

THE SPRING TERM
OF THE
Northwestern
State Normal School

has been in very successful operation for a few weeks, but there is still time for earnest students to accomplish much, especially in the way of reviews.

Students are doing work in the two regular courses---the old three years' course and the new four years' course.

THE TEACHER'S COURSE

is proving popular with those who wish to teach the coming year. For the convenience of prospective teachers, the county superintendents of Erie, Crawford and Venango Counties will give teachers' examinations at the Normal School in June.

Come, and we shall help to make the remaining weeks of the term profitable to you.

For full particulars address

PRINCIPAL JOHN F. BIGLER, A. M.

Spring Term Announcement of the Northwestern State
Normal School.

The Edinboro State Normal School offers for the spring term, which begins March 28, 1911, work in the two regular courses—the old three years' course, the new four years' course and a practical teachers' course.

REGULAR COURSE ADOPTED NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

Preliminary Requirements.

Physiology, Political Geography, Spelling and Writing, completed; Algebra through radicals; Drawing, one term; Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading, as in ordinary textbooks.

Junior Year.*

Pedagogics: School Management.

Language: English Grammar, Reading, Orthography, Latin to Caesar.

Mathematics: Arithmetic, Algebra.

Natural Science: Physiology.

Historical Science: Geography, United States History, Civil Government of Pennsylvania and the United States.

Arts: Penmanship—an approved system with a fair handwriting. Drawing—Daily lessons for twenty weeks. Vocal Music—elementary principles and daily exercises for ten weeks. Bookkeeping—Single entry with knowledge of common business forms.

Physical Culture.

*Candidates for admission to the work of the junior year may enter upon examinations given by the faculty, also upon accepted certificates.

Middle Year.

Pedagogics: Psychology, Methods of Teaching.

Language: Rhetoric and Composition, Elocution, three books of Caesar.

Mathematics: Plane Geometry.

Natural Science: Elements of Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.

Historical Science: General History.

Arts: Manual Training.

Physical Culture.

Senior Year.

Pedagogics: History of Education, Methods of Teaching, Practice of Teaching in Model School (twenty weeks, forty-five minutes daily.)

Language: Literature and Classics, three orations of Cicero, three books of Virgil, review of English Grammar.

Mathematics: Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Surveying and review of Arithmetic.

Natural Science: Physics, Geology.

Physical Culture.

Substitutions.*

Junior Year: German or French for Latin.

Middle Year: German or French for Latin or Chemistry.

Senior Year: English History, Ethics, Logic, German or French for Latin; German or French for Solid Geometry or Trigonometry and Surveying.

*These substitutions will be permitted to be made by candidates for advanced admission. Students who do the work in the Normal School are strongly urged to take the regular course.

NEW COURSE OF STUDY ADOPTED APRIL 21, 1910.

(Students entering the Normal School may take this course).

First Year.

Subjects.	Number of 45-minute Periods.
Reading and Public Speaking.....	50
Orthography.....	40
Arithmetic.....	100
Physical Geography.....	50
English Grammar.....	160
Algebra.....	160
Latin.....	160
Ancient and Medieval History.....	100
Physical Training.....	80
Manual Training or Domestic Science.....	50
Vocal Music.....	50
School Management and School Law.....	160

Second Year.

English and Modern European History.....	100
Rhetoric, Composition and Classics.....	160
Plane Geometry.....	160
Caesar.....	160
Zoology.....	50
Bookkeeping.....	50
Botany.....	100
Drawing.....	100
Manual Training or Domestic Science.....	50
Physical Training.....	80
General Method.....	160

Third Year.

Geography.....	80
United States History and Civil Government.....	80
American and English Literature.....	100
Cicero, German or French*.....	100
Physiology, Hygiene and School Sanitation.....	80
Solid Geometry and Trigonometry†.....	160
Physics.....	160
Psychology and Observation of Teaching.....	160
Physical Training.....	80
Method in History and Geography.....	100

*History of Art and History of Sciences may be substituted with permission of Principal.

†Geometry and Astronomy may be substituted with permission of Principal.

Fourth Year.

Arithmetic—Review.....	50
English Grammar—Review.....	50
Chemistry.....	160
Nature Study and Agriculture.....	100
Virgil, German or French†.....	160
Elocution—Public Speaking.....	50
History of Education.....	100
Method in Arithmetic and English Grammar.....	50
Drawing.....	50
Manual Training or Domestic Science.....	50
Physical Training.....	80
Teaching in Model School.....	160

*With advice of Principal, Ethics, Logic and Sociology or Philosophy of Education and Surveying may be substituted.

Candidates for advanced standing may make the substitutions; but students taking the work in the Normal School are strongly urged to pursue the regular course.

Teachers' Course.

Penmanship, Drawing, Music, Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, United States History, Grammar, Algebra, Civil Government, Methods, School Management and Educational Psychology.

Expenses.

\$52.50 pays the entire expense for boarding and rooming in either of the dormitories for the spring term of fourteen weeks.

Those who are unable to enter school at the beginning of the term on account of teaching or for other unavoidable reasons will be charged at the rate of \$4.00 per week for the actual time spent here. Under these conditions they may receive state aid, or free tuition, for the actual number of weeks they may be in attendance.

Young men who room in private houses may join one of the boarding clubs and by so doing may obtain good boarding for from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week.

Young ladies who prefer the plan of self-boarding and rooming in private houses may reduce the expense as low as from \$30 to \$35 for the term.

Free tuition is offered to practical teachers and prospective teachers who are seventeen or more years of age and who promise to teach at least two years in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

High School Graduates.

The State Normal School offers to accept the work of High School graduates of a four years' course, in lieu of an examination, for the first two years' work of the new course of study adopted by the Board of Principals April 21, 1910.

The work done by High School graduates of the second and third grade High Schools will be accepted, in lieu of an examination, for one year's work to apply on the new course of study.

For catalogs, circulars and full particulars address the Principal,

JOHN F. BIGLER, A. M.

The Edinboro Normal Review

MAY, 1911

Good English as a Result of Imitation and Habit.

More dissatisfaction has been found recently in the study of English Grammar in our schools than in any other branch of study. We are beginning to realize that as a people our use of English is deficient and shamefully perverted. Those who are not limited by a small circle of cultured and refined acquaintances, and those who have taken the opportunity to notice the natural speech of the younger generations in different parts of the United States, must observe that the average young person in every section uses words and expressions unintelligently and must concede that our country at large is without a standard of English speech.

At this point I might quote a remark made by Miss Stone, who recently addressed the Christian Associations. She said that the people of foreign countries wanted Englishmen, and no new American born, to instruct their children in English, because only the people of England speak English, while the American people speak United States.

This deplorable state of English must be corrected mainly by the common schools. The ideal place for the correction is in the home, but the average home in the United States is not a possible place for it, and the child born of foreign or uneducated parents, and bred in limited circumstance, must look to the school for standards of English.

This need must be met by the school if it

is to be met at all. Bad grammar and inadequate English is heard by the child in the home and on the street, and he goes through the grades and often a four years' course in high school making the same errors that he made in his early childhood when habit is formed. I have heard college students, yes, and even some Normal School students make such errors as, "You was," "it hadn't ought" and "I don't know nothing."

It is at an early age that the child consciously or unconsciously imitates his model, whether good or bad, and at this age habit is unwittingly formed. People that hear good language spoken learn to speak English correctly; and so the average child who is accustomed to good English only, uses good English.

The power of imitation is a great power in breeding good habit, and this imitative gift is of valuable worth in the formation of good habits of speech. The teacher then must set up the standard of good taste, and the corrections he makes must be given over and over again in order to be effective. It is only under continued use and practice, and constant careful correction that good writers and speakers are developed.

One of our greatest needs, then, today is that the teacher must be a person who can speak English as it should be spoken, purely, clearly, and forcefully, and that a higher standard of English language be set up before our young people of today.

HELEN A. DUNGAN.

Women and Language.

Amid all the varieties of reform prevalent today, why does not some one start a reform in our use of the English language?

Woman spends hours in the study of public improvements. Can she not turn her attention to checking the corruption of her mother tongue?

Other languages may be allowed to degenerate, and we can look on with sorrow, but the fact that our own tongue is growing more corrupt each year is a vital matter, and demands action.

The wide increase of education has brought with it much in the way of general intelligence and good citizenship, but it has developed a large amount of literary ambition, without an equal supply of literary capacity. One has but to glance at our railroad book-stalls, to note the enormous mass of literature spread before the public, in the shape of magazines and novels, whose price is within reach of all who care to read. In no other country on the globe is so much reading matter to be had at such rates. England, with its many advantages for the laboring classes, can boast no such showing of moderate priced literature. The inexpensive paper novel is an almost unheard of article on English book stands.

Much of the cheap reading matter sold in America is written by half educated people, money is usually the object of the author, and when books are written hurriedly, and escape thorough revision, we cannot expect growth in careful wording, or improvement in style.

These cheap books and papers not only become the teachers of men and women as ignorant as their authors, but they corrupt the readers of better taste, by circulating

among them writings conspicuous for vulgarity and for an immoderate use of provincialisms and slang. Not even the newspapers and magazines, which try to maintain a higher standard, are proof against the degenerating influence. Their own language may be correct, but they copy the words of others, and use current expressions in discussing current topics. They may quote and ridicule these expressions, but still they pass them on to an increased circulation. Thus, year by year, this beautiful English language is becoming corrupted, "Americanized," some critics would say, but these are only endeavoring to gloss over the truth. There is much that women might do to reform this great national failing. If it is hopeless to stem the tide of poor language and bad style, that is pouring in upon us, we might at least do something to guide its course. If the writers of "trash" cannot be induced to forsake their calling, their children and successors can at least be better trained. The study of English can be made a more important feature in our schools, and the art of careful composition an every day task, and a necessity for the advancement of the pupils. The teachers in public schools should be chosen because of refined training, that the children may grow accustomed to the daily hearing of good speech and to the sight of correct writing. So generally has the direction of schools been entrusted of late to woman that these reforms lie largely within her power.

