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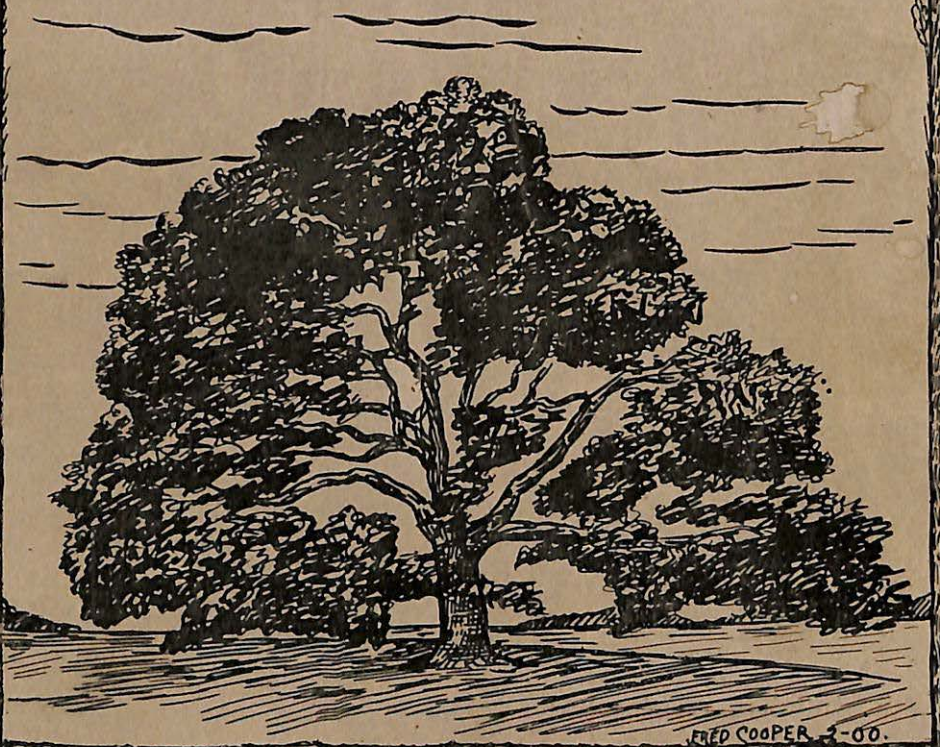
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Prof. C. W. Universe

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THE REVIEW



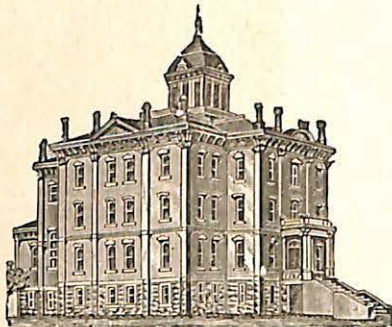
vol. 5

APRIL 1, 1900

7

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THE REVIEW

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McMinnville, Oregon

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Y. M. C. A.—A. L. BLACK.

Y. W. C. A.—MISS EMMA BUCHANAN.

The editors of the various classes.

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VOL. V.

APRIL 1, 1900

NO. 7

THE CASE OF THE SMALLER COLLEGE.

II.

From the considerations suggested in a previous article in THE REVIEW it appears that the smaller American college has filled a great place in our educational life and history, viewed intellectually. The institution here considered has perhaps not done its greatest work in intellectual development purely. It has contributed mightily to the nation's well-being as a maker of moral character and as insisting upon purely religious principles and spiritual ideals as vitally related to a complete and symmetrical development of the young life in its educational progress. It may be that this has been the supremely important work of the smaller college in the past; it is possible that this is its supreme mission now. Certain it is that it has

made this element in education far more conspicuous than many other institutions with greater wealth and resources, but with less concern for what is now mentioned as a prime factor in every true education. It is the purpose of these lines, however, to consider the case of the smaller college as a factor in intellectual development simply.



From this view point, then, the smaller college of today finds itself in an environment of increasing complexity. Time was when American educational life and method knew comparatively nothing of any thing else in higher education than colleges, smaller and greater, upon private foundations. The college on private or denominational foundation is the present day representative of the original American college. The older colleges and universities of the extreme East were all originally of the class now considered. They have reached their present greatness by the aid of private benefactions chiefly. The far East knew nothing of the appropriation of large amounts of public money for the support of higher educational institutions. This tendency, in its preponderating power, is of comparatively recent appearance in American educational life. The tendency here mentioned is increasingly observable as one passes westward from the Atlantic seaboard. It reaches its greatest development in the upper Mississippi Valley and the extreme West. With few exceptions the state universities of America have been founded within the century now closing, and the great majority of them within the last fifty years.



