be had. Just when the young pullet gave herself over for lost the valiant Reddy ran forward and with the courage of despair vigorously pecked the wild thief on the head. Astonished and somewhat alarmed the hawk loosed its grasp for a second. The pullet and Reddy flew under a nearby rail pile and were safe. The hawk was completely outdone. An old patriarch of the flock jumped up on a box and called out tauntingly to the disappointed rascal, "What 'r you goin' to do?" at which a ready witted little breeze whispered a signal 'round, while the cherry tree waved its leaves and tossed up its branches delightedly, and as the jolly old sun shone through the foliage of a nearby maple a whole troop of shadows exultantly danced a roundelay.



### The Revloution Of 1848 And Its Effects On Europe.

THE Revolution of 1848 had its origin in France, nevertheless it was not confined to that district but spread throughout and effected, in one way or another, the political growth of every country in Europe.

Encouraged by the success of the uprising in France, the liberty-loving people of Ireland undertook a rebellion; the Chartists of England sent in petitions for aid, demanded parliamentary reform, the democratic ideas stirred the people of Spain and Belgium, but, however to no effect; Sweden voluntarily made constitutional concession, and even the Princi-

palties of the Danube felt the reactionary influence. But in each of the foregoing cases the effects were either limited in scope or momentary in character. In none of these did the results alter seriously the character of the Government or condition of the people.

It was within the states of Central Europe, in France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, that the real interest of this political revolution centres. In these countries alone were the great problems of unity, national independence and constitutional representation unsolved.



As has been said before it was in France that the Revolution started and effects of the war upon this country were immediate and decided. France had tried several forms of government, Absolute Monarchy, Constitutional Monarchy and Representative Government had time and again replaced one another, and now as a result of the Revolution of 1848 a Republic took the place of a Constitutional Monarchy. By the year 1848 the people of France had grown tired of and become discontented with the corruption which existed under Louis Phillippe's Government. He as Constitutional Monarch failed to meet the demands of the people and they rose in rebellion. The first outbreak occurred in Paris. Here it was met by force and had force been used promptly and unsparingly the movement might possibly have been suppressed. But the King hesitated and was lost, he abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, whose claim was never recognized. Now that the Legitimists and the Constitutionists were alike out of favor, the time to establish a Republic seemed to have come. But to build a Republic upon the ruins of Monarchy was a difficult task. The Republic in America had grown out of public opinion, but in France things were different. However the claim to the throne of the named successor was set aside and the leaders of Democracy with Lamartine as their head succeeded in bringing a Republic into being. The new Government had many difficulties to face and settle. Perhaps one of the foremost among these was the struggle between capital and labor. For the working men, thinking themselves unjustly dealt with

rushed to arms, and these insurrections were not crushed without terrible loss of life.

It was among the states of Germany that we next hear the people clamoring for and receiving a more Democratic form of Government. But the outbreak in that country was not caused by the one in France. Instead the success of the uprising in that country was, simply, a signal for the outbreak of the democratic ideas which had been growing in Europe during the past century. The demands which were now made upon the Princes were backed by all classes of society; landowners, burghers, and peasants. The rulers, aware of the approaching danger and of their selfishness in their fast policy, dared not resist the clamor which had broken out against them. So as state after state and town after town took up the cry, concessions were made by those in power. Thus all Germany and the people gained constitutional representation with little bloodshed.

But the popular excitement, was not confined to the boundries of the two mentioned countries. Once started it spread with marvelous rapidity over the whole of Central Europe. It penetrated Austria, the news of the French Revolution reached Vienna during the last days of February and on the first of March the Government and people alike were aroused by the report that a Republic had been proclaimed. Metternich, a man of great ability but opposed to representative institutions, while looking for an attack from without was startled by the presence of a Revolution within. The Diets of different states of the Empire presented

petitions demanding a representative assembly, liberty of the press, and reform of justice and local law. Almost without a struggle and as if Austria had been a petty state instead of the first Power in Europe, the Government of Metternich yielded. But the greater excitement in the Austrian Empire was caused by the thrilling demands of the Hungarian Diet. For when the news from Paris reached Hungary the liberals became more aggressive. Their leader was Louis Kossuth and his famous speeches had an immediate effect on the Austrian States. Hungary was given a constitution. Being thus bound to Austria by no other than a dynastic connection, she now entered upon an independent career. The steps taken by the Bohemians was not unlike those of the Hungarian Diet, and the Emperor conceded nearly all of these wholly reasonable demands.