Some protection we owe ourselves and our country, before we are swamped by poor literature. What more Christian work can women find to do? The purity of our language is a precious legacy handed down to us from the period when that most perfect of all

For fifty years our constant call

Has come persistently to all

English literary works, the Bible, was cast into form by painstaking writers and scholars. If we can aid in keeping language pure, allowing only legitimate growth and change, we are doing much toward maintaining a refined and Christian standard. Let us believe that it is nearly as essential to keep a people's literary and linguistic taste free from corruption by crude, uneducated writers, as it is to prevent vulgar men and women from training them to impurity and crime.—Mary Townsend, in *The Churchman*.

The Passing of Old North Hall.

Old North Hall has been razed. Its material has been scattered and will rise again in less conspicuous structures. Its site will soon be covered by another and less noticeable edifice. Before it passes from recollection it may be well to embalm its memory in this publication of the school.

This hall is intimately connected with the rise, growth and history of the school of which it has been a material part. This hall and Examination Hall were built the same year and were the first two of the present ten structures erected specifically for the Normal school. When the people of Edinboro decided to establish a Normal School here, they subscribed eight thousand dollars, secured ten acres of land as a gift from Isaac Taylor and James Reeder, and let a contract to E. W. Twichell for the erection of two buildings, one for a model school with seats for one hundred pupils, and four class rooms for practice teaching on the first floor, with a hall above to seat one thousand people. The contract price for the building was three thousand dollars. This building is still standing. The other building, the old North Hall, was let to the same contractor for five

thousand dollars. The building was designed for a dormitory to accommodate one hundred and fifty boarding students, with rooms for teachers, steward, servants, dining rooms, etc. The building was ninety feet front, thirty-six feet deep, with a wing thirty-six feet by fifty four feet. There were seventy-two rooms, thirteen feet six inches by nine feet; five rooms eighteen feet by thirteen feet five inches; one, thirty-six feet by thirty-six feet, and one eighteen feet by twenty-seven feet, with a basement thirty-six feet by twenty-seven feet. The building was erected in 1858 and was opened for use in September. Two teachers, O. S. Woodward, now General Woodward, and Miss Scull, and twelve students took rooms in the building. The teachers had the large rooms in the north wing, the students the small rooms on the first floor, and the steward, the family rooms. There were bought as furnishings for students eight small stoves with as many cheap tables and bedsteads, the whole costing the immense sum of forty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents. This was two and one-third years before the school was recognized as a normal school. The school was then the Edinboro Academy with four teachers and seventy-four students. Sixty-six rooms remained vacant for five years and some remained vacant for the sixth year. Probably the old building was the cheapest dormitory ever erected in our state for a normal school. In the eastern part of the state one dormitory to accommodate ninety students cost one hundred thousand dollars, but the rooms were larger, and it is a stone building. If the hall did stand nearly vacant for some years, it was later packed like a beehive, and the occupants were really as busy as bees. In 1865 every room was occupied by two students and in

Who felt ambition's stirring might

some rooms there were three. Even a part of the dining room was divided off by board partitions for the use of the dining room girls.

For a third of a century this hall was a little cosmos, as Humbolt would have said, an epitome of the world. There were known all human joys and sorrows. The first marriage in the building was that of two popular teachers, Professor A. F. Hamilton and Miss Abbie C. Gower; the next, that of Professor R. D. Crawford and Miss Hattie Blystone, and the third and last that of James Henderson and Miss Bessie Tuttle. Professor G. A. Langley and Miss Hannah H. Hamilton were married in the adjoining township but spent their honeymoon in the hall. There have been a number of deaths in the building. The first was that of Nelson George, a student from Kittanning. That was followed by the deaths of Mary Emma, the only daughter of Professor and Mrs. Cooper, Anna Smith, of Tidioute, and Harry Cowen, a very bright member of the senior class of '87.

Many pleasant social hours have been spent in the public rooms of the building, sewing bees in war times, lint pickings, friendly calls upon the family occupants residing there, receptions, entertainments and banquets. There was a big chicken dinner January 26, 1861, the day of recognition of the school as a normal. Dr. T. H. Burrowes, ex-Governor Ritner, L. W. Savage, of East Springfield, and other dignitaries, were present. C. H. Dale, of Franklin, there first met his future wife. Of these and many other events space to print fails.

Let us mention the fire risks. In time, say by 1865, there were three score of little stoves in the building, small, cheap, cook stoves. They stood up on slender but long legs, easily removed. Some of the girls were

forgetful, some careless. Often the occupants went to class leaving brisk fires. It is strange that the building did not burn down. It was repeatedly on fire. Several times the fire got a good headway once at midnight, once at midday. In each case the fire which was in the third story burned up into the attic, and once burned a hole ten feet square through the shingle roof. One fire broke out in the clothes closet on the first floor. Yet the building escaped destruction and stood firm until taken down. Strange to say, the timbers and lumber were sound after fifty-two years of service, and though the hemlock lumber cost but four dollars per thousand when put into the building, it readily sold for fifteen dollars per thousand when taken out. The market value of the siding and flooring increased in like degree. But the windows, ninety pairs, declined in like ratio. Lumber has risen four hundred per cent in fifty years, but glass has fallen eighty per cent in the same time.

Good bye, old hall. You have served your day, and you will surely long be remembered by many gray haired men and women for the happy hours spent within your walls.

J. A. COOPER.

The Tenant.

By Frederick Lawrence Knowles.

This body is my house—it is not I;
 Herein I sojourn until, in some far sky,
 I lease a fairer dwelling, built to last
 Till all the carpentry of time is past.
 When from my high place viewing this lone
 star,
 What shall I care where those poor timbers
 are?
 What though the crumbling walls turn dust
 and loam,
 I shall have left them for a larger home.

Inciting them to nobler flights.

What though the rafters break, the stanchions rot,

When earth has dwindled to a glimmering spot?

When thou, clay cottage, fallest, I'll immerse
My long cramped spirit in the universe.

Through uncomputed silences of space

I shall yearn upward to the leaning Face.

The ancient heavens will roll aside for me,

As Moses monarched the dividing sea.

This body is my house; it is not I.

Triumphant in this faith I live and die.

—Clipped from Presbyterian Banner.

The Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association is bound together by a firm belief in the first clause of the constitution, which reads: "To promote the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical conditions of young women by means of an association of young women." The word "association" means a union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose. This shows at once that it is not one set of people doing something for another set of people who cannot help themselves, nor yet is it a building with lunch room, gymnasium and club rooms—these are means, not ends—but a co-operative movement. It takes all kinds of people to convince all kinds of people. When Jesus Christ was upon earth He did not call a special class of men and entrust to them the delivery of His message. He called all men, everywhere. To-day all kinds of women are needed to help advance the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth, all kinds of people to prove by the practical side of the work that Christianity is a positive and not a negative force in every day life. The Association seeks to make the best use of the group of women. The interaction of mind

upon mind is a necessity when so many people are brought together.

There are over forty student and twenty city associations in the state of Pennsylvania, all working together for one great purpose. The first question asked by a Christian woman traveler, specially if she is alone, when she reaches a large city is, "Where is the Christian Association home?" At once the station matron, policeman, or street car conductor produces a descriptive leaflet with a small map, showing just how to reach the building. The clean structure with its beautiful trimmings gives one a feeling of pride that this is a woman's building. Over the entrance may be seen carved in the stone these words: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The Young Women's Christian Association means more than lunch room, boarding home, and vesper services, though it provides these for its members. It stands for the highest and best development of womanhood among all classes, creeds and conditions, and for the extension of the Kingdom of the living God among all nations and people.

What do Student Associations mean to the school? What have they done and what are they doing for the college woman? Ask these questions of a member or an alumna, and you will be convinced that the workers of the Associations are trying to carry out their aim. The work of the local Young Women's Christian Association this year has been interesting and successful in the fact that their chief aim has ever been before them in practice, in the reception of the "old girls" to the new, in the weekly prayer meetings, and in the Sunday afternoon Bible study.

The Bible work this year has consisted of a study of "The Life of Christ," "The Book

of Acts," and a lecture course on the subject "Prophets of the Old Testament" given by Reverend Potter, of Union City. Just as children fear the objects which they do not know or which they can but dimly see in the surrounding twilight, so do some blindly avoid the study of the Old Testament in the gloom of their own ignorance. They hesitate to put forth their hands to make real the object they see, perchance they will not stand the test brought to bear upon them through trained intellects and modern common sense. Mr. Potter has presented the Old Testament in such an interesting way that it is no longer looked upon in this manner by those who attended his lectures.

This has been a brief summary of the work, and it is with regret and prayerful hearts that the old cabinet gives up the duties to the new cabinet, hoping that the Young Women's Christian Association will mean to every Normal girl next year what it has meant to the ten girls who this year have had immediate supervision over the Association.

M. NORMAN, 1911.

Tennyson, the Exponent of His Age.

[An exercise in Senior Class Literature, by Miss Florence McIntyre.

Future historians will turn to Tennyson for the best poetic explanation of the thought of the Victorian age. His careful art mirrors in beautiful verse the influence of science, the unrest, the desire to know the problems of the future, and at the same time, it steals occasional glances at beauty for her own sake. Tennyson, perhaps more than any other poet, has reflected the various moods of this time, although it has been said that in his social ideals he was least in accord with the spirit of the age.

The struggles of the French toward freedom

seemed to him nothing but "the red fool-fury of the Seine." It is, however, a mistake to say that he was not affected by the social movements of his time, the striving for better government, the general uplift of the masses; the great extension of high moral ideas are never lost sight of in his writings which are mindful of our duty to the unfortunate. He asks:

"Is it well that while we range with science, glorying in the time,
City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?"

