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1918

## Colby Alumnus Vol. 7, No. 1: October 1917

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# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Edited by HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY of the Class of 1902

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**Richard Cutts Shannon, '62**.....*Frontispiece*

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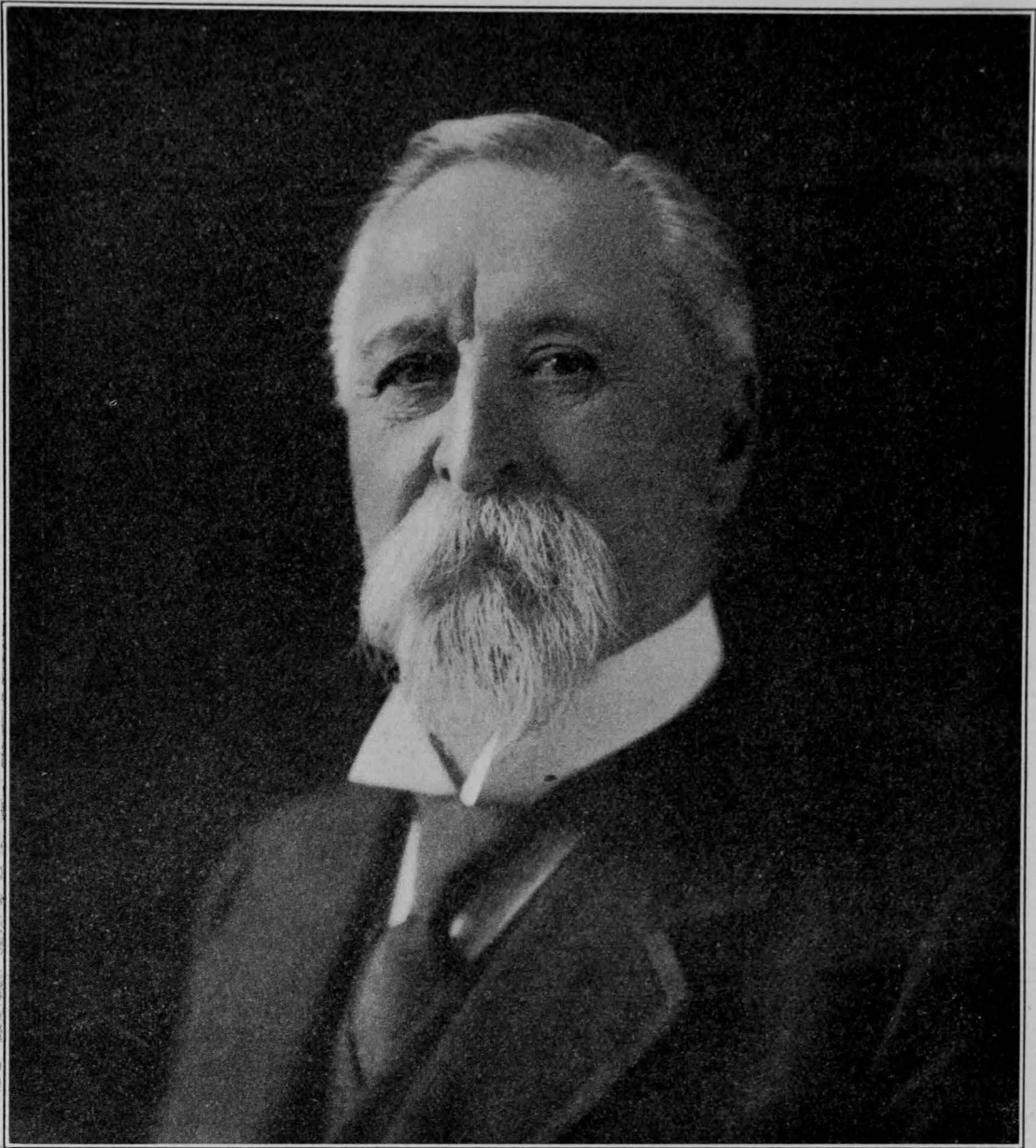
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COLONEL RICHARD CUTTS SHANNON, '62

#### COLBY'S GREATEST BENEFACTOR

Colby recognizes in Col. Richard Cutts Shannon, of the class of 1862, a benefactor who is at once a giver of his money and a giver of himself. Shannon Observatory and Physical Laboratory is one mark of his generosity, and a little slip of paper, on which he has written this simple statement: "I hereby pledge toward the general endowment of the College the same amount as that pledged by the General Education Board, namely \$125,000", is a second mark of his generosity. Both will be remembered as long as the history of the College shall be read. All through the years—the fifty-five years of his graduate life, he has ever shown the same splendid spirit of generosity in giving of his wealth.