In connection with Austria we can not fail to notice Italy, since many of the Northern States of that country were under Austrian rule. The demands of these Provinces, whose union with Austria had been forced and whose associations with Italy were entirely different from

those of the other states. They demanded not that they might have constitutions but that they should be severed from all connection with the Hapsburgh House. Their demands of course were not granted and rebellions on their part were crushed by force of arms. But it was not only the states of Northern Italy that took up the fight for Democracy. The States of Naples, Sardinia, Venice, and others rose against their despotic rulers. The insurrections were, however, mostly crushed, and the Revolution of 1848 and '49 apparently accomplished nothing toward representation and unity which was brought about some years later. At the end of the war, however, despotism reigned from the Alps to Sicily with the exception of Sardinia.

In closing we may say that liberal ideas, which had been growing for sixty years on European soil were in 1848 and '49 accepted by nine-tenths of the people from Heidelberg to Agram and from Berlin to Palermo. The Europe of 1848 with its representative institutions had replaced the Europe of 1793 which was governed by a few.



### **An Anglo-American Union.**

**A**N Anglo-American Union is a subject which at present occupies a place in the minds of many prominent men in both countries. Since every question has two sides there are numerous arguments which can be advanced both for and against such a union. If we let our minds run back over the

past hundred years to the beginning of the nineteenth century we will find this great nation then in its infancy, while England was already a world power with a history extending thro' ten centuries. Struggling against all odds we had just gained our independence. England regarded us as a rebellious child, and con-



sidered it her duty to exercise authority over us ; she took advantage of our inexperience and weakness to annoy us at every opportunity. She menaced our commerce until we were again compelled to declare war in 1812. During the Civil War she maintained a very hostile spirit towards the Union, and up to the time of the late Spanish-American War some ill feeling had always existed between the two countries. But when our country declared her sympathy for Cuba and espoused the cause of that weak, down-trodden people our conduct called forth the admiration and praise of Great Britain. And when that country was overwhelmed with grief at the death of their queen our unbounded sympathy went out to them, thus cementing a bond of good fellowship between the two countries. This revolution in the attitude of these two great nations towards each other has been so great that some have even proposed a union, and many arguments have been advanced in favor of it.

The first thing to be considered is the fact that the only kind of a union that could be formed between the United States and England would be a defensive alliance, because anything stronger than this would cause the predomination of one country, and which country would be the predominant one? Would proud England, whose boast it is that the sun never sets on her possessions, be willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States? No! Would this republic of ours, the grandest country that the sun shines on, bow in subjection to any other country? Most emphatically no!

As a defensive alliance is the only kind of a union that could be formed we see

that the greatest advantage to be gained by such an alliance would be to the colonies of the respective countries. If the relative advantages of such a colonial alliance be considered we will find that the proposition tersely put would be this, we would aid in protecting England's 345,000,000 colonists and 11,000,000 square miles of territory if she would aid in protecting our 10,000,000 colonists and 500,000 square miles of territory. As these figures show the British government would be the gainer by far, in return for all of which we should doubtless receive only England's hearty thanks and a great deal of ridicule from the other countries. Our country is, however, neither seeking thanks nor ridicule.

Some business men have advanced the argument that if we unite with England we could control the commerce of the whole world. In reply to this argument it can be said that, commercially, we have prospered magnificently in the past, in spite of England, and our commerce is increasing in such proportions as to make all Europe tremble for the future. Our trade balance for the past four years was \$2,400,000,000, which was equal to all the other trade balances of the preceding twenty years. With almost inexhaustible resources from forest, field and mine, we are supreme in our independence ; our people are intelligent, loyal to country, and the bravest of the brave. We are able now, as we always have been, to fight our own battles and take care of our own commercial interests.

For a long time England has been the richest country in the world, able to dispose of the world's available capital, and mistress of the ocean-carrying trade. Re-

cently her resources have been heavily taxed by the South African War, which cost one-and-a-quarter billion dollars, besides paralyzing for a time the business interests of the country. While all this has been going on our country has prospered to such an extent that all the home industries are carried on by home capital, and there is still a surplus seeking investment. This has caused the formation of the American Shipping Trust, the progress of which has stirred up great agitation in the British mind. England now realizes that she has lost her maritime supremacy, because she has lost her superiority in wealth.