The Victorian age was the first to set forth clearly to the world the Evolution Hypothesis which powerfully affected Tennyson. "In Memoriam" calls man to "move upward, working out the beast." In the original "Locksley Hall" he was inspired by the prophecies of science for the future, and he "Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be." As he realized the birthright which past evolution had bequeathed to man he exclaimed: "I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

Tennyson presents his conception of evolution by saying that this world was once a fluid haze of light with starry tides which kept whirling toward the center. The tides eddied into suns, and they whirled until they cast off the planets; then the monster, then the man. This took time, and science has shown the necessity of time in the development of all things. Tennyson voices this new belief:

"Man as yet is being made and ere
the crowning age of ages,
Shall not aeon after aeon pass and touch
him into shape?"

Evolution teaches the gradual development from the lower to the higher and nobler forms

For fifty years our summons strong

Has drawn to us an eager throng,

though a doubter, was the scientific man among the apostles; for it is to him that we owe the positive proof that Christ truly arose from the dead.

The work of the Association the past year has been very interesting and successful. Mr. Mallery was sent to the presidents' convention at State College early in the fall. From this meeting he brought many helpful plans and much inspiration. In addition to the regular devotional meetings which are held in the Association room in the gymnasium on Sunday afternoons, three Bible study classes, conducted by Messrs. Richey, Mallery, and Preston, have been maintained. These meetings are the life of the Association, and it is to these that the young men of the school look back with the greatest pleasure.

The great aim of the Association is to develop a well rounded man, one who is strong physically, mentally and spiritually. The first two are covered very efficiently by the regular school course, leaving the last, but not least, as the work of the Association. With this aim before the minds of the young men, the new cabinet with the hearty support committee of fifty is to be formed, one from each state and province, to determine the policy of the league. Its headquarters would be in New York at the Young Men's Christian Association international building, and its physical department secretaries could act for the health league, thus giving a very economical administration.

The two general functions of the health league would be in the direction of health education and health service. As to education: Each member would receive a monthly bulletin, in addition to that most excellent popular book on health—"Making Life Worth While"—by Herbert W. Fisher, and their books of great merit, and also such pamphlets

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Proposed Health League Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

One of the most recent enterprises the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, and one that has in it promise of almost unlimited good, is a proposed health league. In the physical department of the association are two hundred seventy one thousand young men and boys, receiving same

economic and training relative to their physical counsel and training relative to their physical habits. There are also eight thousand four hundred fifty volunteers, who have been trained in the so called "leaders' corps" of the association, giving assistance to the physical director in handling this large number. Of these volunteer leaders, eight hundred thirty-three are carrying the gospel of health, as they have learned it, to more than two hundred forty thousand other young men and boys who are not in the association membership.

The desire that this latter type of service shall be extended; that the message of right living may reach other thousands; that the latent possibilities of the association to their communities in these matters may be made active, is responsible for the proposed health league. The present available knowledge of health laws and sanitation is sufficient, it is said, if made general, to reduce sickness from eighty to sixty per cent.

The highest counsels of the association have given their authority for the initiation and promotion of the league. An advisory committee of fifty is to be formed, one from each state and province, to determine the policy of the league. Its headquarters would be in New York at the Young Men's Christian Association international building, and its physical department secretaries could act for the health league, thus giving a very economical administration.

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of life, thus leading to the conclusion that the pathway of life is a royal road to perfection. Tennyson represents this ideal phase of evolution when he says man is "No longer half akin to brute. For all we thought and loved and did, And hoped and suffered, is but seed Of what in them is flower and fruit."

"But at the same time there were pessimists who pondered Darwin's famous demonstration of the survival of the fittest, that perhaps for every fit one surviving and reaching the heights, there were a thousand who perished that this one might survive, and that success was just as dear to those who fell as to the one who succeeded.

Tennyson represented this side, also, and recognized the destructiveness of the natural world.

One school of evolutionists denied any freedom to will power. It taught that everything is potential in the nebular mist, and that its development is under the control of an unalterable law. That man, like everything else which the nebular was under the necessity of evolving, is merely a bubble floating on the stream of an eternal Energy, a powerless spectator of a current which bears him helplessly onward toward a great sea, in which the bubble will change its form and lose its individual existence. These theories have led toward materialism, and some writers, like Matthew Arnold, never escaped from the doubts thus raised. Among these doubters was Tennyson. He too lost his old faith and became one of the strongest. On the conclusion that this life ends all, he wrote:

"Earth is darkness at the core, And dust and ashes all that is."

But gradually he emerged from the shadow

of doubt by listening to the teachings of Carlyle and Ruskin. Evolution impressed him with the necessity of a hand that never wears to guide one through the many walks of life. Just before his final voyage across the Unknown Sea, he wrote:

"For tho' from out our bourn of time The tide may bear me far, I hope to see my pilot face to face When I have crossed the bar."

The Young Men's Christian Association

At a special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was called by the president, Mr. Wallace V. Mallery, on Wednesday evening, March 15, 1911, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. Cyrus Quick.
 Vice President—Mr. Claude Whittenberger.
 Secretary—Mr. Frank McEntire.
 Treasurer—Mr. Howard Green.
 Advisor—Professor O. M. Thompson.

April 9, 1911, was the first regular meeting for the spring term, and the new officers were very much pleased with the large number of young men who showed their appreciation by being present. The meeting was conducted by the president and ex-president upon the subject of "Benefits derived from the Young Men's Christian Association," which every young man who has attended the meetings has to acknowledge are many and lasting.

Sunday, April 16, Dr. LeRoy Sackett delivered, to a very appreciative audience, an address upon the subject, "Thomas the Apostle." In this he showed the young men that Christ never performed a miracle just to please the whims of his followers, but always for a definite purpose, and that Thomas, al-

though a doubter, was the scientific man among the apostles; for it is to him that we owe the positive proof that Christ truly arose from the dead.

The work of the Association the past year has been very interesting and successful. Mr. Mallery was sent to the presidents' convention at State College early in the fall. From this meeting he brought many helpful plans and much inspiration. In addition to the regular devotional meetings which are held in the Association room in the gymnasium on Sunday afternoons, three Bible study classes, conducted by Messrs. Richey, Mallery, and Preston, have been maintained. These meetings are the life of the Association, and it is to these that the young men of the school look back with the greatest pleasure.

The great aim of the Association is to develop a well rounded man, one who is strong physically, mentally and spiritually. The first two are covered very efficiently by the regular school course, leaving the last, but not least, as the work of the Association. With this aim before the minds of the young men, the new cabinet with the hearty support committee of fifty is to be formed, one from each state and province, to determine the policy of the league. Its headquarters would be in New York at the Young Men's Christian Association international building, and its physical department secretaries could act for the health league, thus giving a very economical administration.

The two general functions of the health league would be in the direction of health education and health service. As to education: Each member would receive a monthly bulletin, in addition to that most excellent popular book on health—"Making Life Worth While"—by Herbert W. Fisher, and their books of great merit, and also such pamphlets

as the league might issue from time to time.

As to service: In order to enlist men and boys in intelligent effort in the interests of health, various departments of service will be established, to which members may have access for materials and equipment. There are to be departments of personal hygiene, as diet, exercise sleep, of sex hygiene, child hygiene, shop hygiene recreation and play grounds, swimming and life saving health information and public hygiene. In each of these departments will be the best available literature, outlines of talks, and lantern slides.

But this health league will not be organized without ten thousand members at one dollar a member annually. This number will lend democracy to the movement, and for the dollar to be paid, the member gets actually many times the worth of his money in the books and other matter to be furnished him. The plan is to have local chapters organized in the local associations, of at least ten members. The service material named above will be sent to the executive officer of the local chapters, usually the physical director of the association. Any set of lantern slides desired will be loaned for the cost of carriage only.—Washington Reporter.

Oratory.

This is the first time this year that anything concerning the Oratory Department has appeared in the "Review." The reason for this tardiness is not that the department has been idle and has had nothing worthy of note, but it is because it has been so hard at work that its space in the "Review" has been left to be filled by others.

The 1911 class in oratory, which consists of eleven members, has done good work

throughout the year and is thought to be a very strong and energetic body. At its first class meeting the following officers were elected:

President, Earl Harbaugh; vice president, Grace Reynolds, secretary, Myrtle L. Norman. The program of the work done in one week is here presented:

Tuesday—Voice and physical work.

Wednesday—Evolution of Expression.

Thursday—Poetic Interpretation.

Friday—"As You Like It."

Saturday—Public Speaking.

On Saturday, March 11, the class gave its first recital. The following was the program:

His Mother's Sermon.....Ian MacClaren
Inez G. Armitage

The Pudding.....Mary I. Fiske
Grace M. Reynolds

The Going of of the White Swan
.....Gilbert Parker
Bess E. Cutshall

The Honor of The Woods.....W. Murray
Jessie E. Waters

White Azaleas.....Harriet Kimball
Myrtle L. Norman

On Saturday evening, March 18, the class presented a one act comedy entitled "The Dress Rehearsal" The cast of characters was as follows:

The Telephone.....Grace M. Reynolds
Nancy Blythe.....Jessie E. Waters
Agnes Middleman.....Bess E. Cutshall
Miss Cavendish, Nancy's Aunt....

.....Myrtle L. Norman
Lucy, Colored Mammy.....Inez G. Armitage
Tom Travers, Nancy's Lover...Gerald Decker
Dick Dunder, Agnes' Lover....Maurice Port

Before the play the Normal orchestra, under the direction of Professor E. A. Gowen, assisted by Miss Olivia J. Thomas at the piano, rendered the following program, for which the class is very grateful:

Visions of Paradise.....C. W. Bennet

Their crudities have worn away

Sweet Violets.....W. C. Powell
Autumn Shadows.....B. Dauzet
B. E. C., '11

Decker, Mr. Ray Bunting; negative, Mr. Williams, Miss Saunders.

CRESSIE JACKSON, '11.

The Clionian Society.

One of the chief aims of the Clionian Society is to prepare her members by special training and suggestions to become successful in the delivery of their own speeches, orations, readings, essays and debates. As the wise instructor counsels his students, gives suggestive helps, and above all endeavors to infuse into the seekers after knowledge that fine spirit that cries "Excelsior," so the Society, through her officers, especially the critic, endeavors to point out the faults and commend the worth in the literary work of the members.

