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Maurice Maeterlinck

(An address delivered before the Athenaeum Literary Society.)

THIS ESSAY does not pretend to be an exhaustive and original study of Maeterlinck, but aims only to call your attention to one of our best known contemporary playwrights and moralists.

Maeterlinck is probably not so much an original thinker as a voice of the times. He gives expression to the changing moods of the great movement which is the reaction of the rational and scientific nineteenth century. The era just past was analytic, destructive, and iconoclastic. The rapid advance of science swept everything before it. It demanded that everything be translated in terms of the physical. This attitude had its effect on literature. Naturalism and the bestial realism of Zola and his cult were the limit of this madness. Then the reaction set in. The dead low tide which Arnold mourned in "Dover Beach" was succeeded by the uncertain but ever-strengthening tide of faith and new healthier ideals, which have as yet not taken permanent form. Maeterlinck appearing at the very beginning of the wave of reaction "marks the return from the coarse and the artificial to the spiritual and true." He comes "with gentle words of wise and aspiring sincerity to impress upon the world the belief that the development and disclosure of the

human soul is the ultimate aim and goal of existence."

Maurice Maeterlinck was born in Ghent, August 9, 1862, a member of an old Flemish family. His early childhood was passed in Oostacker. Here under the guidance of his Roman Catholic parents in a quaint house set back from the road, he cultivated a taste for solitude. The life in the quiet garden at Oostacker instilled into him the love of Nature that is seen in his later works.

He was soon prepared to go to the Jesuit college of Sainte-Barbe at Ghent. His life there is more closely identified with the development of his art rather than with the scientific tastes which show in his recent writings. He regards with bitterness the seven years spent at Sainte-Barbe, on account of the petty tyranny of the Jesuit fathers. "In his view," says Madame Maeterlinck, "there is only one crime which one can never pardon; it is that which poisons the joys and destroys the smiles of a child."

In 1885, he began to study law, his parents wishing him to be an advocate. While continuing his studies in Paris, he came under the influence of Villiers de L'Isle Adam, a leader of the school of Symbolism. This influence was strong, but fortunately only temporary. After returning to Ghent, he joined the bar

and took up legal practice, devoting an ever-increasing amount of time to writing. The fruits of this period, Maeterlinck published in his first work of importance, a volume of poems, entitled *Serres Chaudes*. They were principally composed while he was still under the influence of the Symbolists. Written in *vers libre* they have a certain superficial resemblance to Whitman's poems. They are enumerative, apparently aimless, and on widely different topics, but they bear the strange, oppressive atmosphere which later characterized his first dramas.

Princess Maleine, his first play, was the product of his study of the great English dramatists. With fatal exaggeration, Octave Mirbeau hailed him in *Le Figaro* as the "Belgian Shakespeare"—wild praise which instantly made Maeterlinck famous.

After "Princess Maleine" came "The Intruder," "The Blind," "The Seven Princesses," "Pelleas and Melisande," "Alladine and Palomides," "Home," and "The Death of Tintagiles." These plays have no plot and seem to be short stories in dramatic form. Like Poe's stories they have an atmosphere of foreboding and horror. In them the presence and weight of active and infinite death are felt. His negative, blind heroes grope their way from darkness to darkness. "We perceive them only by the force that destroys them."

At the same time as these plays, appeared translations of Ruysbroeck, Novalis, and one of Ford's plays and later the first volume of philosophical essays, "The Treasure of the Humble." This marks a transition from his "devotion to the wormy side of things" to a more

wholesome, healthier philosophy.

In his next dramas is seen the influence of Mlle. Georgette Leblanc (later Mme. Maeterlinck.) The puppets of his earlier plays became living persons. The mistiness and coldness of the marionette plays give way to happiness and hope. These later plays seem to serve as illustrations of the philosophical essays which he published at the same time. "Aglavaine and Selysette" serves as the practical application of "The Treasure of the Humble" and "Wisdom and Destiny." So "Monna Vanna" and "Ariane and Blue Beard" are allied to "The Buried Temple." The continuous development of his philosophy is seen by a comparison of Mary Magdalene and Monna Vanna. The former would not save her Saviour by the sacrifice of her virtue. Monna Vanna gives herself for the city.

In "Death" and "Life after Death," Maeterlinck makes a serious study of the terrors attending mortality. In them he discusses calmly all theories of a future life. There is in them none of that morbid fear of death so characteristic of his earlier work.

"Death" and "Life After Death" are serious studies of its terrors. He balances all theories of survival after death. Here is a change, indeed, from the morbid fear of death in his early dramas!

"The Blue Bird" shows the completeness of the revolution. The great forces of terror which overwhelmed all, in his marionette plays are locked up in the Castle of Night. "In fact," says Dr. Slosson, "'The Blue Bird' represents the highest point of the philosophy of optimism, for it is based upon the most

daring of all the assumptions of science—that the secret of existence is also the secret of happiness. ‘To be wise is above all to be happy’ says Maeterlinck.”

One of Maeterlinck's most striking characteristics is his mysticism. “By mysticism we mean, not the extravagance of an erring fancy, but the concentration of reason in feeling, the enthusiastic love of the good, the true, the one, the sense of the infinity of knowledge, and of the marvel of the human faculties. When feeding upon such thoughts the ‘wing of the soul is renewed and gains strength, she is raised above the manikins of earth, and their opinion, waiting in wonder to know, and working with reverence to find out what God in this or in another life may reveal to her.’” So Benjamin Jowett, the hard-headed old master of Balliol, Oxford, defined it. Maeterlinck cannot find anything in this idea that conflicts with the scientific point of view. He, like Tennyson, and a few others is greater than those weak poets who distrust their own wisdom, fear science and flee from it. Mysticism, according to his ideas, stands on the frontiers of the Unknown and blazes the way for Science to follow.

Maeterlinck owes his philosophical development to the study of nature, not the contemplation of Nature which characterizes Wordsworth, but the effort to understand Nature by the use of scientific methods. The “Life of the Bee” is based on his own observation and wide reading and is said to be freer from error than most purely scientific books on

the subject. The more recent essay, “The Insect's Homer” is an appreciation of the work of Henri Fabre. Maeterlinck never tacks on a moral. In this connection it has been said that “The Life of the Bee” may be used either as a socialistic or as an anti-socialistic tract. If he teaches any lesson, it is the great lesson of kinship with Nature.

From his mystical conception of the continuity of life arises his faith in democracy. In “The Double Garden,” he says:

“In those problems in which all life's enigmas converge, the crowd which is wrong is almost always justified as against the wise man who is right. It refuses to believe him on his word. It feels dimly that behind the most evident abstract truths there are numberless living truths which no brain can foresee, for they need time, reality, and men's passions to develop their work. That is why, whatever warning we may give it, whatever prediction we may make to it, the crowd insists before all that the experiment shall be tried. Can we say that, in cases where the crowd has obtained the experiment, it was wrong to insist upon it?”

We have roughly followed the course of Maeterlinck's literary life and have considered briefly the prominent characteristics of his present life and thought; it is a path leading from the darkness of Terror, Death and Doubt into the clearer, broader space of Faith and Life,—a path which it is good to follow.

Jack William's Walking Stick

"Name?"

"Henry Barton."

"Occupation?"

"Draughtsman."

"Address?"

"Construction Office, Navy Yard or 410 Park Road."

"410 Park Road," slowly repeated the police captain, before whom I had been dragged roughly, as he entered the data of the case in a big book spread out on his desk.

"Well, you have heard the charge—stealing the cane from the complainant. Have you anything to say in addition to what has already been stated?"

"Nothing at all," I answered. "As I told you before it was entirely a mistake on my part."

"Just so," was the grim reply. "You'll have an opportunity of proving that in the morning. You are by no means the first person we have had to deal with here who has mistaken other people's property for his own. Take him to the cells." With that I was led out by a husky looking officer.

