

General College News

BEREA vs. OHIO MECHANICS

The Ohio Mechanics Institute basketball team won the game, Monday, February 7, against a combined team of the Academy and Normal. The Mechanics played a good defensive game, the like of which has not often been seen in Berea. They played two men under the goal and three in a line near the middle of the floor. It was hard for the Berea team to pass through or around this defense. When the ball was in the possession of the Mechanics, the whole system moved toward their goal. Berea made most of their shots from near the goal, and the Ohioans made long shots. Richards, who shot fouls for Berea, shot six out of twelve trials. Justin and Humphries shot five out of fourteen.

Berea Mechanics
Johnson (10) f. Lana (8)
Richards (8) f. Justin (5)
Stephenson (2) c. Wilson
Whicker g. Stein
Clark g. Henn
Substitutions: Berea, Lewis for Johnson; O. M. I., Humphries (10) for Henn.
Referee: Ross first half, Henry second half.
Timekeeper: Prowse.
Scorekeeper: Roberts.
Score: O. M. I. 23, Berea 20.

COLLEGE vs. FOUNDATION

College Foundation
Fields (6) f. Pigman (2)
Sander (12) f. Ward
Keller (10) c. Holcomb (2)
VanScyck g. McCray (1)
Umphenhour g. Truitt
Substitutions: College, Lepheart for VanScyck; Fish for Umphenhour; Smith (10) for Keller; Foundation, Starns for Ward, McDavid for McCray.
Referee: Gilligan.
Timekeeper: Prowse.
Scorekeeper: Roberts.
Score, College 38, Foundation 5.

PROFESSOR HENRY F. CLARK

The Oberlin Tribune of January 28, 1921, announces the death of Professor Henry F. Clark in Hollywood, California, on December 29.

He was born at Cleveland, September 22, 1847, graduated from the Central high school in 1864, and the senior preparatory class at Oberlin the following fall. He graduated in the class of 1868.

Immediately after graduation he was appointed Professor of Latin in Berea College, where he remained for about two years. Later he was assistant professor of Latin and Greek in Oberlin. He also served in different capacities with Scribner's, Outlook Company, and Curtis Publishing Company. A large part of his life was spent in literary work.

The Academy

STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE

Since the formation of the Students' Cooperative League its membership has increased by the addition of twenty-nine other Academy men who have declared their intention to help to make a better department by standing for the things set forth in the compact of the League.

The following names have been added to the roll:

Samuel C. Boatright, Harlan Franklin, Taylor Brown, Edward A. Williams, William T. Raine, Bradley Kincaid, Porter Gray, Shink Huggins, Elbert Robinson, Durrell Easley, Lawrence Conley, Herbert R. Neal, Walter F. Coop, Jessie L. Rogers, Joseph A. Henderson, R. M. Meale, Ernest Neal, Raymond Rice, Raleigh B. Hoskins, Everett J. Rhinehart, Roy Taylor, E. R. Vaughn, A. B. Mayfield, Oscar Jarvis, Carl Morris, C. B. West, Walter Sears, H. O. Porter, Moses Allie.

With the addition of these twenty-nine new members, who are determined to further the principles of the League, its success is guaranteed.

Normal Department

Miss Marie Case, a Normal graduate of the class of 1921, spent from Tuesday until Thursday of last week visiting friends and relatives in Berea.

The father of Miss Jewell Previtt from Garrard county was over to see her last Sunday.

Miss Lillie Webb spent from Saturday until Monday with friends in Lexington.

Miss Ruby Nichol, who has been visiting in Berea for about two weeks, has returned to her home.

Miss Lucille Nay, on account of illness, has returned to her home at Collinsville, Ill.

Miss Rena Pointer from Richmond spent several days visiting friends in Berea.

Emory Coffee and Decatur Wade went to the hospital Monday morning with measles.

The father of Miss Marjorie Mayes spent the week-end in Berea.

Miss Edna Maggard was called home on account of illness in her family.

Miss Mildred Howard has gone home on account of the illness of her mother.

The father of Misses Bonnie and Emily Marcum of Jeffersontown visited them on Saturday afternoon.

Elmer Watkins enjoyed a birthday spread on Friday evening.

Miss Eva Quillen was called home on account of the serious illness of her grandfather.

Mrs. Mack Morgan, remembered by Normal students as Miss McDonald, spent the week-end in Berea.

We are going to secure a moving picture machine for our department, and are raising the money to pay for it by taking subscriptions to the Country Gentleman. The securing of subscriptions is in the hands of the Students' Council.

