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The Review

Students' Publication of
McMINNVILLE COLLEGE

VOL. XV.

JANUARY, 1910

No. 4

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

What do I wish for you
On this, a New Year's day?
All gladness, no sorrow,
"Is this the wish?" you say.

Nay, this is not my wish
For thee. 'Twould not be best
To have no thought of sadness,
But always to be blest.

I wish you some of each,
For by them God can mould
A stronger faith, a richer life,
And character untold.

W. LESTER ADAMS.



No other days are like our college days.
I ever grieve that mine are fled so long;
And in my ears the college cries still raise
Tumultuous echoes; and college song,
In riotous nonsense ringing loud, is strong
To lift one instant all the weight of years.

—Anon.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

In its basic principles the German school system is like our own American system. In many details they differ very greatly. The German system can be divided into three parts: the common schools, the high schools and colleges, and the compulsory military training. The common school system is much like that of America, but the high schools and colleges differ in many particulars. The compulsory military training America does not have and it probably will never be introduced in the United States.

The "people's schools," as the public school system is called in Germany, give free education to children from the age of six to fourteen. The courses of study are essentially the same as in our country, but the system of control is much more centralized than here and affords an opportunity to keep out the untrained teachers. Attendance of common schools is compulsory except for families who can afford to send their children to private schools. For a great many years the pupils of the German common school system had to pay small fees, but the injustice of compelling a poor workman to sustain the expense of educating his family led to the adoption of the American system in this regard.

The high schools are carried on under a different policy. The Germans believe it is a great mistake to permit free high school education. They criticize the American high school system very much in this regard. A German thinks that a boy should not be given a high school education unless he is willing to pay for it and thus show his intention that he is there for work. Because of the payment of this fee many children stop school at the age of fourteen and go to work in the factories and stores. There is no system of girls' high schools in Germany, and the boys' high schools, though enrolling fewer pupils than ours, are more completely organized, and are claimed, by the Germans, to do their work more effectively and turn out men better equipped for citizenship.

There are four classes of German high schools: The evening high schools, or "continuation" schools, the trade schools, the

commercial high schools, or "citizen" schools, and the regular high schools.

The evening high schools are for those boys who are compelled to work and wish to continue their studies above the common school. These correspond to the night schools of other countries, but are much more completely organized.

There is a great number and variety of trade schools, some of which are open to boys who have completed their common school education. Others are more advanced and require a technical knowledge in great part, and thus are only open to students of higher education than the common schools.

The commercial schools aim to provide a good general education for business men and do not specialize on any one employment as the trade schools.

The regular high schools differ from the commercial schools, mainly in the requirement of a great amount of Latin required by the former, and in the longer course of study, sometimes as much as nine years. There are two classes of regular high schools according as they do, or do not, require Greek along with the Latin. A school which does not require Greek is called a *Realschule*; one which requires it a *Gymnasium*. After leaving the *Realschule* or *Gymnasium*, there is an opportunity for higher education in the universities in the professions, or in engineering and sciences in the newer technical schools.

Germany has no colleges in the American sense. Her universities are merely a collection of professional schools. The German boy must take a much longer high school course before he is fitted to enter the university, and at that age corresponds in advance and attainments to the American boy who is half through his college course.

This is much like the plan which has been advocated by President Jordan, of Stanford University, for adoption in the American school system. He proposes to transfer the first two years of the college course, Freshman and Sophomore, to the high school and to make the college lead up to the technical school and university.

The German plan is a good one intellectually, but a bad one morally. It saves time for the student to the very grave cost in

other directions. The boy who leaves home to face the temptations which liberty in college life brings him, is much better looked after by his associates in the American college than in the German university. The American boy gets much wider acquaintance with his fellows than the German. He knows differing types and varied interests in a way that better fits him for citizenship. The difference between the German university is well illustrated by the sports and recreations of the students. German universities have no system of organized athletics. The nearest approach to it is the dueling of the secret societies. The German student is thus free from a certain kind of distraction which prevails in America, but he is open to a much greater temptation to which the American student is not exposed—the temptation to spend time in drinking vast quantities of beer, and in other sports worse for mind and body than the exaggerated athletics of American colleges.

So far as the physical defect is concerned, it is made up in the compulsory military training which every German citizen who is physically able is compelled to undergo. If a man is able to pass the final examination of the upper grade of high schools he is permitted to take one year's training at his own expense for the purpose of becoming a reserve officer. If the student is unable to take a high school course, or fails to pass the final examinations of the high school, he is required to take two or three years in the barracks. The two years of compulsory military training teach lessons in hygiene and cleanliness, which are of equal importance in peace as well as war. At the end of the two years the citizen is physically fit to do a greater amount of work than at the beginning. Life in the barracks produces habits of discipline and good order.

Situated as we are in America, we cannot expect to introduce a system of compulsory military training like that of Germany. This is an advantage if we can get the same habits of order and discipline without it. It is a disadvantage if it is going to leave us content with an education which gives us knowledge rather than discipline, or which prepares us for the special duties of business rather than the general duties of the citizen. It is necessary for the progress, and even the safety of the American nation, that our years of high school and college education be arranged by the instructors and regarded by the pupils as a training for public service.

(With acknowledgements to Pres. Hadley, of Yale.)

“KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW YORK”

AND ITS AUTHOR

About the beginning of the nineteenth century there arose, in the vicinity of New York, a school of writers known as the “Knickerbocker School.” The name was suggested by the fact that many of them wrote for the Knickerbocker Magazine and that some of them were descendants of the old Knickerbocker families. Those who belonged to this class, such men as Drake, Dana, Halleck, Cooper, and, pre-eminently, Irving, were the real founders of original American Literature. Before this time there had been much writing, but all in imitation of the older English writers. These men introduced a literature distinctively American and became the “Pioneers of American Literature.”

Washington Irving, the first of this group, both in time and in merit, was the first American who was read for his literary value alone. There had already been theological and scientific works written, valuable for the facts contained in them, but Irving was the first whose works were valued as books. He wrote principally on American subjects, with which he was most familiar, but his travels in Europe made it possible for him to adapt his writing to foreign subjects and to handle them easily. His ability had a wide range, including essay, fiction, history, biography and travel. He wrote all of these well, and, although others, since then, have perhaps surpassed him in the execution of each of these, there have been few, if any, who could handle all of them with such ability. Thus we see that, although Irving is not the greatest American writer, his literary work is admirable and he has done much for American Literature.

Born in New York in 1783, just as George Washington was taking the city, Irving seems to have received many of the characteristics as well as the name of Washington, and may well be called the “George Washington of American Literature.” He received but a superficial education, so far as schools go, passing through the earliest grades of public school only. He never went to college, but his literary training began when he was very young, for he

began to write both prose and poetry at an early age. When he became older, he began the study of law, but, becoming dissatisfied with that, soon gave it up. His first published writings were short papers which he contributed, over the signature "Jonathan Old-style," to the New York Morning Chronicle, which was published by his brother, Peter. During his early years, Irving's ill-health, which was largely responsible for the desultory character of his education, compelled him to be in the open air a great deal, and it was while spending his time in this way that he gained material from the legends of the Hudson for many of his later writings. Later he was sent abroad for his health and spent a year in France and Italy, which also led him towards a literary life.

Upon his return he took up literature as a profession and, with his brother and his friend, James Kirk Paulding, published a series of papers known as the Salmagundi Papers. A short time afterwards he became acquainted with a young lady, Matilda Hoffman, to whom he became very much attached. Just a little while before they were to be married she died. This occasioned so much grief to Irving that he never fully recovered from the effects of it and was never married. About this time he was writing his "Knickerbocker's History of New York," through which he became famous.

After the death of Miss Hoffman, Irving engaged in business with two of his brothers, but this failed to support him, so he left it for literary work. He had gone to Europe in 1815, and now spent most of his time in writing, producing his "Sketch Book," admired both in England and in America, and "Tales of a Traveler." After this he went to Spain, where he became acquainted with the legends and romances of the Alhambra and the city of Madrid. The result of this visit was "The Alhambra," "The Life of Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," and "Legends of Spain," all written from material gained during his residence in Spain.

In 1832 he returned to America and made his home at Sunnyside-upon-the-Hudson, where he spent most of his time in writing. During this period he wrote "Recollections of Abbotsford," "Wolfert's Roost," and "Mahomet and His Successors." A few years later he took a trip in the west, which he described in his "Tour on

the Prairies." On this trip he also met Captain Bonneville, whose experiences on the prairies he tells in "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," a thrilling story of the Rockies. During this time he had generously given to the historian, Prescott, his plans for a history of the conquest of Mexico.

In 1842 Irving accepted the appointment as minister to Spain, which lessened his literary productivity. He enjoyed the renewal of old acquaintances, but most of his time was taken up with political duties, so he had not time for literary work.

At the end of his four years' service he returned to his home in Sunnyside and remained there until his death, in 1859; but before his death he had published his "Life of Goldsmith," and "Life of Washington," upon which his fame as a biographer chiefly rests.

Irving's "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," is one of his most important works, because it was his first really professional work, and it was the one by which he acquired his fame. Its introduction to the public was very interesting. It was purported to be published by a hotelkeeper, who was doing so to defray the expenses of an old Dutchman, calling himself Diedrich Knickerbocker, who had remained for some time at the hotel and had suddenly disappeared, leaving the manuscript behind him. He is described by the hotelkeeper as "a small, brisk-looking old gentleman, dressed in a rusty black coat, a pair of olive velvet breeches and a small cocked hat. He had a few gray hairs plaited and clubbed behind and his beard seemed to be of some eight and forty hours' growth. The only piece of finery which he bore about him was a bright pair of square shoe buckles, and all of his baggage was contained in a pair of saddlebags, which he carried under his arm. His whole appearance was something out of the common run; and my wife, who is a very shrewd body, at once set him down for some eminent country schoolmaster."

By such advertisements before the publication of the book, the public curiosity was aroused, and people were kept in a state of continual expectation, so that by the time the book appeared everyone was anxious to read it. When it did appear it brought success and fame to its author both in America and in Europe. Everyone except the descendants of the old Dutch families whom the book

was making fun of, received it with much praise and laughter. Scott said that he read it aloud to his family and that their sides were "absolutely sore with laughter." It was intended at first as a parody on Mitchill's "Picture of New York," a then new book, but circumstances induced Irving to change his plan and make it a burlesque upon the old Dutch traditions of the discovery and settlement of New York. This did not meet with the approval of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers, who were very angry at its publication, but afterwards they, too, saw that it was all done in good part and joined in the general laugh.

