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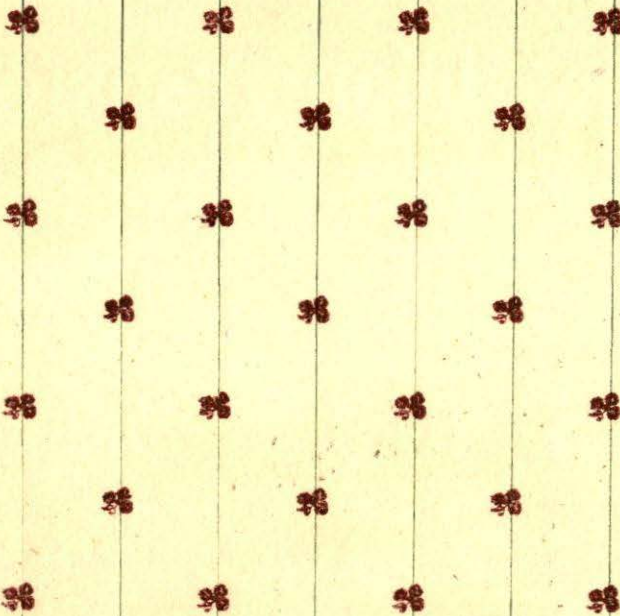
PARTHENON

NOVEMBER

VOL. III

1903

NO. 2



PUBLISHED AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

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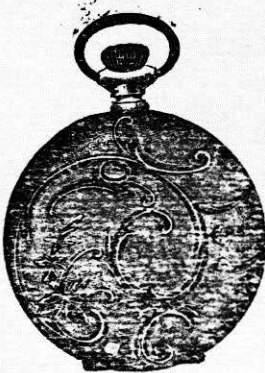
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Send for catalogue and list of names, one yard long, of former students now holding positions.



W. A. RIPLEY, - Principal

THE PARTHENON

VOL. III

NOVEMBER, 1903

NO. 2

Published by
The Parthenon Publishing Co.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

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EDITORIALS.

Growing bigger every week.

Hurrah for the "Bluebellies," team No. 3 on the basket ball list.

What a lot of stuffed pantaloons now-a-days, and no hickory withes being used either.

They've quit saying "how many have you?" It's "how many hundred have you?" now.

Dr. R. E. Vickers is the president of the corporation under which Marshall Business College now is conducted.

The autumn has been one of rare beauty so far, and the golden hues are just beginning to show. Truly this is the golden autumn.

Professors Fitzgerald, Johnson, and Orr represented our school at the 1903 session of the Tri-State, which met at Charleston the 23 and 24.

Our football boys seem disposed to insist that the constitution be extended to their game as well as to the schools—no "race alliance."

Mr. Steed and Miss Burgess take Greek in the night class and Miss Porter French in the noon class. All honor to teachers who take time from their onerous duties to carry at least one study.

Mr. Garrison has climbed the highest in salary of any of our graduates, before taking a university course. So much for indomitable energy and fortunate location combined. Tyler pays her teachers, in the river districts, exceptionally well.

How many guessed the name of the individual, a biographical sketch of whose life appeared in the October Parthenon? The name of that venerable "youth" is Marshall College. Read the sketch again and see if the data do not fit the individual.

Visitors to that rare collection of masterpieces in art known as the Uffizi Gallery, and who know something of the artistic abilities of Dr. Ricci of

Rome, will be glad to learn that that most celebrated of living Italian gallery directors has been chosen to the best position of this kind in his country—director of the Uffizi.



If every student in school during this term would but decide that he would bring a new student with him for the winter term, what help this would be to the principal in working up the attendance! And there is not a student in school who could not bring a new one with him next term. Think of the result! our enrollment doubled. Not room for them, does some one say? Well, we have never crowded anyone out or thrown anyone out a window, nor do we intend to do so.



What do we "need," did some one say? Oh, our needs are few and simple and cheap and easy to get. All we need is: Two more teachers, a new ladies' hall, a mess hall for the boys, a music hall, a gymnasium, a new college building for general work, a new study room, a new library room or rooms, six more practice school rooms and a new fence around the campus. Then we need a \$500,000.00 endowment to serve as a basis for our A. B. work; these ours, we could wait till the next legislature meets. Truly our wants are simple and easily met.



Are there more good-for-nothing boys than good-for-nothing girls in the world? When a girl is good-for-nothing she is dreadfully so; but a boy can be irritatingly half-way good-for-nothing, too good to pitch overboard and of too little value to pull on board. Would not a few years' return to his master's respected effectiveness, the old fashioned hickory withe, improve things in some homes, and correspondingly in the schools? Not a few parents are so good to their children of

late years that the children are good for nothing. Whole squads of school children may be found in the same condition.