But to those who have had the good fortune to meet and know Colonel Shannon personally, to those who have seen him back at Commencements and have marvelled at his memory of those who have gone before, have heard him tell of his classmates and collegemates whom he had grown to love, and have shared something of his enthusiasm and hope for the future of Colby, will understand what is meant by the expression that he is a giver of himself.

Sometimes when gifts in money are presented to the College, the gift and the giver seem to have nothing in common; "the gift without the giver is bare". But whenever Colonel Shannon presents something to the College, the rare personality of the giver, the kingly and kindly gentleman, comes with it, and it is well-nigh impossible to think of the one without the other. We would not have it otherwise for all the world.

# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume VII

OCTOBER, 1917

Number 1

## EDITORIAL NOTES FOR OCTOBER

*Colby's Part  
in the  
Great War.*

It will be a source of peculiar satisfaction to the graduates and friends of the College to learn that between 150 and 200 students and graduates have given themselves over to the Government in order to help win the world-war for Democracy. Of the greatest satisfaction of all is it to learn of the spirit with which these sons of Colby volunteered for service. It was because the task was big and dangerous and needed to be done that the call of duty found willing response from Colby men. No one of them, so far as we are aware, offered himself to the Government in the expectation that the war would be of short duration or that any show of patriotism could be a substitute for the real thing. We are learning that every man took the whole matter under most thoughtful consideration, talked it over frankly with his friends, believed always that he was offering himself for long years of war service, and that he would be called upon to face dangers that do not come to the average man. But with a settled conviction that he was but doing his duty—a duty learned as a vital part of his teaching at the old College—he promptly and willingly subscribed himself “a servant of my country and my God.” It would be hard to find anywhere in all history a truer type of patriot than the Colby man in the Great War. Colby's part in the Great War will make a page of her history to which succeeding generations of students will turn for their best inspirations.

*Testing out the  
Trustees.*

It is not an uncommon expression to use of a newly appointed Faculty man that he is to be “tested out”. It is uncommon to use it of a trustee of a college. But if we understand by testing out that process by which we determine the ability of any man to fill his position, plus his growing-power, why should not the expression be used as appropriately about a trustee as about

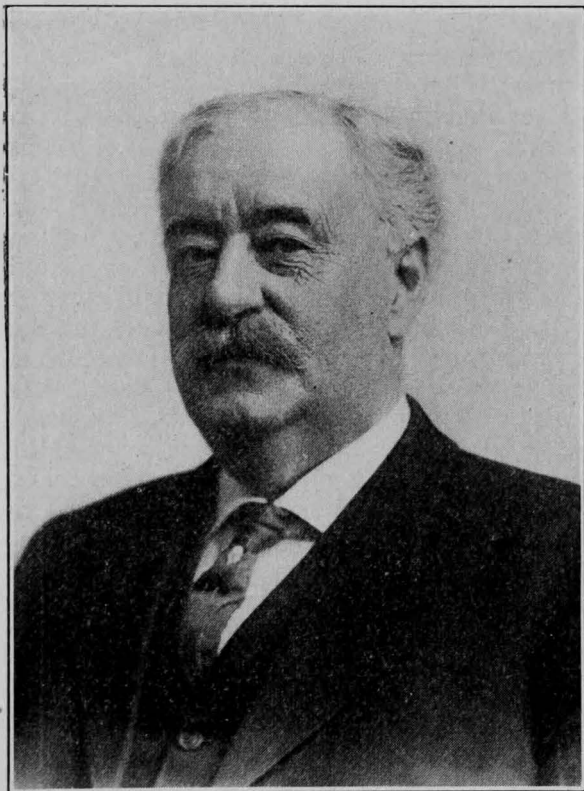
a college teacher? Common or uncommon, appropriate or inappropriate, it is a safe inference to draw that every member of the present Board of Trustees is now being “tested out” by the graduate students who are largely responsible for the elevation of these men to responsible positions of college trust. A clear evidence of this fact is to be found in the discussions among Colby graduates of the work of the Board in connection with their duty of raising the half-million endowment. “What progress is the Board making?” “What is each Trustee doing?” “Where are the members of the Board holding their frequent meetings?” “How often are they meeting to count progress?” “Are the Trustees to stop with the half-million?” “Outside the magnificent gift of Shannon and the offering of the General Education Board, what have the Trustees actually done on the Endowment?” “Are the Trustees canvassing systematically, or are they at it hit or miss?” Of the thousand and one questions asked by Colby men of one another, every question conveys the impression that each Trustee is at last to answer the interrogation: “What has been your part?” Time was when trustees were elected because they would be suitable ornaments inasmuch as they could boast of a “great name in the community”, or because they were men of large wealth and therefore good prospects. Happily that day has passed. The graduates are no longer looking for ornaments or good prospects, but they are looking rather for men of large vision and keen business acumen. Members of the graduate body believe they have a Board composed largely of the type of man most needed for the big tasks on hand. Chiefest of the big tasks is the completion of the raising of the half-million additional endowment for the College. It looks now like a simple matter with the large part of it pledged, but with the burdens of the Great War bearing increasingly upon the people it may not be such a simple matter after