Here, then, is cited a marked transition in the methods and principles governing the founding and support of higher educational institutions in America. It is not at all the purpose of the present writing to discuss the principle itself. Discussion here would be of little value. The principle of the appropriation of public money for higher education seems an accepted principle, and part and parcel of our system. Nor is

it said that this principle is exclusive of the other and older principle according to which colleges were supported as private institutions. Private colleges were never so numerous as today, and never so efficient. What is here said is, that the tendency to build strong colleges and universities by the use of public money, so characteristic of the present day, renders vastly more difficult and complex the situation of the smaller colleges. The state is stronger financially than the private individual or the denomination of Christian people who would fain build a college. Moreover, the money of the state comes from the private individual and from the Christian denomination, who thus find themselves less able to give largely to private educational foundations than they otherwise might be. Thus it comes about that the larger resources of the state make it increasingly difficult for the private college to compete with the state's advantages for intellectual training. This is the situation in which the average smaller college of the West finds itself at the present day.



Accompanying the tendency above mentioned is another hardly less noticeable, namely, a disposition on the part of Christian people to increasingly patronize the schools of the state, even when their own denominational colleges in the same field are doing, grade for grade, quite as thorough work as is done in the state schools themselves. Cheaper rates of tuition and more elaborate facilities and equipments may explain this tendency in part. That it exists is a matter of common observation. Recent statistics go to show that in sixteen state universities one in every five students is a Methodist; one in every six a Presbyterian; one in eight a Congregationalist; and one in fourteen a Baptist. The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1897 shows that Methodists send one-third as many young people to state schools as are embraced in the total enrollment of their own colleges; Presbyterians one-half as many; Congregationalists two-fifths as many; and Baptists one-sixth as many. There are more Presbyterians in seventeen state universities than in the thirty-seven Presbyterian colleges of the same states. There are more

than three-fourths as many Presbyterians at the University of Michigan as at Princeton, and fifteen times as many as at the Presbyterian college of Michigan. These facts throw into bold relief the tendency mentioned above. They seem to indicate that in the West at least, the prestige of the smaller colleges, as intellectual factors, is seriously jeopardized at the present time.

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It is a condition and not a theory which presents itself to the smaller college. The question of vital importance is: How shall the smaller colleges of the West maintain the large place as mind-trainers which they have held so long, in an environment increasingly difficult by reason of strong competition with state schools?

There seems to be but one answer to the question. If it is to command attention and patronage as a mind-trainer, the SMALLER COLLEGE MUST OFFER, GRADE FOR GRADE, SO FAR AS IT GOES, FACILITIES RELATIVELY AS GOOD AS ARE OFFERED ELSEWHERE; AND IT MUST ATTEMPT TO GO NO FURTHER THAN IT CAN GO WITH EFFICIENCY.

This is not saying that the smaller colleges must be universities. To meet the above conditions their equipment need not be so elaborate as that of the greater schools with far larger bodies of students to be accommodated. There is a place for the smaller college. To fill this place and fill it well it must have such equipment as will enable it to do for its students work as thorough as is done for students of similar grades elsewhere; and, that which is equally important, it must be satisfied to do the work with thoroughness for which it is qualified. Such an institution will command respect and patronage, and will do a splendid work, though it be not a great college or a university. But the college is in a losing fight today which cannot maintain a high standard of scholarship and efficiency so far as its pretensions go.

②

A writer in the Lutheran Review speaks much to the point in the following paragraph:

It must be impressively emphasized that no amount of religious fervor will compensate for lack of adequate equipment in a denominational college. It must stand for liberal intellectual training, otherwise it cannot appeal for support, no matter how many pious tears have been shed in its foundation or devout prayers offered for its success. Incompetency is no more allowable in a denominational institution than in a great university. Piety is no substitute for scholarship and teaching ability.....We dare not hope that our young people will throng our halls of learning merely from denominational loyalty, if they do not have the advantages of capable instruction.....Grade for grade we must be able to offer as thorough instruction as can be found elsewhere.

