

# Louisburg Echoes.

"GIVE ME INSIGHT INTO TO-DAY."

Vol. II.

LOUISBURG, N. C., MARCH, 1910.

No. 7.

## Editorial Department

### EDITORS:

NEITHEAN SOCIETY:  
BESSIE NORWOOD.

SEA GIFT SOCIETY:  
LETITIA MIDGETT.

### ASSISTANTS:

SALLIE GARDNER,  
MATTIE MARTIN.

MARY S. EGERTON,  
SARAH JONES.

### FACULTY EDITORS:

MABEL I. DAVIS,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

M. EMETH TUTTLE.

CORA D. BAGLEY.

Entered at the postoffice at Louisburg, N. C., as second-class matter.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

### THE VALUE OF AN EDUCATION.

Education is a process in which the mind is both formed and informed. The former brings culture and the latter knowledge. Culture and knowledge, then, are the two aims of education.

Culture brings much that is desirable. "It is the harmonious expansion of all our powers"; it gives variety to life and lifts the plane of every-day existence to a higher level; it makes the possessor more companionable, more sympathetic; two qualities that make human beings more attractive than all others combined. It is a duty to enjoy this life as much as possible, and a cultivated mind must be had to enjoy it to its fullest extent. The tastes of a person with a liberal education are not narrow and his enjoyment is varied. He is enabled to employ his leisure hours to the best advantage.

An education is of practical value. Knowledge brings skill and power. No one can be indifferent to this power. We might say that an education is a necessity in this day—certainly to attain success in any given field. The lawyer or doctor with a trained mind can often see points whereby he attains ends impossible to others. In the business world a man with a broad knowledge and a dozen ideas has decidedly the advantage of the untrained man with one idea. Mechanics, carpenters, etc., are worth twice as much if good thinkers.

Knowledge is an instrument in the hands of the possessor, and the test of his education is what he can do with it. Through knowledge we have reached our high state of civilization, and by it we must solve the world-problems of to-day.

Education brings into play the highest

powers of the mind and develops every faculty. It gives a broad view of life and shows what is really worth while. It gives independence, self-reliance, and thus a better chance to attain success. It develops a mind that can act regularly and steadily; a mind that can be depended upon in emergencies.

An education, then, makes us more useful not only to ourselves, but enables us to better serve our fellow-man.

Character is largely a result of will-power. The training received in an education develops will-power which, in turn, develops character.

And, after all, the final end of an education is to bring a fine moral sense, real culture and refinement, "Lifting manhood up through broader culture, finer manners, love, and reverence to the level of the hills."

A. J.

### WASTE OF TIME.

In the world at large, in the home, in college, anywhere, who steals purse commits a crime—although she may steal "trash." But she who steals time goes on her way unmolested, with a smile, maybe, of seraphic sweetness on her face, blissfully unconscious of the magnitude of her crime. If she knew it as a crime she'd possibly say: "What's time? I have more of it now than I know what to do with."

But is it plentiful? What right has any one to take another's time, to use, possibly, in gossip or in other various and frivolous conversation, the minutes that were destined for a higher use? Has any one the right to drain another's life, to draw out her best sympathy and give nothing in return; to spend a whole afternoon selfishly enjoying herself in another's room just because she wants company, or does not feel like work, giving never a thought to the desires of the person whom she is boring?

And yet, such conditions exist everywhere and are especially to be deplored in colleges where the plans for character-building are going forward.

Ignorance is the great enemy of the human race. There are plenty of men who, if they were enlightened in regard to the laws of health, could double and treble their ability, their originality, their effectiveness, their brain power, and their resourcefulness, by simply being good to themselves—by living

simple, sane, wholesome lives—what splendid capital there is in good health and in a strong, vigorous constitution.

William Watson's recent poem, "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue," has caused much comment in literary circles. Whether or not it refers to "the great lady of London" and her "unruly member," it is a strong invective against the woman who, in ordinary life, devotes her time to gossip:—

"She is not old, she is not young,  
The woman with the Serpent's Tongue;  
The haggard cheek, the hungry eye,  
The poisoned words that wildly flay,  
The famished face, the fevered hand—  
Who slights the worthiest in the land,  
Sneers at the just, condemns the brave,  
And blackens goodness in its grave."

### HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

We take the privilege of publishing the following private letter, which was accompanied by a check for five dollars. Both letter and check are highly appreciated; the more, perhaps, because they were unsolicited:

"Washington, N. C., Feb. 10, 1910.

"Dear Mrs. Allen:—Not for a long time have I seen an effort that pleased me more than the plans to put up that building in memory of your father. What could be more appropriate? This has a two-fold significance: it keeps fresh the memory of a man good and true, and equips the College for larger service. I trust the ample proportions and the solid construction will be worthy of the man whose name it bears. Hundreds should count it a privilege to put money into it.

"Please place to the credit of the Building Fund the small check enclosed.

"Wishing you, the College, and the building enterprise all good things, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"U. T. PLYLER."

"P. S.—Please express to the proper person my appreciation for the copies of *Echoes*."

The injuries and death of students in prominent institutions, including the Naval and Military Academies and the University of Virginia, due to football, caused the cancellation of some games, and have led to the revision of the rules by which the game is now played. Many students suffered serious injuries, and not a few lives were lost during the season.