It has also been said that as we are of the same blood and speak the same language a union of the two countries is our destiny, but none have ever been able to present credentials from on high to interpret the divine will on earth and to declare to mortals what Providence has planned for nations. We do not believe in any such destiny, because the union of

these two great nations would cause the union of other great nations. Then if war were declared with all the countries of the world divided into two hostile camps its horrors would be greater than they are to-day. If the plea of blood is urged. Why not form a union of all the members of the family, bringing in all the Teutonic nations instead of the two youngest children only?

Our admiration and gratitude to England should be unbounded for her magnificent institutions, her noble statesmen, historians and poets, but an alliance we do not need and do not want. We do not believe in the union of any two countries for the benefit of those two countries alone. The only alliance which the world now needs, which can benefit humanity, is an international alliance for international arbitration. An alliance in which christian nations may settle national difficulties in a christian manner. An alliance which shall say in thunder tones that war shall cease.



### The Popular Student.

ONE of our most eminent scholars once said that "popularity is a mere bubble", but in college life when we study the student who has merited the unsought approval of his fellow students, and observe the helpfulness and inspiration that comes from such a life, we must conclude that "popularity is a bubble", so beautiful that any student may well covet it.

We mean by the popular student, not

one whose influence is only felt by a few or even a certain clique, but the student, who, prevailing everything with his own personality has risen unconsciously into universal esteem. The student who seeks popularity, for its own sake, will never reach the honor. This will call to mind some fellows who seek popularity as the miser does his gold. He will deceive, misrepresent, lie, and sometimes betray, that the admiration of the



class or the individual may be had. Beneath his superficial conduct lurks the "wolf in sheeps' clothing", which will soon assert itself when too much familiarity begins. This kind of sought popularity will soon be disclosed, and bring the seeker into the contempt of his fellow students.

True popularity comes indirectly and not as a result of its desire. It generates from the individuals' character and conduct, and, if these are good, and he is a true collegian, whether he wills it or not, the student soon finds a place of administration among his fellows.

This brings us to the discussion of the true collegian, who is at once the popular student. The term "true collegian" explains itself. He is the student who takes a lively and active interest in all that affects the life and progress of his Alma Mater.

First, he must be a true classman, that is, he must share alike its joys and its sorrows, and show himself in sympathy with all that concerns the interests of his class, what affects his class must affect him. To stand by and see his fellow classmen suffer defeat by another class is an unprovidential sin. What does one think of the classman who never makes an effort to attend the meetings of his class, it douces (unless he is consciously opposed to douces,) or never contributes one cent towards its expenses?

In his relations to the college at large the popular student is not untrue, and responds to every call. In athletics he must lend his support in any way he can. His physical ability, his pocket-book, and his sympathy are freely given.

In his society work or fraternity work,

the popular student is among the loyal few, also how many refuse to drink from these fountains of true and lasting friendship, and go out of college fairly good fellows, but this one thing lacking.

In his more personal relations with his fellow students, the popular student is distinguished for his prudence and sincerity. To manifest his likes and dislikes toward fellow students too freely would be a common error. He should however condemn the wrong, but be able to see and appreciate the good that exists in every life. Conceit and selfishness are nowhere more apparent than in college life. Unselfishness and humility are nowhere more appreciated than in college life. The most admirable character in this respect I know, is one of our students who would actually prefer to honor another than be honored himself. Can such a spirit of unselfishness fail to be felt among us? We admire the student who refrains from habitually criticising the other fellow for his faults.

It might be a good plan for the seeker of popularity to diagnose his own case occasionally, and see if he has fulfilled some of these requirements. In our college as in all other colleges there are some students going out of the institutions "unsought and unwept". The Professor may have a good opinion of some who are in this class because of their scholarship. The student by the odious habit of waiting around after class (more commonly known as "bluffing") may have succeeded in getting the esteem of the faculty; but the student should remember that while he may deceive the Professor he cannot go through college deceiving the students. By certain very unpopular

methods he may catch the fish which swim in the faculty current, but the coveted title of the "popular student" must be sought in the deep currents of student life. The student and not the

Professor sits in judgment of the true collegian. The Professor sees only the artificial niceties of the class room, the students see each other unmasked and as they are.



