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Why Is Iron Magnetic?

A horse-shoe magnet attracts a steel needle. But why? We don't know exactly. We do know that electricity and magnetism are related.

In dynamos and motors we apply electro-magnetic effects. All our power-stations, lighting systems, electric traction and motor drives, even the ignition systems of our automobiles, depend upon these magnetic effects which we use and do not understand.

Perhaps if we understood them we could utilize them much more efficiently. Perhaps we could discover combinations of metals more magnetic than iron.

The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company investigate magnetism by trying to find out more about electrons and their arrangement in atoms.

X-rays have shown that each iron atom consists of electrons grouped around a central nucleus—like planets around an infinitesimal sun. X-rays enable us to some extent to see into the atom and may at last reveal to us what makes for magnetism.

This is research in pure science, and nothing else. Only thus can real progress be made.

Studies of this kind are constantly resulting in minor improvements. But some day a discovery may be made which will enable a metallurgist to work out the formula for a magnetic alloy which has not yet been cast, but which will surely have the properties required. Such a result would be an achievement with tremendous possibilities. It would improve all electric generators, motors, and magnetic devices.

In the meantime the continual improvement in electrical machinery proceeds, in lesser steps. These summed up, constitute the phenomenal progress experienced in the electrical art during the past twenty-five years.

General Electric Company
Schenectady, N.Y.

FRAGMENT

An old man,
Burning the first flakes of autumn's russet storm,
Stands in the leaf smoke, rake in hand.
Watching it merge into a grayer sky
He lifts his bearded head
His eyes look into the far-away.
Save these copies. At the end of this year they can be bound into a year book for a permanent record.

There are two distinct parts to the Messenger this year—the news review section and the literary section—one to record for you what the men of this college in the years 1921-22 are doing and why they are doing it; the other to record what these men are thinking and why they are thinking it. As in any new undertaking this publication will undoubtedly contain its share of flaws and mistakes. But like the aged gardener who plants the tiny sprout excepting not to enjoy the fruit in his own time, we feel that future generations harvest rich fruit in their time from this tree planted in our own day—if future boards shall bring our purpose somewhere near its proper realization—we shall not have entirely failed.

To the casual observer the achievements of the football team may appear quite mediocre. To those acquainted with actual conditions, however, they appear most satisfying and even remarkable. A clean, hard fighting eleven, capable of holding their own against tremendous odds, has been developed. Colleges, hitherto regarded as beyond the St. Stephen's sphere, have been encountered and won by the spirit and courage them at every turn, back lines. The game itself should be found every student on the side—large and with the alumni and friends. The size of the college demands a great abundance of spirit. The members of the student body must pull hard for their teams. They must encourage them at every turn, back them to the limit. Practice should be well attended. The day before a game should find every student on the sidelines. The game itself should be played and won by the spirit and strength manifested by the whole college.

The alumni and friends of St. Stephen's should pull hard for the teams in still another way, by supporting them financially. It would be indeed unfortunate to allow such a consideration to hamper our progress. Funds are urgently needed for the continuance of the program. This is vital obligation on your part.

Now that an opportunity has come let us all stand and pull together for our teams, let us see our Alma Mater ascend to her true place in the realm of intercollegiate sports and in so doing work for the greater St. Stephen's.

All of us realize the prominent and vital part played in the administration of our college by Mr. Haley Fiske, Trustee. Mr. Fiske has been confined to bed all summer with a painful affliction of the hip. Through this editorial we wish to convey to Mr. Fiske on behalf of all his friends here at St. Stephen's our hearty wishes for his speedy recovery.

APATHY?

A land flowing with milk and honey—prosperity everywhere—happiness everywhere—and the people lulled into slumber because of abundant fortune. Was that the case when suddenly an international fiddle string broke in 1914 leaving almost an utter absence of harmony?

War! Scarehead type blazons it forth. Yes, war! The youth of the land springs to arms. Leaving his home behind him to the possible ravages of profiteers, slackers, and enemy aliens; across seas filled with depth bombs, submarines, and hostile battleships; through air-raided cities overflowing with wounded and dying; past shrieking, gasping neighbors; over devastated areas; to the front line or battle he goes, the flower of his country. He meets with shrapnel traps and torture, starvation and disease. He struggles bravely to adapt himself to his new environment while his people at home deprive themselves even of food that he may live. Then
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The size of the college demands a great abundance of spirit. The members of the student body must pull hard for their teams. They must encourage them at every turn, back them to the limit. Practice should be well attended. The day before a game should find every student on the sidelines. The game itself should be played and won by the spirit and strength manifested by the whole college.

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A great day comes.

Peace! The armistice is signed. Peace! From tongue to tongue the news leaps with electric rapidity. The population is swept along with joy. Sirens, whistles, horns, and wash boilers unite in one mighty din. And many a head is bowed in thanksgiving, and many a heart gives praise.

Yes, shout and weep with joy. Glad Heart; to God give the thanks and the praise; but forget not the wake of starvation and disease, death and desolation which inevitably follows on the heels of that monster, Mars. In the time of triumph tighten your armor, for the War against War is not yet won. Lilies may bloom on Flanders Field but secret treaties and closed doors still exist and great nations have not yet learned how to live side by side in a spirit of mutual understanding and international goodwill.

But peace must reign if the human race is not to be wiped out of existence; for men have become so ingenious and clever in handling his machines of destruction that the cost of any future war in money, material, and life would be too terrific to bear. Modern warfare is an economic and a scientific struggle, it is a disease which, if not eradicated by our civilization, will annihilate humanity.

We like to visualize life as evolving progressively ever higher and higher, always toward something better and finer, not as a vicious, purposeless circle from barbarism to civilization to barbarism again. If this ideal is to be realized, we must have lasting peace.

The rapid increase of armament today constitutes not only a menace to civilization but a challenge to Christianity. Will the moral issue be squarely met? Will we discard national greed and selfishness? Will we, for the greatest good of the greatest number, give wholesale slaughter its death blow? Will we DO IT NOW?

To the Alumni:

Each year we ask the same thing of you, and each year we do it with more regret, yet always with confidence that you will answer our appeal. For what? Contributions to the Athletic Association, for the carrying out of our schedules as the college goes forward year by year in an attempt to bring the name of St. Stephen's to those who do not know us in the field of sports.

This year we have had a hard schedule. We have played such teams as the Connecticut Aggies, and Buffalo University. Equipment, travelling expenses, and other necessary expenditures have reduced the state of the treasury to almost nothing. Can we count on you to help us out? Each year we receive more offers to play bigger colleges, but most of these we turn down because of insufficient funds.

We want to put teams on enemy fields that you will be proud of, and we also want you to be able to say with the zrds of the big college, "Yes, St. Stephen's played them too, and beat them," but we can't do it without help.

Send contributions to Alban Richey, Jr., Treasurer of the Athletic Association, and you will see the Red and White of St. Stephen's flying higher than ever before.

Prom.

The Junior Promenade will be held in the Gymnasium on the eighteenth of November. Mr. John B. Lyte is Prom Chairman, and has Messrs. Randolph, Kroll, and Otto Simmons for his able committee men. Dancing will be from nine o'clock until two. Zita's orchestra furnishing the music.

Incidently it has been suggested that to make the dance a permanent success, the Junior Class might arrange with the Labor Unions to call the general strike for the nineteenth of November.
The Going.
Tonight I heard the last geese going South
And saw against the crimson cloud splotched sky
Their trailing V, as from its open mouth
There drained warm Summer's blood.
I saw her die.
And as she gently slipped o'er evening's edge.
I saw the speeding travellers turn and fly,
As though they felt the tearing of its claws,
Away from Northwind, rustling through the sedge.

The drying oak leaves through the murky dusk
Their scratchy whisper send along the pond.
A whisper laden with the cloying mold
Of sweet-fern, held within each clutching frond.

Tall the misty ladders,
High walls must be spanned;
Where their slender lines are leading
Few can understand.

They who climb the ladders
See, beyond the street,
Paths through daisied meadows winding,
Waiting for their feet.
Yet few use the ladders,
Most trudge in the dust,
Who can think but of their trudging.
Since it's trudge they must.

John Mills Gilbert.

A SUMMER IN EUROPE.
By Bernard Iddings Bell.

At the request of the editorial board of the Messenger I am glad to let its readers know something in outline of the trip through Europe which I took last summer in vacation time.

The trip was two-fold in purpose.
The first part of it was spent in England as a representative of this college, studying the administration and the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge. Our own St. Stephen's is trying, as we all know, to maintain, in conjunction with American academic methods and standards, the mode of life, intimate, scholarly, somewhat reserved yet very cheerful, informal yet with dignity, of the British as distinct from the continental type of university. I had been feeling that I ought to go to England, to see how since the war these old colleges were going on, to ascertain what new values if any were emerging there, to observe how the old values were effecting and being effected by the restlessness of post-war manhood.