What a piteous spectacle, what a ridiculous picture, what a consummate dunce is the girl-smitten youngster with knee breeches. We have heard of such, we have seen such, we have been—how refreshing is open confession!—such. Some—the girls on whom they are smitten—call them "darlins"; some—chiefly kindly old maids and ambitious widows—speak of them as "poor fellows"; some refer to them as "love-sick," although they have no more conception of love than a wet kitten—and who does not know how forlorn, how sad, how pitiable a wet kitten looks; others dub them as "up-starts"; still others—usually their more sensible fellow-students—pass sentence upon them as "regular little fools"; and this is the opinion of the sober minded of all ages and of both sexes. She or he who sympathizes with cases of this kind simply encourages the effeminate, the weak, the unmanly in boys. "Unmanly to fall in love," do we hear some one say? Yes, if one calls puppyism of this kind "falling in love" we must insist that it is unmanly, for there is nothing of the dignified and the independent in it that makes it worthy to be called "manly." If ever there was a case that needed an application of the strenuous life known as hazing, certainly the knee-breeches fellow who is deadly girl-smitten needs it. Unfortunately for remedies hazing is never the right thing because it is both degrading and ignoble; therefore some other remedy must be sought. Will the young gentlemen of the school who have had one or more spells of this dreaded disease please send the manager of the Parthenon a specific for it? It has already broken out in

some quarters and a few are almost beyond going, we have heard. The remedy which seems to us the most scientific and common-sense like will be published in the next issue of this paper. The only truly sensible remedy for this "up-start" chap who imagines he is "in love" is to turn him across the paternal knee and apply the shingle. It is marvelously effective.



It may be asked, what about "boy-smitten" girls who have not yet discarded the short skirt? Of this phenomenon of the 20th century we may have something to say in our next issue.

Is there, or is there not, a higher sense of honor among boys than among girls? Is there, or is there not, a stronger sense of truth among men than among women? Is there, or is there not, more charity among the masculine sex than among the feminine? Is there, or is there not, as high a sense of virtue among males as among females of the human race? Is there, or is there not, better stuff in the intellectual, moral, and aesthetic make-up of the average woman than the average man? Their training the same through all the ages, their environments the same, their opportunities and their liberties the same, would there be today any difference between a man and a woman save alone the physical difference of sex, and that only physical? Would there be even that difference. In brief, is not the difference between the traits and characteristics of the sexes purely one of accident and not one originally congenital? Students of pedagogy will be confronted with these questions more and more from year to year, and the discipline of the sexes depends wholly upon an intelligent study of these or kindred questions. It occurs to us that a large part of the

current methods in pedagogy are based upon wrong theories of the essential differences, characteristically, between the sexes.

Then there is that other phase of the problem, what to do to fit men and women for their duties as such. This thing known as the "new woman" seems to have called for a revision of the social, the educational, and the business code. Some insist that the place for the new woman is back where she sprang from a few years ago—the place of the "old" woman; others demand a revision to adapt the new social creed to the situation as it now is and promises more to be. And so we have the "new womanists," the "old-womanists," the "no-womanists," "the anti-womanists," and the "on-the-fence-womanists," till one is disposed to exclaim, "where are we at," anyhow, and where is and what about the "new-manist?" It occurs to the writer that the solution for the "new-woman" question is the invention, or discovery, or development of the "new man" to correspond. In the final analysis the problem shows the statement to be this: Woman has enlarged her sphere of usefulness an hundred fold in the latter half of the 20th century while man has been content to plod along at the usual rate. As a result she has trespassed, as he would call it, upon his premises; to compete with him there she has become more like him than before, and this greater similarity is the new woman. Man's remedy, his only remedy, lies in a closer, longer, and more scientific application of his talents along lines that develop the strongest, the noblest, the best in him. He must give more time to study; less to fun and commercialism, else the essentially stronger elements of mentality in him must yield to the cultivated brain of woman in every sphere, the political not excepted, till she relapse or

"slow up" as he has, and man overtake and surpass her again. Less of living for gain, and more of the severe application of head and heart that brings man's stronger intellectual self up to its proper measure, this is man's solution of the "new woman" question.



INDEPENDENCE IN THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

In no other department of professional labor is monetary remuneration so widely incommensurate with responsibility as in that of teaching—professional teaching; and in no other line of quackery are practitioners more excessively overpaid than in that of "keepin' skool."

Remarkably indulgent or ignorant or heedless have the patrons of our schools remained while the weighty and far-reaching obligations of the teacher have been assumed and presumably discharged by boys and girls who should remain pupils yet for a decade, and then but fairly perform a duty so exacting as that of the teacher, or by men and women too indolent to equip themselves, too penurious to spare funds essential for providing themselves with books, or too confident of their own abilities to feel the need of further preparation.

The estimate of the worth of the teacher by the public is the estimate of the average struck by comparing all whom they know personally or through the children; this estimate is essentially faulty because merit is less obtrusive than demerit, and the popular mind draws conclusions from noise rather than from silence, thus permitting the jars of the quack to overbalance the harmonies of the real teacher in the forming of final judgment upon the profession.