The book is introduced by an account of the creation of the world, giving the various theories of philosophers of all ages, religions, and places, and showing that, as in the case of these theories, "it is a mortifying circumstance which greatly perplexes many a philosopher, that Nature often refuses to second his efforts; so that after having invented one of the most ingenious and natural theories imaginable, she will have the perverseness to act directly in the teeth of it," but, "finding the world will not accommodate itself to theories, they accommodate the theories to the world." The author takes a very safe stand in regard to these theories, making the deliberate assertion, "without fear of contradiction, that this globe really *was created* and that it is composed of *land and water*. It farther appears that it is curiously divided and parcelled out into continents and islands, among which . . . the renowned Island of New York will be found by any one who seeks for it in its proper place."

He goes on to describe the flood and how Noah made an unpardonable mistake in not having four sons, the fourth of whom should have inherited the American continent and thereby saved the philosophers many hours of labor in trying to find out how America was peopled. He quickly solves this problem by the theory of accident and so comes to this conclusion: "First, that this part of the world has actually been peopled;" second, "that it has been peopled in five hundred different ways by a cloud of authors;" third, "that the people of this country had a variety of fathers, which, as it may not be thought much to their credit by the common run of readers, the less we say on the subject the better. The question, therefore, I trust, is forever at rest."

The author's task now is to prove the right of the European settlers to American soil, for which he has three reasons, namely, the right by discovery, the right by cultivation, and the right by extermination or gunpowder. He says, "Have not whole nations of uninformed savages been made acquainted with a thousand imperious wants and indispensable comforts, of which they were before ignorant? Have they not been literally hunted and smoked out of the dens and lurking-places of ignorance and infidelity and absolutely scourged into the right path? Have not the temporal things, the vain baubles and filthy lucre of this world, which were too apt to engage their worldly and selfish thoughts, been taken from them? And have they not, instead thereof, been taught to set their affections on things above?" "Can any one have the presumption to say that these savage pagans have yielded anything more than an inconsiderable recompense to their benefactors, in surrendering to them a little pitiful tract of this dirty sublunary planet, in exchange for a glorious inheritance in the kingdom of heaven?"

Book Two takes up the settlement of New Netherlands and tells the story of its discovery by Hendrick Hudson, who, with his mate, Juet, or as some people call him, Chewit, because he was the first man to chew tobacco, sailed up the Hudson River in the hope of finding China, until his vessel ran aground upon a sandbar. It further tells how the good ship *Goede Vrouw*, of the West India Company, sailed, under the protection of St. Nicholas, to a safe haven at the Indian village of *Communipaw*, how the poor savages were "so horribly confounded . . . at the tremendous and uncouth sound of the Low Dutch language that they one and all took to their heels and scampered over the Bergen hills," how, "animated by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes . . . took possession of the soil as conquerors in the name of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General, and, marching fearlessly forward, carried the village of *Communipaw* by storm, notwithstanding it was vigorously defended by some half a score of old squaws and papooses."

After this exciting beginning, *Communipaw* flourished rapidly and became a great metropolis through its fur trade, in which all

measurements were carried on by the standard "that the hand of a Dutchman weighed one pound and his foot two pounds." The author states that one of his ancestors received the office of weigh-master "from the uncommon weight of his foot." But in 1614 an expedition from Virginia visited the Dutch settlements to demand their submission to the English crown, whereat, "when the vessel hove in sight, the burghers . . . fell to smoking their pipes with astonishing vehemence, insomuch that they quickly raised a cloud which . . . completely enveloped and concealed their beloved village, so that the terrible Captain . . . passed on. . . . In commemoration of this fortunate escape, the worthy inhabitants have continued to smoke, almost without intermission, to this very day."

After "smoking for six months over the result of this event," they sent out, for the purpose of hunting a better fortified place for their village, a number of men, who, in their journey, fell in with a band of savages and gained a signal victory because of the loudness of their weapons. Afterwards they were stranded upon an island by a great storm, the scene of which they called Hell-Gate, and then returned home.

Soon afterwards the settlers founded a colony upon this island, called Manhattan, from the ancient custom of the Indian women's wearing men's hats, and named the town New Amsterdam. The first problem that faced the city council was that of streets—whether they should be canals or pavements. This the cows promptly settled by making their own paths while the council discussed, the people very naturally building their homes on either side of the cow-paths. Of these council meetings we have no record except for each day that "the council sat this day and smoked twelve pipes on the affairs of the colony."

And now a great event took place. The growing colony was given a governor of its own, Mynheer Wouter Van Twiller, a man of unparalleled virtue and unutterable wisdom. He endeared himself to his subjects in his first official act, when he settled the accounts of two disputants by weighing their account books and calling it square. He showed like wisdom throughout his reign. Assisted by his council, which were chosen according to *avoirdupois*,

he solved many weighty problems, the most important of which was that of the Connecticut Yankees, a wandering tribe, who, after building log huts and palaces of pine boards, live for a short time in one community, sell their farms, air castles and all, reload their carts, shoulder their axes, put themselves at the head of their families and wander away in search of new lands—again to fell trees, again to clear cornfields, again to build shingle palaces, and again to sell off and wander. This wandering tribe persisted in planting their onion-beds immediately under the walls of Fort Good Hope, on the borders of the Dutch domain, thereby causing tears to come to the eyes of its defenders. Contemplating and smoking over this awful state of affairs, the good governor fell into a deep sleep, from which he never awoke, for he slept with his fathers and Wilhelms Kieft, the Testy, reigned in his stead.

