

1926

Recruitment Letter

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Cedarville College

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Recommended Citation

McChesney, Wilbert Renwick, "Recruitment Letter" (1926). *Documents*. 1.
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Cedarville College

Cedarville, Ohio

W. R. McChesney, President

Dear Friend:-

Would you like to come to College? The times demand that young people get all the education they can. The possibility is yours. You live but once. Make the most of your life.

The thirty-third year of Cedarville College opens, September 8, 1926. There are thirty-six weeks in the collegiate year. Your tuition, books, boarding, furnished room, heated and lighted will cost you about \$350 or \$375 for the thirty-six weeks.

Cedarville College is a growing school for both sexes. Its curricula of studies prepare for all pursuits in life. Cedarville College offers courses in Liberal Arts, Science, Education, Theology, Music, and Agriculture. The usual collegiate degree A. B. and B. S. are conferred in course.

Students from ten states are in attendance. They come from the best homes. The moral and religious atmosphere of the college is conducive to the forming and developing of the best ideals.

The faculty is college and university trained. The faculty takes a special interest in the welfare of the students.

The social spirit is cheerful and uplifting. The students have an excellent opportunity to develop the best that is in them.

The college has in buildings College Hall, Carnegie Library, Science Hall, and the Alford Gymnasium. The gymnasium is being remodeled and enlarged and will be one of the finest structures of its kind in this part of Ohio. All kinds of athletics are encouraged.

Cedarville College is beautifully located in the pleasant village of Cedarville, Ohio, easy of access on the Pennsylvania R. R. and by bus lines. It is but a few miles from Dayton, Springfield, and Xenia.

Send for our catalogue. Make up your mind to enroll in the largest Freshman class ever to enter Cedarville College.

Yours sincerely,

W. R. McChesney.

3.11.26

The provisions for the recognition of inter-state citizenship, & for the rendition of fugitive slaves & criminals, were a necessity in any such form of govt, as was contemplated, but were not at all new, they had formed a part of the eighth article of the New England Confederation of 1643. Finally the first ten amendments which were tacitly taken as a part of the original instrument, are merely a selection from the substance or the spirit of Bills of Rights which preceded so many of the State constitutions.

The most solid and excellent work done by the Convention was its statement of the powers of Congress in Sec. 8 of Art. 1, and its definition of the sphere of the Fed. judiciary in Art. III. The result in both of these cases were due like the powers denied to the States and to the U.S. (in Secs. 9 & 10 of Art. 1) to the previous experience of govt by the States alone. For eleven years or more (to say nothing of the previous colonial experience) the people had been engaged in their State govt in an exhaustive analysis of the powers of others were all before the Convention for its consideration & guidance.

672 "Not creative genius, but wise and discreet selection was the proper work of the Convention; and its success was due to the clear perception of the antecedent failures & successes, & to the self-restraint of its members.

The (presidential) electoral system was almost the only, almost the only feature which was purely artificial, not a natural growth. But according to Mr. J. H. Robinson (Original & Derived Features of the U.S. Constitution p. 29) this system may have been suggested by the Constitution of Maryland (1776) which provided for a choice of the State Senators by a body of electors chosen every five years by the people for this purpose.