It is the aim of every member who loves his Society, and desires a worthy share in her honored history, to give her the benefit of his best effort. There can be no valid objection to giving those who are not as yet members of any literary society an invitation to visit and join the Clionian. The following is a specimen of the kind of work done by the society. "What man has done man can do," is to be remembered as we look over this program:

Devotional Exercises....Miss Inez Armitage.
Roll Call...Quotations from famous women.
Oration "Woman's Suffrage,"

.....Mr. Ross Bunting.
Essay "Famous Women of History,"

.....Miss Townsend.
Piano Solo.....Miss Wilson.
Continued Story, Chapter I

.....Miss Iva Armitage
Impromptu Speech "Woman Suffragists

.....of England."
Pantomime.....Mr. McEntyre, Miss Howard.

Debate—"Resolved, that the American
Woman should Vote." Affirmative, Mr.

The Work of the Roycrofters.

The village of East Aurora, Erie county, New York, which is eighteen miles southeast of the city of Buffalo, is the home of the Roycrofters, a people who have grouped themselves together for the revival of medieval arts and crafts.

The Roycroft shop is an accident, resulting from a joke. The particular joke was to print a pamphlet or two, and say a few things about people whom the author did not especially admire. These people were magazine publishers and newspaper managing editors. The author did not like them because they respectfully declined manuscripts and sent back his verse with great regularity, so in 1894 he decided to print a Brownie pamphlet, a "chipmunk magazine," at his own expense, and in this magazine to make ironical comments.

He prepared his magazine and had it printed at the office of the "East Aurora Weekly Blizzard." The author being very much pleased with the success of the first number of this pamphlet, wanted to get out another issue, so he bought a small printing outfit of his own. He set up his amateur shop on the barn floor, hired a boy and went to work, a task he found quite natural, for in his boyhood he had worked in a printing office, and had always had a love for printer's ink.

There were but two Roycrofters then—Mr. Hubbard and his poet-partner, one Harry Taber, an East Aurora journalist. But they were both enthusiastic lovers of books. They found pleasure in their work. But when

With patient training day by day

they considered their second volume "The book of Ecclesiastes," they decided to make it better than the first and more like their model, an old Venetian volume. Mrs. Hubbard was made a member of the society. With her knowledge of decorative painting she undertook to draw in and illumine the initials and title pages. As the work kept increasing, others were added to the corps. Barely a year had passed before the Hubbard house had become a work shop. It was now thought practicable to have a shop for the little band, so Mr. Hubbard outlined the plans for a simple frame structure to be built by the side of his own home. It was of English design, closely resembling a small chapel, modelled after the old church at Grasmere, where Wordsworth was buried.

The place looked like a church, and appearances did not belie its purpose, for good work and religion are not so far apart.

The girls brought birds and flowers and the boys framed pictures for the walls. Cases were made for books. To encourage reading Mr. Hubbard gave from his own library one thousand volumes of standard authors. The place was called the Roycroft shop, from a man by the name of Roycroft who printed beautiful books in England two hundred years ago.

During the year just past, over twenty eight thousand pilgrims have visited the Roycroft shop, representing every state and territory of the union and every civilized country on the globe, even far off Iceland, New Zealand and the Isle of Guam. There are three hundred ten people on the pay roll, and their principal work is printing, illuminating and binding books. They issue three monthly publications. "The Philistine Magazine,"

"Little Journeys," and "The Fra."

MAUDE HOWARD, Clionian. '11.

Polyglot Poetry.

In tempus old a hero lived,
Qui loved puellas deux;
He ne pouvait pas quite to say
Which one amabat mieux.

Dit-il lui-meme un beau matin.
"Non possum both avoir.
Sed si j'adresse Amanda Ann,
Then Kate and I have war.

Amanda habet argent coin,
Sed Kate has aureas curls;
Et both sunt very agathae,
Et quite formosae "girls."

Enfin the youthful anthropos,
Philoun the duo maids,
Resolved de proponer ad Kate
Avant cet evening's shades.

Procedens then to Kate's dome,
Il trouve Amanda there,
Kai quite forgot his late resolves,
Both sunt so goodly fair.

Sed smiling on the new tapis,
Between puellas twain,
Coepit to tell his love a Kate
Dans un poetique strain.

Mais, glancing ever et anon
At fair Amanda's eyes,
Illae non possunt dicere
Pro which he meant his sighs.

Each virgo heard the demi-vow,
With cheeks as rouge as wine.
And off'ring each a milk-white hand,
Both whispered, "Ich bin dein."

—Journal of Education.

The man without aim in his life might be labelled in his body "An unknown man sleeps here."

Their minds have gained commanding power

Martha Washington.

"Woman may possess an equal share of the elements of greatness with man, but she has not an equal opportunity to display them in such a manner as to call forth the admiration of the world. She was not made to pour the tide of eloquence into the senate chamber or lead on to victory the brave and heroic spirits of the land. Her course leads mainly through the quiet valley of domestic retirement, where the stream can rarely leap from dizzy heights with a thundering plunge, whose echoes go booming on to fill the ear of coming generations; her movements and influence are more like those of springs which, flowing noiselessly and unseen, are widely scattered and everywhere diffuse incalculable blessings."

The wife of Washington could not be the hero of a seven years' war or the chief magistrate of a republic; but, as the companion of such a man, she could shine in her own proper sphere with a luster as mild, as steady, as serene, as his, and this she did. Prompt to obey the calls of duty when the voice of humanity beckoned her to the camp, she hastened away, at the sacrifice of ease and comfort, to relieve the wants of the suffering; and, again, when as the matron of the nation, she was forced to leave her "paradise" at Mount Vernon to preside at the president's house, she did it with a dignity and propriety perhaps never equalled, certainly never excelled.

Martha Dandridge was born in New Kent county, Virginia, in May, 1732. She was endowed with good sense, a strong mind, sound ideas of feminine propriety and correct views of woman's practical duties. These traits had to answer measureably as a substitute for the discipline of seminaries and colleges,

which were rare in the "Old Dominion" and in the colonies generally in her younger days.

At the age of fifteen she formally entered society at Williamsburg, and two years later was married to Colonel Daniel Parker Custis, a gentleman of excellent parts. This couple settled on his plantation in her native county. Beautiful, lovely in disposition, and fascinating in manners, the young wife was warmly praised by her neighbors and admired by all with whom she came in contact. Her residence, known as the White House, was the center of strong attractions and the scene of genuine hospitality.

The happiness of this home was early clouded by the death of her husband, and with two small children, a son and a daughter, Mrs. Custis found herself a widow, yet possessed of an ample fortune. Besides large landed estates she had thirty thousand pounds in money. As sole executrix she seems to have been well qualified to discharge the duties which devolved upon her. She conducted her affairs with surprising ability and the concerns of her extensive fortune seemed to thrive under her management. Less than a year after Colonel Custis's death, another planter of her native county, Colonel Washington, became accidentally acquainted with the fair widow, and after a brief courtship married her. From the White House Mrs. Washington now moved to Mount Vernon. At this time life was very fair to her, and the tragedies through which she had lived when she was hardly more than a girl, had mellowed and formed her character. She had always been a handsome woman, now she was still handsomer, for age had made her face calm and kind, with some of the same quiet dignity which characterized her husband's countenance.

In her home and the White House, she

When bent to effort hour by hour

THE EDINBORO NORMAL REVIEW

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Alumni and former students of the school will confer a favor by sending items of general interest for publication.

Entered as second class matter February 25, 1910, at the postoffice at Edinboro, Pa., under the act of 1879.

Alumni Day, June 27.

Commencement, June 28.

Reunion of classes, June 26-27.

Semi-Centennial celebration, all commencement week. Come, and help make it a success.

If any reader of the Review will give us the address of any one who has copies of either the "Normal Star," or the "Normal Dial," we shall feel grateful to him. We are very desirous of completing our file of the school paper.

In addition to articles and items of the kind usually found in such a publication as the Review, we present in this issue a brief history of our school paper and some clippings from old copies. We believe these will be

of interest at this time, as they make more vivid the conditions under which work had to be done here many years ago, and, by contrast, emphasize present advantages.

We believe that the Junior Class took a sensible step when it observed Arbor Day by planting a tree. The campus should have many more trees than it has. There is room for more varieties than are usually planted. A tree by each class each year would be none too many.

As the February and March issues were combined in one number of the usual monthly size, we are sending out this month a double number to make up the deficiency. We hope to issue a double number in June also. It will probably contain the program for the semi-centennial celebration, and other features of special interest respecting that event.

Our New Teachers.

Mr. Morgan Barnes joined our faculty after the spring term had opened. The school is fortunate in securing so cultured a man as Mr. Barnes. A scholarship which he won for work in Italian while taking his course at Harvard College, afforded him the opportunity to study abroad. He taught Latin in Grove City College for four years, and Greek for seven years in Westminster College. At present he is on leave of absence from his work as teacher of Romance languages in the Thacher school in Southern California. A part of this vacation period Mr. Barnes is spending in obtaining the experience of teaching in high schools and normals. We are glad to have him with us.

Mr. F. D. Kingsley came to us at the close of his term of school in April. Mr.

greatest man in the world, and that the life of a wife of a Virginia planter was the best life a woman could live.

The life of Mrs. Washington after her husband took the presidential chair was marked by no striking incidents, but during the eight years that he was chief magistrate she resided in his mansion with the same unaffected ease, equanimity and dignified simplicity that had marked her previous course in more retired circles. Visitors were received on all days except the Sabbath, and irrespective of rank, shared in her courtesies and hospitalities. A portion of each summer at that period was passed in the quiet and seclusion of Mount Vernon; she rarely, if ever, accompanied her husband on his tours through the land. She expressed regret that he was chosen President, because she preferred to grow old with him in "solitude and tranquillity," hence it is not surprising that she found a luxury in retiring for a season from the scenes of public life and in attending to the education of her grandchildren, and other self imposed task and important duties in the performance of which she could bless her friends and honor God.