This worthy gentleman was the direct opposite of Van Twiller, a brisk, waspish, old man, who immediately decided upon the plan of exterminating the Yankees by means of a proclamation waged against them from the walls of Good Hope. This having failed, the little governor flew into a rage and straightway issued a second, which, having had no more effect than the first, he raised a mighty army of twelve men and a sergeant for the re-enforcement of the fort's garrison. But it was too late; the fort had already surrendered to the Yankee onions and the army was disbanded.

So Wilhelm gave up the war and used his time in fortifying the city and making laws for his people, who obeyed none of them. Through the agency of the cabalistic word "Economy," his subjects became highly enlightened. He instituted many useful things, among others a gallows, upon which he hung transgressors by the feet, from which originated the term gallows-bird. Through such activities the people became very energetic and organized political parties known as the Long Pipes, the conservatives, and the Short Pipes, the radicals. With such contentions did they employ themselves, engaging in smoking contests and other such edifying pursuits, and once even attempted to destroy their governor for prohibiting them from smoking, indeed nearly smoking him out of his house. But the Yankees were now beginning to show themselves again and in 1643 gathered together and formed a great federation

known as the United Colonies of New England. This greatly imperilled the Dutch settlements, and in the midst of the calamity, Wilhelmus the Testy was gathered to his fathers, in what manner is not known.

Peter Stuyvesant, the Headstrong, was the last and best of the old Dutch governors. His first official act was to remove the meddling cabinet of the Testy and replace it by fat, smoking burghers, whom he admonished to eat, drink, sleep, and smoke, while he ran the government, in all which they heartily acquiesced. The next thing he did was to make negotiations with the United Colonies concerning boundaries, which compact having been drawn up, the Yankees promptly accused the worthy Peter of having incited the Indians to the sack and massacre of the Yankee settlements, whereat he defied the assembly, which came near adjourning and would have done nothing about the challenge, had not one of their speakers, in a speech of six hours, represented the Dutch as a race of impious heretics who neither believed in witchcraft nor the sovereign virtues of horseshoes, who left their country for lucre of gain, not like themselves for liberty of conscience—who, in short, were a race of mere cannibals and anthropophagi, inasmuch as they never ate codfish on Sunday, devoured swineflesh without molasses and held pumpkins in utter contempt. The assembly thereupon took up arms against the Dutch and in return the valiant Peter began to fortify his borders and towns with the remains of the army of the Testy, but in the midst of these preparations the assembly of Yankees became divided on this question and the matter was dropped, while they took up the matter of ridding the country of all its witches, and in a short time not an ugly old woman was left in New England, which no doubt accounts for the beauty of its young women today.

Another of Peter's innovations was the establishment of Fort Casimir and the placing in its command of General Van Poffenburgh, whom General Risingh vanquished, by the foul stratagem of giving him drink and removing him from the fort while asleep. When Peter heard of this he made active preparations for war, but since his people did not support him he made a trip up the Hudson to recruit a mighty army from the Dutch settlers along its

banks, leaving his council to gather the home army. Thus a mighty concourse was assembled, when Peter kindly dismissed Van Poffenburgh from the service with this injunction: "Retire, my friend, from the irksome toils and cares of public life with this comforting reflection—if guilty, you are but enjoying your just reward; if innocent, you are not the first great and good man who has most wrongfully been slandered and maltreated in this wicked world. Meanwhile, let me never see your face again, for I have a horrible antipathy to the countenances of unfortunate great men like yourself." Then the army advanced to Fort Casimir and demanded its immediate surrender, when there followed a great battle, first of words, then of blows at hand to hand, in which both sides fought with varying success, but finally the valiant Peter, in a hand to hand fight with Risingh himself, laid that worthy general low and won the day. He thus gained a mighty battle with the loss of only two men, one of whom was blown overboard on the voyage and the other carried off by indigestion.

Peter's subjects, greatly aroused by this victory, again began to exhibit their powers and organized political parties, but he very kindly put his foot on this and relieved the public of the great trouble of political government. The Yankees again began to infringe upon his rights and to squat upon the land of his subjects and the Swedes showed signs of uprising. Thereupon he suddenly announced his intention of himself interviewing the assembly of the United Colonies and demanding reparation. True to his word, he set out, accompanied only by his trumpeter, Antony Van Corleer, who met his end attempting to swim a turbulent stream on a dark night.

Meanwhile the sovereign public at home had again been meddling with the government, and on his return Peter took pains to re-establish his old power and to dissolve the political parties, which had arisen in the necessity of a siege by the British, who commanded them to surrender, in the name of their sovereign. Peter valiantly defended the city for three days by his own power, but was finally forced to surrender, and immediately retired to his country seat for the remainder of his life.

Here the author takes leave of his readers. He reflects upon the

fall of such mighty empires and shows how this history has to do with that of the greater nations. Then he closes with:

"Now, worthy reader, ere I take a sad farewell, willingly would I part in cordial fellowship and bespeak thy kind-hearted remembrance . . . Haply this frail compound of dust, which while alive may have given birth to nought but unprofitable weeds, may form an humble sod of the valley, from whence may spring many a sweet wild flower to adorn my beloved island of Manna Hatta."