With certainty may it be asserted that, did the patrons of public education but realize the importance to

them and to the state of providing better instruction for children, they could not remain silent longer, but would rise up in their might and demand the removal from the profession of every boy and every girl, and every man and every woman who cannot, at least does not, teach as the conditions of the American commonwealth require. With rare exceptions the "civil service" idea has found little encouragement in state education. That it exists in some of our higher institutions under corporate control to a fair extent cannot be disputed; that it obtains anywhere in its proper form cannot be safely asserted; that it finds any favor in the rural school is an open question, at least; and, since the taxing power lies in the hands of the masses within educational limits, and since the appointing power is satisfied with paying party obligations at the risk of official tenure, boards have been elected and deposed with disappointing hopes of reaching the solution of the merit problem, till the whole thing has passed to the "self" stage, and the good of the children has become a matter wholly secondary to the interests of self and friends. Salaries are adjusted with a view to preventing the excessive overpaying of the inferior and the unworthy rather than with a view to an equitable distribution of the public funds,—indeed, in some instances, adjustments are made with a view to turning the greatest possible amount into the purses of those who elected the boards.

That teachers are assessed regularly and irregularly by police arrangements in many of our towns and cities is too well known to require comment in this connection; and, finally, that the public school system, an institution that can not claim recognition and financial support at the hands of the public save alone on the

principle that it exists for the benefit of the whole state, and on the basis of merit in every department of its organization and administration, can be and is fostered and nourished upon a plane so compromising to the spirit of our democratic government, is a matter that calls for vigorous measures of reform if we would save it from the attacks of the aristocrat of medieval opinions and the un-American voter of the twentieth century, who dwell among us solely for greed or selfish pleasures.

Granted to Mr. Bryce, that the American people have a genius for politics unequalled perhaps by that of any other of the enlightened nations; granted that the political enthusiasm of our people at each recurring election has a tendency to keep them, especially our voting population, in touch with the mechanism of our government, and, granted further, that popular elections are in harmony with the meaning of our republican institutions and that, save in rare cases, this mode of choosing our representatives has proven superior to the appointing or more centralized methods of electing, it does not necessarily follow that any method does not need the most careful safeguards if we would preserve it from those abuses that so naturally follow upon the heels of the popular method of doing anything. These safeguards as most social and political safeguards must be from the very nature of things in this country, are to be the products of the schools—of the courageous, conscientious, considerate, and cultured teachers. The teachers of America are not only leaders of youth, but of men, of nations. They may rank second, or third, or even fourth, in point of strictly scientific thought and investigation, but that they stand first in the application of thought to things practical can be

gainsaid by no one who has studied the advancement of science within this century. It is the recognition of this fact that has, tardily it must be admitted, within recent years, led the presidents of the United States to call into their highest and most important councils the leading educators of the country.

With all his aptitude for things practical and his contempt for things tediously diplomatic, the average American has yet to learn the art of keeping his tongue. Conservatism of thought and of speech is not his boast—not sufficiently his pride. He has not learned the art of thinking to himself a second time, hence the thousands of petty differences that give birth to factions, which are inversely as ephemeral as they are hurtful, and which make against the stability of our institutions.

It is this undue haste to publish our opinions that has so hopelessly beclouded the political perspective of our people, so ungenerously added flame to passion, and so recklessly interpreted political views. Nothing could be more paradoxical in an American state, nothing more at variance with the spirit and the wording of our national constitution, nothing more out of harmony with the principles that inspired the patriots of '76—the fathers of modern political and social thought—than that nameless and shameless spirit which estimates the worth of a man or a woman to the commonwealth by his political or religious views, that cruel judgment of a fellow citizen which arrives at opinions of fitness for public service by threateningly holding before him the home that shelters, the very bread and butter that nourishes the darlings of his bosom, that un-American, unchivalrous, ungodly test of the teacher which forces the weak to resort to those very things which most

unfit them for public service—conscienceless retraction of honest opinions,—and drive the strong from their post because they dare to think and to vote in accord with the fundamental principles guaranteed them as American citizens in the sacred charter of our liberties. Whatever may have been the right or the wrong, to the trustees or to the school, of President Andrews' action at New England "Brown," the principle underlying his action was eminently the proper one, and one that must be accorded every educator of this nation who can judiciously act upon it if he would do his best service for the whole people. We would not be understood as favoring the unnecessary promulgation of opinion, but we do insist upon the right to express them when asked by earnest young people who are honestly seeking the opinions of superiors.

Where lies the responsibility for the anomalous situation in an American state that permits this unconstitutional infringement upon the simplest rights of its citizens?

