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# MESSENGER

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# The Messenger.

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VOL. XIX.

APRIL, 1913.

No. 7.

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## SPRING FEVER.

The Spring has come a slippin' in and left the world awry  
With oozin' fields and muddy roads—seems like they'll never dry—  
And that same old lazy feelin', askin' fourteen hours of sleep,  
Has got us good and proper from our heads clear to our feet.

We go slouchin' down to Chapel and go slouchin' into meals  
Like as if a bag of cobbles was a draggin' from our heels;  
And when slouching into lectures, we expect 'twill start a fuss,  
We find every blamed professor is a slouchin'—just like us.

Who cares for old Gylippus, or the ancient Roman law,  
The customs of the Germans, or the ghost that Hamlet saw,  
Or Milton's minor poems or Ben Johnson's roundelay,  
When a fellow only wants to sleep and dream the livelong day?

Oh! I want to spend the days afield and walk for miles and miles  
Through meadow, swamp and thicket, climbin' wire fence and stile,  
And when the dusk has fallen with the "night sounds" near and far  
Have the heavens for my blanket 'neath the "canopy o' star."

*James H. Edwards, '15.*

## ONE REASON WHY TENNYSON IS REMEMBERED.

CHARLES ELDRIDGE McALLISTER, '14.

THE arrival of Alfred Noyes, the new and young English poet has aroused some interest in American literary circles. The young poet's future, the value of his work in view of that of his contemporaries and some of his rather pointed assertions have excited quite general comment.

Among the poets who were said to be criticized by Mr. Noyes was Alfred Lord Tennyson, England's greatest national poet. Tennyson's patriotism and his position as expositor of the imperialistic spirit of his time are worthy of recollection, but we American speakers of the English tongue owe Tennyson a debt for the present expressiveness of our international language.

There seems to be a general impression among thoughtful people in America that unfavorable criticism tends to suggest the attractive and defensible features of a man's character or work. The aggressive nature of our people may be partly responsible for this, but it seems to me it is rather due to our effort to balance the good and the bad and definitely determine actual worth. At any rate, when I heard Mr. Noyes' criticism, I immediately questioned whether the English had fully appreciated the value of Tennyson's influence on the English language.

One literary critic has described the venerable Cambridge poet as "A purifier of English." The realization that of all European languages English is spoken by the largest number of people brings out at once the importance and extent of Tennyson's service.

Saintsbury names "national greatness" as the basic element on which the perpetuation of a strong English tongue depends. "National greatness" consists in the strength of character of the nation's leading men. Poets are either national prophets or national interpreters. Thus the character of Tennyson was, in part, responsible for the kind of English he used. Noble in his sentiment, as his Idylls suggest, kind, loving, sympathetic, Tennyson was the inheritor of good traits. The fact that he was a natural scholar, as indicated by his precocious letters, is another feature of character which helped form our English tongue. On the other hand, we must not attribute too much of Tennyson's service to entirely natural causes.

His ten years of arduous study without publication, from '32 to '42, gave him the necessary opportunity to master the fundamental principles of good English. Although Tennyson is constantly pointed out as directly opposed to Pope, the mere stylist, we must not infer that he did not devote much study to the means and method of poetic expression. The distinction between Keats, the native poet, and Tennyson the gifted intellectual poet, brings out the importance of Tennyson's study of language. To master English, a comprehensive knowledge of French, German and the classics, with their derivations is essential. The author of "In Memoriam" was a thorough master of languages.

English has certain deteriorative tendencies and it is in connection with these that Tennyson was especially active in raising its standard. Anglo-Saxon, the most rugged, strongest, and most powerful language of

true nature is the foundation stone of English. The French contribution is rather superficial, a flavoring of court and pomp; a kind of pomp and stiffness. The classical influence of Latin and Greek is of high importance, not only in enlarging our vocabulary but in furnishing the spirit in which much of our language is expressed.

Summed up, we have a double vocabulary, one part composed of Teutonic and the other of Romance words. The Teutonic preserves the strong "naturalness" of the earlier tongue while the Romance influence typifies the later modifications and changes.