H. R. BOWLER, '09.



Lives of grumblers all remind us
Not to make our lives a fuss,
And departing leave behind us
Grumbling room for every cuss.—'12.

He was huddled near the fire,
The room was dull with gray and curling smoke.
On his face were looks both sad and dire.
He was making funny stories and college jokes.—'12.

Lives of flunkers all remind us
We may flunk while we are here,
And departing leave behind us
Goose eggs on the register.—Ex.

If a body see a body
Flunking on a quiz,
If a body help a body
Is it teacher's biz?

—Ex.

He often calls her, "honey bug,
Dear, darling, little thing,"
But if he'd only realize it
A "honey bug" can sting.

—Ex.

RESOLUTIONS FOR FRESHMEN--AND OTHERS

"I will not knock."

"I will not be two-faced."

"I will play the game fair."

"I will make a desperate effort to have respect for the suggestions and opinions of others, and in doing so I may learn something."

"Although I am very wise, and therefore never err, I will try to believe that the other fellow may have a few occupied braincells, although these cells are undoubtedly loaded with very inferior stuff."

"I will not knock the Faculty."

"I will study with some other end in view than passing the exams."

"I will not—I WILL NOT—act as though I am suffering from a hopeless case of grouch—I will not."

"I will not assert my nasal appendage into other men's affairs unless invited to do so—and then only part way."

"I will not be a tagger-on nor an aper if I can possibly be anybody without it."

"I will not let my studies interfere with my college work—but I will not forget that they are a part of it."

"I will not invite trouble by doing too many bright stunts."

"I will not forget that my notebooks are made to hold notes and that it is easier and more satisfactory to fill them properly than to dope black coffee and flunk at Exams."

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.



For the Chauffeur—To speed is human; to be caught is—fine!
—Ex.

STAFF	THE REVIEW	STAFF
EDWIN F. McKEE '10 Editor-in-Chief	Entered in the Post-Office at McMinnville, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter	MYRTLE MAXWELL '12 Society Editor
RUTH LATOURETTE '11 Associate Editor	Per Year, 75c. Per Copy, 15c.	MAURICE PETTIT '12 Athletic Editor
ESTHER GRISSEN '12 Exchange Editor	Published Monthly By Students of McMinnville College	W. LESTER ADAMS '12 Business Manager
ELIZABETH MARDIS Local Editor		

EDITORIALS

CURRENT EVENTS

There is, perhaps, one thing that the average college student neglects more than any other one feature outside their college course, and that is, keeping posted on current events of the day. The daily paper is so common nowadays that there is not sufficient excuse for ignorance of the current events, especially of our own country. There are any number of magazines which give the more important events of each week or month. There is one very great objection to the daily paper which is overcome by the magazines. There is so much matter in the daily news columns that is unimportant, that is, to the student. In the magazines the material is always sorted out and only the more important are published. Those published are events of national interest and should be read for that purpose, while the daily papers publish events which may not be of national interest but may be of important local or state interest.

A college man is often said to have his vision broadened by his college course. Is he not apt to become narrow if he fails to know what advance, what change, his state, his country, the world, has made during the four years of a college course?

No man or woman is so isolated from his fellow beings but that some inkling of outside events breaks through the false barrier. Every student ought to glance through the daily paper if it be only to read the headlines. A few minutes taken from the study period to read a short article or portions of an article will be fully repaid in the fresh impetus which a brief change gave when the former work is resumed.

HALLEY'S COMET

There is one great event in astronomical science which is now attracting the interest of the workaday public and is the absorbing study of scientific men all over the world. The return of Halley's Comet is the event. The comet known as Halley's Comet was predicted by that man to travel in an orbit. This British astronomer died, however, before the comet returned, but when the comet did return a few years later it was discovered that Halley's prediction was exactly true, and the comet has since been known by his name.

Very few of us will live to see another return of this comet, since it takes a little more than 76 years for it to make its journey. McMinnville possesses a fine six-inch telescope. Why not form a Comet Club and study this comet as it makes its journey? The magazines of the day are free sources of information on this subject and a club would arouse much interest in astronomy which would be of lasting benefit.



THE REVIEW

There is a noticeable lack of short stories in The Review. The editors cannot keep the paper up to the standard set for it unless the student body will help. Good, live, college stories make the paper readable and interesting. The editors will be only too glad to receive a few. If they cannot be used we will be glad to point out the places in which they fall down. You will never know how far you can leap until you try. Try now.

PERUZERS, NOTIS!

Summers in ther advertizin columbs of this ere paper are a misspelt word. The first one to report same to Mgr. will receive 2 tickets to ther next basketball game.



The material for the local column was received too late for publication in this issue and will appear later.

WHY COLLEGE SPOILS SOME BOYS

The following clipping was handed to the editor as material for thought on the part of the student body:

When a young man who has been allowed for 18 years to take **always the line of least resistance, and to put the emphasis of his efforts** on seeking excitement instead of doing his work, enters a college which takes its functions seriously, one of two things happens. If he is badly spoiled he is dropped. If he has backbone enough left to escape that fate he wastes a considerable part of his college course before he gets hammered into him, by humiliation, some realizing sense of what education is and what a college is trying to do.

That numbers of students come up to our colleges with this attitude and habit is evident. Indeed, the arrival every year of many new students who have this attitude and habit is the chief obstacle to college education.