After the death of her illustrious companion, which occurred in December, 1799, she remained at Mount Vernon, mourning her loss, receiving visits of the great from all parts of our land, and from various parts of the earth, attending as heretofore to her domestic concerns, perfecting in the Christian graces, and ripening for the joys of holier state of being. On the twenty-second of May, 1802, our real woman, worthy of her exalted destinies, who on earth could be placed in no station which she did not dignify and honor, was welcomed to the glories of another world.

ETHEL F. WILSON, "Potter," '11.

superintended the affairs of the household, attended carefully to the education of her children, aiming to rear them up for usefulness. She was a woman of high character, sound intelligence and masterful temper. No one at Mount Vernon disputed her sway; no one laughed at her; and every one held her judgment in high respect, yet she never made a bright or witty remark, and hardly ever read a book, except her Bible, and a few books of religious devotion. It is recorded of this devout Christian that never during her life, whether in prosperity or adversity, did she omit that daily self communion and self examination, and those private devotional exercises which would best prepare her for the self control and self-denial by which she was, for more than half a century, so eminently distinguished. It was her habit to retire to her own apartment every morning after breakfast and there to devote an hour to solitary prayer and meditation.

During the Revolution, Mrs. Washington was accustomed to spend the winters with her husband at the headquarters of the army, and the summer, made unhappy by the absence of her husband, at Mount Vernon. But it was in the camp that she shows with the lustre of the true woman. She was at Valley Forge in that dreadful winter of 1777-8; her presence and submission to privation strengthening the fortitude of those who might have complained, and giving hope and confidence to the despondent. She soothed the distresses of many sufferers, seeking out the poor and afflicted with benevolent kindness, extending relief wherever it was within her power. She was a loyal patriot and hated the British. She held, in fact, the same views as her husband, and held them because he held them. She thought he was the

Kingsley took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Grove City College in 1909. For the past two years he has been principal at Cochran. His experience in school athletics makes his aid in baseball valuable. Mr. Kingsley is a practical school man, a strong addition to our teaching force.

Nuever Gerona, Isle of Pines, W. I.

April 11, 1911.

Professor John F. Bigler,
Edinboro, Pa.

My dear Sir:—Your letters were finally forwarded to me, too late however to write an article for your January "Review." It might not be out of place at this late date to say that I fully appreciate the noble work done not only for myself but for Northwestern Pennsylvania by the Edinboro school. In my humble opinion the Edinboro State Normal School has done more for the advancement and the uplift of the people in and about Edinboro and the surrounding counties than all other educational institutions combined. Every worthy student who has left that school has had instilled into him the value of preparation for any work at hand, and has taken with him high ideals and noble aims wherever he has gone. Those who went out to teach, as most of them did, carried the good work on among their pupils like an endless chain, until the whole community has felt the influences of the Edinboro State Normal. For myself, what I am I owe to the old school, and I look back to the time spent there as the most pleasant and profitable of any period of my life. I sincerely hope that as the school enters upon the last half of its century it will continue to take on new life and strength and be able to accomplish more in the coming fifty years than it has done in the past.

I expect to return home to Erie the last week in April, and I assure you that it will be a great pleasure to me to be with you the last week of June.

I am sorry to say that I am unable to give you the addresses of any of the students of the class of 1872. Some I know have been removed by death, among whom is Professor James R. Burns, who was perhaps the most illustrious member of our class.

Hoping that the best of success will crown your efforts I am

Very truly yours,

A. FREEMAN.

To the Readers of the Normal Review.

Living as I do in the "Old Normal town of Edinboro," with much pleasure and interest do I watch the progress, growth and improvement in the School. Never have I felt a deeper interest in it than at the present time. Perhaps it is partly due to the fact that some of my pupils have donned the cap and gown, and joined the great procession that has marched out from the institution with diplomas. Much is due, however, to the fond recollection of days gone by.

How many of us believed when we were graduated from the Normal that we had all the knowledge that would ever be required in life! How we thought that the methods from the class room would be all that would ever be needed! But, alas, did you find as I did the true meaning of the word "commencement?" It was only the beginning. We had been pushed out of the nest, as it were, that we might spread our wings and try our strength.

In the profession of teaching, I have found that life is a study; that each day brings forth new opportunities; that methods are developed that were never issued by an

author nor mentioned in any class room. Yet it is that which makes the profession so interesting. It is child study and the ability to develop methods to fit each individual requirement that makes teaching a success. It is our duty as teachers to endeavor to find out in what line each child is interested and upon that particular line to broaden until the whole intellect is developed.

In the higher grades when a child has reached the age when he should be planning for his future work, we should be ready to direct and encourage him to choose the profession for which he is best fitted. It is also a part of the pedagogue's profession to look for the best in everything and to point it out so clearly that all may "see sermons in stones, books in running brooks and good in everything." Our highest aim should be to study the character of the pupil, note the weak points, and, by example and gentle and tender guidance, lead him upward and onward until he has a desire to reach the highest standard of manhood, a noble character.

The methods by which this may be accomplished can not be learned from books but rest entirely with the individual teacher. Our lives must be living examples. We must seek the close companionship and the sincerest confidence of those we teach. We must be self-sacrificing and must have, or acquire, a love for the children, which is but a little lower than mother love.

The difficult part of our profession is that so often the homes of our patrons are closed to us. It is true, young teacher, that you may go into the pupil's home at a time when he is unable to be at school and lend a helping hand to keep him from falling behind in his work, or throw open the doors of your room

and sacrifice your recreation hours to help him over the rough places and receive cordial thanks from the mother; but when her home is open for entertainment, you may be the very one who is debarred from the pleasure it affords. Yet the reason is clear. The mother whose highest ambition is the welfare of the children, and who is willing and ready to sacrifice everything for her home, does not make a good society woman; neither does the teacher who sacrifices everything for her school become a leader in the social circle of today.

The result is that in some communities it is utterly forgotten that an evening of pleasure after the strenuous work of the day, that the firm grasp of a motherly hand, or the encouraging words of an interested parent, will help to lighten the burden. The parents cannot understand how much we desire to enter the home and to gain the close friendship of the child and the co-operation of those whose aim and ambition for the child are the same as our own. Try as we will, we can not hope to raise all to the high standard which we should wish. As some will turn aside from a mother's teaching and the home influence, so some are prone to turn from the teacher's influence and careful guidance.

Young teachers, I write this so that when you go out into the world to enter your profession, perhaps among strangers, and perchance are thrown into one of those communities where you seem to be working alone with no one to encourage you, you may not be disheartened. It is a noble profession. No matter what your surroundings may be you are not prevented from doing your best. I think, too, that it matters but little what methods you use, whether they are from some noted educator, or whether they come

Here sorrow hid them with its wing;

Their fun, here, made our whole home ring.

from the depths of a loving heart, or an interested mind, if you live your best, teach your best and bring forth the best that is in the child. Then, and only then, have you accomplished the work laid out in the method class. Then, and only then, have you paid the debt which you owe to the Alma Mater.

Truly an Alumna,
GLADYS MALONEY.

The Boy Who Failed to Pass.

A sad faced little fellow sits alone in deep disgrace.
There's a lump arising in his throat, tears streaming down his face;
He has wandered from his playmates, or he doesn't want to hear
Their shouts of merry laughter since the world has lost its cheer:
He has sipped the cup of sorrow, he has drained the bitter glass,
And his heart is fairly breaking; he's the boy who didn't pass.

In the apple tree the robin sings a cheery little song.
But he doesn't seem to hear it, showing plainly something's wrong;
Come his faithful little spaniel for a romp and bit of play
But the troubled little fellow sternly bids him go away,
And alone he sits in sorrow, with his hair a tangled mass
And his eyes are red with weeping; he's the boy who didn't pass.

How he hates himself for failing, he can hear his playmates jeer,
For they've left him with the dullards—gone ahead a half a year;
And he tried so hard to conquer, oh, he tried to do his best.
But now he knows he's weaker, yes, and duller than the rest.
He's ashamed to tell his mother, for he thinks she'll hate him too—

The little boy who didn't pass, who failed of getting through.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son and speak of him as bright,
And you who love a little girl who comes to you at night
With smiling eyes and dancing feet, with honors from her school,
Turn to that lonely little boy who thinks he is a fool
And take him kindly by the hand, the dullest in his class.
He is the one who most needs love, the boy who didn't pass. —Selected

The Agonian Literary Society.

All this year, the Agonian Society has been in excellent condition. Each member has felt that he has a share in its growth and development, and an influence on the reputation of the Society. Each has put his "shoulder to the wheel" and pushed.

At the first meeting held this term the following officers were installed:

President, Forrest Mitchell; vice president, Anna Lewis; secretary, Eleanor Dunlap; treasurer, Hazel Root; critic, Bernice Kaveney; pianist, Bess Sigworth; tellers, Mabel Consedine, Fredrick Sobrado; teacher, Miss Powell.

The following program was given this term and is a specimen of the work the Society is doing:

The roll call was answered with quotations from Burns.
Piano Solo.....Okle Kline
Reading.....Amanda Hall
Declamation.....Harry Torry
Vocal Solo.....Ruth McLallen
Reading.....Elizabeth Connell
Dialogue.....Forrest Mitchell, Maurice Port
Piano Solo.....Bess Sigworth
Impromptu speeches
.....Ida Reed, Anna Lewis, Eleanor Dunlap
Song.....Society

BERTHA DAHLKEMPER.

'11, Society Editor.

Esperanto.

Only a few years ago the idea of a common language, one which would be used by all nations of the globe, was scoffed at and no one really thought that it would be possible. But now, although many people do not believe that it is a general success, a language has been formed, which will meet the needs of the civilized world.

This language, called Esperanto, was invented by a Russian, Zamerhof by name, who saw the need of it in his town where the Russians, Poles, Germans and Jews were continually quarreling. Believing that this was caused by a lack of communication he set to work to devise a new language. After studying many of the modern and most of the dead languages, he had a firm foundation and by uniting parts of all these and by forming a few new words he soon had the roots of this new tongue which will be of use to the whole world.