“So far as its pretensions go” was said above. It was said advisedly. It is insisted upon. Many a college has spoiled its influence and forfeited the respect of the community by making educational contracts beyond its ability to carry out and then failing to deliver the goods. Better far a college of modest pretensions lived up to strictly, than a college making university claims and doing low grade and superficial work in fact. The smaller colleges, even bearing the name “Christian,” have often brought reproach upon the cause of Christian education by this sort of dishonesty. A recent writer remarks: “There is a very important place for the small Christian college to fill, BUT ITS SALVATION DEPENDS ON ITS DOING WELL WHAT IT CAN DO, AND IN ATTEMPTING NO MORE.”

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Such a college need have no fear that its foundation will vanish and its usefulness depart. It is a unique institution. It has some marked advantages over all other schools, as has been previously shown. By supplementing these with good facilities for instruction, thoroughness and efficiency in the work done, and strict honesty in delivering the goods advertised, it will always have a loyal constituency and a large field of usefulness. It will thus increasingly command the support of its larger denominational backing, (supposing it to be a denominational college); while its name will be a household word in a multitude of homes in country and hamlet and town in its immediately contiguous territory. To the great majority of young people coming to its halls, the smaller college will be

able to give all the intellectual training they care to receive in school. To a smaller number it will offer enough educational stimulus to make these young men and women strong in their determination to secure more. These will go from its halls to those of the greater schools where, if the smaller college was what is here assumed, they will be given full credit for the work already done and afforded opportunity for indefinite advancement. If, then, in addition to all this, the smaller college shall esteem it its highest privilege and special function to cultivate moral character and emphasize positive religious convictions in the lives of its students during these most impressionable years—if it shall do this, its value to the community and the nation will be increasingly apparent, and its old-time glory will never depart.

TALKS BY UNCLE JAMES.

I have known such things as this to happen. A young man or a young woman goes away from home to get an education. They were not noted for any special gifts of common sense before they left home. After a few years of school life they return to the old associations with a conviction that they are a little wiser than any of their friends who have not been away to attend school. Now, such a person ought to learn much in four or six years of college life, but the class of which I speak have failed to learn one thing of vast importance and that is what I will talk about this time.

When it comes to matters of practical judgment the educated person's superiority is apparent in one matter only—he can more easily and accurately gather the facts which must form the basis of the judgment, but there his superiority ends. It is a well-known fact that a man may have a thorough education in all the higher branches, even in logic, and yet have very poor judgment.

President C. A. Blanchard in a recent article very truly says: "The inferences to be drawn from the facts are subjects for the operation of common sense, and here the student may be at a disadvantage as compared with a plowman." It seems humiliating to admit that your judgment may not be so good

as that of a man who can neither read nor write, but such may be the fact. Among all the men I have known that were noted for their practical judgment many of them were men of but little education. But in ability to gather and sift the facts, the educated man has an enormous advantage.

The moral, then, is that the educated man ought to understand just where he is strong and remember that others may be stronger than he in some points, even if they are uneducated in the studies of the schools.

There is an evil under the sun which I have seen even among the children of the schools, and at the risk of having someone say to me, "Physician, heal thyself," I will speak in behalf of long-suffering humanity.

At the next ordination council I attend, I purpose to submit, as supplementary to the customary examination, some such questions as follows: Have you anything to say that is worth the time and trouble of the people to hear? Do you tell lies, as for instance in announcing that prayer meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock? With which do you talk, your head or your mouth? Are you able to control your mouth when you get it started? After starting your mouth, do you ever forget to stay with it and stop it?

Perhaps the council will rule the questions out of order; but I shall be certain of the approval of those who must listen to the candidate's preaching after he is ordained. This is an evil of such magnitude that it is cause for wonder that greater numbers of the people do not rebel and refuse to attend church at all. Dr. J. G. Holland speaks of the wretchedness of the man who is wedded to a woman, "a pretty creature, with only two ideas in her head and nothing new to say about either of them." Think of listening to a preacher week after week who just threshes over the old straw pile where years ago he found one kernel of wheat, and in all the years since has found only a cloud of dust that has so blinded him that he could not see that it was time to stop. Imaginary? No, fact. The moral? Don't talk unless you have something to say, and stop when you have said it.

AUCTION SALE.

The Freshman class of McMinnville College having decided to carry a different line of goods, will on June 13, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 12 p. m., on the college campus at the sign of the old forge, offer for sale their entire stock of white-wood blocks. No class has ever been able to offer such a large and choice collection before. They were selected with the greatest care. The few worthless specimens that were inadvertently originally embraced in the collection have been removed; and there is now not a poor specimen in the lot.