Misses Grace Angland and Mamie Easham have entered school, recently.

Clarence Nickell spent the week-end at his home at Winchester.

Miss Emma Raymond was in the hospital last week with tonsillitis.

Charles Brasfield, Miss Stella Tapp, and Miss Pearl Scott are on the sick list.

Anderson Hall is out of town.

NORMAL STUDENT SUCCEEDS

Berea Normal students of the past few years will remember Lorena Lewis, who was a student in our Normal School and afterwards taught in our Training School. After she became Mrs. Travis and moved to Oklahoma, the need for teachers was so pressing that she found it impossible to resist the call to the schoolroom. The following is clipped from the North Eastern News, published by the North Eastern Normal school of Oklahoma:

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Travis have charge of the Christie school this year. Mr. and Mrs. Travis are from Kentucky, but were both in school here last year. The following article clipped from a county paper shows that they not only have the interest of the school at heart but that they are attempting something for the community as a whole.

"Quite a bit of interest is being manifested in the Christie Literary Society, or Community Club, which was organized recently. This club has a two-fold purpose. First, it offers an opportunity for all the people of the community to get together and discuss the problems that arise. These discussions may take the form of debates or round table discussions. Second, it offers the pupil an opportunity to display work done in the school. The club intends to secure outside speakers occasionally, and to provide music and general entertainment for each meeting.

"The primary grades have rendered two programs at the club meetings. These consisted of songs, stories, Mother Goose Rhymes, etc. Each program was taken from the regular school work. All present seemed to enjoy the work, especially some of the dramatized stories. A few present had never seen work of kind done by the primary grades

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Pyeng Yang, Korea, January 15, 1921

Dear Friends in Berea:

It has been only a few months since I left Berea, yet it seems over a year, for so many things have happened. You have a new president, and I'm glad to hear good reports concerning him. Besides hearing from several friends in Berea, I get The Citizen almost every week; so I get most of Berea's "latest."

As some of you know, I left school June 1, 1920, was home three weeks, and left June 22 for the coast. In Kansas I met Mrs. W. N. Blair, who has been a missionary in Korea since 1900.

We came the Northern way, sailing from Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C., on the "Empress of Asia," and disembarking at Kobe, Japan. We crossed Japan by railway to Shimonoeki, and took a boat across the Korea Strait (sometimes called Japan Strait) to Fusan, Korea, coming the remainder of the way by rail. You see a lot of beautiful scenery, as you never get out of sight of the mountains. It is very hot here in summer, so most of the missionaries go to summer resorts. I got here in time to go with a crowd to Sorai Beach, or Kumipo, on the sea. I can say that I did my first swimming in the Yellow Sea. For recreation we have bathing and tennis in summer, and skating and basketball in winter. They say it is real cold in winter, but I don't think we have had real cold weather yet—at least, it is not nearly so cold as it gets in Missouri.

As you know, my work is in the school for missionaries' children, teaching in the high school. I have the first three years in high school, and my time is so entirely taken up with the children that I have not time to study the Korean language. I expect to study some next summer, however.

This has been my first Christmas so far from home, yet I think it has been my happiest. The workers are all so good to me, and I'm just glad to be here. The social life is not strenuous, yet there is plenty. Yesterday the governor of this province had all the foreigners in this station to his house for tea. It really was a dinner, with speeches, etc. He also had a gift for each of us. It was quite an elaborate affair. The governor does not talk English, so there were several interpreters present.

Would you like to hear a few facts concerning the Korean mission field? I will give you a few. Half the 6,000 population of Syen Chun are Christians. The largest theological seminary in the world is located at Pyeng Yang. Four-fifths of the churches in Korea pay all their own bills. The area of Korea is 89,548 square miles; that of Kansas is 81,318 square miles. Except in rare cases, no Korean is received into full membership until he can read and write. There is one ordained preacher to every 150,000 persons in Korea; one missionary to every 37,000. Instead of the missionaries driving the work, it is the work driving the missionaries. There are not enough workers, and those who are here are overworked. In our station alone, two families have gone this month to America on health furlough. All the Sunday-school is in the church—all the church is in the Sunday-school. It certainly is inspiring to attend their meetings.

Every Korean church of any size has its missionary society; every presbytery has its home mission board, so it was quite a novelty to them to see the children play the roles of wolves, donkeys, cats, dogs, and chickens. However, no one enjoyed these programs more than the little people themselves.