Esperanto is a neutral language; it belongs to the nations in general, and although it has only two thousand root words, its vocabulary may be increased to seventy thousand words by simple affixes to the root stem. These can be learned in a few weeks by any industrious person, for it is not only neutral and easy to learn, but it is rich, musical and flexible as well.

The practical aim of Esperanto is to save time. Many years are spent in acquiring a new language which can be used in only one country, while this new tongue will enable a man to travel around the world without the many misunderstandings which usually occur on account of a lack of communication. It will be a bond between nations and thus promote peace. It will also unite men, and the mysteries which are around foreigners will

be cleared up. Besides this Doctor Zamerhof says it is useful in business. As the bustling Americans do business with the whole world who needs it more than they?

Esperanto is published as well as spoken. More than thirty journals are printed in this language and some of the best newspapers of our own energetic country are taking up this work. People are becoming interested, and many who laughed when it first appeared are now its firmest advocates, although it has been used by many European countries for a long time, the Americans are just taking it up, and on them alone does it depend. The progressive character of the Americans when they have found something worth working for the untiring energy they expend and the quickness with which they carry out a new project are almost certain to create a new life for Esperanto.

BERNICE KAVENEY, '11, Agonian Society

Arbor Day.

On April 28, the Edinboro State Normal School observed one of its most picturesque traditions, the celebration of Arbor Day. According to an old time custom, the exercises were under the direction of the Senior class, and were carried out without the slightest expression of "rush" or rivalry among the classes. The day was ideal, and the celebration was the "best yet." The march to the front lawn at the right of the main entrance to the grounds, was led by a band of Senior girls wearing the class colors in blue and gold, and singing, "Hail, Edinboro!" Here as they sang another appropriate song, the tree was set in the ground by the class president, who made a short but fitting speech in which he compared the tree as it grows and branches to the increasing influence and

Intent upon a vision high,

greater usefulness of the class. The roll of the class was placed among the roots; and, led by the president, each senior with a shovelful of earth helped to bury "roots and all." Following this sixteen girls of the class gave a beautiful May drill on the lawn in front of Haven Hall, the senior orchestra playing for the drill. The classes then repaired to Normal Hall where a somewhat novel program was rendered, taking the place of the usual ambitious essays and learned themes, in that it was light but entertaining. The first part was music consisting of vocal and instrumental numbers. The second part was a commencement including orations, essays, and other features of graduation day in burlesque. This was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience present.

Thus ended a celebration that will be numbered in the list of successes of the semi-centennial class. G. R. B., '11.

The Thacher School.

In complying with the request of the editors for a brief account of the somewhat unique school of which I chance to form a part, I hardly share their expectation that the story will prove of interest to readers of the "Review." However, I yield to importunity, disclaiming any responsibility for the possible tedium of the contribution, and deprecating any imputation of abusing the hospitality of the "Review's" columns by writing an advertisement.

Mention the Thacher school in any eastern fitting-school or college community, and you are met at once with the remark, "Oh, yes, that's the queer school where every boy has his own horse." When they learn further that it is a school whose headmaster consistently refuses offered endowment, and repeated

offers of money, lands and buildings in the way of gifts and memorials, deprecating any obligation that might in any way hamper the perfect autonomy and independence of his management, they consider the adjective justified. A natural and rational evolution, the school, starting in 1889 with one boy, has attained a character which seems to those who know it best, nearly ideal, and is so unlike the conventionalized fitting-school that resemblance almost ceases. The school-community, a little world in itself, is perched among the Coast Range foothills that rise out of the celebrated Ojai (pronounced O-High) valley in Southern California, and commands a view of snow capped peaks, sunlit valley and distant sea, of which the eye never wearies. A three mile drive or ride from the village of Nordhoff, along the valley-floor,—starred in Baedeker for the profusion and beauty of its wild flowers—a quick ascent of six hundred feet and the visitor turns into the Pepper Drive, so named from the trees that border it, and is at the school. But it is of the school itself and not of its setting that, yielding to editorial importunity, I am to tell. The Thacher School, like Kipling's hero, "doesn't advertise." It is limited to forty boys, and has a perpetual waiting list of possibly as many more. The tests for admission are rigid both as to character and attainments, and while natural variations from perfection are taken for granted, no boy is admitted who cannot show that he has the clearly-defined capacity to become a gentleman. The school is usually filled for the next year in March or April. In August last Colonel Roosevelt applied for admission for his son Archie, but there was no vacancy, and no thought of creating one, consequently young Roosevelt has had to wait his turn.

Mr. Thacher has steadily refused to increase the number. "With more than forty boys," he says, "the school would cease to be a family and would become an institution," and the family is the school ideal. Boys come to prepare for college—Harvard and Yale mainly, though a few go elsewhere—to Princeton, to Leland Stanford, or the University of California. This year there are in Yale seventeen Thacher boys and in Harvard twelve. No invalids are admitted to the school, and the members are about equally divided between the east, the middle west and the Pacific coast. Thorough preparation for college is given in an informal and delightful family atmosphere, amid the varied opportunities for outdoor life that the unrivalled climate of Southern California offers. Often at the head-master's suggestion boys go for their last year to one of the large eastern schools, such as Exeter, Andover, Groton, St. Paul's or The Hill, where they may have the advantage of a more formal class room regime, and in turn boys from these schools come for their last year to Thacher for the freedom of the school-life.

There are nine masters, and the association of boys and teachers is cordial and intimate to a degree not approached in any other school with which the writer is acquainted, a situation distinctly at variance with the convention and traditions that generally put them in two hostile camps.

The distinctive feature of the school, aside from its spirit and atmosphere, is of course the outdoor life, and to outdoor life in the mountains a horse is indispensable. Every boy, therefore, has his own horse, and, moreover, he must care for it himself. Daily inspections hold him responsible for its condition. Week-end trips over the mountains

into the neighboring Sespe valley are eagerly enjoyed. Accompanied by a teacher, a party with pack horses, blankets and provisions leaves the school nearly every Friday afternoon on one of these excursions going into the solitude of the mountains, winding through canyons, up over almost inaccessible trails, up through and above the clouds to the top of the ridge and then plunging down the other side in the gathering dusk to camp and supper and dreamless sleep under the big trembling stars.

"While the picketed ponies, shag and wild,

Strain at the ropes where the feed was piled."

Then a long Saturday of trout fishing, exploring or deer-hunting (in the rather short open season) another night in camp and the homeward trip next day. These trips the old Thacher boy never forgets and never thinks of them without a thrill.

Another distinctive feature is the "evening reading." Every evening after supper, boys, teachers, and the ladies of the household gather in the common parlor where for half an hour the head-master reads aloud from Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Jane Austen, and at times from lighter fiction. School is opened each morning with the reading of poetry, following the suggestion of Goethe that no day should pass without the reading of a good poem. On Sunday evenings the Bible in rather long selections is read followed by a half hour of hymn singing, in which all the household take part. These are the only formal religious exercises though on Sundays there is the reading aloud of a sermon or of some ethical literature in the parlor for such boys as do not go to church. There are many things that I should like to mention, but I

With eager purpose to attain

The noblest prize of heart and brain.

fear I have already transgressed the limits of my space. I should like to speak of the deeper traditions of the place; of the rare loyalty and affection that the boys and the old boys have for the school; of the exceptional atmosphere of honor and integrity that I have never, in the eight years of my intimate life there, known to be vitiated; of the absolute democracy that prevails in spite of the school's expensive and exclusive character; of the unusual vacation trips and experiences; of the interesting visitors; of the yearly tennis tournament with national and international champions who come from east and west, and even from England to take part; of the orange fights (we have alas, no snow balls) and of a hundred things that come crowding to the recollection of a temporary exile, but space forbids and I have already exceeded.

"East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently at
God's great judgment seat.
But there is no East, and there is no
West, border, nor breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
though they come from the ends of
the earth."

M. B.

Miss Dabb Visits the Normal.

A great treat recently came the way of the Young Women's Christian Association when, on April 14, we were privileged to have with us Miss Dabb, our national secretary from New York. This was the first time a national secretary had visited our association and we felt highly honored and pleased in having her with us. Miss Dabb's talk to the girls was most interesting. She told of many experiences which she had had in traveling about among the different associations in the

United States and she also gave us an idea of what the Young Women's Christian Association means to a young girl and what an Association girl means to our land. Demands are being constantly made on her not only in religious work but in many other fields as well. The professional and business callings have their share of demands, and to a great extent this glorious organization is living up to them.

Miss Dabb told of the work which is being done in other associations. In many instances we found that our sister associations are called upon to face the same problems which are at present confronting us, and from their struggles and victories we take courage to press onward.

After the regular meeting Miss Dabb met the new officers and gave them valuable instruction and information for the coming year which we feel sure is going to be a most successful one. D. F. S., '11.

An Easter Party.

Among the pleasing events of this term was a reception given April 3, in Potter Hall by the Young Women's Christian Association in the form of an Easter party.

After the exchange of social greetings among the old and new girls, a very interesting program was given, which consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, and appropriate readings, followed by the impressive installation service of the new officers of the cabinet who are as follows: Florence Russell, president; Alice Townsend, vice president; Winifred Nickle, secretary; Edith Cooke, treasurer; Jennie Hazen, corresponding secretary; Helen Whiting, chairman of the missionary committee; Alice Townsend, chairman of the devotional committee; Arline

Smith, chairman of the social committee; Etha Burdick, chairman of the music committee; Edith Cooke, chairman of the finance committee; Gladys Brown, chairman of the membership committee, and Miss Powell, chairman of the Bible committee. The last number on the program which was given by several girls was very unique. A small pine tree concealing one of the girls in its branches bade farewell to winter, then another girl dressed as a bunny appeared and welcomed the Easter season. In bunny's wake came a number of girls who were dressed to represent the early spring flowers, each of whom gave a greeting to the happy season.