These blocks were cut from timber grown on the fertile bottom lands of the Yamhill, and by a secret process known only to the class, they have been preserved in their original green state. This care in their preservation makes them easy to fashion and yet leaves them in such a condition that when properly fashioned and cured they will be as hard as granite.

These blocks are designed for use in the manufacture of heads, and are suitable for nothing else. Some people have tried to use them as mauls, but if used green they are likely to crack, and when seasoned they are too hard.

All persons interested in such stock are asked to call at the college and examine the stock at any time before the day of sale. Parents wishing to enter children as Freshmen next fall are offered special inducements. Testimonials may be seen by calling on the class secretary.

McMINNVILLE TO THE FRONT.

March 9th, 1900, has become a memorable day in the history of McMinnville College. The weeks immediately preceding had been full of excitement, dominated by contending hopes and fears. The forces of passion, intellect, and will had been bending their energies to perfect orations that should be of champion form. The preliminary struggle was hard fought and the victor paused only for breath, then began preparing for the battle of the champions.

On the morning of that distinguished day, the passenger that was to carry McMinnville's delegation to the State Ora-

torical contest at Monmouth stood on the sidetrack, and along its sides bold letters proclaimed the name of our college. Half an hour before train time the car was humming with the gay conversation and care-free laughter. There in the rear stood President Boardman receiving the admiring glances and crisp salutations of the students. Prof. Northup comes in and is immediately besieged with questions asking if he is going too. The answer comes, "I don't know," and the questioner is left to ponder whether the professor hints at possible railway accidents or really is detained by home duties. Mrs. Evenden, our popular instructor of music, who was just recovering from a severe illness, was able to enjoy the trip exceedingly. Just down the car a little ways sat Miss Grover, who discarded all the amos, moveos, regoes, and audios together with the Latin constructions, to enjoy only what was American and best in all the world—the broad Willamette valley and the orations of its sons. Our genial associate professor of mathematics and history, Mr. C. W. Converse, stood talking in the rear end of the car, perhaps generalizing on the probable events of the day. Swiftly the time sped on, and now the whistle of the coming train was heard.

Both sides of the track were lined with people, eager to see us off. The train rolled up and out poured the students from a special car to yell for Pacific University. Their contingent was said to number sixty-four. The bell rang, and amid yells from the two college cars and from people by the track, we were off for Independence. Never did a car-load of more loyal supporters of "Old McMinnville" leave for the scene of any contest. Our sixty-four hearts all swelled with pride as we gave our college yell. A deeper significance was given to student life as our minds reverted to the farm, the rolling prairies, the shops, and the scenes of battle. Would one of us wish ourselves back? No, we are members of the noble band of students that encircle the globe. Homes, beautifully situated, seemed to flit by our car windows, and the green meadows circled past like sea-birds on the wing, and the hills stood guard and from the distance watched us rushing past. The rivers flowed beneath our way, and from the woods by the track came the call of the meadowlark. Over all this brightness was a

perfect day, and the students, freely talking, laughing, jesting, gave no place to care. You should have seen the comical expression of one as he acted the part of a petulant boy, having his colors caught in arranging a seat. Well did they laugh and his purpose was gained, in the banishment of cold formality.

At Independence the train was greeted by a crowd. As soon as possible a rush was made for the hotels, many fearing they would be unable to find lodgings for the night. The eight delegates and four members of the faculty were assigned entertainment in Monmouth, and immediately left by motor for that town. Accommodations in the two towns were sufficient. Everywhere the visitors were well entertained. Good meals were served and kindness reigned.

The annual business meeting of the society was held at 3 p. m. in which the following officers were elected: President, Miss Blanche Holden, O. A. C.; secretary, Charles Sternberg, A. C.; treasurer, Charles A. Redmond, U. O. Definite action on the application of Philomath College for membership was deferred for one year by referring it to a committee. If this college is of the required standing, it ought to be given membership in the association. If the number of contestants multiply out of reasonable bounds, let the poorer ones be weeded out by fair rules, but make the association representative of all Oregon not of a select number of universities and colleges. A constitutional amendment, drafted by McMinnville's delegation, was adopted making it impossible for officers of the association to resign and take part in the contest of the year for which they were elected.

Promptly at the appointed time, the representatives of the various colleges were in the hall, but one judge was about an hour late, delaying the program. The time was spent in finding out which college could yell loudest. "Old Mac" never got drowned out and still believes herself a victor. Here are some of her yells:

Zee bim, zee boom, zee boom la, McMinnville College,
rah, rah, rah!