The circumstances which had brought me into this trouble were all a result of my smartness. Jack Williams and I were engaged in the draughting room at the Navy Yard. There were seven or eight other young fellows, besides ourselves, in the office. None of us took our work very seriously, as we were getting more experience than money out of the jobs, like almost all other fellows who have not been out of college very long. When the monotony of a steady grind became too tiresome there were

always a few jokes to make things seem a little brighter.

Jack Williams and I had been in college together but had drifted apart after our graduation. But when I went to the Navy Yard to work and found Williams there ahead of me, I soon called to his mind many of the tricks that he and I, as classmates, had played together. But there was one great difference between us. Jack was an out-and-out dude, far ahead of any other fellow in our office. I think, too, that he was one of the most simple-hearted, open-minded, guileless fellows in existence. He would believe or do anything, no matter how foolish. His weakest point was his one burning desire, to be at all times taken for a man of fashion. With him that ambition was a passion. He always dressed immaculately, and would have died of a broken heart if any one had spoiled his clothes or appearance. He always carried a thin frail-looking gold-headed cane, which I believe he thought added dignity to his looks. It was made of hardwood, brightly polished, and noticeable for a peculiar design on the head. There were very few days in the year when Jack was dressed up that he did not carry his cane. He left it at home if there was a severe storm, because, as he said it was far too expensive to ruin. And judging by its appearance, a person might believe that it was not the cheapest "stick" in the world.

Well, this cane of Jack's we tried our best to get hold of. But he was always too sharp for us—it was always left in

some safe place. If we had succeeded in gaining possession of it, it would at once have taken a conspicuous position in society, probably as an ornament to go with the Sunday Clothes of the colored janitor. But it always eluded us. At last we became so desperate that I accepted a heavy wager from one of the other fellows that I would present myself at the office next morning, possessed, through fair means or foul, of Jack Williams' cane.

On that particular day, work being somewhat slack, every one was allowed to leave unusually early; so that by four o'clock the building was empty of all save myself, the fellow with whom I had made my bet, and the old janitor. My friend Jack, following his usual custom, dressed himself up to perfection and went for a promenade on the River Road. Of course he was carrying his cane. I decided to follow him for a time, as there were still two hours before sunset. But before starting out I wished to eat lunch, in order to be able to trail Jack without unnecessary delay.

As I was hurrying towards my favorite restaurant, I suddenly came upon Jack gazing attentively at a display of hats in a shop window. I had expected him to be out at the other end of the city; yet there he was with his whole mind centered, probably, on a picture of himself in one of the latest style of headpiece. He was so wedged in by other idle gazers that I could not get close enough to speak to him or even to get a clear view of his face. But I knew him by his broad shoulders, his neat fitting coat, immaculately creased trousers, carefully brushed hat, and, most of

all, by the gold headed cane. He was holding it back of him, tightly gripped in both hands.

There before me was the gold head, peculiar design and all. As I looked, a sudden idea took possession of me—a foolish idea, I admit, as it could hardly lead to a practical result. But I thought that if I could only get the cane out of his hand in some way, and run off with it, that he, seeing it in the possession of a friend, would give up the chase, knowing that he would recover his property the next day. At the worst, the result would only be a day or two's coldness between us on account of my freak.

No sooner thought than done. On the pavement I saw a piece of clean straw well suited for the purpose I had in mind. Picking it up, I proceeded to tickle Williams' right ear with it. The experiment worked splendidly. Thinking it, I suppose, to be a troublesome fly, he raised his right hand to knock it off. In doing so he unconsciously loosened his hold on the cane with his left hand and gave me my opportunity. In an instant I had snatched it away from him and started for the nearest corner.

There was a sudden commotion behind me, a commotion which soon swelled into an uproar. I heeded it no further than to turn half-way around in order to let Williams see who I was and to flourish, before his eyes, my cane—or rather, his cane. But the commotion did not cease; on the contrary it began to increase until it took a definite shape. Hoarse cries of "Stop thief!" followed me as I turned the corner and started up a side street. But I did not get very far before I felt an iron grip on my shoulder

which I could not shake off. A policeman had me good and hard.

In the usual short time the inevitable crowd of curiosity seekers had gathered around us. I was insulted and made a butt for the jokers, who took a personal delight in my predicament. I endured the volley of wit patiently, if not so good humoredly, convinced that as soon as Williams came up, I would be freed. Presently the officers made a path through the crowd and admitted the loser by my theft. I was horrified to see that the panting and angry man was an entire stranger to me!

Of course all my protestations of innocence were useless, and I was, as I have said before, led off to jail for the night.

The cell door had closed on me and I was a prisoner. The gloom was so great, that though it was daylight, I could at first see nothing at all. Gradually I became aware that I was in a narrow vaulted room, as strong as brick and iron could make it. Halfway up the wall was a wooden wainscoting and around two sides I could dimly see a low bench barely two feet from a floor an inch deep in sawdust. The iron door of this apartment was of great thickness, disclosing, about five feet from the ground, a small grating of round holes. By pressing my face against this grating I could see into the outer corridor. But the only view obtainable was a round glass window opposite, illuminated by the last lingering rays of a setting sun. It was altogether a most depressing place. The flavor suggested to me was a combined one made up of a death cell in the Tombs, a dungeon of the Bastille, and an ordinary small town

jail. Occasional gruff voices and heavy footsteps in the corridor deepened the impression. A rat in a trap was a king to me.

Then I began to think seriously of my situation. There could be no doubt that I was guilty of felony, even though I had no criminal intentions. Would the magistrate believe my explanation. Surely my manner and appearance were not those of an ordinary th—. But my hopes fled when I remembered that petty thieves have the reputation of being among the cleverest actors in the world—in fact they can imitate to perfection any class of people. My one hope was in Williams. He would surely help me clear up my mystery. And yet I could have sworn that the cane belonged to no one but him. However, I had sent word to him, my employers, and my friends; I could only wait patiently until morning should come.

I shall not attempt to tell of that night. It was surely a horror to me, a fellow who had never been deprived of his liberty for an hour in his life. The monotony of the long weary hours was broken only at intervals by the appearance at the grating of a stern helmeted visage demanding whether "all" was "right." At four o'clock in the morning a couple of companions, in the shape of a habitual drunkard and a deserting sailor, were thrown into the cell with me. In the morning all of the cells were emptied, and we, the occupants, with aching bones and unwashed faces, were led through the streets to the magistrate's office.

Fortunately my case came early and I had not long to wait among the crowd

of dirty wretches, each guarded by an assigned officer.

At the cry of "Henry Barton," I voluntarily shuddered to hear my name in such a case. But my guardian shook me roughly and led me into the court room. The court attendant placed me in the dock. The prosecutor immediately stepped into the witness box and was sworn. He looked no more like Jack Williams than I look like the statue of William Penn.

He proceeded very calmly and accurately to tell his side of the whole occurrence. When he had finished I was told that I could ask him any question bearing on the case, that I cared to. I declined the offer. Then after his evidence had been confirmed by the constable who arrested me, the magistrate, an amiable looking old gentleman, asked me: "Well, my young friend, what have you to say to the charge?" In reply I gave the simple and straightforward statement that I had given the police captain the night before.

"That is all very well, as far as it goes; but have you any witnesses to character?"

"Yes sir—Mr. John Williams."

"Call John Williams."

Then I could hear the court crier shouting the familiar name through the halls and passageways.

After a few moments' suspense the officials returned, accompanied to my great delight by Jack. The poor fellow looked so distressed to see me in such a predicament that I felt convinced he would have given a dozen of his canes to have helped me out of my scrape. As soon as he made his appearance I noticed

a change in the plaintiff's face; I also noticed that while taking the oath, Jack kept one hand behind his back. I could not have told you why, but somehow I was greatly encouraged by both of those incidents.

No one could have given me a better character approval than Jack did. Finally the magistrate asked: "Then you think the prisoner incapable of stealing this gentleman's cane?"