At the conclusion of this part of the entertainment, dainty refreshments were served. Each guest received a hand painted Easter greeting as a souvenir of the occasion. The various committees who planned and worked for this party are to be congratulated on their great success.

ELIZABETH B. GARVER, '11.

Conference at Allegheny.

The twentieth annual conference for Presidents of Pennsylvania Students' Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, April 27 to April 30, 1911.

The conference was attended by delegates from thirty-two associations in the State. The members of the association at Allegheny College met the visiting delegates at the station and escorted them to their various places of lodgment with a genteel kindness which lasted throughout the conference, and made everyone feel that he had found good friends. This was proved by the extension of thanks which the delegates gave to the

different fraternities, Cochran Hall, and the student body at large when leaving.

The first assemblage of the delegates, which was in Ford Memorial Chapel, Thursday evening, was addressed by Doctor W. H. Crawford, who outlined much of the work to be done in the conference. He explained the chief aim of Young Men's Christian Association—

- a. Christian education
- b. Christian extension
- c. Christian righteousness
- d. Christian unity

He said if the Christian church would give one year to Christian righteousness that Christian righteousness would rule the world at the close of the year. He advised all young men to get away from the community in which they were graduated, saying, "Many young men are dying of dry rot because they are not working to their highest standard."

Following the address of Doctor Crawford, a reception was given by the local association in Cochran Hall where all met in hearty good fellowship.

The meeting was opened Friday morning and continued until Sunday evening with the following as topics of the program:

"The President's Relation to Faculty, Cabinet and Student Body," "Fundamental Objectives of the Students' Young Men's Christian Association," J. W. Pontius, Traveling Secretary in the East, International Committee, New York City; "The Religious Meeting," "Association Finances," "Bible Study," "The Secretary's Visit," Neil McMillan, Jr., Bible Study Department of the International Committee, New York City; "Policy Meeting," open to all; "Jesus and the Twelve," Doctor Camden Cobern, Allegheny College; "Mission Study," J. Lovell Murray, Educational Director of the Student Volunteer

Throughout the land these sons have gone.

Their words and deeds roll on and on,

Movement, New York City; "The Fall Campaign," "Summer Conferences," "Faithfulness," F. N. D. Buchman, Secretary Pennsylvania State College.

The delegates testified that they were spiritually and mentally helped, and all hope and pray to improve their Young Men's Christian Associations this ensuing year.

C. R. WHITTENBERGER, '12.

Recital.

The music lovers of the School enjoyed a delightful hour in Normal Hall on the afternoon of April 20, when the students of the music department gave their first recital of the term. The excellent program showed the high character of the work done in this department, and was in itself a testimonial to the ability of the "music" faculty.

The program opened with Hadyn's "Gypsy Rondo" (six hands) played in perfect unison by Miss Wellman, Miss Wade and Mr. Gowen. "Pure as Snow," by Gertrude Lange, was rendered by Miss Bigler with her usual skill.

"Minuet," op. 14, No. 1, by Paderewski, Lebach's "Faust," Brown's "Love Dream," "The Humming Bird," by Hoffman, and "La Scintilla," by Gottschalk, were played with excellent technique and brilliancy by Misses Agnew, Cummings, Wade, and Wellman, respectively. Miss Fanny Barney won prolonged applause from the audience by her splendid rendering of "Newland's "Valse Caprice."

Miss Nina Swift charmed her hearers with her clear sweet voice as she sang "Fare Thee Well, My Heart's Best Treasure." Mr. Merritt Baker, the well known baritone of the school, sang, "Last Night," by Halfdan Kjerulf. Miss Jessie Waters, the popular soprano, gave Arthur Brown's, "I Cannot Help

Loving Thee," Her voice is clear and has a wide range, and she pleases her audience by her sympathetic interpretation. Miss Georgia Preston sang "The Arrow and the Song," by Ciro Pinsuti. Her voice is an especially deep, rich contralto.

The program throughout showed marked ability and careful training. Those who had the privilege of being present felt that they had, indeed, been afforded a rare treat.

M. E. B., '11.

Baseball.

Since the wind up of a very successful basket ball season, the attention of the students has turned to baseball. At the start there was very little material out of which to build a baseball team, but the opening of the spring term brought in several new men who look as if they could do something in this branch of athletics. A schedule has been arranged, and such teams as Allegheny College, Indiana Normal, Grove City College, Alden Academy, Thiel College, and other good schools are to be played.

The early practice was not very satisfactory on account of the weather, as only one or two days a week were suitable for this purpose. Considerable batting was done, as the diamond was not in shape for any infield work outs. Some outfield work was done; and as usual, there was an abundance of material of all kinds trying out for outfield places. A large number of men have been carried along who will be dropped when the team is organized, as the squad is too bulky to be handled to advantage. The outlook was considerably brightened on last Saturday when Mr. Kingsley was added to the teaching and coaching staff of the school. Mr. Kingsley will probably hold down second

base on the team in addition to his other work, as he is a first class infield man and an experienced baseball player.

The sentiment of the school seems to be in favor of playing school teams as much as possible, and it is for this reason that the schedule this year will contain the names of so many of the smaller colleges. It is only in this way that a standing may be made. Independent teams give just as good games, but there is very little satisfaction in beating them because the school world never hears of it. It is hard to foretell the result of this stand, but it is hoped that a team will be developed within a few weeks which will be able to hold its own with any on the schedule.

ROY L. PHILLIPS.

Exchanges.

The following exchanges have been received since the last issue of the "Review": "The B'ville B," Blandinsville, Illinois; "The Oberlin Review," Oberlin, Ohio; "The School Companion," Coudersport, Pa.; "The Quarterly," Bloomsburg State Normal; "The Seneca Kicker," Seneca, Pa.; "The High School Echo," Greenville, Pa.; "The Geneva Cabinet," Beaver Falls, Pa.; "The Courier," The College of Music of Cincinnati; "The Bulletin," Valley City State Normal, N. D.; "The Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian," Chicago, Ill.; "The Norristown Times," Norristown, Pa.; "The Collegian," Grove City, Pa. "The Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian" is edited by Dr. Joseph Forrester, who was graduated from the Normal in 1884. His address is 654 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago.

Under the heading "Home High Wins," in the "Norristown Times," the following reference is made to Professor I. C. Eakin, who was for several years a member of the

Normal faculty, and is at the present time a teacher of manual training in the Norristown High School:

"Coach Eakin wore a raincoat, also a smile. Both expanded by the end of the game—the latter from satisfaction, the former from precipitation."

History of Our School Paper.

Edinboro Normal has published a school paper with more or less regularity since February, 1896, when the "Edinboro Normal Star" appeared.

In September, 1897, the name was changed to "The Edinboro Normal Dial," but only a few numbers were published. At the alumni meeting held during the week of commencement, 1902, the subject of publishing a school paper was presented, and those present promised their help and support, if such a paper should be issued in the interests of the school. It was arranged that the paper should be published quarterly as before, with an editorial staff consisting of an editor-in-chief, an associate editor, an alumni editor, and a business manager, elected from the faculty, with representatives on the editorial board from the student body. In November, 1902, the "Edinboro Normal Review" made its bow in the following editorial:

Motto.

"Pledged to truth, liberty and law
No power shall sway us nor fear shall
awe."

This is the first issue of the Edinboro "Normal Review." We deem it proper to state some reasons for its publication. The first reason is that the Alumni Association at its annual meeting held last June advised the publication of a magazine that would endeavor to fully represent the normal spirit, and

And echo back a filial strain

That wakes our heart to youth again.

early set forth the objects to be secured by the maintenance of the State Normal Schools. The second reason is that this school has about twelve hundred graduates and about twelve thousand ex-students, all more or less interested in the school of their youthful choice. The alumni have evinced a decided interest in the affairs of their Alma Mater, and are very much pleased with the progressive spirit that prevails in the "Old Normal." It is plainly the duty of the management to issue some publication in the form of a convenient news letter that may go forth as a familiar friend, greeting this vast army of progressive educators and business men, and awakening in them the sweet memories of their days.

Again, this school is very anxious to be of more valuable service, not only to its great body of students but also to all friends of education, and especially to the young—"the old dust of future generations."

We shall fill the columns of the "Review" with material suitable for the teacher, the student and the general reader.

We are sending a good many sample copies to teachers this month. We solicit your careful examination of the "Review," and we shall be very thankful for any aid you may give us in swelling our subscription list and in adding to the efficiency of our paper.

We have put the paper in convenient form, and we think our readers will do well to preserve each number.

J. B. Scott was editor-in-chief from November 1, 1902, to February, 1904, when F. W. Goodwin was chosen to act in that capacity. He was followed, November, 1905, by M. E. Cogswell, who had charge of the paper for one year. Miss Sarah Graham Morrison acted as editor from November,

1906, to February, 1907, and I. C. Eakin served from February, 1907, to September, 1910. Since December, 1909, the "Review" has been published as a monthly. L. W. Sackett was the editor from September, 1910, to February, 1911, since which time Herman Sackett has been wielding the editorial pen.

Most of the "Reviews" have been printed by the publishers of the "Edinboro Independent." The "Review" has fulfilled the requirements of the postal laws, and was again entered at the Edinboro postoffice as second class mail matter in February, 1910
A. L. W.

Alumni Meeting.

On Wednesday afternoon of commencement week a general meeting of the Edinboro State Normal School Alumni was held in Chapel Hall, Principal Bigler presiding. After America had been sung, Fred Oiler of the class of '94 gave an address on "American Citizenship." He was followed by James S. Carmichael of the class of '78, who gave an address on the subject "Corsica or St. Helena." As the time was limited the remainder of the program was not rendered. A permanent organization of the Alumni was effected, of which Professor I. B. Peavy, class of '91, was elected president, Professor J. M. Morrison, class of '76, was chosen treasurer, and Anna M. Wilson, class of '95, secretary.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Edinboro Normal Review, November, 1902.