Rah, rah, rah, rip, zip, zip, McMinnville College, let her

rip: Mac, rah, rah, rah; minn zip boom oh boom McMinnville. The latter yelled three times in succession, our regular call.

Zip boom la, zip boom la, we are the winners, ha, ha, ha!
He is, he is, he is all right. Who's all right? Thompson!
He's a winner, he's a winner. Who's a winner? Thompson!

The musical features of the program were much enjoyed, especially the vocal solo by Mr. Doughty. Prof. Freytag's club swinging elicited much applause.

It is too late in the day to give a resume of the orations. Let it be sufficient to say that when it was announced that the University of Oregon had won second place and McMinnville first, our students jumped to their feet and yelled with all their might. It seemed a long while before they were quiet enough to allow the medal to be presented to our contestant, W. Lair Thompson, of Albany. Quickly the boys rushed to the platform and raised the winner on their shoulders. Then other friends crowded around, offering their congratulations. A certain estimable gentleman is said to have even wept for joy. Certain it is that all McMinnville hearts were running over with gladness.

Banquets are usually enjoyable affairs. The one partaken of after the contest was no exception to the rule. A. L. Black represented McMinnville, responding to the toast, "Our Commonwealth." Long before all the toasts were given, the banqueters showed signs of weariness, owing to the late hour. Patiently they listened to the closing speeches then with pleasure born of relief sang a warewell song and rushed for the door. There was still time for a few hours' sleep before dawn. Monmouth kept the greater part of the number and the motor took the rest to Independence. It was to be supposed that this city already knew the result of the conflict, therefore it was not necessary to disturb the sleep of the slumbering people. Our boys certainly came to this conclusion, but considering it only another obstacle, in loyalty to "Old McMinnville," it was overcome and the poor populace of Independence will remember the vocal capacity of our contingent for many a day. If you happen to stop in that city some time next year and overhear

the words of a child wakened by some loud noise, you will probably listen to some such speech as this: "Mamma, what was that? There wasn't any contest last night, was there?" Although our brave boys took the town, they failed to guard their line of communication. Therefore they were much chagrined at missing the streamers from the car sides after the departure of the morning boat. Nothing daunted a new streamer bearing the words "McMinnville College, Winners" soon took the vacant place. Already one college paper has brought us the intelligence "'Twasn't me. 'Twas 'tother." McMinnville cares but little where the rags are. She knows where the medal is, and is willing others should have her cast-off rags—especially if therein they may find consolation.

The hours dragged on till train-time, which found us on our car. Just before starting the ever-ready yells burst out anew. You should have seen the beaming face of Rev. A. J. Hunsaker, president of the board of trustees, as he stood in the street to see us off. I can still see his waving hand, and there is a faint, half-doubtful recollection of a roguish wink given as we glided past. He preached that Sunday at Dallas, or it is thought we would have taught him college yells on the way home. Perhaps he would have also learned this song:

Biff, boom, bang, we're homeward coming;
 Let it everywhere be told—
 And we beat 'em, beat 'em bad
 And we are so very glad
 That we put old U. of O. in a hole.

Considerable visiting between the Forest Grove and McMinnville cars took place both going and coming. When we came into the station at our home city, our Pacific University friends showed their good feeling by an appropriate yell and on our part the sentiment was gladly returned in similar fashion. Both sides of the track were thronged with people. On the platform stood the other members of the faculty, the city band, and a throng of citizens. Oregon's gentle rain was kissing their unconscious faces. Shouting arose on every side. The victor was raised on the shoulders of a man and borne in

triumph down the principal street. Behind walked those who had been present at Monmouth. In front walked the band. Persons fell in line till a procession extending back two blocks or more was formed. This moved down the north side of the street and was watched by a sidewalk full of people on the other side. Thus ended the home-coming, with gladness in all hearts and honor to him who by his well-directed efforts added a new and flaming star to the diadem crowning the head of "Thorough Old McMinnville."

THE MARKINGS.