Where? With those so-called educators and teachers whose qualifications in more ways than one unfit them for honest competition along the lines of merit, and who, determined to force themselves upon a people of honest motives but unreasonable prejudices, resort to means which honest men cannot afford to offset with like for like—appealing to the war passions or other morbid sentiments and feelings which have their origin in equally deplorable and unfraternal sources. What matters it whether the fathers of our teachers wore the "Blue" or the "Gray," if only they themselves wear the colors of loyalty to this Union now; if only they, regardless of what they wear, cherish in their hearts sentiments of devotion and patriotism toward their country; if only they stand the test

when the ultimate question is put, "Are you a true American?" The political opinions of the teacher should have a firmer basis than passion or prejudice; they should extend over a wider scope than a one-sidedness born of inherited tendencies and accidental preferences; they should be above the reproach that attaches to wire-pulling, ward-heeling, party-lash. If not, they are not the safe counselors of innocent youth, not the conservative promoters of independent thought, not the true guardians of nascent citizenship. Liberal, unfettered, unbiased, unprejudiced, independent must be the life whose influence is truly wholesome to youth, and certainly the teacher, of all men and women, should exercise such an influence.



NEW RULES FOR BASKET BALL.

Important and Sweeping Changes Made at the Atlantic City Meeting.

At the annual meeting held by the National Basketball league, at the hotel Iriquoise at Atlantic City, sweeping changes were made in the constitution and by-laws and playing rules, the Burlington franchise was transferred and much other business transacted.

An important change was made in scoring, which entirely eliminates the possibility of scoring a goal on free throws. The amendment reads as follows: "For every two fouls called on the same team the opposing club is credited on the score board with a point. No free throws are allowed. The referee when penalizing the club calls out the team's name, not the player, as heretofore, and then puts the ball into play. On the second offense on the same team the official scorer instructs the score keeper to mark up one point to the non offend-

ing team." It is expected that this will do away with considerable rough playing.

Another important change was the playing off of tie games on the same night. If the score is tie at the end of the regulation 40 minutes an extra period of ten minutes will be played, after a rest of five minutes between the second and third periods, the team having the largest number of points at the expiration of the game to be declared the winners. If the tie still exists, the game is to be played off on a future date agreed on between the teams. Several other minor changes were made.



MADE OF GOOD STUFF.

The following report of the young men of Columbia University who have limited means but are made of the material the men who are to shape the future of this country must be made, shows that not all the youth who wear the clothing that distinguishes them from girls are made of feminine material. The "I can't," "I'm not able," etc., does not go with these plucky fellows. They are in earnest, and no one can succeed till he or she is in earnest.

"During the year 450 students applied to the committee for aid an increase of 222 over the previous year. Of this number fifty were women. Through the employment obtained for them by the committee the students earned \$16,654.44, as against \$6,458.68 earned the previous year. On their own initiative the students earned \$41,122.13, as against \$9,204.50 recorded in the year before. The total earnings of the students, therefore, amounted to \$57,724.57 as against \$15,664.18 for the previous corresponding period. During the academic year 273 students earned this amount of money in the way indicated: Teaching and tutoring, \$20,705.08; clerical

work, \$3,783.64; technical work, \$1,646.05; miscellaneous, \$39,435.57.

While some students earned less than the average amount, some earned considerably more. Our law student earned \$1,000 this summer as superintendent of a carriage factory; two or three others earned over \$600 each as tutors. Two directors of play-centers of the board of education earned each about \$500. A number of the students in the law school taught in the public evening schools, and in this way earned \$300 each. A manager of a yacht club made \$250 during the summer vacation. During the academic year a stenographer and typewriter earned over \$150. One man drove a truck on Saturdays before he could get something better to do. At the end of the academic year he had made over \$350. In the college proper a newspaper correspondent made over \$1,200; a life insurance agent cleared over \$700; an organizer and director of boys' clubs earned about \$600, and in the same manner several other students made between \$200 and \$300. A student running a printing shop in conjunction with his brother, made \$250; two other students who came to the university with little or nothing made \$1,400 between them, one as tutor and the other as telephone operator.



GRADUATES WORK.

Among the graduate students the work done is almost exclusively tutoring, teaching, writing and lecturing. In these various ways several men earned over \$700 each. A violinist, playing in a theater orchestra at night, earned about \$400, and another student by conducting a steam laundry at a summer resort about paid his tuition fee of \$150. In the schools of applied science the usual means of gaining an income are tutoring and draughting. Good tutors in mathe-

matics and in the sciences are in demand; two men instructing in these subjects alone earned \$800 each. One student as adraughtsman gained \$350; another cleared the cost of his tuition by acting as operator of a stereopticon at illustrated lectures. A Cuban earns a little less than \$100 as agent for a cigar company. In the medical school several students gained fair incomes by acting as masseurs, nurses and licensed drug clerks.

One of the most deserving of the students who supported themselves was Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, a Zulu, now a sophomore in the college.