"Well, sir," said Jack, who had recovered his self-possession, "if, as I understand it, stealing means taking property from the owner, it is impossible that the prisoner could have committed this theft."

I began to fear that Jack was going too far.

"Impossible! Why?"

"Because that cane was first stolen from me."

"It is a trumped-up lie," cried the prosecutor, starting up.

"Is it?" replied Jack. "Then I shall show the court what the gentleman so kindly left me in exchange—down in the Holland Square Restaurant."

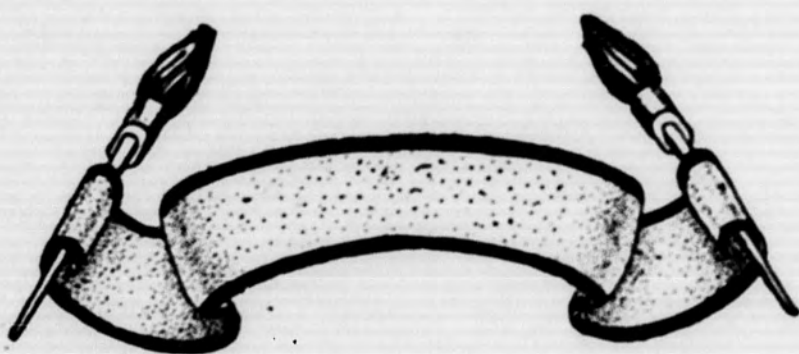
He immediately produced, amid much amusement on the part of officials and spectators an old roughened stick that he had been concealing behind his back. It was nothing but a knotted hickory club and not to be compared with Jack's highly polished cane. When the prosecutor began to bluster about Jack asked the magistrate to examine the cane and look for his initials, cut in small letters, on the lower side of the handle. The "J. W." was found easily and the stranger's name, as entered in the court records would have begun with "E. S."

The evidence was conclusive. My accuser had failed to notice the tell-tale letters when he had come into possession of the disputed article.

Of course I was released immediately, and assured by the magistrate that I left the court with no stain on my integrity. My prosecutor attempted to slink away but was called back and reprimanded

severely by the magistrate before he was finally allowed to escape.

As for Jack, he was overflowing with gratitude. He declared with tears in his eyes that he could never repay me for restoring his lost treasure to him. To show his gratitude he insisted upon paying the wager which I had lost and also of standing the expense of a fine dinner the next evening.



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Editorial

WITH the coming of autumn the bareness along College Avenue which has been apparent since June, when the row of grand old trees was cut down, is more noticeable than ever. The front campus looks like a different place. But the macadamized roadway and cement sidewalk are big improvements. The heating plant, another improvement, is also getting in shape. Just the other day the system was partially tested and indications are that things will be warm for us this winter in more than one way.

The Freshmen have become establishments and are all working hard.

The Y. M. C. A. is meeting every Monday evening with renewed interest. That this interest is renewed is shown by the few who attend. Here is the only active religious organization at the college; its membership is surprisingly small. If a person should say to you, "You are not a Christian," I am sure you would resent it. But, is it not the duty of all Christians to take some part in religious affairs even while at college

and away from their home churches? It certainly is. It is high time that a different attitude toward church should be assumed by many of our Delaware men. Few of us attend church and to some who are regular church attendants while at home the suggestion of any religious work is ridiculed as effeminate. Think it over. Then join the Y. M. C. A. and ally yourself with some church here in Newark.

CONCERNING CHAPEL

Our chapel, as now maintained, is a farce. In most colleges, chapel has lost much of its old time strictly religious significance; many colleges have turned from compulsory chapel to voluntary. Those colleges which stick to tradition and have compulsory chapel hold it not as a religious exercise but to afford a daily "get-together" and a place where men may feel a spirit of Alma Mater. At institutions where chapel is voluntary a very small portion of the students attend; where compulsory, the majority attend not because they like it but because they are forced to do so.

With us, now that chapel is compulsory, the attendance is large. But do we

derive any benefit whatever from it? It is true that we are handicapped by so many commuters being unable to arrive in time and probably it would be well to hold it in the middle of the morning when they also could be present. But nevertheless their absence should not influence materially the nature of the chapel exercise. By those who attend no reverence is shown; the students are not attentive and some even talk during the reading of the Bible and during prayers. The singing resolves itself into a solo by Dr. Rowan. The service is not impressive; it instills no reverence for God and no spirit of Alma Mater. Besides the chaplain, no member of the faculty considers it worth attending. The faculty say that it is well to begin the day with prayer, but they encourage chapel in no way except by ruling that we shall all endure it. The undergraduate sentiment is strongly opposed to chapel as now maintained. It is my opinion that, if every member of the faculty would attend chapel voluntarily, the spirit of the affair would change; dignity would be added to it; and the students would feel that they were being led and not driven.

Athletics

THE football season is well under way. The "Blue and Gold" team has played four games so far. We won one, lost one, and tied two. This is not a very good showing when we stop to consider the quality of the teams which we were playing against. Haverford beat us 7-0 because they had a better

and heavier team. P. M. C. came down to Delaware with a bunch of green material and held the "Blue and Gold" team to a 0-0 score. We won from Temple on the following Saturday by the score of 28-0. All of these points were made in the last ten minutes of play. The score should have been twice as large.

Now, fellows, let us get down to facts and consider the cause of weakness in the team. It is of no use to say we have a wonderful team when we haven't. Something is wrong. Here it is. The team doesn't have the support of the student body. Many men here at Delaware are capable of playing football, but are too lazy to come out for the team. Of course some men of football calibre do have conditions and influences which prevent them from coming out. These are not the fellows we want to get after, but we do want to get the loafers. At some colleges all men are required to try for some sport. Perhaps such a faculty rule as this would help Delaware teams. There is another point to be brought out in connection with the lack of support of the student body, i. e., small attendance at our games. Many men do not care and simply go away to see something else on Saturday. And yet these specimens have the nerve to proudly show visitors our new field and say, "Isn't that a beautiful field?" Such men are not worth the room they take up at the college. With the new field as an incentive one would think that the students would back up their teams. So far they have not done so. From now on let us see some new spirit around here. Let every man who boasts of being a Delaware man get back of the "Blue and Gold" and push her on to victory.

In the games played so far this year Handy, Huston, and Taylor have put up the best game on offense. On the defense Carswell, Cann, and Groff have played fine football.

The following is the lineup of the

P. M. C. game in which Cann, Handy and Huston starred. Delaware played fine ball only in spurts. The Chester boys were full of "pep" which made up for their lack of weight.

Delaware	P. M. C.
Groff..... left end	Baynton
Carswell..... left tackle	Ringle
Lenderman... left guard	Whitaker
Dean	
Loomis..... center.....	Cramp
Foster..... right guard	Shuldy
	Wright
Pepper..... right tackle	Cocco
Cann..... right end	Swallow
Huston..... quarterback	Campbell
Doherty..... left halfback	Reed
Taylor..... right halfback	Frick
Handy fullback	Broski
	Milbourne

The following week the team recovered its form and defeated Temple University 28-0. All of the scoring was done in the last ten minutes of play. Taylor showed fine form in this game. His running with the ball and Cann's long forward pass to Handy for a thirty-five yard gain were the features. The line-up was as follows:

Delaware	Temple
Groff..... left end	Bressler
Carswell..... left tackle	Millington
Lenderman.... left guard	Weis
Loomis..... center	Lemmel
Foster..... right guard	Rose
Pepper..... right tackle	McKeig
Derrickson.... right end	Logie
Cann	
Huston..... quarterback	Thornton
Cann..... left halfback	Shields
Dean	

Taylor.... right halfbackDix
Handy..... fullbackRankin

Time of halves: first two, twelve minutes; last two, ten minutes. Referee, Whetstone. Umpire, Scott. Head linesman, Cann, Delaware. Substitutions: Delaware, Cann for Derickson; Dean for Cann. Penalties: Temp're, 100 yards; Delaware, 15 yards. Touchdowns: Huston 2, Handy 1, Taylor 1. Goals: Taylor 4.