GIRLS' BASKETBALL GAME

The Normal girls enjoyed a very exciting and close basketball game

while the general assembly has its board of foreign missions which supports a flourishing Korean mission to the Chinese in East Shantung.

It is said that Korea is an easy field to work in, for the people are so eager to be Christians, and so responsive. That is certainly true, yet the number of workers is not in proportion to the work. Besides needing ordained men at present, there is a great need for nurses. There is not an American nurse at the Union Hospital here in Pyeng Yang, and they need two. There are two American doctors, however.

Seoul is the capital of Korea, and, of course, is the largest mission station. Pyeng Yang is the second largest. The workers in Korea are Northern and Southern Presbyterian, Northern and Southern Methodist, Canadian Presbyterian and Australian Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, the Congregational church (with headquarters in Japan) and the Salvation Army. Wouldn't you like to see some places of interest in Korea?

There is a large Leper Hospital in Taikyuu, which is in the Southern part of Korea. I spent my Christmas vacation in Taikyuu, so had the privilege of seeing this hospital which has about 150 lepers. It was a sight that one seldom sees.

Here in Pyeng Yang there are many places of interest. In the olden days this city was threatened with a terrible flood, and the ancient magicians were called from all Korea to come and see what was the matter and to help keep the city on the map. They came and saved the day by tying the city down to some great posts on the plain outside of the North gates. Wouldn't you like to see those formidable stone posts that have held the town securely all these years?

Did you know that during the past century there was a massacre of all the Christians in Pyeng Yang in the days of the Catholic church mission? Come and see the monument erected in memory of those brave Christians who would not recant.

There is a wonderful view in Pyeng Yang. It is the "Mo Rau Bong," or peony point, just at the northern edge of the city. Below this point is spread out the most beautiful panorama of river, islands, pine-clad hills, fertile plains, and the busy city. Jack London, who visited Pyeng Yang in the days of the Russo-Japanese war, pronounced this scene from Peony Point to be the most remarkable and picturesque combination he had ever laid his eyes upon.

But the chief reason why the Christian tourist should visit Pyeng Yang is to find out how much success the Forward Movement is having. There have been revivals all over Korea this past fall, and one result is that, where the men's Bible class has been meeting other years with an attendance of about seventy-five, is now meeting here with an attendance of about 250. Isn't that wonderful?

I could talk hours to you about the great work which has been done, and the great work there is to do, but I think you would rather not hear any more just now. I could also say a few things concerning the Japan-Korean political situation, but it would never pass the censor.

I hope you will enjoy these few lines. Is there anything you would like to ask about? Hoping you are all as happy as I am.

Sincerely,
Etta Boyer,
Pyeng Yang, Korea

with the girls of the College during Vesper Hour on Wednesday night. The game was a very close one, the score being 12 to 10 in favor of College. The boys, not being allowed to attend the game, gave the Normal girls all the support they could from outside the gymnasium. The Normal line-up was as follows:
Forwards, Lillie Webb and Leta

Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Professor of History, Berea Academy

PHILIP II. OF MACEDON

The Father of Alexander

Everyone knows the story of the marvellous achievements of Alexander the Great, the Napoleon of ancient times, but not everyone knows that Alexander's conquest would have been absolutely impossible had it not been for the great work of Alexander's father, Philip II. of Macedon. Although Alexander's fame has eclipsed that of his father, yet it is conceded that Philip II. should be counted among the greatest of ancient kings. Now this Philip II was a mountain man, and it was with an army of well-disciplined mountain men that he extended his sway over the more aggressive states of Greece.

The Macedonians

When Philip II came to the throne, the Macedonians were a rough, uncultivated people who were regarded with great scorn by the highly cultivated Greeks. For the Macedonians, although they were really Greeks, had been secluded for so many centuries in their mountains on the north of Greece that they had long since been left behind in the race toward civilization. The Greeks had become a commercial people, the Macedonians remained a plain country people, for the most part farmers and shepherds; the Greeks had become rich, the Macedonians were still poor; the Greeks had become democratic in government, the Macedonians were still ruled by kings; the Greeks had developed poets, architects, sculptors, orators, and philosophers, the Macedonians had none of these, except when some Greek from the south was imported. The Greeks of course looked down upon the Macedonians as very backward and uncivilized, and sometimes even refused to own them as fellow-Greeks. It was Philip II who brought all these cultured and supercilious Greek states of the south under the rule of their northern kinsmen from the mountains of Macedonia.