The deteriorative tendency seems to have been a movement to over-emphasize and overdevelop this Romance element. An exemplification of this is found in the inferior productions of the poorer literary periods when the Latin influence predominated. The stately and labored sentences of Bacon, Hooker, and others illustrate this classical bent. Pope, with his exaggerated methods is the highest extreme of the Latin influence.

Now, the language of the intellect is necessarily of a stately character. It is here that Tennyson makes his offering for improved English. "In Memoriam," the "Idylls," "Flower in the Crannied Wall," "Break Break, Break," and so on, Tennyson's best poetry, are expressions of deep feeling.

The contribution of Tennyson and others of an emotional literature has directed the modern tendency as Teutonic. The proportion of Anglo-Saxon words used in the portrayal of true feeling and absolute nature is extremely large. We have made the step forward from the Latin influence.

The necessity for a refined Latin usage, however, must not be underestimated. Tennyson, as well as other modern writers employs it, although the presiding element is Teutonic.

Every writer's influence on his native tongue depends directly on his work. Tennyson's influence is important because his poetry is conspicuous for love of nature and emotional quality, the two great elements of our modern language reaction.

As it is expressed in "The Passing of Arthur,"

"The old order changeth yielding place to new."

Some Americans, I am sure agree with me that as long as our present Teutonic influence persists, it is the least literary history can do to place Alfred Lord Tennyson high in the list of modern exponents of that influence. Perhaps England does temporarily neglect Tennyson. If such is the case, we hope that her attitude does not indicate a return to the classical element in our English mode of expression.

## QUID EST?

JOHN N. BORTON, '13.

WHAT is it? What accounts for the fact that interest in Undergraduate activities is slowly but surely waning? Conditions, you reply, which are beyond our power to alter, and environments? Oh, that old, old, wornout excuse which is dragged in by the heels to justify the failure of all Collegiate enterprises in St. Stephen's! True, we are unique in many ways, and distinctly individual, and must, therefore, face certain peculiar problems, but, on the other hand, when they confront us, need we "lie down to them?" Is it especially laudable that we often murmur: "It is of no use to try this or that venture; it will only fail miserably. St. Stephen's is so different, don't you know." We pessimists and weaklings! it is just that difference, that uniqueness, that individuality which can make this or that venture succeed, if we but realize it.

But, you object, you are making a rather strong assertion; prove it. All right, that is exactly what I now desire to do. How is it, I ask you, that in former days—and they were not so very long ago either—our College, this self-same St. Stephen's surrounded by the same environment, and confronting conditions relatively similar to present ones, sent her glee-club, her baseball team, her hockey team, her crew to victory? Supposing that they did not always compete with Colleges. They *competed*, they played the game, the sports flourished; there was interest, there was activity, there was life—and is not that, surely an end to be striven for?—and what is more, I wager to say discontent was reduced to a minimum. Again, how was it that the societies, the classes and the various organizations provided sources of enjoyment and diversion, from time to time, by giving dramatics, glees, and minstrel shows, here and there in the neighboring country. Perhaps they would not compare favorably with standards set by some of our hypercritical brethren, but whether they would or not, whether they were in any wise crude or not, matters little to the point at issue. There was healthful, salutary activity, working for the amelioration of existing conditions, and that is sufficient. We can be, and we many times are, far too conservative in our "process of selection," and misdirected conservatism spells stagnation, which, in its turn, foreshadows *ruin*. But *our dignity*, you cry! Ah yes, our *true* dignity, but let us look to it that our dignity is of the right order. There is a dignity which savours of ignorant prejudice, and a dignity which looks to *true* prosperity and advancement. We dare not turn our backs upon the issue. *Which is ours?*