The next game was with the strong Catholic University team of Washington, D. C. The game was played at Washington on a field which resembled a sea of mud. Although greatly outweighed the "Blue and Gold" team held their opponents to a 0-0 score. On account of the condition of the field little or no ground was made around the ends. Delaware's line was weak in the first half, but braced in the second half and held like a stone wall. Taylor's kicking in this game was very pleasing to the Coach. "Bake" is improving and

should develop into a fine punter. Huston as usual played a sensational game on defense. Handy and Carswell, too, broke up many promising gains for Catholic University.

The teams lined up as follows:

Delaware	Catholic University
Groff..... left end	Dougherty
Foster..... left tackle	Germley
Swayne..... left guard	Dugan
Loomis..... center	Murphy
Vandergrift, right guard	Doyle
Pepper..... right tackle	Dowdle
Cann..... right end	Lynch
(Captain)	(Acting Captain)
Huston..... quarterback	McManus
Taylor..... left halfback	Keegan
Carswell... right halfback	Sterne
Handy..... fullback	Hinchliffe

Substitutions: Catholic University, Kelley for Dugan; Letters for Sterne; O'Sullivan for Hinchliffe. Referee, J. A. Dugan, Gonzaga. Umpire, Crouch, George Washington.

Agricultural Notes

PROFESSOR Grantham and his Assistant have recently supervised the husking of a few acres of corn grown by farmers of the state in co-operation with the Experiment Station. About forty strains of corn have been tested by farmers at Thompson's Station, Felton and Bridgeville. In order to create more interest in scientific corn growing, all the farmers in the surrounding communities are invited to these official corn huskings.

Professor Grantham also superintend-

ed the husking of some small tracts of corn grown by members of a local corn club at Viola, Delaware.

On November 29th, Professor Grantham will judge the exhibition of corn at the corn show to be held in Glassborough, N. J.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Delaware State Corn Show which will be held in Georgetown, December 11-12. By a revision of premium list, all exhibitors who have won prizes at previous shows will be compel-

led to enter the Honorary class. All those making exhibits for the first time will enter the amateur class. This arrangement will avoid the necessity of amateurs being forced to compete with men who may be termed professional in growing corn and in preparing it for exhibition. It is also the desire of the promoters to have as many entries as possible of wheat, soy beans, cow peas, oats and other small grains. In addition, premiums will be offered for the best bundles of hay, the best sheaves of rye, millet, etc. It is hoped that, in the future, the number of such exhibitions will increase materially so that in a few years it will be pertinent to change the name of the Show to The Delaware State Grain Show.

Professor Grantham attended the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy which was held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 11-12.

On November 24 Mr. Lintner will judge the exhibits of corn to be made at a special meeting of the Delaware Grange at Newport.

Among the new equipment to be found in the Bacteriological laboratory is an up-to-date apartment culture incubator. This incubator is heated by gas and is kept at an even temperature by means of water which circulates between the apartments. It will accomodate twenty-four students.

Mr. Pailthorpe judged the exhibits of fruit and vegetables at the annual grange fair at Milford, Oct. 24-25.

In order to determine the feasibility of improving sweet potatoes by the hill selection method, the Horticultural Department has made a large number of

hill selections from potatoes grown at various places in the state.

The Department of Horticulture has recently compiled the results of fertilizer tests with sweet potatoes conducted at Laurel, with tomatoes conducted at Lewes, and with peaches conducted at Townsend.

Professor McCue has been designated by Governor Miller as a delegate to the National Conservation Congress to be held in Washington, November 18-20.

On November 18th Professor McCue will judge the fruit exhibits at the Maryland Horticultural Show in Baltimore.

Professors Thompson and Whittier are preparing a paper on Lire-Sulphur Spray Mixtures to be presented at the meeting of the Society of Horticultural Science, November 20th.

Inspector Beale of the Office of Experiment Stations at Washington spent two days in October inspecting the Delaware Experiment Station and Farm. Dr. Beale stated that he considered the work being done at Delaware high classed and worthy of commendation.

The College Farm has recently sold six head of pure bred Ayrshire cattle, three cows in milk, two yearling heifers and a heifer calf, to Dr. Ashton who owns the Delchester Farms at Newtown Square, Pa.

Plans are now being made for the first annual show of the Delaware Poultry and Pet Stock Association to be held in the new armory at Dover, December 9-12th. As premiums for the winners there will be offered twenty-five handsome silver cups, one hundred dollars in cash, donated by the state, and merchan-

dise specials of all kinds. All entries will be cooped in Spratt's patented coops and their system of feeding will be followed.

A great deal of interest has been created by the fact that Harrisons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md., realized this season a net profit of \$25,833.84 from one hundred acres of peach trees.

The Delaware Cattle Judging Team, composed of Mulholland '16, Seward '16, and Houston '15, accompanied by Professor Hayward, left Newark October 22, 11.08 A. M. on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and arrived in Chicago 9.15 A. M., Thursday, October 23. The remainder of the day was spent in inspecting the large packing plant owned by Swift & Co., in going through the famous stock yards, and in visiting the extensive horse markets near the stock yards.

The contest was held on Friday. Forty-eight men, representing sixteen of the leading agricultural colleges in the United States competed. As usual the contest consisted of judging eight classes of four animals each of bulls and of

cows representing the Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Holstein breeds. Every effort was made by the officials to have everything about the contest conducted on an absolutely fair basis. Some of the prizes offered were: a sweepstake loving cup for the team winning the highest number of points; a sweepstake scholarship prize for the individual scoring the highest number of points; loving cups for the teams winning the highest number of points on each of the different breeds; and scholarship prizes for the individuals scoring the highest number of points on each of the different breeds. The Delaware team ranked eleventh, being second high team on Guernseys, and one of the men, Mulholland, ranked second individual on the Guernseys.

Saturday was spent in examining the numerous educational exhibits at the show.

On Sunday the Delaware men went to Niagara Falls. After spending Monday there, they left for home, arriving in Newark Tuesday evening.

Chemistry Notes

GROUP IV, or Alkaline Earths Group consists of Barium, Strontium, and Calcium. Magnesium also belongs to this group, but on account of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ and MgCO_3 being soluble in NH_4Cl it is tested for after group IV has been removed as carbonates by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ in presence of NH_4Cl .

The filtrate from Group III B is made slightly acid with HCl and boiled till all the H_2S has been expelled. It is then

made alkaline with NH_4OH , and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ added till precipitation is complete. (Note: Sufficient NH_4Cl has been added in Group III A to prevent Mg from precipitating as the Carbonate.) The ppt. consists of BaCO_3 , SrCO_3 , CaCO_3 . Filter and wash once with hot H_2O . Dissolve the ppt. on the paper with a small amount warm, dilute $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. Test a small portion of the solution with K_2CrO_4 . If a ppt.

forms add K_2Cr_4 to the entire solution, drop by drop, with constant stirring, till the solution is just colored yellow. (If no ppt. forms on testing small

amount of the $HC_2H_3O_2$ solution, K_2CrO_4 , need not be added to the main portion.) Filter, and wash with cold H_2O .

Ppt. is $BaCrO_4$. Dis. in HCl and test in flame with Pt. wire. A green color indicates Ba. Or boil with Na_2CO_3 till the solution is yellow, and test the white residue with Pt. wire. A green color confirms Ba.

Filtrate = $Sr(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ and $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$

Add excess of strong solution of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and boil vigorously. Filter hot. Wash.

Ppt. = $SrSO_4$. Test with Pt. wire in flame. A crimson flame confirms Sr.

Fil. = $CaSO_4$. Add $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$. A wh. ppt. — Ca_2CO_4 confirms Ca.