Christian Associations.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association of the Edinboro Normal are much alive and very wide awake. The young men and women identified with the Christian Associations

Then let our children hear our call

are the best class of students. They heartily welcome into their midst all new students and endeavor to make their sojourn here a pleasant one. Although every one at the Normal is busy, he will find the association members socially inclined, not wanting in courtesy.

The chief aim of the Associations is to bring men and women to Christ, and afterwards to help them to attain the highest and best standard of Christian discipleship. A young man or woman leaving home influences cannot do better than to become a member of an organization with such an aim.

The young women of the Association meet regularly on Thursday afternoons, and enjoy an hour of prayer and praise service which is very helpful to all. The young men meet on Wednesday evening of each week in Bible study, and on Sunday afternoons in devotional service. Much good has been accomplished in the past by these meetings and there is prospect of still greater advancement in the future, as both associations are enlisting re-enforcements of willing workers.

—Edinboro Normal Review, November, 1902.

The Old and the New.

Although the old halls have not become ruins and will not soon pass from memory, yet their service of forty-five years is nearly completed, and they must, sooner or later, yield their place in the background and pass at last from view, while in the foreground there has risen in happy contrast a splendid new structure, Haven Hall, whose design and architectural beauty is in marked contrast with the old. Thus both in location and artistic design, the new structure stands well to the front—a monument, as it were, on the vantage ground of progressive education

to mark its advance during the past four or five decades.

We feel that every intelligent person in this community will rejoice with us in the erection of this beautiful dormitory soon to be completed and dedicated to the cause of education. It will be provided with an excellent system of electric lighting and equipped with the necessary appliances for the convenience, comfort and health of teachers and pupils.

It stands as a monument to the cause of the education of the young—a silent witness to the fact that all who have devoted their time and effort to the promotion of its erection are awake to the importance of this noble work.

—Edinboro Normal Review, November, 1902.

That Fiddle.

Hear that fiddle screech and ring,
Now on single—double string,
Like some poor old crazy thing
Out of an asylum!

Now it's going down the scale
(Might its player's courage fail!)
Like a thief dragged off to jail,
Much against his wishes.

Now it's playing "Just One Girl,"
Hear the music glide and purr!
O, if only I dared hurl
My pitcher through that window!

Now its left that pleasing theme,
For a brightly moonlit dream,
Far along the Wabash stream---
Hope he's getting sleepy!

Is it not a heinous sin,
If one plays a violin,
Making medleys fairly din
At the hour for study?

---ONE OF OUR JUNIORS.
---Normal Dial, 1900.

And come back to their old home hall

Summer Normal July 6 to August 17.

The students who attended the summer Normal last summer will be glad to learn that it will be under the same management during the coming summer. They are planning some intellectual treats for the students of the summer term, announcements of which will be made in full in our next issue. Professors Scott and Myers' work will be much the same as last summer, preparing for examinations, making up normal work, college preparatory and business, for which task they are so admirably prepared. We are not in position to say who the other teachers will be in this issue. We are thinking of closing the term's work by holding a week's institute, to which the various county superintendents will be invited to speak upon some topic of vital interest, in fact make it sort of an assembly. We would like to hear what you think of this idea.

---Edinboro Normal Review, April, 1903.

Free From Small Pox.

The health officer of Edinboro makes the following statement as to conditions in Edinboro:

Edinboro, Pa., March 9, 1903.

I have been in close touch with the sanitary conditions of the Edinboro Normal School the past three weeks and am glad to state that the small pox has been entirely stamped out in school and town. And all buildings that were infected have been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed.

E. S. IRWIN, Health Officer.

The winter term of the Normal reopens March 17, and continues to the 27th. We do this to give the students an opportunity to take their reviews and examinations and

And celebrate our happy day,

thus get credit for their work. On the following Monday, March 30th, the spring term begins as stated in catalogue. Owing to the break in the winter we have decided to make the spring term fourteen weeks, ending July 1, instead of June 24."

---Edinboro Normal Review, April, 1903.

Society Work.

The society spirit of the school is increasing by geometric ratio. Early in the spring term the membership of the Potter and Philo-Everett literary societies each had reached one hundred and nineteen. The faculty, considering these conditions, decided that it would be for the best interests of all to form a third society.

The charter members of the new society were selected from the old societies, ten from each. A constitution was soon framed and new members solicited. They are now doing regular and very excellent work under the name "Clonian."

---Edinboro Normal Review, July, 1903.

What I Should Like to Do During Easter Vacation.

- I'd like to enter a balloon
And take a trip afar,
Beyond the orbit of the moon
And past the evening star.
I'd like to ask great Jupiter,
Who plays such mighty pranks,
To drive our cars, with thunderbolts,
A-whizzing through snow banks.
I'd like to ask the planet Mars
If he won't sue for peace,
That literaries may revive,
And things run smooth in Greece.
I'd like to ask swift Mercury
To Harrisburg to go.

And plead appropriations great
To mitigate our woe.

I'd like to ask the regnant stars
To have that rule expelled
Which is "suspended" every time
An entertainment's held.

I'd like to call on Venus bright,
If they'd "suspend the rule,"
To learn if she'll attend next term
At our State Normal School.

I'd like to ask the spinning earth
To slow its darting speed,
That we may have for tasks assigned,
Almost the time we need.

I'd like to rent, on Luna pale,
In some asylum vast,
A wailing place, for those of us
Who fail, next June, to pass.

And then I'd fain sail back to school,
To hear the cheery call
And shouts of wholesome mirth resound,
In jolly old South Hall.

---Junior Composition, 1901.

The Senior Rhetoricals.

The senior rhetoricals were carried out as scheduled, with the exception that the fifth and last division was postponed one week on account of the entertainment given by Maro in the lecture course. The first and second division did work of a high standard and the three remaining divisions did not suffer the standard to be lowered.

The program on February 30 was as follows:
Piano Solo—Impromptu.....Rheinhold
Effa Sweetwood

Oration.....Brook Farm
Jennie Casbohm

Recitation The Lost Found. From "Evan-
geline".....H. W Longfellow
Anna Mills

Oration.....Great Men of Erie County
Clement W. Hunt

Recitation—Hagar.... Eliza P. Nicholson
Matie Knickerbocker

Oration....The Jew, the Man With a Record
Margaret Pond

Vocal Solo { a Cavatina, "Lieti Singor"
—Meyerbeer
b In May Time DudleyBuck
Miss Tucker

Oration.....The Spirit of the Crusades
J. Irvin McClaughry

Recitation—His Mother's Sermon. From the
"Bonnie Brier Bush"....John Watson.
Maude McLallen

Oration.....The Uncrowned Kings
Florence Goshorn

Miss Tucker's solo added to the interest of the evening, and she responded to an encore.

Good oral expression as well as written expression is a sign of culture, and inasmuch as we are more often judged by our spoken words than our written ones, it is important that better moral expression be cultivated.

We are just awakening to the fact that good public speaking depends upon intensified thought process and when developed from this standpoint is truly educational. The delivery of our oration should mean vital present thinking with a purpose to engage the minds of the listeners with the thought in hand. A recitation should be not a feat of memory glibly repeated, but an intellectual grasp of a piece of literature, vivified by the imagination and sent to the minds of the audience with all the powers of the human voice and the suggestiveness of action. When such work is required no one can gainsay its value.

---Edinboro Normal Review, May, 1904.

A geometry original: If two things which are equal to the same or equal things are equal to each other, why don't two fellows who like the same girl like one another?—
Ex.

Our golden anniversary.

The Requirements of a Country School Teacher.

The requirements of a country school teacher are numerous. She must be a primary, intermediate, grammar grade and high school teacher combined. She must be able to build fires, adjust fallen stove pipes, put in window panes, sweep dust, split kindling, drive a horse, keep out of neighborhood quarrels, know how and when to whip a bad boy, understand the school laws, raise money for libraries, keep all kind of records, plant trees on Arbor day, be of good moral character and pass examination in all branches of education. For these accomplishments she receives \$25 a month. Think of a girl getting that salary! Out of this she pays her board, buys her clothes, attends the summer school, pays for educational papers and books, attends county conventions, buys slate pencils, and gets religion.

---Edinboro Normal Review, April, 1903.

"The Edinboro Normal Review" is a bran new quarterly replete with good things and promising to advance the interests of that excellent institution as well as strengthen the ties that bind the alumni to their alma mater.—Potter Co. Journal.

—Edinboro Normal Review, April, 1903.

The stewardship of the Normal school was tendered to Professor O. M. Thompson who accepted, and is filling the position in a very creditable manner. He is diligent, courteous and thoughtful in the performance of all his duties.

---Edinboro Normal Review, November, 1903.

Notes.

Casual remarks and comments often reveal the cause of haunting anxiety. Hear the comment of the exchange editor of the "Washington-Jeffersonian," the literary monthly of

Washington and Jefferson College on a contribution in our last issue: "From the remarks of 'Hero' in the 'Edinboro Normal Review,' we are led to believe that that personage must have been an exchange editor."

Edward Baptista is the latest Latin-American to enter our school. He came to us from Venezuela. Though he knew only a few English words when his older brother, who lives in Buffalo, brought him to us, he is learning rapidly. As he is still in early boyhood, he has a good prospect of mastering English.

The first number on our lecture course for the spring term was a concert given by Ernest Gamble, the famous basso, and his associates. The large audience thoroughly enjoyed the musical treat which these artists afforded.

Mr. John VanderVort, president of the class of 1910, gave the people of the school who knew him last year, a very pleasant surprise by his recent visit here: His talk in chapel was so full of the happiness which he felt at being back among school friends that it did all good to hear him. Mr. VanderVort has not fully recovered from his serious illness of the past winter, but is greatly improved.

The old "kettle hole" on the campus beside Meadville Street will soon have disappeared. Mr. Wilbur Billings and his helpers are filling it. It has been estimated that over twelve hundred loads of dirt will be needed for the purpose.

No enterprise which involves cash expense can be carried on without funds. When the fund fails the enterprise comes to an end. The funds furnished by subscription for publishing the Edinboro Normal Review are low. Will you not be one of those who will help increase these funds? Send us the price of your subscription.