## ATHLETIC.

### TRACK TEAM'S FINE SHOWING.

**F**OR the second time in her history Delaware was represented at the University of Pennsylvania relay races this year by a team. This year's team surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, and deserves unstinted praise for the way it took second place. Delaware was placed in the class with the Carlisle Indians, Allegheny, Franklin and Marshall, Ursinus and Western Maryland. Ursinus and Western Maryland failed to show up, thus leaving four teams in the race.

At the report of the pistol Wilson got away first and led to the quarter, where the Indian came up abreast of him, and these two fought it out to the tape, the Indian winning by a narrow margin. Mayer, Franklin and Marshall, was third, and Clark, Allegheny, fourth. Schabinger ran the second lap, and although he ran a game race, he was passed by Galt, Franklin and Marshall, while the Indian kept his lead. Warrington ran the third lap for Delaware, but was unable to pass Charles, the Indian, or Shaeffer, F. and M., but slightly increased the lead over Mansell, Allegheny. When the fourth lap began Frazer was fifteen yards behind Kuhn, and ten behind when they turned into the home stretch. Here, by a great

burst of speed, Frazer drew up even and passed Kuhn, who was also passed by Ransom, Allegheny. The summary of the race was as follows: First relay—first, Mt. Pleasant, Carlisle Indian School; second, Wilson, Delaware; third, Mayer, Franklin and Marshall; fourth, Clark, Allegheny. Second relay—first, Denny, Carlisle; second, Galt, F. and M.; third, Schabinger, Delaware; fourth, Mitchell, Allegheny. Third relay—first, Charles, Carlisle; second, Shaeffer, F. and M.; third, Warrington, Delaware; fourth, Mansell, Allegheny. Fourth relay—first, Johnson, Carlisle; second, Frazer, Delaware; third, Ransom, Allegheny; fourth, Kuhn, F. and M.

Too much credit cannot be given Professor Short, whose persevering work is largely responsible for the team's good running.



### DELAWARE, 17; WASHINGTON, 12.

Delaware opened the season at Chestertown on April 17th by defeating Washington College. There was a strong wind blowing directly against the pitcher, which also made high fly balls very difficult to judge. For the first game Delaware played well together. The features of the game were the catching of Wilson, a catch of a fly by Stutz after a hard run,



and a quick double play by Groves and Davis. Score:

| DELAWARE.             |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
|                       | R. | H. | E. |
| Wilson, c.....        | 5  | 2  | 0  |
| Gooden, 3b., p.....   | 3  | 2  | 1  |
| Davis, 1b.....        | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Jones, lf.....        | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Powell, rf., 3b.....  | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Groves, 2b.....       | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Cooper, ss.....       | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Poffenburger, cf..... | 0  | 0  | 2  |
| Griffith, p.....      | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Shabinger, rf.....    | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals.....           | 17 | 12 | 4  |

| WASHINGTON.         |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
|                     | R. | H. | E. |
| Massey, 1b.....     | 3  | 2  | 0  |
| Burris, ss., p..... | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Shutz, cf.....      | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Truitt, 3b.....     | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Jefferson, rf.....  | 2  | 2  | 1  |
| Hitch, lf.....      | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Newton, 2b.....     | 2  | 1  | 2  |
| Hughes, c.....      | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Moore, p., ss.....  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals.....         | 12 | 9  | 6  |

## SCORE BY INNINGS.

|                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Delaware.....   | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | x—17 |
| Washington..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0—12 |

Summary: Two-base hits—Wilson, Davis, Newton. Three-base hits—Jones, Burris. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Gooden, 4; by Moore, 1; by Burris, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 4; Gooden, 1; Moore, 5; Burris, 2.



## DELAWARE, 14; W. B. S., 3.

The Wilmington Business School was defeated here in a practice game on April 2d. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning to allow the visitors to catch a train. Score:

|               |   |   |   |   |   |      | R. | H. | E. |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|----|----|----|
| Delaware..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3—14 | 12 | 4  |    |
| W. B. S.....  | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3  | 3  | 4  |    |

Batteries—Delaware, Gooden, Stewart, Wilson, Powell. W. B. S., Sparks, Pennington, Studham.