It is rather rare to find a student in college who wants to leave it. The honest pleasures of good comradeship, the glow of mind and sense of intellectual vigor which follow even such a slight ability to hold oneself to an intellectual routine as is comparable to the will-power needed to take a cold morning bath, the sense of being initiated into a class which is regarded as distinguished from the rest of the nation by special opportunities to develop intelligence—all these appeal irresistibly to ingenuous youth. Few students of college, however used to taking always the line of least resistance, can help feeling that their college course is a privilege. But what any college student can help feeling, what numbers of them do help feeling for a part of their course, is that privilege means duty. They start out to treat the curriculum as if it were a continuous vaudeville. They pass the necessary examinations just as they secure a ticket—because they cannot get in without it. They applaud anything that is strong enough to compel a hearing, or amuses a mind willing to be interested if it is not too much trouble; but they do not hold their attention to what they hear with the purpose of getting all they can out of it. They want the kernel of every science without the trouble of cracking the shell.

And the students who have no grip on themselves are, unless all signs fail, chiefly from the homes able to give them a good start in life. The boys in most danger of being spoiled by being permitted to take an attitude toward their opportunities which makes the fibre of their minds slack-twisted, and destroys the tough elasticity of their wills, are the boys with the best chances.



Be a Senior and the world laughs with you; be a Freshman and the world laughs at you.—Ex.

S—Sensible.

E—Endurable.

N—Nobby.

I—Independent.

O—Orderly.

R—Rogueish.

S—Sedate.

—Ex.

Laugh, and the teacher laughs with you;
Laugh, and you laugh alone.
The first when the joke is your teacher's,
The last when it is your own.
—Cardinal.

I shot an arrow into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
Until a man, on whom it fell,
Came around and gave me—
The information.—Ex.

Turn failure into victory,
Don't let your courage fade,
And if you "get a lemon,"
Just make the lemon—aid.
—Ex.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Basket-ball is still the winter sport of the colleges. Our team has played two games since the first of the year. On January 8 they met and defeated the Albina Athletic Club, of Portland, by a score of 55-14. The men were in fine shape and handled the ball well. J. Foster was the star tosser for Old Mc., caging 10 baskets in all and securing one point on a foul, making his total score 21 points. E. F. McKee came next with 17 points to his credit. McCabe at guard played a consistent game and secured 6 points. R. S. McKee, who replaced Cammack in the second half, showed some of his old-time form, netting 7 points for his team. Miller and Cammack were in the game and did not fail to make it known.

After such a signal victory over the Albina Club, much was expected of the trip to Chemawa. Our team was disappointed in not winning, but they were in the game all the time. New conditions of floor and baskets were part of the causes, but inability to make connections with team mates in passing was the main cause of this defeat. E. F. McKee scored 18 points in the game, the two Fosters 6 each and the team was awarded 1 point on a foul. M. P. Longetug, of Philomath, acted as referee. The final score was 31-34.

The line-up of the team in the two games was as follows:

A. A. C. VS. M'MINNVILLE.

Williams	J. Foster
Murphy	Forwards..... Cammack
Undine	R. S. McKee
Johnson	Center..... E. F. McKee
Nelson	Guards..... McCabe
Daly	Miller

CHEMAWA VS. M'MINNVILLE.

Clark	Forwards..... J. Foster
Sonvigener	Wm. Foster
Powers	Center..... McKee
Lenaker	Guards..... Miller
Charles	McCabe



SOCIETY NOTES

The society notes for the Christmas edition did not reach the editor in time for publication and appear in this issue:

Sunday, December 12, '09, the joint frat dining club were honored by the presence of the Dean of McMinville College and his wife. Mathematics seemed to have been forgotten and a good sociable dignity was placed in its stead. No one flunked in his duty judging by capacity. All of members of frat dining club wished to show Professor that there was one thing at least they did not "flunk" in. We hope, with pleasure, that just such another enjoyable time may occur again.

The Tomaniwas held their regular weekly meeting at the tepee of Arcola Pettit. Following officers were installed for the ensuing year:

- Kloshmatyee—Loie McGogy.
- Keequelytee—Ruth Mead.
- Tzumtelakum—Agnes Johnson.
- Wakemarchwampum—Arcola Pettit.
- Khitam—Zoe Essley.
- Nanish—Alma Stone.
- Kloshnanish—Annabelle Wood.
- Mamakum—Lu Verne Jones.

On the 13th of December, the month of snows, at the home of Miss Petit the Tomanwas were called together to extend our congratulations to our sister, Zoe Ogden, for her choice of a (de)Fender for the future years. As a little token of remembrance

a kitchen shower was given her. The drops of this shower were all bright and shining, as we hope all her days will be. At the appropriate time a waffle supper was served and greatly enjoyed by all. We are very glad that those of our members who have seen fit to add another name to their own, have chosen so well. Zoe makes the fifth of our number who has departed from single blessedness.

The D. D.'s were very pleasantly surprised on the evening of December 7th, when the L. L. sisters called upon them at their frat house. The evening was spent in pulling taffy and playing games.