	COMPOSITION				DELIVERY								
	Penrose	Baker	Padelford	Total	Idleman	Dye	Ackerman	Total					
Jakway	1	2	5	1	4	5	Jakway	5	5	7	5	4	17
Fletcher	2	5	6	13	Fletcher	4	2	5	11				
Crichton	4	2	5	2	8	5	Crichton	2	5	6	5	15	
Ruan	5	4	5	14	Ruan	7	5	3	6	5	17		
Meindl	8	7	8	23	Meindl	2	5	1	2	5	6		
Torbet	6	1	3	10	Torbet	7	5	5	2	5	15		
Thompson	3	7	4	14	Thompson	1	4	1	6				
Winniford	7	7	7	21	Winniford	5	5	7	5	8	21		

Summation of rank resulted as follows: Thompson, 20; Jakway, 21½; Crichton, 23½; Fletcher, 24; Torbet, 25; Meindl, 29; Ruan, 31; Winniford, 42.

THE McMINNVILLE RATIFICATION.

Not the least important and interesting part of the recent victory at Monmouth was the public ratification of the same by the citizens of McMinnville on the Monday evening following the contest. The meeting was held in the building of the First Baptist church. Notwithstanding there were other entertainments in the city which called many away, the church was filled in both main auditorium and lecture room with an enthusiastic and representative audience of from six to eight hundred people.

Rev. Joseph Hoberg led the audience in prayer. Mayor

Maloney spoke in humorous and congratulatory vein on behalf of the city; Rev. A. J. Hunsaker spoke for the board of trustees; L. E. Latourette, '94, of Portland, spoke for the alumni; Chas. V. Galloway, a former student of the college and alumnus of the University of Oregon, also winner of the first intercollegiate honors in oratory for McMinnville College in the contest of 1895, spoke in most felicitous way; J. R. McKillop, on behalf of the students, delivered a parody on "The Charge of the Light Brigade," (original); Mr. W. Lair Thompson delivered his oration, to the great delight of many who had desired to hear it and him; and President Boardman made an address on the work the college is doing, especially in oratory, and asked the audience for a starter for a citizens' oratorical prize fund, the income only to be used from year to year in stimulating interest in the local contests preliminary to the state oratorical meets. The response was cordial and more than \$200 was secured on the spot. This has since been largely increased and is expected to reach the sum total of \$500. The entire program was made doubly interesting by the contributions of Mrs. Evenden and her pupils of the Department of Music, in a series of beautiful musical numbers. College enthusiasm ran high, the new banner was displayed to fine effect, and the meeting throughout was of the best interest. It marked an epoch in the growth of local interest and pride in McMinnville College.

PHILERGIAN NOTES.

LEONARD HOPFIELD.

The duet rendered by Messrs. Black and Smith added much to the program of the 17th.

Arthur E. Lambert, Eva Hall, and Bessie Cook were admitted as members at the last meeting.

One of the coming features is a debate between the Sophomore class and some other class in school.

Owing to the entertainment given in the chapel by the Y. W. C. A., the society had no meeting March 31st.

When you are looking for a position or undertake anything in life, always keep your eye on the squirrel.

We have had some very interesting meetings during the last quarter and it is hoped that they will continue during the spring.

The address given by Professor Northup at a recent meeting was enjoyed and appreciated by all. We would like to hear from other members of the faculty.

Why wouldn't a mock trial do instead of a debate some night? We have students that would make some lawyers ashamed of themselves, and it is easy enough to dig up a case to be tried.

The question, "Resolved, that the United States should own and fortify the Nicaragua canal, was debated by Carl Grover and Leonard Hopfield, the other debaters failing to appear. The question was decided in favor of the affirmative.

At the last business meeting of Philergian the following officers were elected: President, E. A. Smith; vice president, Bert Pilkington; secretary, Cora Gilson; assistant secretary, J. R. McKillop; treasurer, Jennie Crawford; sergeant-at-arms, Carl Grover; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Roy Nelson; editor, Leonard Hopfield.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. for this year, on the whole, has been more encouraging than for many years past. Attendance has not been large, but steady, and the interest good.

Election of officers held on March 16th resulted as follows: President, J. R. McKillop; vice president, Carl Grover; recording secretary, E. A. Smith; corresponding secretary, Clarence Stout; treasurer, Robert Venson.

The male members of the faculty might extend the length of their earthly sojourn several days, or even weeks, by becoming Y. M. C. A. "boys" once a week. We know you come "sometimes," professors, but we would be glad to see you every time.

At the devotional meeting March 16th the subject, "The Word of God and Its Edge," was discussed. All present

seemed to feel the need of a better knowledge of God's Word. Sharp tools are dangerous for unskilled hands to handle. The Word is a two-edged sword and we cannot become too familiar with its proper use.