* * *

GENERAL.

For 18 months French and English astronomers have been trying to determine the exact difference of longitude between the Paris and the Greenwich meridians. In exact figures this difference is found to be, circular measure 9 minutes and 20,909 seconds.

—

Will our senior class tell us what time it is in Paris when it is noon at Greenwich?

—

Would it not be a nice thing for the senior class to attend the World's Fair at St. Louis in a body?

—

Every loyal student in school can be the means of enrolling one new student each term this year. Will each one do so?

—

Circuses are a good thing at a distance, but that distance should be at least 25 miles from school houses when school is in session.

—

It is a real delight to note the increase each year in the interest in athletics. It is now tenfold what it was two years ago.

—

The following is a list of the classes

being carried at Marshall College at this time, and the number in each subject:

Subject.	No. classes	No. students
Practical Arithmetic	3	75
Mental Arithmetic	3	66
Algebra	5	110
Geometry	3	45
Trigonometry	1	24
Grammar	5	155
Rhetoric	1	38
American Literature	1	32
Geography	1	45
Physical Geography	2	80
Zoology	1	40
Physics	1	41
Psychology	1	30
Educational Psychology..	1	20
Moral Education	1	26
History of Education ...	1	26
Biblical History	1	21
U. S. History	2	62
General History	2	100
German	2	40
French	3	45
Greek	3	30
Latin	7	115
Orthography	7	245
Drawing	4	80
Bookkeeping	1	20

—

Can't we send a delegation of young ladies before the city council and get arc lights for the crossings at 16th and 4th and 16th and 5th? The former is the place of entrance for the great majority of students and the darkness at night is not only very unpleasant but gives petty robbers a chance to ply their criminal trade. Already more than once has this occurred and some one carries a piece of lead in his body, if bloody tracks be any indication, because he ran up against the wrong one in the exercise of his criminal deeds.

—

And now some woman is declaring, in the public press, against basket

ball on the ground that it is not best for a girl to enter games where the contest for success is so sharp as in this game. In other words, the temperament of woman is such that sharp contests for honors are injurious to her nature. This occurs to us somewhat far-fetched. There are certain things which men cannot do successfully because, in a limited way, a temporary injury to them—makes them sore, bruises them, makes them cross, quarrelsome, etc., but for many reasons they should do these very things both for their permanent physical good and for the fine discipline there is in it. If woman is injured by the sharp race for honors because it overtaxes her ability to be sweet, all the more important that she should be so disciplined that she may take part in strenuous efforts and still be cool. The world is seriously, sadly in need of not only women, but of men, who can be calm, cool, and pleasant, and can exercise good judgment under pressure. The writer has studied the game referred to with especial care and fails to find any serious drawbacks to it which cannot and will not be remedied. If women are too impulsive to be strenuous without danger to their sweetness of character it is time measures were taken to place the sex beyond the bounds of this criticism by giving them a chance to develop this very seriously needed attribute of the feminine character.

By the time this issue of the Parthenon is in the hands of its readers the Virginian Hall will have been so extensively overhauled and beautified that its friends would scarcely recognize it. About \$150 have been added to the floor and walls.

By all means let every picture that hangs on your home walls have a meaning. It is painful to note, even in good homes, how many pieces of

cheap "paint-daubing" and other forms of insult to real art adorn (?)—we should almost say, "deface"—the walls. Better one piece of art than a score of pictures so-called. Let no picture be hung which is not an original, or a respectable reproduction of some celebrated—at least good—piece of art, and let its history be known by those who place it there. Reproduction in natural colors, in carbon, in good photography, in steel engraving, and in other forms can be had from many art companies now-a-days, and these advantages should drive the common daub from the walls of our American homes, schools, fraternities, literary societies, etc. This is not meant to exclude good pictures—we mean "good" here, too—of distinguished men and women of the world. We believe sincerely in a few of these. In the next issue of the Parthenon we shall try not to forget to give a list of a number of the world's greatest pieces of art, and architecture which would give character and meaning to the wall adornments of American homes and schools.



INTERESTING TO WATCH

Frank Grass, Rolla Hamilton, and Gaston Shumate playing football.

Dave executing orders, such as attending to "twee-in-a-corner" cases, bringing delinquents to chapel, etc.

Miss Turner disciplining the tots.

Miss Hackney having a reckoning with bad lesson students.

Certain young people looking innocent when a certain other suddenly appears.

Mr. Ford clearing the halls.

Miss Smith drilling on the forms.

Mr. Harper studying when not looking at his book.

How much better some people go when certain ones go with them.

How intolerably shirky Miss ——— is.

How soon students learn whether you mean it or not.

How quickly the members of a class find out under which teachers they can shirk and get along with but little or no study and how soon they learn into what classes it is dangerous or most unpleasant to go with poor lessons or excuses.

