

THE GAMECOCK

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COLUMBIA, S. C., MARCH 4, 1909.

WILL THE SCRUBS GET THEIR MONOGRAM?

The Advisory Board meets sometime this week. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will see fit to award the monogram to the hard-working and deserving "scrubs."

Although it would be too late to give the letters to the football "scrubs" of the past season, a start could be made by awarding it to the baseball men who make this year's second team.

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COMPULSORY CHAPEL ATTENDANCE.

Webster defines *chapel* as "a place for worship." The nine o'clock chapel services which are held at Carolina are the offspring, doubtless, of the Roman Catholic five o'clock mass. This early morning service, as a preparation for the work of the day, should do us all good, but does it?

We are all required to attend chapel four days out of the week, and, if we do not, the consequences are more or less unpleasant. In other words, we are made to go to chapel.

Now, do we go to chapel to worship or merely because we are, in a measure compelled to? How many of us can honestly answer the first part of this question in the affirmative? We venture to say that those who can are not many.

Suppose we were not obliged to go to chapel, suppose chapel attendance were optional, would not we approach chapel in an attitude of worship and be in a frame of mind to derive benefit from the services? Even if we did not attend four times a week, which we are now obliged to do, when we did go we would get great good out of the service, where now we get little.

Chapel attendance is not a matter of conscience. We go because we have to. It is an irksome duty to be gotten over before we take up the rest of the day's work.

To the hard-worked members of the faculty, who have to attend chapel six days in the week, we would like to say that they lose four thousand three

hundred and twenty minutes, which might be spent in the arms of Morpheus. We do not say well spent, but we simply call to their attention the fact that it might be so spent.

We hope that we will not be understood to be in favor of the abolition of chapel, for we are not. But we are in favor of leaving attendance or non-attendance at chapel service to the conscience of each individual. Then we believe that we would derive benefit from the fifteen minutes which we might spend in worship.

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NO MORE "NAUGHTY" CLASSES.

No, the classes show no signs of reforming nor have we any reason to hope that they will, as classes, change their mode of existence. We venture to predict that the prohibition measures will affect them little, if any. They will do just as they have done since there has been such an institution as classes. We do not look for any startling reformation in morals, still we insist that for ninety long years there will be no more "naughty" classes.

Next June, when the colleges and universities of the world pour out their stream of sweet boy and sweeter girl graduates, the last "naughty" class for four score and ten years to come, will be liberated on the face of the earth, to exhibit to the solid inhabitants thereof their knowledge or their lack of it. The world will not be startled, for the same thing has happened for an infinite number of years. Yet it is high time to sit up and take notice. With the advent of '09, "naughty" classes will be a thing of the past.

There will be '10s and '11s and '25s and '50s, but not another "naughty" class until the class of 2000 A. D. unties the blue ribbon from around their diplomas and tries in vain to read the Latin printed on the surface of the sheepskin.

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COLLEGE SPIRIT.

In some several issues of the Gamecock, articles have been published which spoke in derogatory terms of Carolina's college spirit. While by no means are the articles untrue, it seems that something should be said for our college spirit. If we are in such a sad state, the thing to do is to arouse some little fire rather than to smother the already smoldering heap.

There are several things that show a spirit that should be encouraging to us. Note the number of men out for the various teams. At least forty men were out for the regular football team, and half as many more tried for the class teams. Basketball has attracted the attention of some twenty or twenty-five and the baseball field is literally covered with aspirants for honors of the diamond. The track team and running clubs entice many more.

We cannot all be athletes. Some have larger brains than others, which must be exercised. These men shine out in the various Society contests. They naturally desire to attain distinction in literary or oratorical achievements. For various reasons others may desire to do likewise. What is the result? Are not the societies increasing in membership? Does this not show college spirit?

Then, consider our publications. The Gamecock has the record of being a pure news college paper. No advertisements are scattered over its pages. Could it be thus if the students did not feel an interest in it? Then, The Carolinian has a reputation over the State for its literary selections and their excellence. Last, but not least, every student is proud of The Garnet and Black. Those who do not contribute to some of the publications are scarce to be found.

College spirit is dormant in every student. Let some person attempt to abuse old Carolina before any student and see what he will do. The evidence of college "vim" might easily then be seen.