For a month, therefore, I travelled about England. Outside of the universities the places that come to me most happily in memory are Chester, whose old walls and quaint houses are a great relief to one somewhat too long at sea; Stratford on a Sunday, when few tourists are there and the Shakespearean relics are locked away and the people put to the Avon at sunset while the village band plays in the park; the village rectory at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, with a long view up the Thames to where Christ Church towers the evening sky some twenty miles away, a view from a quaint old garden where pear trees are trained like vines against the walls, and where the rectory family are as much in the picture as through a modern Trollope had pinned them in, and there is laughter and good cheer; and the cathedral at Birmingham at noon-day, with Woodbine Will preaching to great crowds who alternately shouted with laughter and hung silently on the preacher's words.

My visit to Oxford was not well timed for my purpose. Although it was a great privilege to be there when nearly two thousand priests were present for the Anglo-Catholic Convention, still I had come to see the delightful. At Cambridge conditions were more happy for my purpose. Through the kindness of Sir Geoffrey Butler, librarian at Corpus Christi and Professor of International Law to the University, I was admitted to the intimacy of the high-table at that college for several days. Sir Geoffrey put me up in his own quarters, which I shared with another visitor, Mr. T. H. Lyon the arch-rector of St. Mary's, who asked me to preach there at their dedication festival one Sunday morning, a proper pastor and a lovely fellow; and best of all, Sir Geoffrey himself, ever alert, ever kindly, in all things interested, a benevolent fairy god-father sort of person, delightful.

The second portion of my trip was on the continent, representing the World Student Christian Federation. This organization is composed of Christian students in twenty-one countries, and during the past year has distributed well up to a million dollars' worth of aid to the impoverished students of Central Europe. It was to see this work, that I might make any suggestions about it which occurred to me and that I might assist in raising more money from American students wherein to continue this relief, that my visit was made.

During the six weeks that I was on the Continent, I visited seven countries—France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Hungary—and the following centres of higher learning: Paris, Geneva,
Bern, Heidelberg, Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, Krakow, Vienna, and the universities at Prague. I met a great number of interesting and informed people, statesmen, professors, priests and preachers, authors, musicians and undergraduates. The trip was a liberal education to me, of course, who had never had an opportunity to visit these countries before and now went from place to place under circumstances more illuminating than those of most people who travel. For the first time I have seen the problems of occidental higher education as a whole, and have realized, as before I was incapable of doing, the essential solidarity of the world’s intelligentsia. I came to see, too, that what hope there is of a peaceable and reconstituted world rests upon the possibility of an integrated world student body, mutually understanding, mutually helpful in need. To me, therefore, relief of our student brethren in Europe is in no sense to be regarded as mere charity. It is an expression, today the most needed and most fruitful expression, of world brotherhood.

Of all this, however, I have spoken by word of mouth in my lecture in September. There is scarcely need to repeat here what there was said. Let it suffice to say that on the second of September I set sail from the Havre for America and for Annandale, grateful for illuminating experiences, I think, better capable of bringing about the sort of thing we wish to develop here, with a new vision of world solidarity, and a firm determination to do my small best to rouse America to her magnificent opportunity, gifted as she is with wealth and vitality, of aiding the weak and of establishing international goodwill.

Aspiration.

In this land where Nature rules supreme,
I love to tread my way;
Where torrents roar, and brooklets babble,
And both roll in their play

To the glorious green-banked Hudson stream
And you romantic bay.

Tis Heaven, my dear, to stroll with you,
Mid sweet perfumed flowers,
To watch the happy, prattling birds
In their cozy little bowers.
I crave the day when you’ll be mine
And a love nest will be ours.

And as I roam about the wood,
Thinking oft of you,
The very flowers rise up to tell
Me you will be ever true.
Each one plucks a kiss from you
And our love begins anew.

And when from care, and study, and worry,
I want to run away,
I trace my course to a shady nook
That overlooks the bay;
And there I think and dream of you
And give my fancy play.
I can but think that this beautiful place
Was made for you and me;
The brooks, the flowers, and all the birds
Sing constantly of thee.
If only you were here, my love,
How happy we would be.

"Tis hard to be barred from the one you love,"
You often sadly write;
But remember, my love, that after the night
Comes sunshine, celestial and bright,
And now I must learn my Latin and Greek
And how to be your delight.

George Fitz-Gerald.

Eastwind.

Westward he goes with a tang of the sea,
Tossing the gulls and the plowers on high.
Stopping, to pull off a leaf from a tree,
He whirls 'round a corner, and whispers good-bye,

THE MESSENGER

Over the woods—spinning 'round the farm's mill;
Downward he darts churning up the gray pond;
Dashing through valleys, he runs up a hill;
Then jumps o'er the mountains—to back of beyond.

W. W. V. '25.

From a College Lover to His Recalcitrant Mistress.

Oh lady fair, I sit me down to write
With weeping eye and overflowing heart,
A letter which I fear you'll not require
Unless from your fixed custom you depart;

To you I've many an anxious letters sped
Then sat me down to wait 'twixt hope and fear,
For you I many a bitter tear have shed
As your cold silence made my life more drear.

Oh lady, hear my plea, fulfill my dream
Answer this message that to you I've wrote—
The prof will not accept it as a theme,
I've got to use the stuff—and you're the goat.

L. M. M. '25.

They met at a dance, and after a few dances together they sat out. Silence followed.

He looked at her, and she looked at him. More silence.

Then at last George said: "Daisy, will you be my—"
"Oh George," cried Daisy, "this is so sudden! Give me a little——""Curse me next dance," continued George.

"To get my breath back," also continued Daisy between puffs.

Never make love in a buggy for horses carry tales.

“A CORDIAL WELCOME”

Smiles Padlox

Is assured you when you visit the CURTIS HARDWARE STORE
We are glad to show you our hardware whether you buy or not.
If you want something we haven’t in stock, we shall be more than glad to order it for you.
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RED HOOK, N. Y. Tel. 43-F-6
Bakers of Bread and Rolls used by St. Stephen’s College.
The football season of 1921 to date has been far more successful than that of 1920, both in the interest manifested by the college at large, and the actual results attained by the team representing the Crimson and White. With eight of last year's team back the squad started practice immediately after the opening of college, and by September 24th, the date of the opening game, the eleven was further advanced than at any time during the 1920 season. About 28 men reported at the opening of the season, and the early workouts developed the fact that we were to have a second team that would offer far greater resistance to the 'Varsity than that of last year. Of the new men Deloria, Coulthard, King, Noble, Judd, Smith, Angell, Crunden and Willard looked the most promising, while the old men, although lighter in weight than they were in 1920, took up the work with the determination to secure better results in 1921.

The St. Lawrence Game.

On September 24th the team met Saint Lawrence, who had defeated us in 1921 by a score of 35 to 0. Outweighed at least 20 pounds to the man the St. Stephen's eleven played a hard snappy game against their heavier opponents, and carried the fight continually to the up-state team, making them work their hardest for every point gained. Five times during the game they held the St. Lawrence team in the shadow of their own goal posts for downs and took the ball away from them. During the first period the ball moved back and forth, the only score being a 35 yard drop kick by Atwood, the St. Lawrence quarter. During the second and third periods the team fought like tigers and the opponents were unable to score although they used all the relief men available. In the last period, a long forward pass from Atwood to Smith brought the ball to the St. Stephen's eight yard line, and on their fourth down, McAllister carried the ball over for the only touchdown of the game. The Crimson and White made a determined effort to score, and carried the ball more than half way the length of the field during the last minutes of the game, but were unable to get it over the line before the whistle announced the end of the game. The officials of the game complimented the team on their game efforts, and upon the clean and sportmanlike play of the eleven, the referee stating that it was the cleanest game that he had ever handled. Atwood, McAllister and Smith starred for the St. Lawrence team, and Coffin, Langdon and Coulthard for St. Stephen's. The lineup was as follows:

St. Lawrence. St. Stephen's.
Gooden .......... L. E. .......... Simmons
Tillinghas ....... L. T. .......... Langdon
Reamon .......... L. G. .......... Judd
Osgood .......... C. .......... Coffin
Kane ........... R. G. .......... Stewart
Res ........... R. T. .......... Lyte
Carroll .......... R. E. .......... Wellford
Atwood .......... Q. B. .......... Simmonds
Smith .......... L. H. B. .......... Deloria
Miller .......... R. H. B. .......... White
McAllister ....... P. B. .......... Coulthard

Substitutes for St. Stephen's: Richey for Simmonds, Smith for Stewart, Noble for Wellford, all in the fourth period.