## DELAWARE, 8; TOME, 5.

Delaware defeated Tome at Port Deposit on April 25th in a rather loosely-

played game. Gooden pitched well for Delaware, but received poor support, Bevan's errors all proving costly. A feature of the game was the batting of Groves, who secured a triple and a double. Powell's throwing to second was also a feature. Score:

| DELAWARE.             |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
|                       | R. | H. | E. |
| Jones, lf.....        | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Powell, c.....        | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Gooden, p.....        | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Parvis, 3b.....       | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Davis, 1b.....        | 1  | 0  | 2  |
| Groves, 2b.....       | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Cooper, ss.....       | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Bevan, cf.....        | 0  | 0  | 3  |
| Poffenburger, rf..... | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals.....           | 8  | 7  | 6  |

| TOME.            |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|
|                  | R. | H. | E. |
| Cochran, lf..... | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Armsley, rf..... | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Roe, p.....      | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Sutton, c.....   | 1  | 2  | 0  |
| Ivins, 1b.....   | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| James, 2b.....   | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Herring, 3b..... | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Mowbray, cf..... | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Cochran, ss..... | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Totals.....      | 5  | 6  | 3  |

## SCORE BY INNINGS.

|               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Tome.....     | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



## TENNIS.

Manager Wright has put both tennis courts in good condition, and they are occupied every day. There are some good tennis players in college, and the manager expects to have a team represent Delaware in several matches this spring. There will be a tournament in the near future, and possibly another later in the season. Heretofore the tennis manager has been handicapped by lack of funds, but such is not the case this year, and there is no reason why we should not be represented by a tennis team as well as a football team and a baseball team.

methods he may catch the fish which swim in the faculty current, but the coveted title of the "popular student" must be sought in the deep currents of student life. The student and not the

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At the report of the pistol Wilson got away first and led to the quarter, where the Indian came up abreast of him, and these two fought it out to the tape, the Indian winning by a narrow margin. Mayer, Franklin and Marshall, was third, and Clark, Allegheny, fourth. Schabinger ran the second lap, and although he ran a game race, he was passed by Galt, Franklin and Marshall, while the Indian kept his lead. Warrington ran the third lap for Delaware, but was unable to pass Charles, the Indian, or Shaeffer, F. and M., but slightly increased the lead over Mansell, Allegheny. When the fourth lap began Frazer was fifteen yards behind Kuhn, and ten behind when they turned into the home stretch. Here, by a great

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|-----------------------|----|----|----|
|                       | R. | H. | E. |
| Wilson, c.....        | 5  | 2  | 0  |
| Gooden, 3b., p.....   | 3  | 2  | 1  |
| Davis, 1b.....        | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Jones, lf.....        | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Powell, rf., 3b.....  | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Groves, 2b.....       | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Cooper, ss.....       | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Poffenburger, cf..... | 0  | 0  | 2  |
| Griffith, p.....      | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Shabinger, rf.....    | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals.....           | 17 | 12 | 4  |

| WASHINGTON.         |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
|                     | R. | H. | E. |
| Massey, 1b.....     | 3  | 2  | 0  |
| Burris, ss., p..... | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Shutz, cf.....      | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Truitt, 3b.....     | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Jefferson, rf.....  | 2  | 2  | 1  |
| Hitch, lf.....      | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Newton, 2b.....     | 2  | 1  | 2  |
| Hughes, c.....      | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Moore, p., ss.....  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals.....         | 12 | 9  | 6  |

## SCORE BY INNINGS.

|                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Delaware.....   | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | x-17 |
| Washington..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0-12 |

Summary: Two-base hits—Wilson, Davis, Newton. Three-base hits—Jones, Burris. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Gooden, 4; by Moore, 1; by Burris, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 4; Gooden, 1; Moore, 5; Burris, 2.



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|               | R. | H. | E. |
|---------------|----|----|----|
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| W. B. S.....  | 2  | 1  | 0  |

Batteries—Delaware, Gooden, Stewart, Wilson, Powell. W. B. S., Sparks, Pennington, Studham.