What is the matter with Convocation? Does it justify its existence—for any organization, however large or small, is called upon sooner or later to give an account of its stewardship—or has it ceased to exercise its

wanted usefulness? In other words, has it outlived its purpose? A man told me very earnestly a short time ago that he considered Convocation entirely superfluous if not even an encumbrance to healthful activity in the Student Body. I most emphatically disagree with him. If it is true that our body-politic no longer subserves its aim, namely, the unifying of all activities in one common end, which is the advancement of Saint Stephen's to a higher and yet higher plane of service, then something is wrong. That "something" is to be found, not in the Convocation as an institution, but in the men who compose it. That is where the trouble lies. Convocation is neither a "joke", nor is it the most august body ever yet assembled, but it is, in the main, a definitely organized body with definitely constituted aims. Sooner or later we shall come to realize that if Convocation is to really *mean* anything to us and St. Stephen's, we must be on the alert, take the matter in hand, and labour with all our might to *make* it mean something, and a very vital something at that. I write as one having seen a number of years in Convocation, and with all sincerity I maintain that it can be vastly efficient, or practically negligible, just as its members choose to make it. The issue lies wholly with them.

These, then, are a few questions for careful consideration. They appear decidedly pessimistic at first glance, but there is, I believe, a solution directly at hand.

Now there is, as we all know full well, a certain unhealthy element, which has, at times, crept into our midst, and which, if allowed to abide, prefigures disaster. It is a lack of concentration of purpose. It is a lack of earnestness, a lack of a sense of obligation, a lack of seriousness,—call it what you will. Its handmaiden is procrastination, and the two are infallible guides to positive failure. A man cannot be too serious, I believe, if with his seriousness he couples an indefatigable determination to perform *seriously* a man's work. He can by no means too fully realize the proximity of duties which are his to fulfill, conditions which are his to improve, and his neighbor, whom it is both his privilege and duty to serve unselfishly. "He who would do some great thing in this short life," says an anonymous writer, "must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of forces, as, to idle spectators, who live only to amuse themselves, looks like insanity." This is a splendid thought, and we ought to make it our own. We ought to carry such a standard of efficiency everywhere before us.

Since, then, we discover the source of a number of our difficulties to lie, for the most part, in a lack of earnest, sincere, purposive endeavor, let us apply ourselves like men to the work in hand, whatever be the nature of it. We are in the formative period of our lives; we are daily shaping and moulding characters,—for what purpose? For whom? For our own selfish



material advancement in after years? No, but rather for the Church, for her ministry, for our brother man, and it behooves us *now* to settle with ourselves what type that character shall be. Shall it be weak and vacillating, incapacitated for the work that lies before us in the years that are ahead, or shall it not much rather be of that indomitable strength which shall prove to be made of "the sterner stuff" when the time of the testing comes?

### UNITY.

ALLEN DUNNING JENNINGS, '13.

EVERY one pities a person who has an impediment in his speech, and you often hear that such and such a person would be eminently successful if it were not for that one fault. Why? Because it is not only a fault but a very noticeable one. It is so noticeable that the man himself fully realizes it. Yet there are other faults which are not so self-evident because the responsibility of them is not confined to a single individual. Such faults are the more difficult to remedy in proportion to the division of their responsibility. We all have faults and we hate them because they hinder our development. We fully realize that if a certain failing of ours stands in the way of our advancement, we must master it at any cost. How much more should we hate and strive to overcome faults which hinder not only our own advancement but also that of others. A machine or a body of men can fulfil its function only under favorable conditions. Also, the machine and the body of men have at least one common principle which is essential to conditions being favorable and that is unity of parts. On the one hand, the eccentric must work in perfect unity with the piston head or the steam engine is of no more use than scrap iron; on the other, each member of an institution must fulfil the purpose of his membership or he is a blight and a hindrance to his fellows.

