

THE ELON COLLEGE WEEKLY.

Published every Wednesday during the College year by
The Weekly Publishing Company.

W. P. Lawrence, Editor.
E. T. Hines, R. A. Campbell, Affie Griffin,
Associate Editors.
W. C. Wicker, Circulation Manager.
T. C. Amick, Business Manager.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

Cash Subscriptions (40 weeks), 50 Cents.
Time Subscriptions (40 weeks), 75 cents.
All matter pertaining to subscriptions
should be addressed to W. C. Wicker,
Elon College, N.C.

IMPORTANT.

The offices of publication are Greensboro, N. C., South Elm St., and Elon College, N. C., where all communications relative to the editorial work of the Weekly should be sent. Matter relating to the mailing of the Weekly should be sent to the Greensboro office.

Entered at the postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., under application for admission as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1910.

OF APPROPRIATIONS TO STATE COLLEGES.

The State Baptist Convention in session at Hendersonville last week went on record as opposed to large appropriations from the State treasury for institutions of higher learning. This Convention represents a constituency of more than two hundred thousand members, and if its opinion is the opinion of the entire Baptist church in the State, as touching this question of State aid to the University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Normal College, and other normal schools, and this adverse opinion should be brought to bear on the Legislature, which meets in January, appropriations to these State-aided schools would likely be affected.

This is a question of concern not only to the Baptists who maintain Wake Forest College, Meredith College and other excellent schools in the State but all denominations which maintain colleges. Now, it seems to us that a just state pride on the part of every churchman in North Carolina would glory in the largest possible success of all state-aided schools even at the expense of ample state appropriations, unless it would be in cases where such appropriations made the school so aided a dangerous rival of a similar grade church school. Some feel that the University is essentially a college rivaling the denominational colleges, and that the State Normal College is become largely a literary college for women and thus somewhat of a rival of female schools sustained by religious denominations. To strengthen this belief it would seem that at the University the sentiment is that what is termed the University is, in fact, a state college for men, for in a recent issue of the High School Bulletin which is published from Chapel Hill, the idea is set forth that the state High Schools prepare for the University, that the curricula of the High Schools and of the University are understood to be articulating.

Perhaps the religious denominations would oppose discrimination against their educational work on the part of public

school laws in making it easier for graduates of state schools to secure teachers' certificates than graduates of denominational schools, especially is this probable with those denominations which maintain equally as good schools as does the State. They would likely oppose also, favoritism on the part of state school authorities in filling positions in High School faculties with State School graduates, rather than Church School graduates.

Since these things are not to be thought of as facts but as questions, suggested by such action as that cited above, we should like to see an effort for perpetual harmony rather than unprofitable rivalry between the church and State schools. Can there not be a satisfactory understanding between the Church Colleges and the State institutions as to the educational field each is to occupy? The Weekly is in favor of not decreasing but of largely increasing the annual appropriations to the University and that these appropriations be expended not for college but for university purposes. So far as this periodical knows no denominational college in the State is purposing to become a university, unless it be Trinity in case the Methodist Church, South, loses out in the suit for the control of Vanderbilt, in which event it is our conjecture that Trinity College would become the Mecca of Methodist education in the South. So our state pride and our wish to see all unprofitable rivalry averted as between Chapel Hill and the denominational colleges, lead us to advocate a great State University at Chapel Hill, amply supplied with funds by the state.

Such an institution would be a great blessing to North Carolina and of great honor as well.

As to the other State institutions of higher learning, there should be no rivalry between denominational colleges of real collegiate grade and the college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or the Normal schools sustained by the state and the denominational colleges unless these State schools undertake to go beyond their professional territory and invade the territory of the colleges, in which latter case their appropriations could be checked with at least a show of fairness.

ST. PAUL THE ORATOR.

A new book of interest, especially to Bible students, is a volume by Mr. Maurice Jones and published by George H. Doran Company of New York. John M. McInnis in writing of the book gives his opinion of it as follows:

"Few characters in history have been the subject of closer and more searching study than that given to the life of Saul of Tarsus. Here is a new book on the subject, and the author tells us that it is the first that has been published in the English language on Paul as an orator. While this is undoubtedly true, it is not the first book published in the English language giving close study to this phase of the great apostle's life. No life of Paul would be complete without giving a large place to the burning message of the prophet who moved the great centers of civilization in his day.

Therefore, our author is very frank in acknowledging that, while his is the first work of any importance given exclusively to the speeches of the apostle, it is only a gathering up of the results of the profound studies of men like Sir William M.

Ramsay, Mr. Rackham, Dr. Chase, Prof. McGiffert, and others.

The work is comprehensively and well done, and should serve as an incentive to Bible students and preachers, encouraging a closer study of the rich materials contained in those masterful addresses.