## DELAWARE, 8; TOME, 5.

Delaware defeated Tome at Port Deposit on April 25th in a rather loosely-

played game. Gooden pitched well for Delaware, but received poor support, Bevan's errors all proving costly. A feature of the game was the batting of Groves, who secured a triple and a double. Powell's throwing to second was also a feature. Score:

| DELAWARE.             |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
|                       | R. | H. | E. |
| Jones, lf.....        | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Powell, c.....        | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Gooden, p.....        | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Parvis, 3b.....       | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Davis, 1b.....        | 1  | 0  | 2  |
| Groves, 2b.....       | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Cooper, ss.....       | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Bevan, cf.....        | 0  | 0  | 3  |
| Poffenburger, rf..... | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals.....           | 8  | 7  | 6  |

## TOME.

|                  | R. | H. | E. |
|------------------|----|----|----|
| Cochran, lf..... | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Armsley, rf..... | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Roe, p.....      | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Sutton, c.....   | 1  | 2  | 0  |
| Ivins, 1b.....   | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| James, 2b.....   | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Herring, 3b..... | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Mowbray, cf..... | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Cochran, ss..... | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Totals.....      | 5  | 6  | 3  |

## SCORE BY INNINGS.

|               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Tome.....     | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



## TENNIS.

Manager Wright has put both tennis courts in good condition, and they are occupied every day. There are some good tennis players in college, and the manager expects to have a team represent Delaware in several matches this spring. There will be a tournament in the near future, and possibly another later in the season. Heretofore the tennis manager has been handicapped by lack of funds, but such is not the case this year, and there is no reason why we should not be represented by a tennis team as well as a football team and a baseball team.

....THE....

*Delaware College Review.*


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DELAWARE COLLEGE, MAY, 1903.

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**EDITORIAL.**

WITH this issue the present Editorial Board will retire. The standard of the paper, we can say without egotism, has been much improved, as attested to by the faculty, students, et al. Hard work remains for the new Board if they wish to make any improvement, and with this end in view, the Press Association should choose men eminently fitted for the task. Do not vote for a man simply because he is your friend, but consider the competency of each and vote accordingly. Wishing continued improvement to the paper, the Board bids farewell not without a pang of regret.



PARTS of our commencement exercises have usually been characterized as a bore. The extended remarks in the presentation of the prizes are invariably meant. This feature of the program should be curtailed in the main, and, if more speaking is required, would not the assemblage prefer to hear our own boys, whom they have come to see graduate?



IT IS customary in a number of colleges and universities to place the control of

examinations wholly or partly in the hands of the student body. Each student is required to sign a statement at the end of his examination paper that he has neither given nor received aid during the test. If it is discovered that a student has sworn falsely he is forthwith forced by his fellows to leave the institution. This is commonly referred to as the honor system of conducting examination.

The honor system is used in nearly all Southern institutions and in a few northern ones, and with a very few exceptions has worked admirable.

The main arguments against the system are, first, that it may weaken the test, and, second, that it may provoke lying. As to the first argument, one is prone to believe that fellow-students sitting around a cheater are more likely to detect his theft than one teacher who may be watched by the culprit. As to the second argument, it might be asked whether lying about stolen information makes the crime perceptibly worse. But let us concede that here and there an individual may cheat without being caught, and may add perjury to theft, and when these are conceded is there not argument enough for the honor system to make it on the whole desirable?

The college course is a course of training, training for citizenship in a republic where men must oblige themselves to obey the laws and assist in compelling others to do so. It is a course in which the tissues of self-respect and the sinews of self-control must be built up and hardened. Cannot these ends be most easily attained by placing the student as far as possible on his own responsibility? It is certainly probable that the pupil who has



resisted the temptation to pass an examination by a questionable method is more likely to resist attempting to obtain office or fortune in later life by such methods. It is also certain that a man who in his college life has had sternly to expel from college a cheating fellow-student, however it may hurt, is less likely to develop that sickly humanitarianism that pampers criminals in their prisons and releases them on society to contaminate the whole,

wilfully or ignorantly spreading moral leprosy, which severe quarantining might reduce.

It is not hoped or believed that this system of examinations can be inaugurated here at once, but it is hoped and believed that if the students, faculty and trustees will give it fair consideration a time may come when it can be introduced. For the good of all concerned let us hope so.