The final score of the game was 10 to 0 in favor of St. Lawrence, twenty-five points less than their score against us last year.

No game was played on the following Saturday. During the two weeks practice before the Eastman game, four promising men were lost to the team; Coulthard, dropped for absence from the college; Willard, who was obliged to drop football in order to give more time to his studies; and Fisher and Stewart through injuries.
The Eastman College Game.

On October 8th, Eastman College, who had been defeated by St. Stephen's in 1920 by a score of 7 to 0, were met at Zabriskie Field, and after a hard battle on a muddy field in a driving rain, were sent back with a 34 to 0 defeat scored against them. St. Stephen's scored in every quarter, and while the Eastman team showed a stubborn defense, they were never dangerous. With several ex-college stars in their lineup, they offered a scrappy game, but their offense was somewhat weak, and they were unable to carry the ball when it reached the danger zone. Bennett, Goodfellow and Miller excelled for Eastman, while Deloria, White, Richey, Coffin, and Langdon starred for the Crimson and White.

Eastman .......... St. Stephen's
Watson .......... L. E. .......... Simmons
Traver .......... L. T. .......... Langdon
Berard .......... L. G. .......... Judd
Wells .......... C. .......... Coffin
Lorh .......... R. G. .......... Angell
Abbey .......... T. .......... Lyte
Bennett .......... R. E. .......... Walford
Miller .......... Q. B. .......... Richey
Booth .......... L. H. B. .......... Simmonds
Goodfellow .......... R. H. B. .......... White
Kelton .......... F. B. .......... Deloria

Substitutions for St. Stephen's: Noble for Simmonds; Smith for Angell; King for Judd.

The Poughkeepsie Star in its write-up of the game said "the St. Stephen's team are a big improvement this year over anything that they have been in previous seasons."

During the week of practice preceding the Connecticut Aggie game, the eleven suffered another setback in the loss of Deloria, the Freshman fullback, who broke a small bone in the ankle while trying to dodge a tackler, making it necessary to again change the backfield combination.

The Connecticut Aggie Game.

On October 15th the eleven journeyed by auto to Storr's, Conn., to meet the Conn. Aggies, who had given them their worst defeat of the 1920 season, by a score of 63 to 0, and although again greatly outweighed, succeeded in holding their opponents to a 21 to 0 score. The Hartford Courant, in its report of the game said the following: "In a game replete with sensational football, Connecticut Aggies defeated the fast St. Stephen's eleven 21 to 0, on Gardner Dow Field this afternoon. The St. Stephen's eleven was of an entirely different makeup than the one which went down to a 63 to 0 defeat at the hands of the Aggies last season, and it forced the Connecticut State eleven to travel at top speed for the greater part of the game. The Aggies with their heavy backfield, and heavier veteran line presented a massed interference that was very difficult to stop, but the Crimson and White team did nobly, and made them work their hardest for every foot they made. Connecticut scored in the first period through the sensational work of Baxter, behind a great interference. In the second period, after a stubborn defense, Stu1l carried the ball over the St. Stephen's line for their second touchdown. A few minutes after the third quarter started, Hamml with excellent interference raced 70 yards for Connecticut's final touchdown. For the rest of the quarter and throughout the fourth quarter, the ball see-sawed back and forth. For a while it looked as though St. Stephen's was going to score, but fresh men were hurried into the Aggie lineup, and the team was unable to get the ball over the goal lines. A place-kick was tried but the ball fell short, and the game closed without further scoring. Baxter, Stull, and Hamml held the limelight for the Aggies, while the whole St. Stephen's team, especially Langdon, White, Richey, Simmonds and Noble, played real football.

Connecticut Aggies St. Stephen's
Frostholm .......... L. E. .......... Simmons
Clark .......... L. T. .......... Langdon
Juralowitz .......... L. G. .......... Judd
Graf .......... C. .......... Coffin
Prentice .......... R. G. .......... Angell
Ashman .......... R. T. .......... Lyte
Eddy .......... Q. B. .......... Walford
Baxter .......... Q. B. .......... Richey
Mikowski .......... L. H. B. .......... Noble
Stull .......... R. H. B. .......... White
Daley .......... F. B. .......... Simmonds


Again injuries of a minor nature took their toll from the squad, and during the two weeks preceding the Buffalo game, Sayre, and Petscheldt of the Scrubs were incapacitated for the rest of the season. And here let us note that the work of the Scrubs, faithful and hard, has played a great part in the development of the eleven. But for their plucky and stubborn work against the 'Varsity, the team would not have reached the efficiency of their present organization. All honor to them.

On October 20th, the team traveled to Buffalo to play the University of Buffalo, a new face on the St. Stephen's schedule, and while they met with a setback, the score does not show the plucky fight that the team put up against a team which outweighed and outclassed the Crimson and White eleven. With such stars as Joor of Syracuse University, Cudahay and Jordan of Notre Dame, and others of lesser magnitude on the Buffalo eleven, the team faced a difficult proposition, and while they were defeated by a large score, they kept up the fight to the end and made a determined last ditch rally that nearly resulted in a score. Buffalo was unable to score in the first quarter, so stubborn was the St. Stephen's defense, and during the second quarter, their heavier and more experienced team was held to two scores, both long runs by Joor, the clever open field runner and quarterback of the Buffalo team, but the task of holding their heavier opponents proved too much for the St. Stephen's team, coupled with the fact of injuries to ankles and knees due to the "cutting down" tactics of Buffalo, and during the second half the speedy Joor and Murphy scored five more touchdowns against the weary and crippled Crimson and White team making the final score 52 to 0. Noble had to be taken from the game in a dazed condition after a hard tackle.
THE MESSENGER

THE PRINCETON INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ON THE WORLD LIMITATIONS OF ARMAMENTS.

On October 26, 1921, delegates from forty Eastern universities and colleges assembled at Princeton to confer upon the World Limitation and Reduction of Armaments. Eighty-two delegates were present.

The motives in calling such a conference was to stimulate discussion of the question in the colleges, with the possible view of ultimately calling for a straw vote upon the principle of the limitation of armaments. To partially quote an editorial from the Cornell Daily Sun:

"If all the students of all the American universities could say in union, "We want disarmament," the international assemblage of conferences at Washington might hear them."

Upon their arrival the delegates were cordially received and made to feel at home immediately. They were lodged in the upper class clubs, the St. Stephen's delegates, Messrs. Turner-High and Leonard, being the guests of the tower Club.

The first meeting of delegates at 3 P.M. was very ably presided over by Mr. T. C. McEachen, chairman of the committee on arrangements, appointed by the Princeton senior Council.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, delivered the address of welcome and read telegrams from President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes which he said constituted high approval of the conference.

President Harding's Telegram:

"My very cordial greetings to college conference meeting at Princeton to discuss the problem incident to international agreement on the limitation of Armament. Knowing as I do the sincerity of American purpose free from every phase national selfishness, it is most gratifying to know the college thought of the republic is being promoted to commit the sentiment of our country and the world to real achievements. A great service to this generation may prove vastly greater to generations yet to come."

Secretary Hughes' Telegram.

"The State Department welcomes the aid of public spirited citizens in furthering the object of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and keenly desires to facilitate all who are engaged in the effort to give accurate information and develop sound opinion."

According to President Hibben, if there is another war within the next five or ten years "you (students) will be the ones to bear the burden of the war; we of the older generation will be relegated to the side lines."

And, "You have every hight to speak for your day and generation"**

"I claim and know you feel *** we can if we act courageously and wisely, remove the necessity of war." He added that this may be the beginning of a great movement and that we may get an incentive to dedicate ourselves to this great task.

At the request of Dr. John R. Mott, President Hibben brought to the attention of the conference the Student Friendship Fund through which we are urged to give as liberally and freely as possible to students in foreign lands. This money is to go for providing food for foreign students who are really suffering from hunger. President Hibben suggested that this would be a practical way to show international sympathy.

Captain Norman S. Mackie, an officer in the air service during the war and aide de camp to General Biddle, was the first speaker. He pointed out that it is the economic factor we have most to fear. Future wars will not arise from militarism or lust for empire, but from the desire of nations to gain markets for their products. America because of its position as the greatest and most powerful nation in the world, must lead in bringing about universal limitation of armament. The 1922 budget of the United States for military preparation is twice the amount of the German in-
demnity. Captain Mackie went on to say, "It was the youth of this country who answered the call to arms and it is the youth who must with a great compelling voice demand that the conference will be successful." The conference at Washington, he said, should be conducted in a mag-
nanimous way and should be open so that all can see what is going on. He ended by saying "If at the outset naval programs can be dispensed
with, the conference will then, I believe, be a success."