Group V, or the Alkali Group contain Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, and Ammonium. There is no common group reagent. Each member is tested in a way peculiar to itself. A part of the filtrate from Group IV is tested for Mg by adding Na_2HPO_4 . A white ppt. is $MgNH_4PO_4$. If no ppt. forms at once, let the solution stand for some time in a warm place, or rub the sides of the beaker with a glass rod. A ppt. is $MgNH_4PO_4$. (Care must be taken to insure the absence of all the other groups before Mg is tested for, as Na_2HP_4 will ppt. the phosphate of all the metals except the alkali metals. Several of the ppted. are white.)

The main part of the filtrate from Group IV is evaporated to dryness, and heated gently to expel the Ammonium salts, which are, with few exceptions,

volatile. When white fumes cease to be given off, the residue is cooled and dissolved in a small amount of HCl , and tests made with a Pt. wire.

SODIUM gives a very brilliant orange yellow color to the flame. POTASSIUM imparts a violet, or lavender color to the flame, but in the presence of Sodium may be entirely masked by the yellow Sodium flame. Therefore to detect K in the presence of Na use is made of a blue cabalt glass, or Potassioscope, as it is often called. A flame color-screen of celluloid is also used. This Potassioscope, or flame color-screen each have the property of absorbing the orange-yellow light of the spectrum, and allowing the violet light of K to pass through and be recognized.

Ammonium, although belonging to this group, is ALWAYS tested for at

the beginning of the analysis, *before any reagent containing NH_3 is added*. Hence in the course of analysis the test for NH_3 is made with a small amount of the original substance under examination. All NH_3 salts are decomposed by Caustic Alkalies, such as NaOH , KOH , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, according to the equation:

(1) $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3$. (2) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KOH} = \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_3$. NH_3 is a gas, and is easily recognized by its odor, or its property of turning red litmus paper blue. Care must be exercised in applying the litmus test that no fine spray of the caustic alkali is carried up with the gas, or reaches the paper, as all alkalies turn red litmus blue. A little of the substance under examination is heated in a test tube with NaOH . If an appreciable amount of NH_3 is present the odor is easily detected. If the odor is so faint as to make recognition doubtful, the litmus test is applied, by holding a piece of red litmus paper at the mouth of the test-tube. NH_3 is indicated if the paper turns blue. Another delicate test, and one in which any spray of caustic will not interfere, is the formation of NH_4Cl , thus, $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl} = \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$. This test is made by holding a glass rod moistened with strong HCl in the mouth of the test tube in which the test for NH_3 is being made. If NH_3 is present, it manifests itself by a white cloud of NH_4Cl , or "smoke."

ACIDIC ANALYSIS.

In Qualitative analysis there are two classes of Acids considered viz, ORGANIC, and INORGANIC acids. Organic acids, with few exceptions, char when heated in a dry test tube, and emit a burn odor. Inorganic acids do not char under similar treatment. Charring is due to the Carbon in the organic compound, but all organic compounds that char are not necessarily acids, e. g. sugar, starch, etc. char and emit a burnt odor, but they are not organic acids at all. Also a few inorganic compounds will blacken when heated in a test tube, e. g. Cu , Co , Ni salts may blacken due to the formation of their oxides when their salts decompose, but this blackening is not accompanied with the burnt odor. OXALIC, and FORMIC acids DO NOT char.

Not many organic acids are met with in Inorganic qualitative analysis, but a few form common salts with the metals, and behave in much the same manner as the inorganic salts, and are thus included in their classification.

Acids are separated into groups according to their behavior towards certain reagents, but there is no good or satisfactory method by which these groups may be further separated, or is it necessary, as is the case in Basic Analysis.

Locals

Scene in Carey and Bramhall's room. of cards. We can use the dummy all right.
Bramhall to Pepper: "Let's have a game

Carey, looking up from his English note book: "I want you to understand that I'm no dummy."

"Prof." Woofenberger—"Mr. Bell had a very little knowledge of electricity, but he did have a good knowledge of sound."

Lind—"Well then, he had a sound knowledge."

Dr. Vaughn—"There is a peculiar analogy between Biblical version of the fall of man and the Greek legend of Pandora's opening the box which let misfortune, misery, and trouble out to molest the world. Both were caused by curiosity."

A student—"And both were brought about by women, too."

Wingate (walking along Main Street with two fellows)—"Look at that girl walking on the other side of the street with a slit skirt on. I tell you fellows, such things should be looked into."

Wally (at dinner table)—"Grubby, I don't believe you know how to handle Robby."

Grubb—"I don't have to handle him. He handles me. You don't handle him, do you?"

Wally—"Yes, I do; I'm getting the hang of it better each day."

Hurrah for Wally!

At an Athletic Meeting on October 17th, McDaniel called the roll of the Freshman Class.

Carey '15 rushed in during this roll call, and, after McDaniel finished, yelled at the top of his voice, "Hey, did you get Carey?"

A motion was then made that Fresh-

man Carey's name should be called forthwith.

(Unusually close attention in the Sociology class)—Muzzey—"From what has been said it is evident that competition and co-operation are twin principles." (To Mr. Wingate, squirming about in his chair) "Well, Mr. Wingate, do you have anything to tell us?"

Wingate (timidly)—"Doctor, now that we have a new swimming pool, would you call the Coach a dive keeper?"

On Tuesday evening, October 14th, at the meeting of the Athenaeum Literary Society, the election of officers was as follows: President, Y. E. Rhodes '15; Vice-President, A. B. Carey '15; Secretary, H. L. Brown '15; Treasurer, L. C. S. Dorsey '15; Chaplain, R. Paynter '15; Sergeant at Arms, W. C. Thomas '16. The Society will hold its meeting every Tuesday night, and it is to be hoped that all the members will unite in the literary work which promises to be very interesting this year.

The Rhodes' Scholarship Examination was held on Tuesday and Wednesday October 14th and 15th. Y. E. Rhodes '15 and E. Lacklen '15 were the only Delaware College students to take the examination. It seems strange why more fellows do not avail themselves of this rare opportunity to win a prize of \$4500 and of three years travel in Europe in addition to the excellent educational advantages of taking a course at Oxford University.

The Campus is not the only green thing around this College.

On Monday evening, October 6th, the Annual Reception of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the College Oratory. The first part of the program consisted of the reports of the three delegates to Northfield. Grubb '14, gave a vivid description of the trip in general. The second speaker, Scott '14, related his experience at the Round Top Meetings and told how they were conducted. The third student speaker, Carey '15, furnished some information as to how the Platform Meetings were held.

Following these student reports, there were speeches by three different members of the Faculty. The first of these was a very inspiring talk given by Dr. Vaughn, in which he outlined the two-fold duty of the student—first to his church, and second to his College Y. M. C. A.

Next was a speech by Professor Short, in which he deprecated the lethargic state of the Y. M. C. A. and exhorted the fellows to get busy and influence one another by personal work.

Professor Tiffany made the closing address by comparing us to houses. He said that each one of us had three stories in our house, the physical, mental, and spiritual, and, that if we devoted all our time either to the physical or to the mental, but failed to care for our spiritual story, using it merely as the attic in which to pile rubbish, we should pay well for our folly in the end.

After this speech, those present were invited to the dining room, where ice cream was served. We were somewhat disappointed that only twenty-one students were there for the reception. We used to believe the old adage, "The way

to a man's heart is through his stomach"; but the Delaware students have certainly broken the record, because notices had been posted beforehand, stating that refreshments would be served. However, those who were present to hear the admirable discourses given by the members of the Faculty certainly had a treat. We are sorry that more of the students did not avail themselves of the opportunity. Fellows, it behooves you to help us in the Y. M. C. A. by your presence, if nothing more. Let those who are faithful try to bring a new member each meeting night. In this manner, the attendance will be increased. Fellows, you owe it to your college. The Y. M. C. A. is just as much a college function as athletics or anything else, is just as obligatory upon each one, and should be fostered just as much as any other phase of College activity.

He—"Are you single?"

She—"Single! Well, I don't look like the Siamese twins, do I?"