Our author divides the addresses into three main classes: the missionary sermons, the addresses to Christian assemblies, and the speeches of the trial. The missionary sermons are those preached on his missionary journeys to the Hellenistic Jews and the heathen.

The author not only studies the text of the addresses, but also the circumstances in which they were delivered, and the critical questions raised concerning them by modern critics.

From his careful and exhaustive study of the speeches, Mr. Jones finds that there is no contradiction between the Paul of the speeches and the Paul of the written epistles. Where there are seeming contradictions, he finds that the circumstances in which the speeches were delivered offer ample explanation of the differences between them.

The image in the speeches is perhaps somewhat paler, and does not possess that fulness of coloring which is found in the apostle of the epistles, but the lineaments in both portraits are identical.

The author also comes to the conclusion that the speeches credited to the apostle are the genuine utterances of the apostle, and that we have in them a priceless contribution toward our knowledge of St. Paul's life, character and teaching.

The book is a seed packet for the preacher and will undoubtedly suggest many a helpful sermon."

THE NORTH POLE.

Almost simultaneously with the reappearance of Dr. Cook of North Pole fame, after a year's secrecy of his whereabouts, the F. A. Stokes Company of New York published a book entitled "The North Pole" by Robert N. Peary. Dr. Cook confessed to have faked, deceived, and fooled the world-wide public a year ago, but Peary in this intensely interesting book adds a valuable chapter to the literature of discovery and adventure.

Mr. N. B. Carson who writes of the volume in the Christmas **Book News Monthly** thinks it an epoch-making book. "No other volume," he declares "printed in 1910 has so peculiar significance or is so assured of permanency.

Mr. Peary reached the North Pole in 1909; a little over a year later, his account of the journey to the field of discovery appears in some dozen languages, with the pictures made on the trip, and all the data concerning the important results achieved scientifically set forth.

Ex-President Roosevelt writes an introduction to the volume. He says that Nansen foretold Peary's success, recounts how he himself bade Peary Godspeed in 1908, and how he finally received the great news while encamped directly under the Equator. He goes on to say:

Probably few outsiders realize the well-nigh incredible toil and hardship entailed in such an achievement as Peary's; and fewer still understand how many years of careful training and preparation there must be before the feat can be even attempted with any chance of success. A dash for the Pole can be successful only if there have been many preliminary years

of painstaking, patient toil. Great physical hardihood and endurance, an iron will and unflinching courage, the power of command, the thirst for adventure, and a keen and far-sighted intelligence—all these must go to the make-up of the successful Arctic explorer; and these, and more than these, have gone to the make-up of the chief of successful Arctic explorers, of the man who succeeded where hitherto even the best and bravest had failed.

Commander Peary has made all dwellers in the civilized world his debtors; but, above all, we, his fellow Americans, are his debtors. He has performed one of the great feats in our time; he has won high honor for himself and for his country; and we welcome his own story of the triumph which he won in the immense solitudes of the wintry North.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, of the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., has written a foreword, which is, in effect, a history of the struggle to reach the North Pole, a struggle that began as early as 1527, in the reign of Henry VIII, of England.

Commander Peary's narrative explains fully the plan of the expedition, and the preparations made for it. Then he enters upon a detailed account of the various stages and phases of the journey north, the climax to chapters such as "The Welcome from the Eskimos," "A Walrus Hunt," "The Long Night," "Christmas on 'The Roosevelt,'" and "Off Across the Frozen Sea," beginning when he announces "The Final Spurt Begun," and culminating with "We Reach the Pole." At this point Commander Peary writes:

Yet with the Pole actually in sight I was too weary to take the last few steps. . . . I turned in for a few hours of absolutely necessary sleep. . . . I could not sleep long. . . . The first thing I did after waking was to write these words in my diary: "The Pole at last! The prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for twenty years. Mine at last. I cannot bring myself to realize it. It all seems so simple and commonplace."

The ceremonies at the Pole were not elaborate. The exploring party planted five flags: the silk American flag Mrs. Peary gave her husband fifteen years ago, and which he has always carried wrapped about his body on his expeditions; the colors of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Navy League flag, the Red Cross flag, and the "World's Ensign of Liberty and Peace."

It's good Work that Counts

See if the

SANITARY BARBER RHOP

Can Please You.

BRANNOCK & MATKINS, Prop's.

G. E. Jordan, M. D.

Office Gibsonville Drug Co.,

GIBSONVILLE, - - - - - N. C.

CALL ON

Burlington Hardware Company

For First Class Plumbing, Builders' Hardware, Farm Implements, Paints, Etc., Etc.

BURLINGTON, - - - - - N. C.