Professor E. W. Kenmerer, a member of the Princeton University faculty
and an authority upon economics and statistics then explained a num-
ber of graphic charts. Some of these charts were prepared by Colonel
Leonard Ayres for the War Depart-
ment and were taken from his book entitled "The War with Germany." Others were compiled by Dr. Kenmerer himself who declares that "Our ex-
penditures in this war were sufficient
and that the direct cost of the war was
about $22,000,000,000, or nearly
enough to pay the entire cost of the
running of the United States Govern-
ment from 1791 to the outbreak of the
European War." He asserted that
the direct cost of the World War was
$186,000,000,000, and that there is
now in circulation in the United States
only six billion dollars. The charts graphically illustrated how the
expenses of our Government has risen
from $204,188,650, in 1888 to $2,
959,085,962. in 1920 and how of the
latter 9.28% went toward paying for
past and future wars, while only 3.2%
went toward administration of the
government, 3% toward public works
and 1% toward public welfare. This
1% for public welfare was divided ap-
proximately as follows: Agriculture
and natural resources, 34%; education,
17%; public health, 11-14%; la-
bor, 1-100%.

Thus was the economic cost of war shown to be enormous, but, according
to Dr. Kenmerer, "The big cost of
war is the cost of human life, and life
cannot be measured in dollars." He
stated that the population of New
Jersey is a little over 3,000,000 and
that the loss of human life in the re-
cent war was 2½ times that number.
Alas too, that, in about 1915, in all the
preparatory and advanced institutions
of learning in the United States there
so were approximately 1,900,000 persons
in attendance. Four times that num-
ber were killed in this war. Many of
them were the best. The biological
stock of the world is going to be much
poorer because so much of the best
stock has been wiped out of existence.

Major Van Santvoord Merle-Smith
spoke next. He was the Third As-
sistant Secretary of State under the
Wilson Administration after having
served with the 42nd Division on the
French front and having been decor-
ated for conspicuous bravery. Hence
he was able to add the weight of au-
thority to a charming, forceful per-
suasion. This was one of his principal
points: the important part played by
public opinion. He said, "I doubt
whether you realize the tremendous af-
fect of public opinion particularly in
the handling of foreign relations."
He stated that he had drafted many
and many a note to foreign govern-
ments in which our Department of
State declared that it could not do
thus and so because it believed that
public opinion was against it. He
pointed out what student opinion has
accomplished in the past in England,
China, Turkey, and Russia and called
upon the delegates to articulate stu-
dent opinion throughout the United
States quickly, and then co-ordinate
the student opinion in foreign coun-
tries.

Mr. Robert Wilberforce, British
representative, read the following
telegram from the Rt. Hon. H. A. L.
Fisher, President of the Board of Ed-
uation of Great Britain:

"I am confident that I am voicing
the opinion of the educational influ-
ences throughout England when I say
that we extend our warmest wishes
to the delegates of American univer-
sities who are meeting at Princeton
to discuss the subject of the limitation of
armaments. We ardently hope for
fruitful results from the considera-
tions at the forthcoming conference
at Washington on the question. It is
of all political problems the most es-
cential to the welfare of the people
of every nation."

Following the reading of three mes-
sages of felicitation from the Pan-
American Union, the National Coun-
cil on the Limitation of Armaments,
and the Pan-American Student
League, the chairman appointed six
men from different colleges on a com-
mittee to frame a set of resolutions,
and the meeting was thrown open to
discussion.

Once started the discussion did not
lag. A number of the delegates had
come with definite programs which
they submitted for the consideration
of the conference. This fact seems
to show that the topic of disarmament
must be a live one in the institutions
which they represented and that it
had been for a long time.

Mr. T. E. Tsing, a Chinese student
from Columbia University called to
attention the relations between China
and Japan, emphasizing the Shantung
question. Without a doubt it was
described mainly to Mr. Tsing's efforts
that the Far Eastern question receiv-
ed such a prominent place in the reso-
lutions.

As a result of the debate it was de-
cided that the resolutions should be
general rather than specific and that
the organization to carry on the work
started by the conference should be
accorded to states rather than gener-
ally.

The delegates from each state met
separately and each state group chose
one man to represent it on a general
committee which will direct the pro-
gress of the work.

The general committee consists of:
C. Denby, Jr., Princeton, New Jer-
sy.
G. C. Engel, Johns Hopkins, Mary-
land.
F. H. Horan, Dartmouth, New
Hampshire.
The recent World War has demonstrated that future war would be a calamity whose consequences are beyond all calculation; and

WHEREAS, the nations of the world, already impoverished by past wars and confronted by the urgent social and economic problems bred by war, have entered on an unprecedented scale into the race for military and naval supremacy, which makes for mutual distrust and war, rather than for mutual understanding and peace; and

WHEREAS, the cost of vast armaments prevent the diverting into constructive channels of money and energy sorely needed for the solution of the problems of peace; and

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States, appreciating these facts has invited the powers to meet in conference at Washington, to discover means through which the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments by International Agreement may be realized, and to promote through amicable discussion universal good-will; and

WHEREAS, the college men for whom we speak have proven their devotion and loyalty in the past war, and the generation which we represent would in all probability bear the brunt of a future war,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT we, the representatives of 40 colleges and universities in conference assembled, do hereby express to the Government of the United States our unqualified approval of the course it has taken in summoning the Washington Conference and our entire sympathy with the purpose of the conference, pledging our faithful support to the United States delegates in their efforts to alleviate the burdens of war and the preparation for war, through mutual understanding and through World Reduction and Limitation of Armaments; and that we do hereby urge upon all delegates that their efforts shall not cease until some solution be found whereby the possibility of war may be minimized, and whereby at least a considerable portion of the vast amount of energy and money expended by the nations for armament may be released for the development rather than the destruction of civilization and the human race.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

THAT it is the sense of the Intercollegiate Conference that the Washington Conference will not have attained its objectives without

(1) A settlement of the Far Eastern question based upon principles which will make practicable the reduction of naval armament,

(2) An agreement to suspend all present programs for Naval Construction and to undertake no further expansion;

(3) An agreement to reduce substantially the present naval strength of the nations concerned.

THAT a copy of the above resolution be signed by each delegate here assembled, and dispatched forthwith to the President of the United States of America, and to representatives of the press for publication.

The company then adjourned to Alexander Hall where the meeting was thrown open to the public. President Hibben occupied the chair.

Colonel Franklin W. D'Olier, the first Commander of the American Legion was the first speaker of the evening. Colonel D'Olier's address was brief and emphatic. He spoke for only five minutes but during that time deeply impressed upon his audience that ex-service men do not want war. This, he said cannot be attributed to the fact that they are pacifists for they fought. Neither can they be accused of being dissatisfied at the results they won. He hopes that the disarmament movement will grow as rapidly as did the American Legion.

Dr. Hibben then read the resolutions which had been adopted.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, famous as commander of the 27th Division then delivered a scholarly address in which he commented upon the apathy of the public concerning the question of the possibility of a future war. This he ascribed to two causes. First, the belief that a future war is impossible. Second, the belief that war is a necessary evil. Even now, at this very moment perhaps, he said, there are people who are planning how they are going to utilize you in the next war. He remarked that "One of war's firmest roots is the belief that man is a fighting animal. "LITERAL disarmament" he asserted, "is, of course, a dream." At best we can only hope for a limitation of armaments which will (1) lessen the financial strain and (2) lessen the probability of war.

"If you are to eliminate war," declared the General, "you must do more than merely abolish the implements of war, you must destroy the root. "Arms become destructive only when used by men. "The emotionalism of man has played a great part in past wars, so to go to the heart of things it is necessary to go to the hearts of men."

Three hundred years from now war will be a thing of the past. Even one hundred years from to-day civilized people will look upon war much the same as we look with horror at the actions of the Aztecs 400 years ago. If we will to do so we can bring this era of peace almost to the present day. General O'Ryan remarked that he could not understand how men could squabble over the small points of the League of Nations and disregard the fact that it was the first organization of its kind with enough power to act. (That stab nearly converted me to the Democratic Party.)

Mr. Vernon Kellogg, the next speaker, developed his theme with the feeling of a great humanitarian and with the ability of a highly intellectual zoologist and scientist. Mr. Kellogg, who was for a long time head of the Belgian Relief Commission and who has just recently returned from travel in Poland, Russia, and the Balkans to take up his duties as head of the Council of Scientific Research in Washington, says that "Because of what I have seen, I hate war." "Limitation of Armaments or permanent disarmament is not synonymous with peace."

