

ous, unwearying, and efficient enemy. He was one of the earliest in the South to translate religion into the terms of social service. He was founder of the Kingsley House, the first social settlement in the city. His view, however, of the work of the minister was not confined to any narrow field. His literary tastes found expression in books and lectures, and his sense of value of intellectual activity in social life was exemplified in his leadership of the Round Table Club. Dr. Warner was a man of delightful personality; of a sympathetic and responsive mind; an interesting talker; a man of tolerance and breadth of view. His library in New Orleans was a place of intellectual exchange where men of the most different views met on common ground and in an atmosphere of intellectual hospitality. His rectorship of Trinity Church, New Orleans, followed terms of service in various parishes of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Princeton, and a native of New Jersey. His death at fifty-five years of age brings to an end a life that has been fruitful, even though it seems incomplete.

#### THE FOOTBALL SEASON

With the game between the Navy (Annapolis) and the Army (West Point), played at Philadelphia on Saturday, November 26, the college football season came to an end. The season has been notable in two respects: first, for the many unexpected results; and, second, for the effect on the game of the new rules. Yale, which by its records in years past has earned a reputation for football supremacy, was decisively beaten at West Point and was soundly thrashed by Brown, besides being tied by Vanderbilt. Then this same Yale team beat Princeton in a close game, and gained what has been called a moral victory over its ancient rival by playing the powerful Harvard eleven to a tie in a scoreless game. On the other hand, the Harvard team, whose unbroken series of victories included the shutting out of both the victors over Yale, and whose chief characteristic was almost machine-like team play, failed at critical moments in the Yale game. The expected happened when the University of Pennsylvania, in spite of its early defeat by Ursinus, was victorious

over Cornell. One of the curious phenomena in American college athletics is the regularity with which Pennsylvania football teams defeat football teams from Cornell, and the equal regularity with which Cornell crews leave Pennsylvania crews astern. The final surprise of the season was the victory of the Navy team over the Army on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, by a score of three to nothing. With this game each academy has won seven victories over its rival. Of the Middle Western teams, two tried their fortunes in the East. The University of Chicago was beaten by Cornell, and the University of Michigan, which afterwards won the championship of the Middle West, played a tie game with the University of Pennsylvania.

#### FOOTBALL REFORM

That football under the new rules is more interesting to the spectator than it was in the days of prevailing "mass play" is indubitable. That it is relieved of its more dangerous features is apparent. As exemplified in the chief match of the season—that at New Haven between Harvard and Yale—football is plainly a sounder, more sportsmanlike game than it has been for over twenty years. The "slugging," the underhand methods of putting an opponent out of the game, and the consequent bitter feelings, that were common in the early nineties, are now, and for some time have been, at least among the colleges that set the standards of the game, no longer in evidence. For the marked improvement as much undoubtedly is due to the growth of a more wholesome public opinion among college men as to any rule or set of rules. Nevertheless, there is need for the further enlightenment of college sentiment. As it is now played, intercollegiate football is still less a sport than a business. Indeed, it is more businesslike than business itself. Any industrial corporation that should be organized, directed, and developed with the highly efficient staff system that is used for the football squads of Yale or Harvard would not suffer from the ill of passing dividends. Football coaches are more highly specialized than the superintendents and foremen of an industrial trust. This high degree of organization and spe-

cialized superintendence, however, which would be good for business, cannot be good for amateur sport. Perhaps the colleges of the East may have something to learn from colleges on the Pacific Coast. There they have adopted the Rugby form of football, which actually puts the responsibility for playing the game upon the players. This is revolutionary, we admit, but it has the advantage of allowing some chance for the growth of the amateur spirit. We do not expect the American college generally to replace the "intercollegiate" game with "Rugby;" but we do hope for such further development of the "intercollegiate" game as will enable the spirit of sport to become paramount in football rather than the spirit of business.

#### FIRE-TRAPS

A fire in a factory building in Newark, New Jersey, last week cost twenty-five lives. Some of the lives might have been saved had the building been properly provided with fire-escapes and safety appliances. It is claimed that the factory was frequently inspected, and that it complied with the law regarding fire-escapes. Investigation discloses, however, according to the daily press, that the top sections of windows opening to the fire-escapes had been nailed; that there were only two fire-escapes; that one of them could be reached only by climbing up on a platform, which collapsed when put to use; that the openings of the fire-escapes were only twenty-one inches wide; that the landings were at least ten inches below the level of the windows opening to them, contrary to the law which provides that the escapes must be on a level with the window-sills; that only one stairway, and that less than four feet wide, led to the upper floors; and, finally, that the stairway adjoined an open elevator shaft. Such a building is naturally listed by the insurance companies as an extra-hazardous risk. If we take into consideration the alleged fact that the municipal inspection force was inadequate, the place, under such conditions, was a mere fire-trap. Its destruction involved not only the loss of the material property, but, what is infinitely more precious, human life. Now, American factory buildings in general are not so fireproof as our modern

school buildings. Yet, as a matter of safety, school-children are constantly trained in fire drill. When an alarm is given, children do not know whether it is a genuine fire-alarm or not. But they emerge by the hundreds, and even thousands, in orderly manner. The same kind of drill should be obligatory in all our factories. If the factory system is in greatest need of readjustment, the school system, even in New Jersey, where it is in general particularly good, is susceptible of improvement. In the first place, none but fire-proof school buildings should be erected; in the second, a sprinkler system should be installed on each floor. Certainly, in a school structure or any other type of edifice, the fire waste characteristic of this country is due to the predominance of frame buildings and to the absence of proper fire equipment in them. And if one has not yet realized that fire waste is a characteristic of our civilization, he may be reminded that, exclusive of the destruction caused by forest fires, the fire loss in this country as compared with Europe is no less than eight times as much per head of population. What we need is better building codes, better factory laws, and then a better enforcement of those codes and laws. These things are doubly necessary when we consider that, according to the latest reports of fires in the United States, aside from the vast material loss, about fifteen hundred persons are killed every year, and four times that number are injured, by this cause alone.

#### COLLEGE WORK OUT OF DOORS

Berea College has a unique opportunity and employs unique methods. The young men and women to whom it appeals are homogeneous and live in the same general locality, their needs are practically the same, and the curriculum of the College and its methods have been adapted in a very complete way to its special and individual work. It is an institution which does its work out of doors even more extensively than under its own roof. Instead of expending large sums of money on buildings, it has made very large investments in extension work; sending an educational skirmish line, with tents and stereopticons, into the remotest valleys.