If I were a humorist, I should get a job as Professor of History.

Brayshaw knows as much about American History as I do about how much gold there was in Queen Elizabeth's teeth.

Lind is a light sleeper. He carries a box of matches in the pocket of his pajamas.

The College authorities will have to cut out the engineering courses next year to make room for the "Aggies."

Jones has a job on Saturday nights

as a clerk in a store down town. When it comes to selling goods, he makes "Jim" Huston and Carey look like Doherty at a Newport Tango Tea. The following will give one an idea of Jones' quality as a clerk.

Huston—"Well 'Jonesy', I guess you sold everything in the store tonight but the smell of the cheese."

Jones—"I did better than that. I sold everything but the door knob and the key."

Huston—"How was it that you didn't sell them?"

Jones—"If I were to do that, I should be afraid that somebody would come in and want to buy nothing."

Foster comes home so late at night that it has been rumored that he is running a milk route.

If the Ancients had not started to build the tower of Babel, Professor Smith would not be holding his job.

Some brave man ought to remove the sign "College Store" and put in its place the words, "A den of thieves," or "A crib" run by Huston & Carey.

First student—"What! are you going to study?"

Second student—"No; I'm just going to lay these books down for a nap."

Bought a fourth handed book at the College Store today. As there wasn't enough money in the Newark Banks to pay for it, I gave Huston a mortgage on the DuPont Building.

Everything must come high in Newark. Only the other day, I leaned

against Huston's showcase, and he charged me a quarter for wear and tear on his property.

We have plenty of ways but no means.

DEFINITIONS

Newark: Nothing bounded by less; one of the things to be endured, and a wintering place for "Doc" Sypherd, and numerous professors.

A life time job: A professorship at Delaware College.

A bad sign: A bank cashier reading a time table.

Heat: A reminder of the place to which we are all going.

Lessons: Satan's handiwork.

English: A foreign language, unknown in America.

Nothing: The apparel of modern women.

Geography: A machine invented by Geo. Graphy.

Religion: A preacher's meal ticket.

Joke: The thing "Doc" Vaughn has been trying to spring for years.

On Monday, October 20th, we were annoyed by various sounds which reminded us of the barnyard. Upon making proper investigation, we found that those noises emanated from a group of several types and breeds of farm animals which had congregated upon the portico of the "Dorms" for the purpose of having their pictures taken.

Even the cornfields have ears.

We wager that the Jews are glad that Christopher Columbus discovered America.

My father has bought an automobile. I'll get a girl at last.

Women are like bad eggs. They all look good from the outside.

Passed an elderly lady on Main street the other day. She peered into my face and said, "How queer things look without my glasses."

Guess I won't have to buy any funny face for Hallowe'en.

Dr. Sypherd delivered an address on "What Should a High School Student Read?" at the Newark High School on Friday, October 24th. The following Monday, October 27th, he spoke on "Literature and Life" before the students of the Wilmington High School.

Prof. Penny returned October 9, 1913, from a trip through England and the continent. During his absence Prof. Tiffany had charge of all work in chemical department.

The plans of College for Women are undergoing final adjustment. The plans of the interior of the building are being arranged to suit the needs of the college.

The A. A. Council have invited all the students of the Wilmington High School to be our guests at the game with Washington College on Saturday, November 8, 1913.

A large proportion of the faculty and students have not availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the "Big Scrimmages" on Thursday afternoons. The idea in suspending classes at 3.45 P. M. was to allow all to be present.

Arrangements are being made to have an informal dance Saturday evening, November 8. This is the evening after the Washington College game.

Dr. Sypherd (in Eng. 7)—"Mr. Dougherty, is that a restrictive or non-restrictive clause?"

Dougherty '14:—"I can't tell. Some of the fellows around me say one and some the other."

Messick '14, and two other fellows were about to match coins to decide who should pay for the sodas."

First fellow: "Well, odd man treats."

Messick: "Suppose there are two odd."

Dr. Vaughn: "What did Sir Walter Raleigh introduce into America?"

Pepper '16: "Scientific Farming."

Dr. Vaughn: "I thought Prof. Hayward did that."

To fight or not to fight; that is the question

Whether 'tis healthier for me, to bear
The slurs and insults of those outrageous "Sophs,"

Or to roll up my sleeves amongst the
bunch of them

And by some punches end them. To
scrap: to win,

No more; and by to win I meant to end
The ink-spot and the thousand petty
things

The "Fresh" is heir to, 'tis a consuma-
tion
Devoutly to be wished. To scrap, to
win;
To win: perchance to lose: ay, there's
the rub;
For in this college, far from home and
Ma, what may be done
When once the anger of those bloody
"Sophs" is roused
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That brings calamity to this d—— life:
For who would hear the taunts and
scorns of "Sophs,"
The oppressor's rules, the shower's chilly
stream,
The pangs of outraged pride, the sombre
hose,
The bloody ink-spot, and the jeers
That patient Freshman of the Sopho-
more takes
When he himself might his quietus make
With a few upper-cuts. For who would
Sophomores bear
To grunt and swear under a weary life
But that the dread of something worse
than death,
The undiscovered penalty for such crime
As yet untried, puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we
have
Than fly to others we know not of.

Howard T. Ennis '11, Principal of the
Lewes High School, has completed ar-
rangements to do graduate research work
in Economics for his Master's Degree.
He will probably make a study of some
phase of Socialism

Prof. Vaughn announces that Dr. J.
P. Lichtenberger, of the University of
Pennsylvania, a noted sociologist, has

consented to deliver the first lecture in
this year's series of History Lectures.
Dr. Lichtenberger will be remembered
for his address last year, which was re-
garded as one of the best delivered in
Newark for some time. He will speak
on some live topic of the day.

Other speakers have been invited to
deliver lectures in this series, but to date
only one other has been heard from,
President E. E. Sparks, of Pennsylvania
State College, who will give the conclud-
ing lecture of the series. This will be
another of his brilliant and remarkably
interesting biographical lectures. He
will take as his subject "George Wash-
ington," a parallel lecture to the one on
"Abraham Lincoln," delivered last
year. Dr. Sparks will lecture here some
time in February.

The Engineering Society has resumed
its meetings. The following officers have
been re-elected: President, Samuel M.
Shallcross; Vice-President, Clinton H.
Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, J.
Warren M'Cafferty. Meetings will be
held on the first and third Thursdays of
each month of the collegiate year. Un-
derclass men are urged to attend all
meetings.

News Notes, October 25, 1913.

"Silk-hat" Wally McCall, fashion
sheet of the college treated himself last
night. He reviewed the "Marriage Les-
son" at the Play House from "Peanut
Heaven." The evening would have gone
off in grand style had not some of his
lady friends in the same balcony annoy-
ed him frequently, by tossing chestnuts
at his beautiful "bean." A few minutes

before the performance was concluded, —just before the lights came on—Wally, turning up the collar of his white rain coat, tip-toed down the side aisle toward the exit. After emerging on Orange street he hurried to Market street where "Deac" Brown in their Uncle Howard's "Road Louse" awaited

him. Wally slid behind the wheel and the "Jew Packard" started off with a jolt as he threw in the clutch. They cast wistful glances at the merry throng in the grill room, but Wally jingled the coppers in his hip pocket and sighed, "no use."

(To be continued in Christmas issue.)

Exchanges

In *The College Student* there is a well-written defense of woman suffrage, entitled "Justice and Chivalry." The writer is unfortunate in his choice of a subject, because the abstract words Justice and Chivalry mean nothing. In fact, in the whole argument there is no mention of chivalry either acted or implied.

In "The Signs of a Second Fall" in the *Mountaineer* we read the opposite side. The writer has chosen an appropriate subject and has stuck to it throughout. For these reasons, "The Sign of a

Second Fall" is more appropriate in a college journal, although the argument in *The College Student* would be more effective in a debate.

The Georgetown College Journal comes and, as usual is rich in verse. We especially commend "The Streamlet of Tears."