A nation's strength to-day lies in its resources in material, men, and money. The limitation of armaments will not make a nation helpless in time of war for modern warfare has become an economic struggle.

It is also a scientific struggle. "Ten chemists can offset ten hundred thousand men" declared Mr. Kellogg. "War is an economic and a scientific struggle to-day."

The limitation of armament is to reduce waste. Mr. Kellogg told how he was shown two wrecked Russian fortresses, one of which had cost 200
million rubles, the other 400 million rubles, and said, “Limitation of Ar-
manent thus waste.” He furthermore accused that “The terri-
fic alarm on Russia in building up ar-
manent was a contributing cause to its condition to-day.”

He then gave a very touching de-
scription to one place he visited where
in one small room with no beds, with
precious few rags for clothing, and
with insufficient nourishment, 150
children were being cared for by three
devoted women. And every morning
a cart would draw away from the door
filled with its load of little naked bod-
ies—naked because even the rugs were
precious. Can we wonder after
having been steeped for years in con-
ditions such as these this man should
hate war? Is it any wonder then that
he should say “You must raise your
voices, many of them, and loudly,”
bidding us, “Anticipate your respon-
sibilities and begin them now,” and
again in that quiet, almost broken
hearted voice: “... we must push and
press all the time.”

Mr. Kellogg read a clipping credited
to an editorial in a German Swiss
newspaper which pronounced the
American attitude to be made up of
2-5 idealism, 1-5 business, 1-5 brutal-
ity to forward that business, and 1-5
ignorance. Does this not constitute
a challenge to America to make the
conference a success?

Speaking of the Washington con-
ference Mr. Kellogg said, “If this con-
ference is a failure, then it will be our
own fault.”

As the final speaker the conference
had the great pleasure of listening to
a banker, a business man, and a man
prominent in public life, Mr. Dwight
W. Morrow of the firm of J. P. Mor-
gan & Co.

A sketchy history of the rise of
man he told how we started out from
very, very primitive beginnings when
the family was the unit of social life.
Every member of that group distrust-
ed and warred upon all those not in
his group and vice versa. Bye and
bye, however, each began to see some
good quality in the other and some one

instead of fighting went to a neigh-
bor ing family and said, “Come, let us
reason together,” and agreements
were reached and men learn to
live amicably side by side.

Mr. Morrow compared the evolution
of nations to the evolution of man,
and declared that the time has now
come when nations also must learn to
live amicably side by side, in peace in-
stead of in mutual trust. “What is a
debating society?...” The whole principle of it is that we are
going to talk about it instead of fight-
ing about it.” were his electric words.

Then, again striking the keynote
of his address he pleaded, “Come, now,
let us reason together.”

In closing the meeting President
Hibben remarked “It seems to me you
have taken the first step... but
only the first step.” He summed up
the idea of the whole conference when
he declared, “The day has now come
when group must understand group.”

One attending the conference
would not help but notice the careful-
ness with which it had been planned
and executed. The program was so ar-
ranged that each speaker, emphasiz-
ing a different phase of the subject,
contributed to make a pattern which
was one concrete, harmonious, and
impressive whole. A captain, a ma-
jor, a colonel and a major-general; an
economist, a financier, and a college
president; a famous British educator
and historian; a President of the
United States and his Secretary of
State; soldiers, citizens, and men in
public life; groups and individuals;
all here testified to the economic
wastefulness, the horror, the insanity
of war, and to the fact that we, the
youth of the land, have a right to
speak for our day and generation.

In closing, thanks to Princeton! It
was her admirable foresight and
impeachable hospitality, which, com-
bined with the quiet, earnest enthu-
siasm of the delegates, made the con-
ference a wonderfully inspiring event,
and we hope a fruitful one.

THE MESSANGER

ADMINISTRATION NOTES.

President Bell was the preacher at
the University of the South on Octo-
ber 23, and at Wellesley College on
November 6. He preached in our own
chapel on October 30. The President
also delivered a series of lectures on
“Liberal Education and the Church” at
the Synod of the Episcopal Church in
the Province of the South on October 26.

It is reported in the daily press that
the next ambassador to Germany is to
be one of our weighty, the Hon.
Alanson B. Houghton, new Member
of Congress. Mr. Houghton, who was
for many years the president of the
Cornings Glass Company, has given
the last few years entirely to public ser-
vice. This has always been his de-
sire. Before he entered business he
spent a number of years in German
universities, studying Economics. It
is said that he has a more thorough
knowledge of the writings of Karl
Marx than any living American. In
these earlier years he also helped
Lord Bryce in the writing of “The
American Commonwealth,” and that
author publicly expresses his thanks
to Mr. Houghton in the preface to that
work. Mr. Houghton is a member of
the committee of our trustees which
has in hand the raising of our half
million dollars endowment.

An address made by President Bell
last June at the University of Buffalo
on “A Liberal Education and a Lib-
eral Attitude of Mind” has just been
published as one of the “University
Studies” of that university. On
examination of it we find that most of
the address has been brought to our
local attention through a series of ser-
moms delivered last year in the
Chapel.

The office reports that eighteen
men have already been accepted as mem-
ers of next year’s entering class, sub-
ject of course to their completing
their preparatory school work. A
considerably larger number have
been refused because of the impossi-
ibility of their reaching our academic
and personal standards. Inasmuch as
the class will be limited to forty men,
it will be seen that early application
of those thinking of coming is advis-
able. It is also said that the faculty
is seriously considering, in view of the
large number of applicants, making it
hereafter impossible for any man to
re-enter the year following a suspen-
sion for poor work. That would mean
that if a man was once requested to
leave he could have no chance of re-
turning. Similar action has been taken
in a number of other colleges this
year.

Professor Lyford P. Edwards, Ph.
D., has been put in charge of enter-
taining at the advent of the American
Society of Sociologists, to be held in Pittsburg during the
Christmas holidays.

HALF A MILLION BY JUNE.

The greatest forward step ever
taken by St. Stephen’s College has just
been announced by the Board of
Trustees, a half million dollar camp-
aign to take place the last of next
March and the first of next April. The
intervening months are to be devoted
to elaborate preparations and the
months of April and May to finishing
up the work. By Commencement Day
it is confidently expected that the five
hundred thousand dollars will be in
hand.

The money has not as yet been al-
located. The Messenger is just going
to press as the contracts for publicity,
etc., are being signed, and consequent-
ly many details will have to be an-
nounced in our next issue. It seems
probable, however, that the allocation
will be somewhat as follows:

1. Fifty-five thousand dollars to re-
pay an old debt of many years stand-
ing which has been hindering us for
years;

2. Forty-five thousand dollars to
pay for the many improvements
which have been made in our property
and equipment, especially the library
and the laboratories, during the last
two years, and for the increases made
in faculty salaries in the same period;

3. One hundred thousand dollars
for new buildings, probably a dormi-
tory for thirty men, to cost about fiv-
ty thousand dollars, and a building for lecture halls to cost about the same sum.

4. Three hundred thousand dollars for endowment of faculty salaries. The income from this would be fifteen thousand dollars per annum, which is about the sum of the raises in faculty salaries made in the past two years and to be made next year.

The arrangements have been put in the hands of the following committee of Trustees:

Mr. William J. Tully, LL. D., attorney, capitalist and prominent layman of the Episcopal Church, chairman;

Mr. Philip Dean, attorney and Treasurer of the Trustees;

Mr. A. Hatfield, capitalist;

The Hon. Alanson B. Houghton, LL. D., M. C., President of the Corning Glass Company;

Mr. Haley Fiske, LL. D., President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and for a number of years head of the Finance Committee of this college.

An auxiliary committee of Alumni is being formed, headed by the Rev. Robert Wood of Tuxedo Park and Mr. Edward A. Sidman, President of the Alumni Association.

An extensive publicity campaign is the first step in the preparation which in addition to preparing for the money raising, will incidentally advertise very widely the merits of this institution.

Every step in the campaign will be under the direction of the most skilled firm in America for this sort of activity, a firm which planned and executed the Mount Holyoke College campaign, which has lately been highly successful, and is present at work engineering the campaign of the University of Georgia for a million dollars. It is also the firm which is planning the million dollar drive for Williams College which will follow our own efforts.

Students and alumni may well rejoice that, for the first time, the financing of this college will be done on a large scale and with thorough and absolutely business-like efficiency.

WILL YOU PLEASE MENTION

The Messenger

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NEW FACES.
Jean Torok.