all. Every dollar is to count. To fail now to raise this endowment is to prove well-nigh conclusively that the Board of Trustees lacks in resourcefulness and energy. The testing out day is surely at hand, but we have every confidence to believe that the members of the Board will measure up to their full duty and responsibility.

*Recipients of  
Honorary Degrees.*

It is a satisfaction to see the truth of the old Bible passage, "a man is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house", emphasized at Commencement time. It is the one time in the year when graduates come back to the old College to live again the halcyon days of studenthood, to manifest again their love for the College that has trained them, and in many instances to receive from the College assurances of her approval of the lives that have been well spent in public service. But the last Commencement took on an even greater local interest than formally inasmuch as three of the recipients of honorary degrees make their homes in Waterville while the fourth made his home in the city for a period of ten years. They were all home folks, prophets in their own country. Conferring of the



FREDERICK CHARLES THAYER, M. D., H. '84  
Recipient of Honorary Degree of Sc.D.



EDWARD F. STEVENS, '89  
Recipient of Honorary Degree of Litt.D.

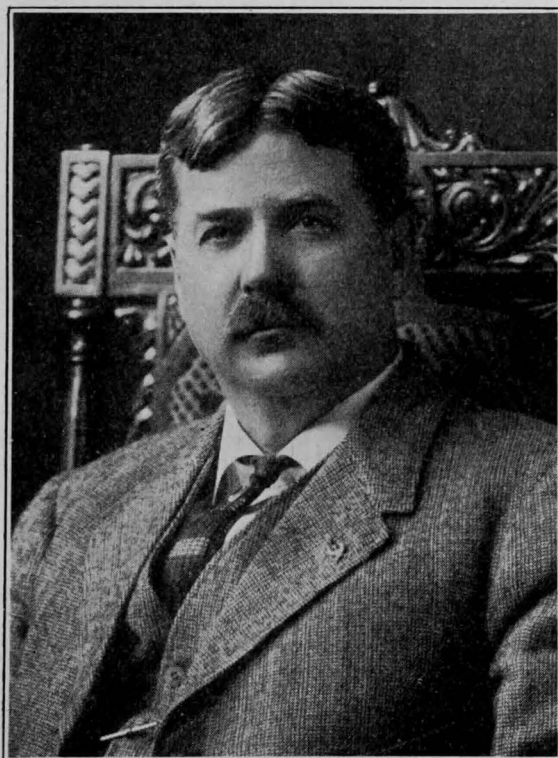
degrees was carried out in the formal and impressive manner characteristic of the last few years. The candidates are present and seated upon the platform during the Commencement Day program. At the conclusion of the speaking by the six members of the graduating class, the President of the Board of Trustees, the President of the College, the College Marshal, and the Commencement Marshal, then carry out the ritual of presenting each candidate for a degree, accepting each candidate into "the society of scholars", awarding each candidate a diploma indicating the degree granted, and finally hooding each candidate as a mark of his distinction. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Sc.D., upon Frederick Charles Thayer, honorary graduate of the class of '84, of Waterville; Litt.D., upon Edward Francis Stevens, of the class of '89, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A.M., upon James Frederick Hill, of the class of '82, of Waterville; A.M., upon Rose Adelle Gilpatrick, of the class of '92, of Waterville. It is doubtful if any degrees have ever been conferred by the College that have met with more genuine approval of the big Commencement audiences.—Dr. Thayer has lived a long honorable life here among his own fellow-citizens. Following the medical pro-



fession he has been an extremely busy man, but in the last dozen years he has given over much of his general practice and has served as a consulting physician. This gradual retirement from the more active duties of his profession has given him more ample opportunity to devote his splendid talents to work of a civic and fraternal character, and his name has headed many important committees and organizations that had for their purpose the up-building of the community and the State. His fraternal interests are centered largely in the Masonic Order in which he has risen to the enviable position of a 33d Degree Mason, Scottish Rites. Few men have been more signally honored by fellow-citizens, not so much by the gift of political or other offices, which he has never sought, as by that approval of the worth of a man shown in respect for his judgment and his commendation of all that goes into the fabric of civic life. A skillful physician, a profound scholar, a man universally loved and respected, and a Colby man whose loyalty never wavers—these characterizations of Dr. Thayer but imperfectly express his rating by those who know him best.—Dr. Stevens made his home in Waterville from about 1879 to 1889 while he obtained his edu-