On March 23d, Rev. Geo. Fender, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city, gave the association an interesting address on "The Importance of Systematic Bible Study." His remarks were to the point and highly appreciated. We would be glad to see any of our city pastors present at any of our Friday afternoon meetings.

There are two passages of Scripture on which we would do well to meditate this balmy spring weather. They are as follows: "For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." "We shall reap in due season IF WE FAINT NOT."

UNDER THE OAK.

Notice our new cover.

Professor Storey was a Portland visitor last month.

Mrs. and Miss Fellows attended the "Prep" rhetorical.

J. R. McKillop visited at Albany, and also at his home in Salem, last month.

A. Lawrence Black supplied the pulpit of the M. E. church in this city recently.

Fred Thompson dropped his studies last month and returned to his home in Albany.

The institution is the recipient of a number of volumes of new books, a gift from the Class of '98.

George McCutcheon, accompanied by Arthur Lambert, visited his home at Carlton on the 24th.

Miss Argyl Jones and Mr. S. C. Sherrill entered college at the beginning of last term, both as specials.

Mrs. Evenden has resumed her work, and judging from the hum of the piano, is making up for lost time.

Everette Latourette has discontinued his college work and

contemplates being one of the first to arrive at Nome.

Advertise in THE REVIEW. It deserves your support.

Get a "Harvard Edition" of THE REVIEW next month.

Prof. E. Northup attended teachers' institute at Carlton last Saturday. The trip was made by wheel.

We regret to announce that, on account of ill health, Miss Idilla Pennington, '01, has been compelled to give up her studies for this year.

The tennis court has been put into fine condition by the college janitor and promises to be a source of enjoyment to all the tennis "cranks."

Botany was taken up under Prof. Brumback at the beginning of last term, and now students can be seen all over the country, digging flowers for analysis.

The College Glee club made its second appearance of the season on the 23d, in the First Baptist church. Judging from the encores, their selections were much enjoyed.

Found—About one-half mile north of town, a large mud-hole, containing an immense amount of excellent mud. For further information inquire of Leonard Hopfield.

President Boardman appeared at chapel on the 30th and favored the students with an excellent address on the text, "Education is not to make a living, but a life."

The third and last rhetorical of the "Preps" for this year occurred on the 30th. It showed careful preparation, and also excellent elocutionary material if developed properly.

Miss Ella Strong, '03, left last week for Carlton, where her parents have taken a permanent residence. The students, and especially the Freshman class, are loath to lose Miss Strong from their ranks.

Dame Rumor reported that the Freshmen had accepted the Sophomore challenge for debate. Nothing reliable, however, has been heard concerning the matter and the "Sophs" consider the report as a "bluff."

On March 30th quite a number of students went quietly to the country home of Melvin Stout and proceeded to take the place by storm, it being the occasion of his 17th birthday. A most enjoyable evening was spent in music and games. After refreshments the crowd dispersed, each one having had a most pleasant evening.

Notice the change of matter in many of our "ads" this month. These stores deserve your patronage. They are the

best places in town to trade. The men who do business in them believe a college is a good investment for a town. Therefore they help support the college paper—an active agent in securing more students and thereby bringing more money to the town.

The students were given a half holiday to hear Mr. W. J. Bryan speak April 4th.

Rev. Ronald McKillop, of Salem, officiated at the funeral of Mrs. J. H. Henderson, April 3d.

The executive committee met in the president's office the 5th. Later in the day they visited the various rooms and remained to chapel, Mr. Hunsaker giving us a short address.

The old reliable Yamhill County Reporter, with its customary enterprise, came out the same week Mr. Thompson won his oratorical honors with a picture of that gentleman and of the former winner, Mr. Chas. Galloway, combining there-with a complete synopsis of the events of the reception held in the Baptist church of this city. The pride and enterprise of the Reporter in its treatment of local affairs has placed it in the front rank of county papers.

Attention need hardly be directed to the new cover in which THE REVIEW appears this month. The design is from the pen of Mr. F. C. Cooper, the local artist and designer who has already achieved state-wide reputation as a cartoonist. All old students and others familiar with the campus will particularly appreciate the design of the old oak. This occasion is taken to thank Mr. Cooper most heartily for his contribution to the success of the college paper, and to suggest to all readers of THE REVIEW that it is more than ever worthy of their interested and cordial support.

W. J. BRYAN IN MCMINNVILLE.

AN ABSTRACT.