The Student Body, which is a unit of St. Stephen's College whose high ideal is to give the men who come to her a broad and liberal education which will fit them for whatever vocation they may be called, is in itself a body composed of several units, that is, the individual students. Each student, it makes no difference whether Freshman or Senior has his part to perform. He must do his work conscientiously, and by doing so he will reap great personal advantage, and will be putting his shoulder to the wheel along with those who are striving toward the ideal of the College. In his associations with his fellow students, he must use his influence—and no one can say just how great each man's influence is—to elevate the plane of their thinking and not lead them to a lower plane than that in which he found them. The latter influence places men beyond reach of even the

hope of culture, while the former is a ladder by which men may climb upward toward pure thinking, which is the foundation of culture. Strive, as Matthew Arnold says, for "*real* thought and *real* beauty; *real* sweetness, and *real* light," and thus uphold your College's ideal. And finally, the individual student, as a member of the Student Body, must do all that is in his power to aid, in any way he is able those to whom he is subordinate. If he is unable to aid, at least let him not futilely criticise his superiors, either in College or out of College, but rather join hands with the other students, unselfishly, in striving toward the ideal of the College; and to do this, unity of purpose, unity of action, and the indomitable spirit of loyalty is absolutely essential.



### ATHLETIC REGULATION.

JOHN W. DAY, '13.

A FEW weeks ago the Faculty passed a rule governing athletics, which, after consideration, seems to be injurious to the prevailing spirit for active outdoor life. The rule is: "No student whose work is incomplete in more than one semester course is allowed to take part in any public game or entertainment given by any club, association, or team of students, or to occupy the position of manager or assistant manager. No student whose work is unsatisfactory at the end of first month of the College year shall be allowed to take part in any of the above activities during the first semester. For the football season of 1913, a student will be allowed to take part in the games if his work is incomplete in not more than two semester courses."

This Faculty ruling was thrust upon the students with no warning whatsoever. The action seems extraordinary and unpremeditated, especially so, when one realizes that for more than fifty years the Faculty has allowed athletic activity of several kinds to exist without any restrictions. Some warning regarding such a ruling should, at least, have been given to the Athletic Association some months ago. The Association has sanctioned all the games which the football manager has scheduled thus far, and some of them are with elevens of large institutions. The Varsity would have had a fair chance of winning the big games if this ruling had not been made. If the regulation is immediately enforced there is every indication that the team will lose all the big games because two of the best players will be thus barred from playing. This would not be so if the games were to be

played near the end of the season. On account of the inactivity in athletics during the past two years and the smallness of the College, the manager has been compelled to accept games with large institutions in the earlier part of the Fall.

If the older and experienced men should be barred from playing, the coach would have to try to develop new men into players within a week or two—a physical impossibility. No coach can whip raw material into shape in two weeks. The objection might be raised: How about men coming to College who have played on High School teams? Football as it is played in most High Schools, differs greatly from the college game. The High School teams are not so well trained; the plays are not given so much individual attention, and the game is not so long. Moreover, team work is the most essential feature of a winning eleven, and few, if any, men can learn to play with new team mates within a period less than three weeks.

If the manager of the team had been notified of the proposed ruling the schedule would not have included such colleges as Hamilton, Middlebury and the like. Under our contracts the Athletic Association cannot honorably cancel the big games, but if the Faculty insists on maintaining the present ruling, either a handicapped team will suffer disastrous defeats, or perhaps worse, grave injuries to some of the players; or games will have to be dishonorably cancelled. In addition, the Athletic Association will have to forfeit the amounts of the guarantees.

Personally, I am thoroughly in favor of a Faculty regulation in athletics, but under the present conditions immediate enforcement of the ruling as it stands, would be most unsatisfactory. If this rule could be suspended so as not to affect the coming season I feel sure that the College would be greatly benefited, both scholastically and in athletics.

Undoubtedly, there are several men in College who pay too much attention to athletics and who, on the other hand, pay practically no attention to their studies. The College does not want this type of man. He is a hindrance to the institution and to himself and will be a greater drawback to society after his college days. Athletics in their inception were instituted as a means of helping men to do better work in their studies, and together with the more important training of the courses, to produce a well rounded man.

It is not my intention to attempt to point out the impracticability of the ruling without endeavoring to suggest a means by which the apparent difficulty can be overcome. I would propose this substitute as regards football. No student having an average below seventy shall be allowed to

play in any representative game. This rule, I think, would accomplish all that the original intended. Moreover, a better spirit would exist in the College, and the men would work harder for the team if they thought that the Faculty were interested.