How soon the new ones find out who gives easy examinations but grades closely, who gives hard examinations but grades liberally, who gives medium examinations and grades medium, who seldom "fails" a student, who fails every one who does not come strictly up to the mark, and the various other lenient or severe traits of teachers in class and in examinations.

With what unanimity all exclaim "Miss —," when asked who grades the closest.

Mr. — and Miss — beating a hasty retreat when Dave interrupts their two-to-one chat. A thousand pity that young people do not see how compromising such things are without having to be reminded.

How many things certain teachers see but which students never suspect their having seen.

How cordial and responsive the relation between the students and faculty of the college is, and how much the teachers feel interested in the success of every student.

How quickly students "size up" a new teacher.

How interested and loyal most of our students are, and what good field service they do.

How completely Dave is recognized as one having authority about the

premises and how faithfully he exercises that authority.

The fourth team playing football, especially Master Downie.

UNPLEASANT TO NOTE.

How many boys of really good brain matter have no ambition higher than a store counter or a bookkeeper or stenographer's desk.

How few young men walk well, stand well, and especially sit well. Lounging is one of the very worst habits into which a young man can fall.

How many young men seem to be afraid that they will not get value received out of their pantaloons pockets. Some of them use them nearly all their leisure time.

How many young people fail to realize how serious a matter wilful disobedience to authority is, if only they can conceal their disobedience.

How few young women take enough wholesome, outdoor exercise.

How many young men have stooped forms, hollow chests, colorless faces, and nerveless characters, when they could have just the opposite.

How few young men have the courage to shun the deadly cigarette.

How many students' breath and entire bodies are thoroughly impregnated with the vile fumes of poor tobacco.

How few young women are as choice in the selection of their company, male or female, especially the former, as they are in the selection of a garment or goods to make same.

How many persons have high-pitched conversational tones instead of the natural, easy, restful pitch.

WM. MOOTZ

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ABOUT THE CITY.

It will be interesting to our old students who read the Parthenon to include in its contents things new about the city.

There is more building being done at this time than since 1892.

The new public school ward building at 23rd street and 4th avenue, will be ready for occupancy after Christmas. It is a splendid building.

The new city high school building, beside the Ohley building is progressing nicely, and will be ready for use by September, 1904.

Marshall Business college is located in the Baer building on 3rd avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts.

The lots on 5th avenue between 14th and 16th streets, have been sold and building will be begun next spring. This promises to be the city's best dwelling center.

There is now talk of paving 6th avenue.

Fourth avenue between 10th and 11th streets and 11th street between 4th and 3rd avenues are being paved, and extensive improvements in the way of building are being made in that section.

The Carnegie Library building, the handsomest piece of architecture in Huntington, will soon be completed.

The city opera house has been overhauled and very much improved every way, inside and out.

Not fewer than 25 new houses, dwellings, have been erected in the immediate neighborhood of the college within the last 12 months, and at least 25 more are booked for the coming year.

Huntington is easily the best town in which any of the colleges, normal schools or academies of the state are located so far as offering young men opportunity for earning something to help defray their expenses through school is concerned. Quite a number

of our students pay a part or all their expenses by doing some kind of work out of school hours, and more do this each year.



VIRGINIAN NOTES.

Inertia, one of the characteristics of everything, signifies the tendency of matter at rest to remain at rest, and of matter in motion to continue in motion without diminution of velocity. Before an object can be put in motion this tendency to stability must be overcome, but after it has once been overcome it is as easy for the object to keep in motion as it was formerly for it to remain at rest. "Now this is only theoretically true." This statement presupposes that there shall be no external influences acting upon the body and thereby tending to create friction.

This characteristic of matter has a counterpart in the workings of a literary society. The tendency to inertness must be overcome. Consequently it requires rather hard work to get a society set in motion, but after it is once well under headway it is easier for it to continue in the direction in which it is going than for it to stop. There may be obstacles in the course of its progress, just as there are large boulders in the bed of a river, which obstruct the flow of water, but momentum frequently overcomes these drawbacks.

When school opened this fall our society was in a state of rest and, of course, the tendency was to remain at rest. We are glad, however, to say that it has been set in motion and bids fair to have a very prosperous year, as is evidenced by the increased interest of our members and the fact that nearly every Friday brings new additions to our roll. At first our members were divided as to what improvements should be made to our hall and

so, for the lack of a better standard, we had to let the majority decide. It was decided to have the hall papered and carpeted and with the kind assistance of Mr. Corby and a few others this has been done.

W. M. PARKER.



EROSOPHIAN NOTES.

Another month has rolled by in the history of our Society, and we can say that, on the whole it has been a very prosperous one.

Some of our members seem to think that mirth is conducive to mental as well as to physical development, as proven by a recent debate on "The pleasures and miseries of life."