I come here to talk to republicans. I believe the people are honest and will vote according to conviction; but if you vote for republicans you must do it against conviction. Lincoln signed an income tax bill, he was a republican; but that party downed the recent democratic bill. Compare Lincoln and Hanna. What a toboggan slide. Owing to the appreciating dollar, the twenty-fourth year of paying sees our public debt larger than at the beginning. The new currency law is based upon the bonds of this debt and expanding currency requires an expanding debt. More trusts

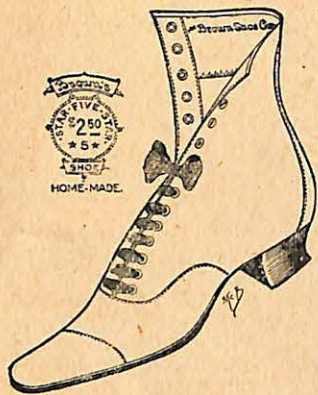
have been organized in the last three years than ever before. You say its mighty tough but you like it. The same men control both the trusts and the currency. The trusts side with the republican party, therefore if you don't like trusts leave that party. If a man's income is less than his expenses he is not prosperous. Wheat is cheap but sacks, twine, and furniture are dear. We will fight for an income tax, making taxation proportional to the benefits of government; for bimetalism, which never meant anything in the republican platform. The same crowd used to write the money plank in both platforms, nominate both candidates, and then say both candidates are good men, but the people lost. In 1896 the democratic party changed this and now fights for bimetalism.

Banks shall not have the right to expand the currency at will. I want to have hold of one end of the elastic. War tax laws should be repealed. When a poor man draws a small check he pays two cents, the rich man pays the same on a large check, that's unjust. (Voice—That's right.) No, that's republican. I would license trusts, preclude monopoly and squeeze the water out of their stock. Licenses should be revocable. If you don't see what trusts are now, you will with a few more years of republican rule. A wise man gets an idea in his head, a foolish in the neck.

A bill increasing our standing army from 25,000 to 100,000 was passed when not an arm was raised against this nation. It's tough, but if you're a republican you've got to say you like it. If you drag people under the flag you must have a large army. You can never reduce that army if you have imperialism. Precedent in the Philippines will be followed. You will take any people you can whip. Imperialism destroys liberty. Expansion took in land that could be made into states. Grasping lands that cannot become an integral part of the nation is imperialism. The republican party dare not outline a policy for the Philippines, for they could not defend it. Puerto Rico received us with open arms. See what we are doing there, so close; but what will it be in the Philippines far away? Congress said it was tough and some republican members would not say they liked it. So bad was it that Oregon would not support it. The people of these added lands must be citizens or not citizens. The Puerto Rican bill says they shall not have the protection of the constitution. The president cannot override the constitution but the Puerto Ricans who don't help to elect the president or congress shall be without any protection, and shall hang on the mercy of men whom they did not elect and cannot put out. That is imperialism. In a territory each man agrees to congressional control because he hopes to see his land a state, but what of a people who know McKinley says they will never be a part of the nation? You must admit them or they will be vassals.

I'm not willing to receive political representatives from the Philippine Islands. I don't believe you are. They must share and share alike with us or we must hold them in subjection. The latter requires force. A republic can have no colonies. A strong man can govern his neighbor as well as a strong nation a weak foreign people. I am not willing that the Filipinos be citizens or subjects. Give them a republic if they want it. But you say, withdraw the soldiers before order is established? Let the people there know it is to be a government of their own and soldiers will not be needed. Make it an act of hostility for any nation to interfere with them. That's all that is needed. Destroy the doctrine of self-government and you sink to the level of Old World despotism. Don't sell yourselves for a mess of pottage. Trade gained at the cannon's mouth is not worth the cost. Army contractors get fat from such a policy, but what about the taxpayers? We have expanded trade more in the last twenty-five years than ever before. We can expand it yet more. I want to trade with men who love us. I don't want them to take our goods and at the same time make a face at us. I want our flag to be loved by every human being struggling for better things, not feared.

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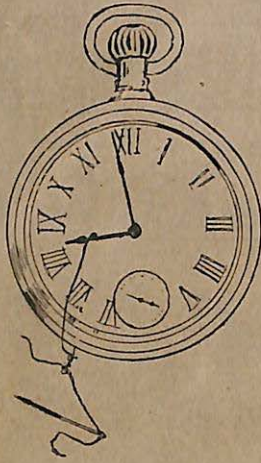
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