## LOCALS.

**A**T dinner the other day Professor Brewster and Lockwood began to scrap over a piece of pumpkin pie. Joe, who had already eaten three pieces, contended for the right to devour Lockwood. In the scrap the pie was lost down Sam Sawin's collar, and now Sam says he will mail the Prof. a book on table etiquette.

The Goat had the measles.

Since Rockey's trip to Washington College he is trying to start a movement to have co-education at Delaware.

While in Baltimore to attend the Tri-State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., Greene visited Clark Memorial Church.

Tom has at last been "set", and it was done by a large black bug, too.

The next time Tody goes down the state and calls on a fair maid he will know from past experience what time to leave.

Dick Chillas' latest engineering feat is pumping the pipe organ at the Episcopal Church. He is making quite a success of it.

Dr. Dawson: "Mr. Collins, suppose I say that Mr. Roberts is like a child, would not that be a simile?"

Collins: "Yes sir".

Dr. Dawson: Suppose I say he is a child; what would that be?"

Collins: "That would be wrong, sir."

Benny is now trying to make a "hit" with the society girls of Newark. He says he will soon leave the town for a prolonged stay, and wishes to retain his popularity in case he may visit the town again.

"Why don't you loosen, Hessler? You are always going."

Cooper's favorite flower is a certain kind of "Lily", and it is a "Gooden", too.

Rockey said that Cleo had a batting average of 1000 down to Chestertown.

Undoubtedly Griffith's Dover friend, "Uncle Happy", is quite a military man. He wrote to Griffith and asked him if he couldn't pinch him one of them canteen suits—one like Jones wore home.

McCabe says that having measles during vacation is all a "skin" game.

[This space was reserved for Dr. W's jokes, but he was too busy last month to get any off. We predict an over abundance next month].

What t'ell; Goat has been to church again. Surely there is a woman in the case.

1st Soph: "Did you know Cooper is getting more economical?"

2d Soph: "No, what makes you think so?"

1st Soph: "Why, he is always asking some one for some tobacco, a match and a cigarette paper. I suppose he does this in order to save his own."



## EXCHANGES.

THE "Mayes Spectacles" in the Georgetown College Journal is the best of J. A. F. '05's stories that have appeared in that journal during the past year. In all its departments the Journal is as good as usual.

The most interesting article to be found in The Forum is "The Autobiography of a Piece of Steam Pipe", which is very interesting and at the same time instructive. While the author might have been original in his intentions, his production differs in that respect, and it seems that a line beneath the title, say something like this—"With apologies to Rudyard Kipling,"--would have been appropriate. The tone of the articles is very good and the editorials deserve especial notice. A few typographical errors are conspicuous.

The Monthly Maroon comes to us this month filled to the brim with bright crisp and intellegent reading matter, its stories being, of course, the most conspicuous. All of them are good, and it would be difficult to place one above the others, except "Out of the Darkness;" which is a fine piece of literary work, and one of which the author should be proud. The

Maroon is one of our best exchanges.

It has been a habit of the ex-man during the past year that when he discovers a particularly good issue of a college paper he turns to the succeeding issue expecting to find the editors exhausted by their previous efforts. Such is often the case and applies very well to the majority of our exchanges, while to a minority it does not. An example of the latter is the William & Mary College Monthly. With each succeeding issue we have noticed an improvement in both form and matter. In the Easter number there is a masterful essay on "The Works of George Eliot," and a like discussion of "The Value of Moderate Conservatism." "The Heart of the Rose," is a pleasing piece of fiction and closely approaches "The Last Rose" from a literary standpoint. Its editorial, columns are conspicuous, and the exchange column is very interesting.

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following: La Hal, Hedding Graphic, Collegian Forense, Nazerene, The Tome, Western Maryland Monthly, Isev. College Journal, Ursinus Weekly, College Student, The Maroon, Punch Bowl, Dickinsonian, and others.



### Love's Visit.

Loud sang the thrush his joyous note,  
As dawn came flooding o'er the earth  
And drove dark gloom from every nook,  
Giving to Love new birth.  
So then awoke my dormant heart  
To strange emotions yet unknown,  
Flung wide each portal closed so long,  
And Love came flooding home.