SHAKESPEARE ON BASEBALL

I will go root.—“Richard III.”
 Now you strike like a blind man.—“Much Ado About Nothing.”
 Out, I say.—“Macbeth.”
 Thou canst not hit it; hit it! hit it!—“Love's Labor Lost.”
 He knows the game.—“Henry IV.”
 O, hateful error.—“Julius Caesar.”
 A hit, a hit, a very palpable hit!—“Hamlet.”
 He will steal, sir.—“All's Well That Ends Well.”
 Whom right and wrong have chosen as umpire.—“Love's Labor Lost.”
 Let the world slide.—“Taming the Shrewd.”
 He has killed a fly.—“Titus Andronicus.”
 The play as I remember pleased not the million.—“Hamlet.”
 What an arm he has.—“Cariolanus.”
 They cannot sit at rest on the old bench.—“Romeo and Juliet.”
 Upon such sacrifice the gods themselves throw incense.—“King Lear.”—The Chronicle.



The inclination of human creatures toward *veracity* is inversely to the number of personal facts they need to hide. Folks who can't make conduct match laws like to make laws match conduct.—Life.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Our Students' Ministerial Association was organized about two years ago and has been doing effective work ever since. The object of the Association is to furnish an opportunity for the study of sermon building, with a view of fitting its members for immediate work, and also to enable them to keep in closer touch with outlying districts in need of preaching services, that these unoccupied fields may, as far as is possible, be supplied.

The class work usually consists of the study of a sermon outline placed upon the blackboard by one of the students. Of late it has been customary for the so-called “victim” to deliver the sermon outright, and then listen to criticisms of both outline and delivery, first by the class, and then by the professor in charge, who adds such suggestions as he may see fit. While the sermon is being “dissected” the poor “victim” comforts himself with the thought “It's your turn next.” However, he usually has the text and at least a part of the outline left when the “operation” is complete, along with some very practical “new ideas,” gained by thus “seeing himself as others see him.”

We wish to express our appreciation of the splendid service given us by the professors who, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, have voluntarily assisted us in this work, among whom we would mention the names of Professors Broughton, Carstens, Varney, and our present instructor, Professor Wallace.

Our only regret is that some of the ministerial students are so situated as to be unable to attend our meetings, which means a loss, both to them and to us.

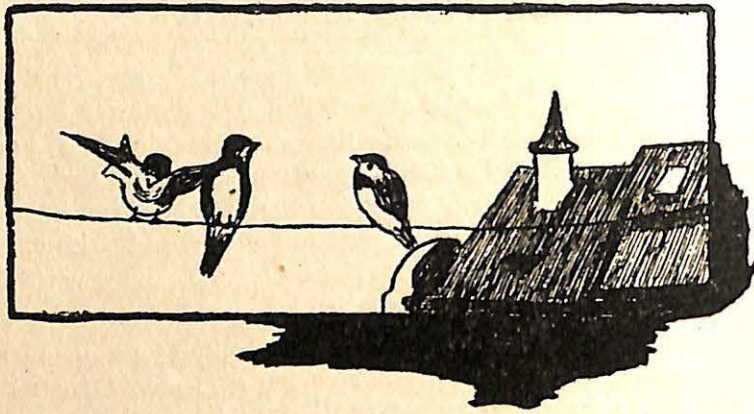
M. BREWSTER.



A modern novel in four chapters:

A little hand
 A rustic gate,
 A plain gold band—
 Oh, happy fate!

—Ex.



EXCHANGES

The Review notes with pride the growth of her exchange list. The number received is nearly double that of last month. We hope, however, to receive still more by the end of the school year. A school cannot afford to neglect its exchange department. Here is where you note what your neighbor is doing or what he is not doing; grasp his new idea, improve upon it, or reject it. By these ideas keep in touch with what the other fellows are accomplishing. Compare your paper with the others—note where yours is inferior and in what points yours excell. Do not reject the least hint that can bring your paper to the front,—remember that a little conservatism is all right, but too much is death. Find out where your paper ranks,—near the front or is it so far down that you can't count it. Let your paper be a good exchange and not an apology. All pull together and help lift.

I notice in one of our exchanges that they are to debate this question: "Resolved, That Lincoln was a greater man than Washington." Where, O tell me, please, is the man who first thought of that subject? What havoc he has caused and pain. The surprise is that our students, young enthusiastic Americans, will persist in debating about such a topic. Lincoln and Washington are among the greatest names in American history, and each in his own time was

the savior of his country,—his country and yours! Why try to separate their glory; leave to idlers the business of tearing down! Give each his share of reverence and stop the foolish quibbling over the respective worth of your greatest patriots. Remember that on account of these two strong, large-hearted men, your glorious country owes its very existence.

The November *Lens* is a paper of which to be proud. We congratulate the editor and her assistants for the work they are doing. They are a credit to their school. Their poets do not lack inspiration and their artists have a degree of zeal that makes other schools envious.

The *Student Record* of the University of Nevada states that the Faculty defeated the Seniors by a score of 1-0 in a game of soccer football. This is what the *Record* has to say: "It would seem that the Seniors should have won, but they did not. Young and swift, they were expected to utterly overwhelm the worn-out team that opposed them. Be that as it may, the Faculty won and the three lower classes of the University feel slightly chagrined and they fear that the already enlarged craniums of the Faculty may burst with pride at accomplishing the impossible." I wonder what chance the Faculties of other schools would have? It would be a good plan to find out, and anyway, it might prove beneficial for the rheumatism of some of the older professors!



HER KNOWLEDGE

Father: Well, Carolyn, how do you like school?

Carolyn (aged six): Oh, so much, papa!