Our new debaters are coming well to the front and deserve credit for some brave efforts they are making. It is not an easy thing to express one's thoughts in creditable English while standing before an audience, and we know of no better training for young men than the society debates. It is not the decision of the judges that marks success. It is the practical training received that is of inestimable value in life.

We wish there would be a more marked effort on the part of all our members to use clean cut English. No one can afford to be careless in this respect.

Among our visitors this month we noticed the genial countenances of Messrs. Matics, Torrance and Everett who were indeed welcome. They will come back for there is a certain homesickness for the old society hall which brings them in on Friday afternoons, if in the vicinity of Marshall College. Nor have we been forgotten by the faculty this month. We appreciate their presence, and their words of encouragement and help. Miss Johnson, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Ford were cordially received and invited to come again.

The faculty have always expressed great interest in the society work and if the teachers did not have so many other duties we are sure that both societies would have more frequent visits from them.

RUTH WYSOR.



COLLEGE HALL.

Miss Willie Kiester spent Sunday at her home in Mercer's Bottom.

Mr. McVea Buckner spent Sunday with relatives in Barboursville.

Miss Cassidy, the new boarding matron, is expected at the Hall very soon.

Miss Harriet Campbell made a flying trip to Sistersville between Friday and Monday.

Miss Kathryn Comstock was called to Glenwood by the illness and death of her grandfather.

Miss Hackney spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Elizabeth Ferguson at South Point, Ohio.

Misses Johnson and Orr attended the Tri-State Teachers' Association at Charleston, October 23d and 24th.

Miss Ruby Hopkins has been nursing a sprained arm—the result of too much ardor on the basket ball field.

Mrs. Sanford, of Ironton, Ohio, was the welcome guest of her daughter, Miss Birdie, at the Hall, Saturday, October 24th.

Mrs. Eugene K. Perkins, formerly Miss Eunice Proctor, a student in the College, was calling on friends here recently.

Since our last issue, the boys in the hall have been reinforced by the addition of Wirt Harvey, Roy Cornett, and Richmond Combs.

Mrs. E. T. Morris and little son, Barton, who have been visiting Miss Smith, of the faculty, left Saturday for New York, where they will spend a couple of weeks visiting friends.

BOOKS NEW AND GOOD

Chas. A. McMurry has added to the several excellent things he has already placed in public print a most valuable aid to teachers of Primary Reading a neat volume of 200 pages on the subject "Special Method in Primary Reading." It is readable, workable, eminently suggestive and peculiarly helpful not least valuable of the contents of which are the chapters on first, second, and third grade stories to supplement the reader. Good primary teachers will get it, poor ones without ambition will not, promising ones should have it. The Macmillan Co., of N. Y. City, publish it.

The most attractive pocket series of classics we have examined is an advance volume of Plutarch's Lives, containing the lives of Caesar, Brutus, and Anthony. The book is 5 3-4 by 4 1-2 by 1-2 inches, very attractively bound in rich brown cloth, well edited, nice print and good paper. It is one of a series. We cordially recommend it. The Macmillan Co., New York, publish it.

Long awaited, much needed, heartily welcomed is the new volume on our desk, bearing the interesting title, "Fundamentals of Child Study," by E. A. Kirkpatrick, author of "Inductive Psychology." A somewhat hurried though close survey of its pages justifies the assurance that here is a book among books. The subject is presented in a manner sufficiently popular for the teacher short of university training and yet satisfying to the stickler for truths scientifically put. The suggested readings are widely and wisely selected, the text is clear and to the point, and the scope is wide enough to cover the ground required. We hail this as a large bit of bread cast upon waters, a book both

teachers and parents will carefully, studiously read. The Macmillan Co., publish it.



GENERAL NOTES.

(Additional.)

It is getting dangerous to be "crooked" of recent months, as not fewer than twelve young ladies and gentlemen can testify to their sorrow.



What brings surer reward and in more substantial form than the courage to do the right thing at the right time?



Thin them out as fast as they are found to be weeds and not grass, tares and not wheat, incubuses and not students; such is the unanimous vote of every young man and young woman who is here to learn.



There is no more beautiful attractive, interesting, and influential creature on earth than a clean-thoughted, true-hearted American girl; and there is no more poisonous element in the world than a girl whose thoughts are unclean and her words impure when she is allowed to mingle with the morally pure and clean. The former is the brilliant guardian angel of the chief of virtues, the latter the demon incarnate with the counterfeit clothing of a girl.



Except the few—what a pity the word "except" must be used—did any one ever mingle with a finer body of young people than the students of Marshall college? Thoughtful in the extreme, manly and womanly in an exceptional degree, considerate of the feelings of their teachers and parents, true to their school and their traditions of right and justice, no wonder the faculty keenly feels the modification that comes with the necessity for correction or laxness to duty.

There seems to be more thinking material in the psychology class than ever before since the present instructor has had charge of that work. Not a few of them think for themselves and can give good reasons why they so think. The work of the literary societies has had no small thing to do with this gratifying situation. The class is also one of unusually fine listening qualities—a fine indication of studious inclination.