After the next season the original rule could be enforced, and I am certain that the College would feel its beneficial effects. The men who come here merely to play football would fail in their purpose, and in a short time, would be excluded from the College where there is no place for them, and St. Stephen's would more effectually accomplish its aim.



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Spring is upon us once again with its vernal sweetness. Although, at present, it is not very evident except for the mild weather, yet, here and there, are indications that the pulse of nature has commenced to throb and beat. Spring's messenger, the ruddy breasted robin has arrived on the

Campus with its cheery note. Just a pause now,—then nature will burst forth in all her fresh tinted foliage and the ground will be dotted with delicate wild flowers.

Springtime at Annandale is an inspiration and gives a fitting setting to the terminus of the year's work. Everything is conducive to indelibly print upon the minds of those who expect to leave College at the end of this term and those who expect to return in the autumn that springtime at St. Stephen's ingratiates itself with them in such a way as to make them hunger to return to their Alma Mater.

The new Faculty ruling governing athletics came as a great surprise to all the students, and especially to the football management who had made arrangements for a number of hard games for the early part of the Fall term. Although the greater part of the men see the wisdom of such action, they feel that the Faculty has given too little warning of their changed attitude towards athletics, and that as a result the football team may be badly crippled. That three or four of the prominent players would be disqualified seemed very probable at first, but through a partial suspension of the rule for this next year, this difficulty now is less likely, and the disqualified players may by hard work regain their places on the Varsity

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team. Should it happen, however, that the success of the team be seriously endangered on account of the men having had insufficient notice of the new restriction, we feel confident that the Faculty will be even more lenient in their enforcement of this ruling. The consideration which prompted them to make a slight concession to the suddenness of their action will certainly go even further towards helping and not discouraging a very praiseworthy activity. It is much better, however, that for the present the rule be left unchanged, and every effort be made to meet its requirements, for the standard it sets is not too high and should be maintained.

With reference to the "demagogic agitations" about the absurdity of restricting athletics in so small a college, it is well to point out that the absurdity lies rather in a small college sacrificing its scholastic standing to its athletic reputation. Athletic activity is of very great value up to a certain point, but as soon as

it causes a man to so neglect his work that he fails in one or more subjects it should be decreased, being of only secondary importance. Here in St. Stephen's we have not of late years had too much, rather we have had too little, athletics, but there is no reason in now becoming so ambitious that the individuals as well as the College suffer. Let us try on the other hand to accomplish as much as we possibly can, but not to overreach ourselves.

The Faculty are not trying to discourage athletics in the College, for they realize how essential it is to good wholesome college life, but they are attempting to safeguard our interests and see that we do not become too enthusiastic over one thing to the detriment of another. If the effects of their efforts are discouraging, then all that can be said is that the students are sadly lacking in strength of purpose, as well as an appreciation of the true proportion of things.

## Res Collegii.

The Second Annual Intercollegiate Contest for the New York Peace Society Prizes in Oratory (donated by Mrs. Elmer Black, of New York City), was held in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, on Friday evening, March 14th, at 8:15 o'clock, President Finley, presiding. The competing institutions were Colgate

University, College of the City of New York, Columbia University, Cornell University, Fordham University, New York University, and St. Stephen's College, the latter being represented by William J. Gage, '14. The Judges were Hon. William S. Bennet, Frederic R. Coudert, Esq., Judge Victor J. Dowling, Hon. Job E. Hedges, and Judge



Alton B. Parker. The first prize was deservedly won by Edwin S. Murphy, of Fordham University, with his speech entitled "The End; and the Means."

The second prize was awarded to W. D. Smith of Cornell, who spoke on "International Peace and Public Opinion."

The Lenten preachers for March were the Rev. Dr. Cookman of Christ Church, Red Hook, who preached at evensong on March sixth; Rev. Dr. Cole, former warden of the College, on March ninth; and the Rev. S. W. Foxwell of the Diocese of Newark on March thirteenth.

On Saturday evening, March fifteenth, the College students and their friends again had the great pleasure of "An Evening with Dickens," at which Mrs. F. W.