The Western Maryland College Monthly is full of very credible essays but is lacking in verse and short stories.

We acknowledge the receipt of all our exchanges.

Alumni Notes

AT THE FIRST SMOKER

Josiah Marvel, Esq., president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, addressed the student body at the smoker preceding the Haverford game. Mr. Marvel is an admirer of clean outdoor athletics. His speech was highly interesting.

Dr. W. O. Sypherd, '96, Prof. C. A. Short, '96, and Prof. E. L. Smith, '96, enthused the student body at the smoker preceding the opening of Joe

Frazer Field. Their talks were full of valuable suggestions, and were flavored with humor.

Hon. E. C. Johnson, '99, editor of the Newark Post, in a talk at the first football smoker, pleaded for clean athletics. Mr. Johnson's speech was full of witty illustrations. He still has the "old pep."

E. E. Todd, '12, R. T. Cann, '08, and L. E. Cann, '10, talked "fight" when

called upon for speeches at the first smoker.

'96

Dr. W. O. Sypherd recently made the following addresses:

On October 24th he spoke before the students of the Newark High School, on "What Books High School Students Should Read." On October 27th at the Wilmington High School he lectured on "Literature and Life."

'99

Everett C. Johnson has been awarded the contract for printing the "Delaware College Review" at the plant of the Newark Post, where distinctive "print-in" is done.

'00

William H. Conner, who is a member of the Delaware Bar, has become a student of the Rand School of Social Science, East 19th street, New York City. Mr. Conner will take a course of one year in social science, preparing himself for organizing, writing, and speaking work for the Socialist party, to which he will hereafter devote his time.

'06

Rev. Chas. W. Clash, who has for four years been assistant to the rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, sailed on October 22 for Europe. After a tour of Europe, he will proceed to Manila, P. I., where he will become dean of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John. The congregation of the Cathedral is made up of American and English people, including army and other government officials.

George W. Murray and Miss Gertrude Fader were married in Newark on October 4th. Mr. and Mrs. Murray will reside near Newark, where Mr. Murray has a position with the Farmers' Trust Co.

'07

Lieut. Julian C. Smith, U. S. A., and Miss Ella C. Levis were married in Elkton, Md., on October 15th. On October 28th, they sailed for Panama where the groom is stationed at Camp Elliott.

'08

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Burns announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Anna Matilda Burns, to Mr. J. Frank Baldwin, Jr., on November 24th, Wilmington, Del.

'10

The marriage of Lieut. Wm. H. Wegenmann and Miss Virginia H. LaFarge was solemnized at the St. Thomas' P. E. Church, New York City, on October 8th. The affair was a military wedding with many friends from Fort Wright, N. Y., where the groom is stationed.

'11

Chas. H. Heisler is doing construction work for the Victoria Australian Railway Co., Diothon, Australia.

L. A. Houston has resigned his position with the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., and is now located in New York City.

'12

The stork has left a fine big boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Ward, Nashville, Tenn. "Benny" thus becomes the father of the "1912 Class Baby."

'13

H. Eugene Gonce, Jr., of Elkton, Md., sailed on October 8th for a year's travel through Europe.

THEY "CAME BACK"!!

The pleasing feature of the football games this fall has been the return of the alumni. The following lists show how well the alumni were represented:

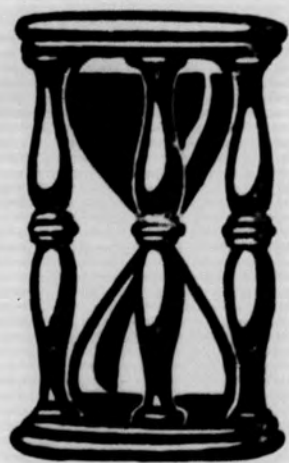
At the Haverford game, October 4th: L. W. Bush, Chas. Bush, J. C. Smith, Chancellor Curtis, H. H. Curtis, Fred Clark, L. Soper, W. C. Curtis, E. C. Johnson, John Pilling, E. P. Jolls, A. C. Ward, L. Fader, J. Conner, J. Huxley, W. T. Homewood, W. S. Allmond, J. McDaniels, R. C. Wilson, J. B. Bice, R. S. Rodney, I. Gibbs, H. Ridgley, R. T. L. Ward, W. A. Sawdon, V. H. Jones, E. Horn, E. E. Todd, R. G. Davis, H. Morrow, L. I. Handy, Jr., E. R. Manning, J. R. Davis, P. B. Patterson, J. B. Bell, D. G. Frazer, J. B. Jackson, A. P. Shaw, J. J. Crumbaugh, W. M. Schlittler, B. R. Foster, L. A. Rossell, L. Cann, R. T. Cann, W. W. Joseph, J. B. Taylor, C. Robinson, J. E. Newman, M. Townsend, W. R. Edgar, G. C. Groff, D. L. Sloan,

W. H. Steel, L. Beck, R. C. Levis, J. G. Attix, C. Killen, N. N. Wright, J. H. Hossinger, G. W. Sawin, A. F. Fader, F. Townsend, W. R. Emerson, G. P. Millington, H. Morris, W. W. Hubbard, Leonard Major, W. M. Francis, W. O. Sypherd, C. A. Short, G. E. Dutton, and E. L. Smith.

At the P. M. C. game on October 11th: G. J. Lockwood, Leo Pie, W. H. Steel, G. E. Dutton, J. Taylor, H. L. Deakyne, E. L. Smith, C. A. Short, E. Gilfillan, W. L. Beck, E. C. Johnson, J. P. Cann, W. M. Schlittler, A. F. Walker, R. Plumley, E. P. Jolls, L. A. Rossell, R. T. Cann, N. N. Wright, W. O. Sypherd.

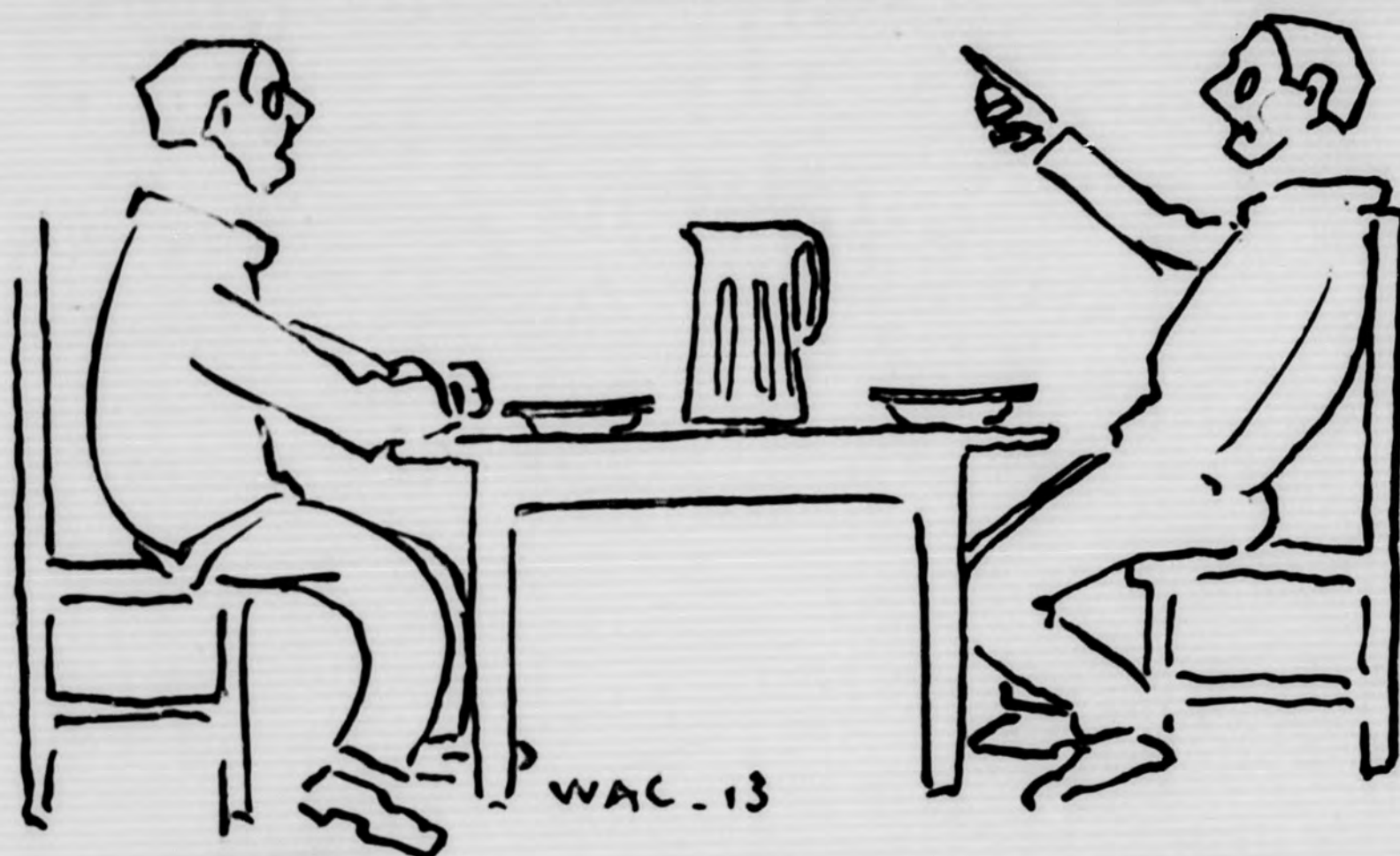
At the Temple game, on October 18th: C. B. Evans, R. T. Cann, L. Gilfillan, I. Gibbs, E. C. Johnson, G. E. Dutton, E. L. Smith, C. A. Short, W. O. Sypherd, E. P. Jolls, J. H. Hossinger, W. H. Steel, R. C. Levis, W. H. Weggenmann, J. Taylor, C. Bush, J. P. Cann, J. G. Lewis, G. Lowe, W. M. Schlittler, W. L. Beck.