Perhaps the most dramatic figure in our college life this year is the Reverend Jean Torok. Dr. Torok came to this country from Austria-Hungary where during the war he preached pacifism under the very noses of the Hapsburg dynasty. A long article in the New York Tribune dated Sunday, December 26, 1920, characterizes him as a fighting pacifist and declares that "his anti-German speeches to front line troops first got him into trouble" and that he "was under the ban of three successive regimes." He was thrown into prison several times for preaching brotherly love and peace. He is an anti-Bolshevist.

Dr. Torok has recently been received into the Anglican Communion from the Roman Catholic Church. When the war broke out Monsignor Torok was Professor of Canon Law in the Papal Greek Catholic College of St. Athanasius in Rome. Dr. Torok received his education at the Universities of Budapest, Tubingen, Rome, and Kolozsvár. Dr. Torok occupies the chair of Associate Professor of Political Science and is Instructor in European Languages.

ARCHIE WILLOUGHBY HENZELL.

Dr. Henzell, our new Associate Professor of Physics, was born in Wales and received his earlier education in the famous Wyggeston School in Leicestet, the Borough Polytechnic Institute in London, and the University College in Liverpool where he received his B. S. degree. He received his M. S. degree from the State School of Mines in Oklahoma. Dr. Henzell is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Dr. Henzell spent five years in China, during three of which he was in the service of the old Chinese government. He witnessed the Chinese Revolution in 1912 and when threatened by revolutionary mobs around the college in which he held a professorship, refused to leave his post.

During the Great War Dr. Henzell saw service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Due to physical disability he was compelled to abandon such strenuous service. He received his discharge and came to Philadelphia where he was made Educational Aide in the U. S. Navy Yard and subsequently Chemical Inspector of Ordinance for the U. S. Army. During 1919 and 1921 he was Professor of Mathematics at Pennsylvania Military College.

JAMES ARTHUR MULLER.

Dr. Muller, our new Associate Professor of History, is a Philadelphian of Swiss descent. He received the degree of A. B. from Princeton, A. M. from Harvard, B. D. from the Cambridge Theological School, and for two years held a traveling fellowship from the Cambridge School, studying in Europe at the Universities of London, Leipzig and Marburg. He took his Ph. D. in History at Princeton (magna cum laude) in 1915.

During the long illness and convalescence of Dr. Henry Bradford Washburn, of the Cambridge Theological School, in 1914-1917, Dr. Muller took Dr. Washburn's place in the chair of Church History at Cambridge. At this time Dr. Muller was called to the professorship of Ecclesiastical History at the University of the South, at Sewanee, but was unable to accept because of Dr. Washburn's continued illness. On Dr. Washburn's recovery, Dr. Muller became Professor of History at Boone University, Wuchang, China.

Since his return from the Orient he has lectured widely on China, and written articles on various phases of Far Eastern life for The Nation, Asia, and The National Geographic Magazine. He has, however, devoted most of his time to research in the Tudor period of English History, and is now completing a biography of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary. Bishop Gardiner was the leader of the reactionary forces.
during these reigns, and the story of his life involves a study of the English Reformation as viewed and opposed by contemporary conservatism. The book will be ready for publication before the end of the year.

Mrs. Muller (G. Lindh Muller, M.D.) is a graduate of Barnard College, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. She came here to accept an internship at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

LIONEL C. STRONG.

Dr. Strong, who succeeds Dr. Whiting as Associate Professor of Biology, comes to us with an excellent record. He received his degree of B. S. from Allegheny College in 1917, graduating magna cum laude. This achievement gained for him membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

From 1918 to 1921 he did graduate work in biology at Columbia University where he majored in genetics and in 1921 he received the degree of Ph. D.

He held the John D. Jones scholarship for three years.

Though still a young man, Dr. Strong is an experienced teacher. He has taught in Allegheny College, Clearfield High School (Penna.), Long Island Medical School (Columbia Extension), Columbia University, and Columbia College.

He spent one year as honorary research assistant in Genetics for the Carnegie Institute of Washington at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

Dr. Strong is the author of a great many biological works, his latest one which is now in press being entitled, "A Genetic Analysis of the Factors Underlying Susceptibility to Transplantable Tumors."

In recognition of his excellent work Dr. Strong has been elected Research Assistant in the Crocker Laboratory, which is connected with Columbia University. He has been working with the strain of mice that Madame Curie took back to France with her.

MRS. C. L. KUYK.

Mrs. Kuyk, who succeeds Mrs. Franklin as Dietician and House Manager, comes to us from Richmond, Virginia, the home city of the late Miss Southern. It will interest those who knew Miss Southern to hear that Mrs. Kuyk was her personal friend and that it was largely through a mutual friend of both that she comes to St. Stephen's. Mrs. Kuyk is a graduate government dietician. She was for thirteen years connected in a reportorial capacity with the "News Leader" and has been for two years in social service work in the Virginia Industrial School. She is Secretary and Treasurer of the Daughters of the King in the Diocese of Virginia. Mrs. Kuyk is the widow of the Reverend C. R. Kuyk, rector of St. John's Church—Patrick Henry's old church—and the Church of the Epiphany. We can truly say that in the short time she has been with us Mrs. Kuyk has won the hearts of all.

MISS GRACE A. LITTLELL.

Miss Littell, our new Assistant Librarian, comes to us from the General Theological Seminary in New York where she has served faithfully and well for over ten years as Assistant Librarian. We wonder how the General can get along without her for in her work here she is not only a grace to the library but a very present help in time of trouble. Miss Littell fills a long-felt want here.

In Public Speaking.

Mr. Fowler: "What's your idea of a speech, Runnels?"

Runnels: "I think it should be like a woman's dress, sir, short enough to make it interesting and long enough to cover the subject."

Father: "Your English isn't very good, son."

Student: "I only spend half of my time in the billiard room."

THE MESSENGER

THROUGH THE CAMPUS WINDOW

1921-1925.

When someone was telling Mrs. Johnson about the songfest on Sunday evening, October 2nd, she, with the insight of a medium who knows not what she says, asked, "Oh, and do they teach you to sing here, too?" The freshmen did not realize that this was to be until it was all over. Not to mention the American folk-dance. The men herd in the basement of the gymnasium, with the same spirit that led the Titanic victims to sing "Nearer My God, To Thee," bravely gave vent to the songs they were soon to sing, under different circumstances. But as it was said that the noise confused their less fortunate brothers, they were forced to suffer in silence. When each man's turn came he went bravely forth to be instructed in beats without rests, and the intricacy of the can-can. The songsters had little chance to paddle their own canoe even if they wished it, for they were carefully escorted to their rooms feeling a little sore. The affair was voted, by the sophomores, a success.

On the evening of Sunday, September 18, the sophomore class tendered an informal reception to the class of 1925. Old clothes were the order of the evening and, strange to say, the freshmen provided most of the amusement. The reception was a warm one and at times became boisterous when some of the younger members of the party became noisy. It is rumored that some of the neighbors in Hook and Madalin heard the disturbance, but this has been forcefully denied by the guests. Although the evening's activity had little variety there was at no time any feeling of ennui and the consensus of opinion is that a cracking good time was had by all.

A woodpecker sat on a freshman's (Bessem's) Head.
And settled there to drill.
He drilled away for half a day,
And finally broke his bill.

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Eulexian Notes.

Despite the fact that Eulexian celebrated its Sixty-First Anniversary on October 8, the Active Chapter, now composed of Golding, Fisher, Leonard, Andrews, Everett, Gifford, Lewis, and Smith, wishes to report that it is still a smooth-shaven youngster without a long gray beard, even more hale and hearty than a couple of years ago.

H. A. Donovan is now studying at the Virginia Theological Seminary. He is much missed here, as are R. C. Hubbs, now at Swarthmore College, and D. W. Edwards, now at the University of Pittsburgh.

William Henry Cole, Charles Waldo MacLean, John Henry Phillips, Norman Crawford Shippey, Gilbert Marion Smith, Roy Webber, Edwin Derry Stowell, and Frederick Hobart Walker are now wearing the Eulexian pledge button—but they don’t know what’s coming next.

Pumpkin pie and elder! Needless to say the elder was that which was served to the new members of the Faculty who were at the Bungalow for a social evening on October 28. Those present were Mrs. Kuyk, Father and Mrs. McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Miss Rollins, Miss Little, Dr. Muller, Dr. Torok, the Active Chapter, and Neophytes. Halloween decorations.

S. A. E. Notes.

New York Sigma-Phi Chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon is at last the proud possessor and occupant of its own house. It is a big asset and promises to be the center of many future pleasant events.