Norris read selections from "Nicholas Nickleby." Mrs. Norris also recited with rare appreciation Longfellow's "Robert of Sicily," and Schiller's "The Diver." She concluded the evening with several charming Scotch poems.

The Commencement preachers have been arranged for by Dr. Rodgers. On Sunday, June eighth, the Rev. H. Baron Dickinson, M. A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, London, S. E., will preach at the morning service. In the afternoon the Rev. George C. Houghton, D.D., '67, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, of New York, will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon. The Missionary Sermon will be given Tuesday evening, June tenth, by the Rev. W. G. W. Anthony, D.D., '90, Vicar of St. Augustine's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York.

## Communications.

### To the College Editor:

Absorbed as we are in other things we are apt to neglect in our student organizations the cultivation of three most important characteristics of good public speaking: accuracy, conciseness, and completeness, which are important because they are essential to forceful expression of opinion. How many of us can give an opinion that embraces all three? How often does their absence react in a harmful manner by clogging the wheels of progress!

This lack is especially to be noted and regretted in the legislation of the Convocation. Very few of us display ability in stating a motion which shall conform to these requisites. In consequence very few motions are made which are not followed by at least one amendment. Hence there is a waste of time, and very often, incoherence and misunderstanding. At the March meeting a motion pertinent to sanitary improvement was lost by a large negative vote. Surely there must

have been some reason out of the ordinary; as we are not barbarians, we all recognize the need of good sanitary conditions. The reason was this: the motion as stated was incomplete; as amended, it lacked conciseness and accuracy. Few men thoroughly understood the question upon which they were voting.

There must be some remedy for this state of affairs. Possibly the solution is in clear and deliberative thinking before we rise to put a motion. Surely this will help. However that may be, accurate, concise and comprehensive expression of ideas is undoubtedly necessary to the smooth working of any organization, and as such should be cultivated by us all.

JAMES H. EDWARDS.

(We commend this topic as worthy of thoughtful consideration. We might suggest as a remedy that Convocation "legislators" write out their motions before presenting them to the body.—C. E.)

### Editor of MESSENGER:

The following is the football schedule for 1913, so far as it has been completed:

Sept. 27—Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.

Oct. 4—Open.

Oct. 11—Albany at Annandale.

Oct. 18—Poughkeepsie at Annandale.

Oct. 25—Middletown at Annandale.

Nov. 1—Poughkeepsie at Annandale.

Nov. 8—Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vt.

If possible, a game will be arranged with Eastman College later. Our absence from the game, for the last two years, has made the arranging of a satisfactory schedule very difficult. This is especially true of college games. The places we formerly held on college schedules have been filled elsewhere, and it has been impossible to "break in" on the schedules of others to any great extent. The games secured, however, are good ones, and the management has been assured of favorable consideration on the schedules of two or three other colleges, another season. The same is true of one or two of the stronger non-college teams with whom it was impossible to make arrangements this year. Thus it will be seen that the work of the management has consisted chiefly in laying the foundations for future seasons, and it is in this light that its work should be judged.

The lack of regular coaching last fall has made spring practice imperative. We are unusually fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Ray Underhill, full-back for four years at Norwich University. Norwich is a small college which has built up an enviable reputation in football and always plays a hard schedule with many of the larger colleges, including Dartmouth and Brown, on its

list. Their season was unusually successful last fall under the captainship of Mr. Underhill. He will be with us for nine days this spring

and much good is expected from his coaching.

EDGAR L. SANFORD,  
*Manager.*

## The Athletic Association Constitution.

1. This Association shall be known as the Athletic Association of St. Stephen's College.

2. The Association shall consist of twelve members. It shall be a self-perpetuating body, and shall elect its members as follows: three men from the Eulexian Fraternity, three from the Kappa Gamma Chi Fraternity, three from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and three self-professed non-fraternity men.

(a) At least two days shall elapse between the nomination and election of members.

3. The powers of the Association shall be as follows:

(a) It shall have complete authority in the formation of the athletic teams which are to represent the College.