At the Catholic University game, on October 25th (Washington, D. C.): Fred Clark.



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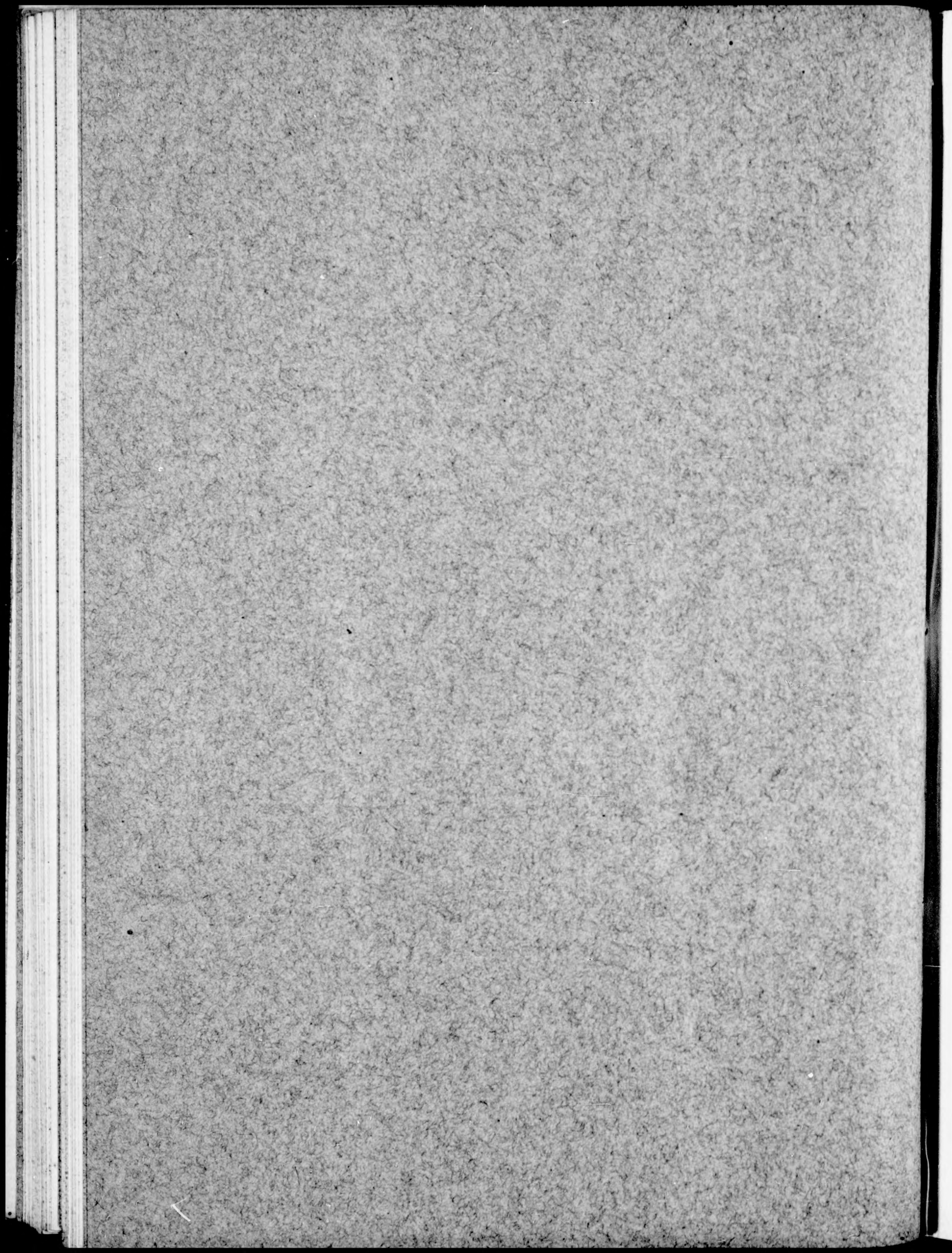
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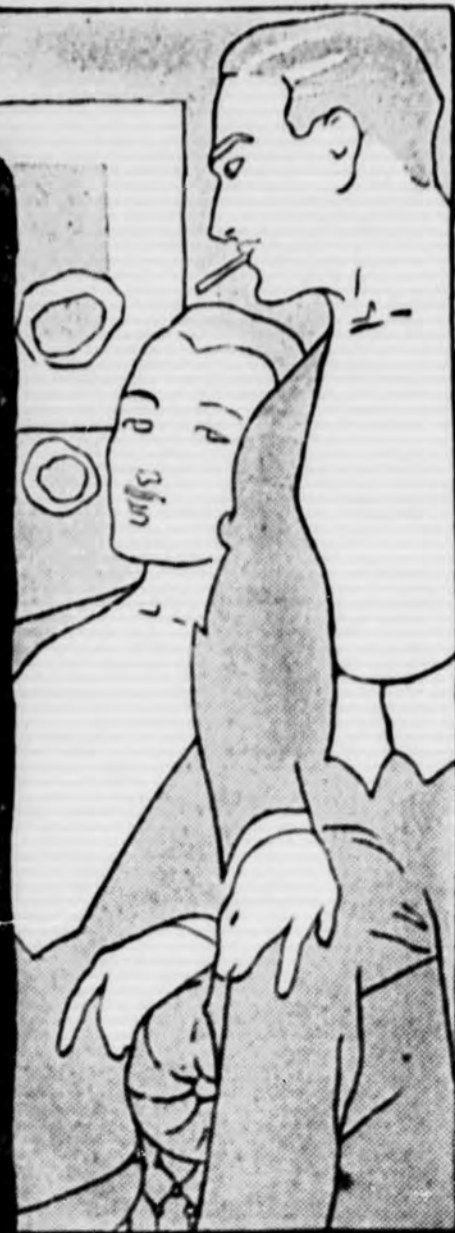
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