The house was formally opened with the “Pledge” banquet on Sunday evening, October ninth. The following Tuesday these pledges wore the purple and gold with the pledge “diamond” in their lapels: Fred. Allen, Fred V. Bennett, W. H. Coffin, Schuyler V. Crunden, Vine V. Deloria, and K. Brent Woodruff.

LEcTure OF DR. GUTHRIE QUOTED IN NEW YORK HERALD

On the evening of Monday, October 17, Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of the church of St. Mark-in-the-Bowier entertained the college community with a novel and in some respects amazing talk taking for his subject the Hako Worship of the American Indian. He presented an interesting phase of the Red Man’s life, gave an entirely new interpretation of his tragic story, and finally illustrated some of the beautiful and noble phases of the native religion of that race. The knowledge of these ceremonies, sealed and hidden from the white man for centuries, was finally, only recently revealed by an aged Indian Chief. The lecturer pointed out reasons for the destruction of the Indian civilization and incidentally declared that our own was on the verge of falling beneath its own weight. In connection with this part of the lecture. The Herald quotes Dr. Guthrie as saying that, “civilization has to all practical purposes disappeared from the City of New York. To retain moral standards while living there one must be a genius or one who had had moral prejudices thoroughly inculcated in youth. Even the standards of decency have disappeared.

Politically the city is decadent because all sense of social responsibility has passed from most of the people who are content to be governed by a group of Irishmen manipulating Hebrew votes.”

The reason for New York’s decadence from Dr. Guthrie’s view is that the city is too big, violating the Greek ideal of a city just large enough so that every one was known and that moral safeguards are removed so that a man may live here with the feeling that nobody knows him or cares what he does. Applying the same principle to other cities the lecturer declared that the cities crush out their human instincts and make the people mere parts of an aggregate which constitutes a real danger to the survival of America.

Religiously the old parochial idea has vanished from the city. There are no parishes nor family churches. The religious worker must appeal nowadays to special groups through skilfully designed publicity or else reach no one at all. The unnatural life of the average New Yorker whose living conditions cramp and thwart his normal human feelings and activities has produced a race of people incompetent to see those simple cosmic realities involved in the sun, the moon, the stars, the fields, and the woods.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

On October 3, 1921, the Convocation of Undergraduates in meeting assembled accepted the new Constitution. The need of having the old Constitution revised and codified had been long felt but it remained to the recent committee on revision to translate the need into an accomplishment. And, largely due to Mr. Harry H. Turney-High’s legal ability, it was made an accomplishment. The Convocation acknowledged the excellent work of the committee in a vote of thanks.

The Deacon was fast asleep and the parson said: “Brother Ezra will lead us in prayer.” Ezra heard nothing. Louder—“Brother Ezra will lead us in prayer!” Ezra slept on.

Then in a shriek—“Brother Ezra will lead us in prayer!!! Ezra half waked up and dropping his jaw muttered, “You lead. I just dealt.”

The three greatest mysteries of this world are love, women and hash. The greatest of these is—hash.
Cuthbert Fowler, ’01.

It is a tradition with the Messenger to have a column with the above heading. There was usually little or nothing under the heading, but the editors kept it set up in type in case they wanted to use it. The reorganized Messenger announces its intention of preserving all its traditions. And so, brother alumni, here is the ‘colyum’ as usual. The editors have asked me to conduct it during good behavior. What they want me to do with it I don’t know, but I can tell you this—if I haven’t any news about the alumni for the next issue I am going to make up some. I don’t care what I do to your good names and reputations, but I am going to fill that column.

Beyond the fact that A. J. Wilson, the genial secretary of the Alumni Association, has achieved another son, registered for St. Stephen’s in 1938, there seems to be nothing for the alumni editor to chronicle in this issue.

A limited amount of space will be reserved for you till two weeks before the next issue goes to press.

There are a few questions we would like to put to every alumnus and former student:
1. Do you belong to the Alumni Association? You probably know that action was taken a year ago opening up the membership to any alumnus and former student. It is only through some such organization that the college can keep in touch with its alumni. You ought to send your name to Rev. A. J. M. Wilson, Millbrook, N. Y., if you are not already a member.
2. Speaking of touch, do you support the college Athletic Association? What is a college without its athletics? Football cost money. The excellent condition of the basketball court in the new gym, does not relieve the boys of the necessary expenses connected with the game. Then again, do you support the Association and college athletics generally by other interest than financial? If you want to see your college grow you must support her athletic life. As an alumnus on the campus I can’t help noticing how much this support is needed, and how little it is given.
3. When were you on the campus last? We like to see the Old Grad around once in a while. If he is free with advice to the undergraduates, he is generally free with his cigarettes also, so the students break even.
4. Do you subscribe to the Messenger? (This is a delicate and very intimate question, but we would like to know.)

But from the point of view of the news department there are other questions, too, which we would like to ask, for the sake of hungry readers eager for news of what is doing in the St. Stephen’s world.

We would like to ask what you are doing, and why? Have you entered upon a new line of work lately? We would like to hear about it. Some of your classmates might like to know even where you are.

Have you written a new book? The faculty might be interested. Have you put a protective device for tires on the market? Hosts of motorists might be interested. Have you got every last man in your parish interested in the Nationwide Campaign? Lots of people would like to know how you did it.

Then, lastly, the editor would like to hear more about the activities of local groups of St. Stephen’s men. Wherever there are two or three St. Stephen’s men within a radius of a hundred miles of each other there is a tendency to form a local alumni association. Secretaries of such, will you please run an extra carbon sheet when you write up the minutes, and send us a little account of your meetings?

Altogether, it looks as though the Alumni Page in the next issue of the Messenger might be quite a feature. But will it? Alumni, that is up to you.

We feel that a big addition has been made to our staff when Mr. Fowler was induced to become Alumni Editor. This was done for you. An easy way to show your appreciation is to send in your subscription to help a college that is up to you.

Have you heard of our prize we call SAM? On occasions he’s as meek as a lamb; But he’s full of pep, Has a wonderful rep.

And when asked who is great says—“I AM.”

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Saint Stephen’s College, Annandale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., June, 1921.

Sixty-First Commencement of the College.

The Annual Corporate Celebration of the Holy Communion for Alumni and Former Students took place in the College Chapel at 8:00 a. m., Commencement Day, June 14th, 1921, the Celebrant being the Reverend Robert S. W. Wood, 1889, assisted by the Reverend Charles A. Jessup, D.D., 1882.

The Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the College was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by the President of the Association in the new College Gymnasium. At the Roll Call the following members responded to their names:

1876-Reverend P. McD. Bleecker.
1876-Reverend J. K. Herron.
1878-Reverend H. B. Whitney.
1878-Reverend F. B. Reazor.
1885-Reverend C. A. Jessup.
1885-Reverend Robert MacKellar.
1885-Reverend W. Holdren.
1885-Mr. Arthur Rose.
1885-Reverend E. B. Smith.
1886-Reverend D. S. Hamilton.
1887-Mr. T. E. Galloway.
1889-Mr. Keble Dean.
1889-Reverend R. S. Wood.
1890-Mr. Leon D. Bonnet.
1890-Reverend W. Meldrum.
1890-Mr. J. M. Blackwell.
1892-Reverend F. C. Steinmetz.
1894-Reverend H. H. Mix.
1895-Reverend Thomas Worrall.
1896-Reverend Albert L. Longley.
1897-Reverend Robert H. Mix.
1898-Reverend C. S. Champion.
1899-Reverend W. H. Ford.
1899-Reverend C. A. Roth.
1900-Reverend C. S. Champion.
1900-Mr. E. A. Sidman.
1900-Reverend H. L. Stoddard.
1901-Reverend Cuthbert Fowler.
1901-Very Reverend O. F. Tredor.
1904-Dr. George S. Silliman.
1907-Rev. F. B. Simmons.
1909-Mr. A. E. Blythe.
1910-Rev. E. J. Hopper.
1910-Rev. J. A. Speight.
1911-Rev. C. E. Eder.
1911-Rev. Wm. T. Sherwood.
1911-Rev. Elwyn Spear.
1913-Rev. G. D. Barr.
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Hamblin and Sherwood to audit the statements, which reported that same were correct, the balance on hand being $223.00.

The Report of the Alumni Scholarship Fund Committee showed a sum on hand of $1,735.61, not including today's offering at the service in the College Chapel, which was moved, seconded and carried that the Committee be empowered to invest at their discretion with a view to obtaining the best rate of interest compatible with safety. (To the amount of $1,735.61 will be added six months interest at 4% per annum in July.)

The Gymnasium Fund Committee made its final report and was discharged with the warm thanks of the Association for its services. The report is as follows:

Account.