(b) If three or more members of the undergraduate body desire the formation of any athletic team to represent the College, they shall make application to the Athletic Association in writing. If the Association passes favorably upon such application, the Association shall appoint a temporary captain with authority to organize such a team. It shall be the duty of the Association to see that said team elect its own captain as soon as the Associa-

tion shall consider it sufficiently organized to warrant such election.

(c) The Athletic Association shall have power to grant the privilege of wearing the College letters.

(d) The College letters shall be as follows:

1. Football—eight (8) inch block S.

2. Basketball—six (6) inch block S.

3. Baseball—two, five (5) inch block S.

4. Scrub S—an S, enclosed in a circle, not exceeding four (4) inches.

5. Manager's S—an old English S, the size of which shall correspond to the size of his department.

(e) Any one having actually played in five (5) or more match games of football shall be eligible to wear the specified letter granted by the Association.

(f) Any one having actually played in seven (7) or more match games of basketball shall be eligible to wear the specified letter granted by the Association.

(g) Any one whose participation at practice has been seventy-five

per cent (75%) or more, is eligible to wear the scrub S granted by the Association.

(h) The manager of any recognized athletic team is eligible to wear the specified S granted by the Association.

4. (a) The Association shall have power to draw from each Campus Tax a sum not to exceed \$3.00. It shall provide that free admittance to all games played on the home grounds be given to all students who have paid their Campus Tax.

(b) The Association shall have the power of appointment and removal of all managers and coaches.

(c) The Association shall have power to provide and maintain the Athletic field.

5. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. The Association shall elect its own officers. The officers shall hold office for one year. The election of officers shall take place in June. The President may call a meeting of the Association whenever he shall deem it necessary, and must call a meeting at the request of three or more members.

6. Managers shall be elected by the Association from the Student Body.

(a) The manager may be empowered by the Association to draw

funds from the treasury of the Association subject to the approval of the Association.

(b) The manager shall have entire charge of all the properties of the team of which he is manager.

7. (a) There shall be a Scheduling Board, consisting of the Manager, assistant manager, captain and Faculty representative.

(b) The Faculty representative shall be elected by the Faculty. His approval or disapproval shall signify the approval or disapproval of the Faculty.

(c) The manager of any regular team shall have power to schedule games subject to the written approval of the Scheduling Board.

8. The coach shall have entire charge of his team. This shall include power to appoint to positions and to remove from positions on the team.

9. The captain shall be elected by the team at the end of the season. He shall have entire charge of the team on the field, subject only to the coach.

10. The team shall consist of all men who have played in two (2) or more match games in the then current season.

11. It shall require a vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the entire membership of the Association to make any addition, alteration, or amendment to the constitution.

Any addition, alteration or amendment must be presented in writing, go through one reading, and be voted upon at the next meeting. Two-thirds (2/3) of the entire membership

of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

12. In all points not covered by this constitution, Cushing Manual shall be the authority.

## Under the Lyre Tree.

### HEARD IN LATIN.

A beginner has just translated the word "flens" as "tears."

Prof: But "flens" is the present participle.

Student: Would you say "tearing" then?

### CRACKS FROM THE COLLEGE WIT.

#### GENIAL INVITATION.

"This pie is so rich that it almost kills me."

"Take another piece."—*Wisconsin Sphinx*.

#### A FORCED MARCH.

"Spring's coming early this year."

"Another one of those forced Marches, I presume."—*Williams Purple Cow*.

#### LOOKED BEHIND HIM.

Sad He (jauntily): Would you like a nice partner for the next dance?

Glorious She (innocently): Why, yes! Bring him up.—*Princeton Tiger*.

#### CAUGHT.

A newspaper man named Fling Could make "copy" from any old thing;

But the copy he wrote

Of a five-dollar note

Was so good he is now in Sing Sing.

*Columbia Jester.*

### AN OPPORTUNIST.

Settlement Worker: Jimmy, do you think you can use the word "disguise" in a sentence?

James: Yes'm. Dis guy's got me marbles.—*Stanford Chaparral*.