Father: That's right, daughter. And now, what have you learned today?

Carolyn: I've learned the names of all the little boys.—Harper's Bazaar.

"Simplicity," he said, just to break the long silence, "is the surest sign of greatness."

"Dear me, what an egotist you are!" she pleasantly replied.—Chicago Record-Herald.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NOTES

Yale has proposed to modify her entrance examinations. Only about half of those who took the exams. this year passed in the required five subjects.

Northwestern University is encouraging the erection of chapter houses on the campus by offering free sites.

A Landa Rho local sorority was recently organized at Eugene.

At George Washington University the weekly paper is called The Hatchet and the annual the Cherry Tree.

A fund of \$100,000 has been raised by friends and alumni of Harvard to pension old professors.

A fund of \$1000 remaining in the Hudson-Fulton celebration fund has been turned over to the trustees of Columbia University to establish a permanent prize in intercollegiate athletics, the exact nature of which has not been determined yet.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to England, recently formally opened the Harvard House at Stratford-on-Avon.

Professor John H. Amringe, Dean of Columbia University, will retire from active work June 20, 1910, after 50 years of service on Columbia's faculty. The undergraduates are preparing a petition for his appointment as dean emeritus.

A Latin club has been formed among the Latin students of the University of Utah.

New York University has established a department of journalism conducted by live journalists.

Iceland is to have a National university, to be established at Reykjavik, capital of the island. Heretofore Iceland students have attended the University of Copenhagen.

Girls have been barred from attending mass meetings at the U. of Michigan, because of lack of room.

Members of the Varsity debating team of the U. of Chicago will receive scholarships worth the tuition of two quarters' work.

A debating team of Chinese students from Pennsylvania re-

recently defeated a team of Orientals from Cornell University.

Graft is not confined to public lands. Recently a man was arrested in Harvard for selling fraudulent copies of examination questions.

Indiana has a totally blind student 22 years old, who will obtain a bachelor's degree soon. He intends to become an author, and is said to have a strong chance for a Rhodes scholarship.

President Taft is to receive one of the gold footballs which each member of the team which defeated Harvard in the annual game will receive.

W. Argahrite, '13, of Stanford, broke the Stanford record for the high jump with a leap of 6 feet 1 1-5 inches at the recent track meet at Palo Alto University.

California is to have a new chemistry building, to cost \$200,000.

Thirty men have reported for basket-ball at Wisconsin, six of them being veterans.

Michigan is going to enter the Western Athletic Conference.

The Freshmen at U. of O. have decided that the best means of ridding themselves of their green caps at the end of the year is to burn them publicly. None are to be kept as souvenirs.

A course in Aeroplane work has been announced at the Boston Institute of Technology.



CHURCH AND STABLE

A new clergyman in a little southern town was an elderly and unsophisticated man, ignorant that among his flock were many horseraisers. At the request of one of his deacons, prayers were offered three successive Sundays for Lucy Gray. On the fourth Sunday he was told that the prayers might be omitted. "She is not dead, I hope," said the clergyman. "No," was the reply, "she has won."—Metropole.

THERE IS SO MUCH GOOD, ETC.

FOOTBALL.

He made a run around the end,
Was tackled from the rear,
The right guard sat upon his neck,
The fullback on his ear.

The center sat upon his legs,
Two ends sat on his chest.
The quarter and the halfback then
Sat down on him to rest.

The left guard sat upon his head,
A tackle on his face.
The coroner was next called in
To sit upon his case.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

JEALOUSY.

"My dear," said the wife of the eminent professor, "the hens have scratched up all that eggplant seed you sowed."

"Ah, jealousy!" mused the professor. And he sat down and wrote a twenty-page article on the "Development of Envy in the Minds of the Lower Grade of Bipeds."—*Democratic Telegram.*

THE OLDEST LOVELETTER IN THE WORLD.

A love letter four thousand years old has recently been discovered in Chaldea. The lady who addressed the missive dwelt in Seppara, the Sepharvanoi of Biblical history. Her beloved lived in Babylon. The newly-discovered letter is written in clay and probably dates from 2200 B. C. Though somewhat formal, the reader can feel the tenderness that lies hidden between the lines. It reads:

"To the lady, Kashuya (little ewe), says Gimel Marduk (the favorite of Morodock) this: May the Sun God of Marduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that I may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message that will tell me when you will come to me, so that I may be happy. Come in Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake!—Current Literature.

EVER "GREEN."

A traveling salesman died very suddenly in Kalamazoo. His relatives telegraphed the florist to make a wreath; the ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription, "Rest in Peace" on both sides, and if there is room, "We Shall Meet in Heaven."

The florist was out of town and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral-piece that turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide and bore the inscription: "Rest in Peace on Both Sides, and If There Is Room, We Shall Meet in Heaven."—Human Life.

A WILL AND A WAY.

The law class was studying wills.

"Young gentlemen," said the instructor, "I will give you one maxim that every lawyer needs: 'Where there's a will, there's a way' to break it."

Class dismissed.—U. of Minn. Minnehaha.

MUTUAL INTEREST.

A few years after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor he chanced to pass the neighbor's place, where he saw their little boy sitting on the edge of the pigpen watching its new occupant.

"How d'ye do, Johnny," said he. "How's your pig today?"

"Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How's all your folks?"—Wasp.

All is not literature that litters.—Life.

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