Mr. Bruenig of Newport, Ky., Mr. Corbly's state room mate on the vessel coming from Europe last summer, was a very welcome caller at college hall lately. Mr. Bruenig is a native of West Germany and came to this country when a very young man. He has, among his many keepsakes, a letter written to him by his mother, which went down with the fated Elbe, the German ship that sank in the North Sea a few years ago with all on board. Only three sacks of mail were ever recovered, and this letter was one of the few recovered. It was returned to the writer as the stamp had come off, and the mother inclosed both letter and envelope to her son again, who received them on the second trial.



Any parent who sends a vile son or a depraved daughter to a school without frankly stating the facts beforehand to the president or principal should be subject to a heavy fine, if not imprisonment; and any president or principal who admits such to full fellowship in a school not intended for criminals or incorrigibles, and does so knowingly, should be subject to the same law and penalty.



No girl and no boy, no young lady and no young gentleman, will be permitted to enter Marshall College here-

after unless recommended by some reliable person. If they enter school not knowing this, a letter of recommendation must be gotten within one week after entering, or as soon thereafter as possible. A method of regulating the matter of who are to associate with our student body hereafter will be vigorously prosecuted from this time on; it is high time that not only schools but every place where young people mingle for work or for pleasure should adopt the most strenuous methods against the indiscriminate mingling of the pure and the questionable, the clean and the vile, the noble and the depraved. There is no more sincere and loyal friend of the public school than are we; we could not feel that we were a loyal American and not feel this way; but, in our opinion, if this the greatest privilege of the American citizen—our free school—is not more closely surrounded by means for protecting clean hearted carefully trained children from the vile-speaking and coarse acting ones who have the advantages of the school along with their better trained little friends, the chief feature of the school that makes for its popularity will cease to be operative. There should be no recess for the indiscriminate mixing of children unless closely overseen by monitors. Our better parents must—rather our parents who take pains to train their children, and these are the "better" parents—must be assured protection against depraving influences over their children in the schools or they will withdraw their sympathy and influence from the schools.



Athletic Notes.

The second team played Ashland Oct. 24. It was an excellent game and resulted in a victory for Marshall College by the score of 11 to 5. The College made one touchdown in each

half. Ashland made their touchdown in the second half. The game was featured by a double play of Harper and Roy Grass made on the first kick-off, in which the former securing the ball made a fast run to the left side lines where he passed the ball backward to Grass who darted to the right side lines and with an almost clear field made a run of about 90 yards for a touchdown.

What shall be done for exercise during the winter months?

The officers of the Athletic Association by private contributions, have made it possible for themselves to indulge in the pleasures of using for their correspondence special association stationery.

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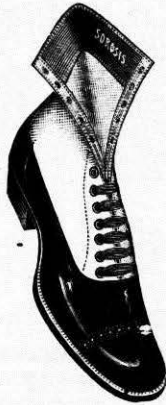
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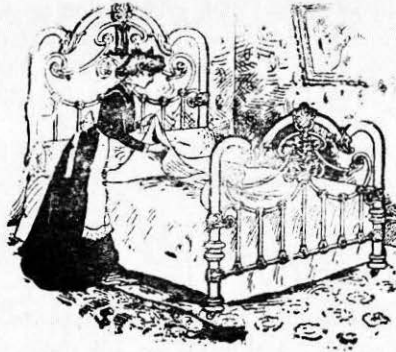
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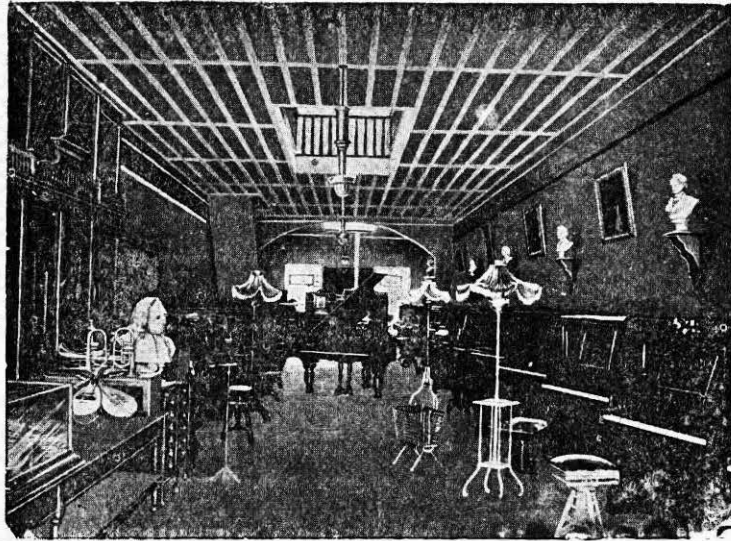
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