### AN IMPEDIMENT.

She: Did you notice that the groom in the deaf and dumb wedding had an impediment in his speech?

He: No. How's that?

She: The tip of his finger was cut off.—*Michigan Gargoyle*.

### A LITERARY NOISE.

Her: What's that rasping noise in the periodical room?

Him: Oh, that's where they are filing the magazines.—*Minnesota Minne-Ha-Ha*.

### PROTECTED.

He: Why is that grind never subject to colds?

She: He's always wrapped up in his books.—*Yale Record*.

### OFFENDED.

Art Student: So you adore art! Do you paint?

Sweet Young Thing: Sir!!!

*Wisconsin Sphinx.*

### IT REMINDED HIM.

It was midnight. "Wow-wow-wow-wow!" wailed the baby.

"Four bawls and I walk," responded the ball-player daddy, in mutual distress.—*Amherst Four-Leaf Clover*.

### WATT!!

"Here's a story of a motorman who sustained six thousand volts and still lives."

"Well, he was a non-conductor.

*Stanford Chaparral.*

### NOT TO BLAME.

"Do you obey the Bible injunction to love your neighbor?"

"I try to, but she won't let me."

*Columbia Jester.*

### AND WHO WOULDN'T?

"Miss Bolde," said the shy student to the fair one on the other side of the sofa, if I were to throw you a kiss, what would you say?"

"I'd say you're the laziest man I ever met."—*Minnesota Minne-Ha-Ha*.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM McVICKAR HEIGHTS.

'Twas a long time to come,  
I remember it well,  
Alongside the poor house  
A maiden did dwell;  
She lived all alone,  
Her life was serene,  
Her age it was red  
And her hair was nineteen.

This maid had a lover—  
I knew him quite well—  
A cross-legged ruffian,  
And bow-eyed as well;

He said, "let us flee  
By the light of yon star  
For you are the eye  
Of my apple, you are."

Oh no, said the maiden,  
"Be cautious, be wise, or  
Father will scratch out  
His nails with his eyes.  
If you really love me  
Don't bring me disgrace,"  
Cried the maid as she buried  
Her hands in her face.

Then the cruel lover,  
He rushed at the maid,  
And silently drew out  
The knife of his blade;  
He grabbed the throat  
Of the maiden so fair  
And dragged her around  
By the head of her hair.

Then the fond father appeared,  
He was fond—it appears,  
And gazed on the sad scene  
With eyes in his tears;  
He knelt down beside her,  
Her fair face he kissed,  
And rushed with his nose  
At the murderer's fist.

Then the cruel lover  
He started to bolt,  
And drew a horse pistol  
That was raised from a Colt,  
He started to flee  
And, if the saying is true,  
When he started to flee  
He flew up the flue.

(The author of the above is unknown, but it had been set to music by Mr. Day—Tune, "Wayside Chapel.")

## THE PARCEL POST.

A bunch of tallow candles  
 And a slice of buttered toast,  
 All came to me this morning  
 By the Parcel Post;

A baby in a bundle,  
 Without a chance of loss,

And nails to build a barn with,  
 At the very smallest cost;

A box of fudge for H. B. M.  
 That never got past "Queenie",  
 A piano grand for "Brother John"  
 To play the songs of "Ely."

**Exchanges.**

With the usual expectations we  
 have received the following ex-  
 changes:

*The Williams Literary Monthly.*

*The Campus*, of the University of  
 Rochester.

*The Hamilton Literary Magazine.*

*The Hobart Herald.*

*The Mills College Magazine*

*The Normal College Echo.*

*The Hamilton Literary Magazine*

has a pertinent editorial on the ques-  
 tion of a system which mechanically  
 eliminates men who fail in mid-year  
 examinations. A college paper be-  
 gins to justify itself when it sees the  
 possibility of a mistaken policy on  
 the part of the "powers that be,"  
 and is bold enough to assert its be-  
 lief. But the spirit exhibited in the  
 poem "The Merry-go-Round" is  
 hardly conducive to reforms.