Alas ! that Love should ever come  
To visit where it will not dwell ;  
To 'waken passions of the soul  
And make a heaven hell !  
O could the future be foretold ;  
Could cruel deceptions but be spurned ;  
And joy retained to fill the heart  
As Love's first passion burned !

O, let the cold earth cover me  
Before I learn my Love is false !  
O, let the hand of Death appear  
And still this throbbing pulse !  
Let me not live to see the smile  
That hides from view a cruel heart,  
That lures to joys to be but lost,  
Then cruelly turns apart.

For life at best is but forlorn,  
And holds no joys to be misused ?  
But heaps its woes with fearful wrath  
On happiness abused.  
All pleasure's drowned with bitter tears,  
Love falls and dies a hideous death,  
And all the world is wrapped in curse,  
With one deceitful breath.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE.

**E**IGHT hundred and sixty-seven students have been enrolled in the law department of the University of Michigan this semester. This is the highest enrollment of any law school in the country.

Mr. Charles W. Bush, of the Class of 1903, Delaware College, is an applicant from Delaware for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University, England.

Webster Wells, of the Class of 1905, Delaware College, has recently been appointed as a cadet at the Naval Academy. We will regret to have Mr. Wells

leave us; however, we wish him all possible success in his examinations for admission.

There are fourteen colleges in the United States which publish a newspaper every week day. The "Harvard Echo," which was started in 1879, was the first college newspaper to be published daily. About the same time "The Yale Daily News" was started. In 1880 "The Cornell Daily Sun" came out, and sometime later "The Princetonian" became a daily. The others have followed, and this last fall three new daily college papers made their appearance.



### Order of Exercises During Commencement Week.

June 14, Sunday, Baccalaureate Sermon, 8 p. m.

June 15, Monday, Class Day Exercises, 3 p. m.

Anniversary of the Athenæan Society.

June 16, Tuesday, Inter-Class Athletic Meet.

Anniversary of the Delta Phi Society.

June 17, Wednesday, Commencement Exercise, 10.30 a. m.

Meeting of the Alumni.

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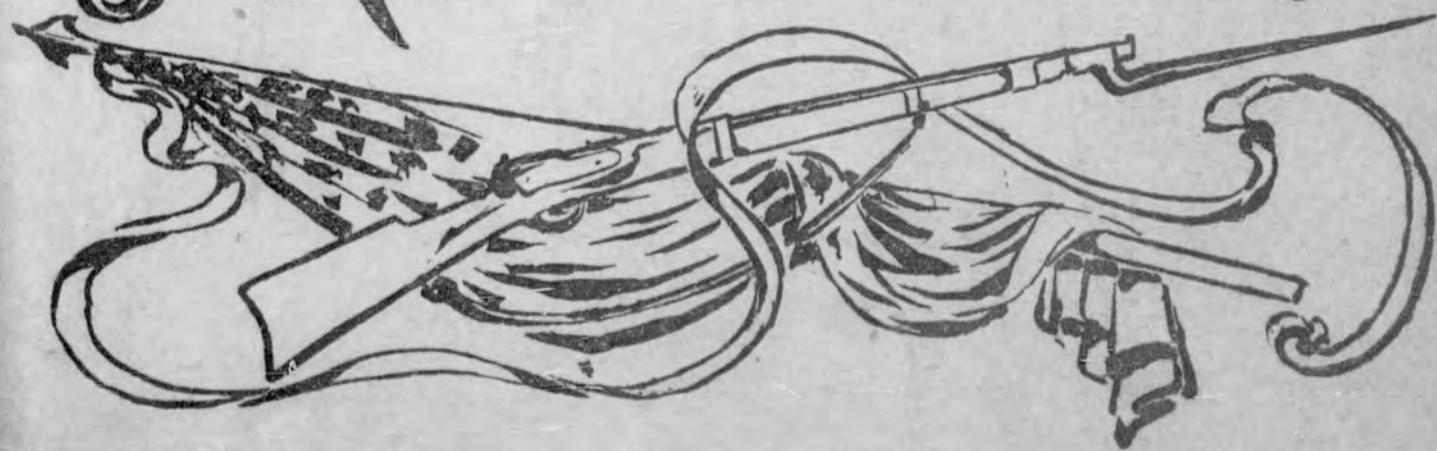


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
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