Young Philip

When Philip was a boy, he stood very little chance of ever becoming king, for there were several in the royal line ahead of him. But at least his royal lineage caused him to be sent to Thebes as a hostage for a few years when he was in his teens. As he was a very wide-awake youth, he made the most of this opportunity for receiving a thoroughly Greek education. Moreover, he became well acquainted with the two greatest Theban generals, who were also great statesmen. He drank deeply of Greek culture, observed the weakness of city-state government, and learned the military devices by which Thebes was holding temporary sway over her neighbors. It was not many years after Philip returned to his home in Macedonia that he seized the throne from the weaklings who were trying to hold it and made himself king of Macedonia, although he was only twenty-four years of age.

Changes in Macedonia

Philip's great ambition at the beginning of his reign was to make his native state of Macedonia the equal, if not the superior, of the proud little Greek states to the south. To ac-

complish this result, he developed the Macedonian army into a marvellous fighting machine, for his mountain men took to military discipline more readily than to art and letters. By improving the Theban formation, the phalanx, by developing cavalry, by adding artillery, and by cultivating a strong national spirit, he made the Macedonian army stronger than any army which the Greek city-states could muster. To finance his scheme, he worked the gold mines of the neighboring state of Thrace so that his annual income became far greater than that of any Greek city-state. He moved his capital down from the old hill fortress to a city in the plains nearer the sea-coast and Greece. By bribery, trickery, and a little fighting he secured for his shut-in nation an outlet to the sea.

King Philip in Greece

King Philip was very anxious to To accomplish this, he hired agents in the various Greek cities, who were to work up a sentiment in favor of him and to persuade the Greeks to turn to him in time of trouble. By means of this propaganda Philip soon began to acquire great influence over the Greeks. He used to say that there was no town which he could not capture if he could once get a mule load of gold inside its gates. So for twenty years he steadily and secretly extended his sway over Greece. Demosthenes, the famous Athenian orator, tried to awaken the city-states to the danger which threatened their independence from the powerful Philip, but most of the Greek cities were more influenced by Philip's money and promises than by the fiery denunciations of Demosthenes. Only a few Greek states resisted the allurements of Macedonian alliance, chief among them being Thebes and Athens, which finally united their armies against him. Philip met them in the decisive battle of Chaeroneas, near Thebes, and utterly defeated them. After that King Philip was supreme in Greece.

Philip's Persian Plans

His next great ambition was to make a campaign against Persia. For this undertaking he aroused the enthusiasms of the subjugated Greeks and secured their cooperation. But in the midst of these plans he was struck down by an assassin's dagger during a wedding feast. To his son, Alexander, he left a united Macedonia, a highly trained army, a treasure of gold, a conquered Greece, and the plans for the conquest of Persia. Surely Philip II deserves a large share in the fame of Alexander the Great.

The Greatness of Philip II

Philip was far from being an ideal character. He was coarse in his pleasures, given to gluttony and over-drinking, and unscrupulous in his methods. But he had other traits which make us inclined to overlook his failings. He had unbounded energy, unusual resourcefulness, cunning insight, and great control over other men. He set out to accomplish an end which seemed impossible, but in the course of his short reign of twenty-three years, he achieved the impossible and set a new goal for his ambition, which only death could check. Philip II certainly earned for himself a place among the world's great doers of deeds.

Gabb; center, Gertrude Isaacs; guards, Bertha Young and Florence Baker.

FOR BETTER TEACHERS

When will the Kentucky cities make the effort that other cities of other states are making to improve the work of their teachers. The following is taken from the Wisconsin Journal of Education of November, 1920:

Racine has adopted a policy affecting the professional betterment of the teachers in the public schools which might very well be emulated by other cities. Teachers who spend the summer in study at an approved educational institution are paid their expenses up to a maximum of \$100. This amount is adequate to meet the expenses of study in normal schools and universities, except those on the

Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is specified in the rules that the items of expense which will be paid by the Board of Education are the railroad fare from either Racine or the teacher's home to the city in which the institution is located, tuition, board and lodging.

Y. W. C. A.

With the very interesting subject, "Sham and Reality," Miss Saunders as leader, the second division of the Y. W. C. A. had an unusually good meeting. An illustrative story was told by our leader which revealed to us just how much "sham" is being displayed in the lives of the majority of the people of today and how little "reality." Special music was enjoyed.

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL



By Charles Sughroe
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There Are a Million Others Just Like Eggy