As regards "rooting" on the athletic fields. Forty per cent. of the students are Freshmen. They do not at once acquire the athletic fever, which inspires one to go out and "root." If one looks over the spectators at our games, the majority are the higher classmen. By the last of the year, the Freshmen will have the same spirit and join in furthering the good work.

In order to bring out college spirit, the different *abilities* of the various students should be *centralized* on some one thing. Carolina cannot support several branches of the same nature. For instance, we could not support a glee club, orchestra, band and a minstrel. Our forces must be centralized on some one of the several or a combination of some two. To do this some young Gideon must raise his band of followers and go forth on a crusade of centralization.

The result would be an organization of which every student would be proud. They would all back it up and college spirit would be greatly furthered. Somebody please get busy.

"Z."

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THE Y. M. C. A.

A LARGER ATTENDANCE DESIRED.

Signs of spring are here. There is a fringe of green on the campus trees, the afternoons grow long, and the sun shines most invitingly. After a good Sunday dinner, the temptation to lie on the grass or stroll away to the river is almost irresistible. And, judging from the attendance at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday afternoon, most fellows did not resist. We must do something to increase our attendance. It is just too bad to invite speakers here and then have nothing but empty seats for them to address. Field, forest and river are especially inviting at this season, and there are other attractions, we know. But the afternoons are long enough now to give us time to attend Y. M. C. A. first and yet have time for other things afterwards. We have got to do better or turn our Y. M. C. A. work into a mere farce.

LAST SABBATH AND NEXT.

We failed to get Mr. Brunson to address us last Sunday, but he has promised to come for our next appointment. He is an attractive speaker, and we must try to get out a good audience.

M. R. McDonald and S. J. Wall were chosen to represent us at the Interstate Convention to be held in Charlotte March 18-21.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI OF THE SOCIETIES

In the belief that the Clariosophie and Euphradian Societies are two of the most distinguished in this country, and in the hope that a knowledge of the history of their distinguished alumni will stimulate us to more active appreciation of their worth, the author of this sketch intends writing each week in The Gamecock singular accounts of the famous graduates, beginning, of course, with those whose portraits adorn our walls, and alternating between members of the two societies.

CHANCELLOR WILLIAM HARPER.

On the right as one enters the Euphradian Society hall hangs the portrait of a stern-looking old gentleman, attired after the fashion of the early nineteenth century, entitled "Chancellor William Harper," who, as he was one of the first alumni, so he was one of the most distinguished. William Harper, the son of a Methodist missionary, was born on Cagua Island, 17th of January, 1790. Very soon after this, however, the Harpers returned to South Carolina, where William entered the South Carolina College at its opening in 1805. One of the first things that he did was to join the Euphradian Society very soon after its foundation, and he was always a sincere and conscientious society worker. As a student, he was noted for his attention to duty and literary ability, and upon his graduation in 1808, he recited an original poem which received a great deal of commendation. After graduation he studied medicine for a short while, but soon gave it up for law, being admitted to the bar in 1813. He attracted no special attention as a lawyer before his arguments before the Court of Appeals in the case of Butler vs. Haskell.

In 1816 Mr. Harper began his public life, in that year going to the Legislature as representative from Richland county. Soon, however, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Coulter, he emigrated to Missouri, where he immediately rose to distinction, being elected chancellor in 1821. Resigning that position and returning to South Carolina in 1823, he served as State reporter till in 1826 he was appointed by Governor Manning to fill the unexpired term of John Gaillard in the United States Senate. In 1827 he moved again to Charleston, whence he was returned to the Legislature. He then held in succession the offices of speaker of the house, chancellor, associate justice of the Court of Appeals, and chancellor again when the Court of Appeals was abolished. He took a very important part in the Nullification Conventions of 1832 and 1833. In 1842, on leave of absence from his duties as chancellor, he made a visit to Europe. In his own account of his travels he says they were pleasant, but it seems that Paris somewhat shocked his nice sense of propriety. He continued in the office of chancellor till in October, 1847, after a long illness, he closed his earthly existence, lamented by the people over all the State on account of his wisdom, justice and integrity.

I. F. B., '10.