Total amount collected, including interest on mortgage and bond and on daily bank balance ........................................... $5,160.60
November 5th, 1920, Paid to College Treasurer by assignment of guaranteed mortgage ........................................... $3,000.00
November 5th, 1920, Paid to College Treasurer by cheque........... $1,600.00
June 16th, 1921, Paid to College Treasurer by cheque........... $600.00
Total ........................................................................ $5,160.60

Your Committee has also delivered to the Treasurer of the College pledges totalling $25.00 which the Committee has tried unsuccessfully to collect. The work has been handled without expense to the fund.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD A. SIDMAN, Chairman
ALBERT L. LONGLEY
CHARLES S. ARMSTRONG

The following members were proposed, seconded and elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Tredor, Holden, Sidman, Wilson, Hamilton, MacKellar, Fowler, Ford, Eder. From those the following nominations were made for officers:

Mr. E. A. Sidman was nominated for President for the year 1921-1922.
The Reverend D. S. Hamilton, D. D., for Vice President for the year 1921-1922.

The Reverend A. J. M. Wilson, for Secretary.

The Reverend Cuthbert Fowler, for Treasurer.

There being no other candidates before the house the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for these men and the President declared them elected.

Mr. Eder declining to serve it was moved, seconded and carried that we return to elections.

Mr. Probst was elected to take Mr. Eder's place by unanimous vote.

Mr. Probst was nominated to serve as Director of the Executive Committee and there being no other candidate before the house the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Probst and the Chair declared him elected.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the sum of $2.00 be paid Mr. Whitney for printing two hundred copies of the application blanks.

Resolved, that the President and Board of Trustees be notified by the Secretary that it is the sense of the Alumni Association that it would be to the advancement of the interest of the College, and more convenient for the Alumni if Commencement Exercises be held on Wednesday. Carried.

The President, the Reverend Robert W. Smith, addressed the members re the necessity of increasing the Alumni Scholarship Fund, and putting the same into working effect at once. Recently he had sent out a letter asking the members to subscribe five dollars per annum for four years so as to assure the President of the College of two scholarships of $500.00 each for the next academic year. The response had been rather satisfactory up to the time of the meeting. Immediately after the members who had not subscribed began coming forward to the Chair with their subscriptions. These had not all been totalled when we adjourned and a fuller account will be presented later.

Mr. Gilbert M. Smith was nominated to be the holder of the first scholarship. Carried unanimously.
Mr. Wood of the undergraduate body addressed the Association on the necessity of closer cooperation between the Athletic Association and the Alumni. On motion made and seconded Dean Tredor was elected Alumni Manager of the Athletic Association.

The “College Messenger” was voted seventy-five dollars ($75.00) by the Association the Business Manager of the same to see that every Alumnus and Former Student receive a copy of the number with the Commencement proceedings and these minutes in same.

The Secretary of the Association was allowed $40.00 for his expenses.

Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Whitney be authorized to print three hundred (300) copies of the amended Constitution and By-Laws, the Treasurer of the Association to reimburse him for so doing.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Convocation of Undergraduates be requested to appoint a Publicity Agent who shall see that notices of the collegiate activities be sent regularly to the Press.

A long discussion ensued on non-society men becoming officers of the Association. On it being announced that a deputation of the College Trustees were waiting to be received by the Association it was moved, seconded and carried that the discussion be closed.

The deputation of the Board of Trustees was received by the members standing. Mr. Tully who had been appointed spokesman by the Board addressed the members fully and frankly in regard to the financial status of the College. He informed us that $100,000.00 was needed before the close of the next academic year, and that if the sum were not realized we should be compelled to close our doors. His object in addressing the Alumni Association was to ask the members to appoint a Committee who should draw up a scheme of action whereby the Alumni could cooperate effectively with the Board of Trustees in raising the necessary amount. Mr. Tully also told us how very keenly interested Bishop Manning was in the welfare of the College and that he was most eager to help in every way possible, that the Bishop had suggested to the Board that they prepare a strong statement as to the condition of the College, and he would obtain the signatures of the other Bishops of the Second Province, and have the letter sent broadcast to church people.

As a result of Mr. Tully’s address the following proposals were made, seconded and carried unanimously: That the Reverend Albert S. W. Wood, 1889, be appointed Chairman of a Committee which he himself shall choose to cooperate with the Board of Trustees in financing Saint Stephen’s College.

That the Secretary of the Association be instructed to write the Bishop of New York expressing the Association’s warmest appreciation for his interest in the College, and wishing him Godspeed in his new and great work.

The President of the Association addressed the members on the necessity of their designating at least part of their parochial quotas on the Nation Wide Campaign to Saint Stephen’s College.

The hour being well advanced it was moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

The Secretary announced the appointment of the Reverend Alan G. Olsen as Assistant Secretary for the ensuing year.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we adjourn.

ALBERT J. M. WILSON, Secretary.

The following men made application to the Secretary for membership in the Association: The Venerable Alexander McMillan, Mr. Ernest M. Bennett, 1914, Mr. James L. Whitcomb, Reverend David H. Clarkson, Henry J. Saunders, 1921, Edmund B. Wood, 1921, Hollis W. Colwell, 1921.

Note:—As there was no June Messenger of last year this was the first opportunity of printing these minutes.—Editor.
St. Andrew's Club Begins Active Work.

Beginning October 1, St. Andrew's Club of St. Stephen's entered upon earnest work in carrying out an active program for the year, 1921-22. The Club is an organization with an aim purely spiritual, and is open to all students of the College. It is not a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, as many believe, but is, nevertheless, based upon the great rules of the Brotherhood, prayer and service. The Club meets every Saturday night at eight o'clock in the College Chapel, and these meetings are conducted by the president and vice-president, alternately. The speakers are chosen from the student body. On the Saturday night previous to the third Sunday, one of the clergy is chosen to lead the preparation for the corporate Communion of the Club which is held the following morning. The following were elected officers for the year 1921-22: Samuel H. Sayre, president; Lawson Willard, first vice-president; Alan H. Tongue, second vice-president, and Harris Hall, secretary. Following is the schedule of speakers and subjects through December:

October 1, “Real Service,” by Lawson Willard.

October 8, “Making it clear to ourselves what we are working for,” by Alan Tongue.


October 29, “The Mote and the Beam,” by Harris Hall.

St. Andrew's Club Begins Active Work.

Dining Commons Bulletin Board stating the hour of the meeting and the topic under discussion. Watch for these notices, and come out to the meetings. You will be cordially welcomed.

WITH THE OTHER COLLEGES.

Leslie Baker, star pitcher for the U. S. Naval Academy two years ago, has entered Union as a member of the class of 1924. He will be debarred from pitching because of the one year rule in force at Union.

Williams plans to establish a “Williams-in-China” in the city of Soochow. An intensive campaign to raise money will be started this fall.

The Colgate musical clubs are to have their first concert tour at Thanksgiving time. They will give concerts at Albany, New York, Elizabeth, and Tarrytown.

Fall baseball practice has been started at Cornell for the first time in the history of that institution, and already about fifty men have reported to Coach Carney. With the exception of those playing football all the members of last year's varsity squad are out, and an effort is being made to give each one of those men as much individual coaching as possible in preparation for the spring season.

UNDER THE LYRE TREE.

Student: “What is the difference between an opera and an overture?”

Prof. of Music: “What is the difference between a cathedral and a bowling alley?”

1st Stude: “The last chapel bell is ringing.”

2nd Stude: “Can't go, I have to study Bib. Lit.”

McHenery: I'm a stenographer in a livery stable.

Bessem: Why, how's that?

McHenery: I take down hay for the horses.
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Nashotah, Wisconsin.

Prof: Hall, what is a vacuum?
Hall: I have it in my head but I cannot express it.

"After me the deluge," chuckled Noah as he shoved Mrs. Noah in the ark.

Ames: When I graduate I expect to make a hundred dollars per.
Myers: Per what?
Ames: Per-haps.

Red: How can I drive a nail without smashing my fingers?
Don: Hold the hammer in both hands.

Bessom—"Did the fisherman have frogs legs?"
Petschel—"I don't know, he had pants on."

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There drifts across the moon a lonely cloud
That leaves the snow-waste, for the moment, dark;
And hides the spectral spruces, standing stark,
In clinging sheet of grey, like mouldy shroud.
Then softly glides across the piney strings
A bow that has the touch of falling snows,
And from the forest's heart there slowly goes
A song to which the singer vainly clings.
It slowly—surely—climbs into the skies,
Its passion growing as it leaves the earth,
Till in the void between the stars it dies,
And falling to the forest waits new birth.
To distant mountain tops an echo clings,
And through a clump of pines a something rings—