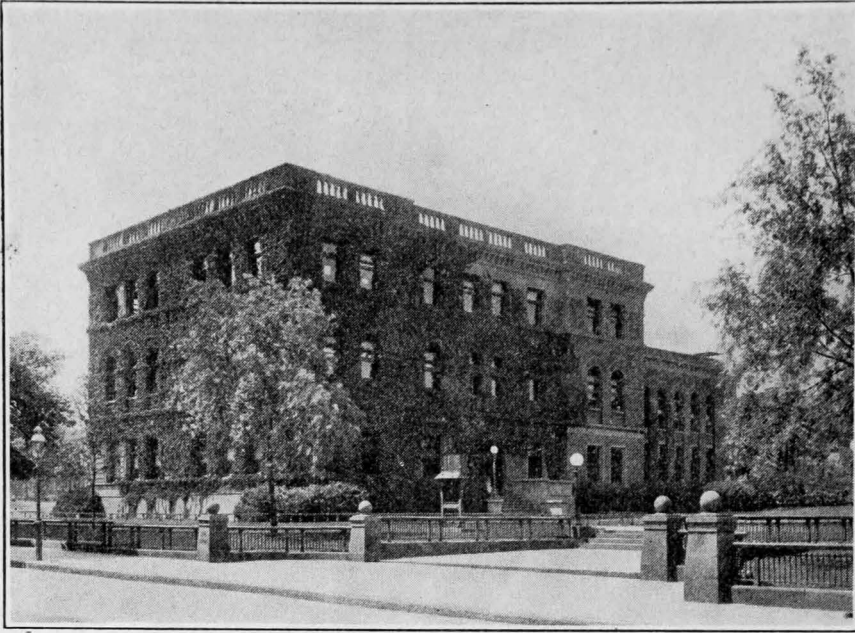


ROSE ADELLE GILPATRICK, Ph.B., '92  
Recipient of Honorary Degree of M.A.



JAMES FREDERICK HILL, M. D., '82,  
Recipient of Honorary Degree of M.A.

cation at Coburn and at Colby. Following his graduation he was connected with book publishing houses, but in 1902 he entered Pratt Institute School of Library Science graduating a year later. After three years with the Yale University Library, he returned to Pratt Institute Free Library where he has remained ever since. His excellent preparation for this work, coupled with his striking personality, was quickly appreciated, and in 1910 he was made Librarian and a year later Director of the Library School. He has travelled extensively abroad, held many important positions with Library associations, and is at present at the head of the New York (State) Library Association. Dr. Stevens has done much to bring honor to his College, to which he has always been a loyal son, and the College has done nothing more than was her duty to recognize in this public way his growing worth.—Dr. Hill is a Waterville boy, educated in our public schools, and a member of the '82 class in Colby. Dr. Hill received extensive training for his profession as a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. That training began at the Medical School of Bowdoin, was continued at Dartmouth Medical School, at the



PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Its Librarian is Edward F. Stevens, '89

New York Polyclinic, and the New York Post Graduate. Dr. Hill values as more serviceable to him than the training received elsewhere his long associations with Dr. Thayer in the general practice of medicine and in specialized work. Dr. Hill is interested in many fraternal organizations but chiefly in Masonry. He is at present Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine which of course places him in line for the office of Grand Commander. He has risen to the rank of a 32d Degree Mason, Scottish Rites. It is beyond the compass of the pages of the ALUMNUS to enumerate all the activities of Dr. Hill. It has frequently been remarked of him, and truly so, that as a citizen who has the vim and the intelligence to push through to success any movement inaugurated by the community he is indispensable. It is doubtful if any man ever headed more committees, important organizations, engineered to success more public banquets, or ever gave more liberally of his time and money to advance whatever was for the best interests of the city. Colby has always depended upon him for his loyal and intelligent support in all that she undertakes, and that support has always been freely and gladly given. The degree conferred on Commencement Day was a fitting tribute to his energy, his splendid talents, and his royal worth to the community and the State.—Miss Gilpatrick, a special student registered in the class of '92, has been a teacher since 1887. She re-

ceived the degree of Ph.B. from the University of Chicago in 1896 and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society. In the Fall of 1896 she came to Coburn as preceptress, taking up the work of Dr. Hanson, in the Latin. Barring one year during which Miss Gilpatrick studied at Simmons College and travelled abroad, she has remained at Coburn, chiefly because she could be near her parents' home in Hallowell. No one can correctly estimate the value of

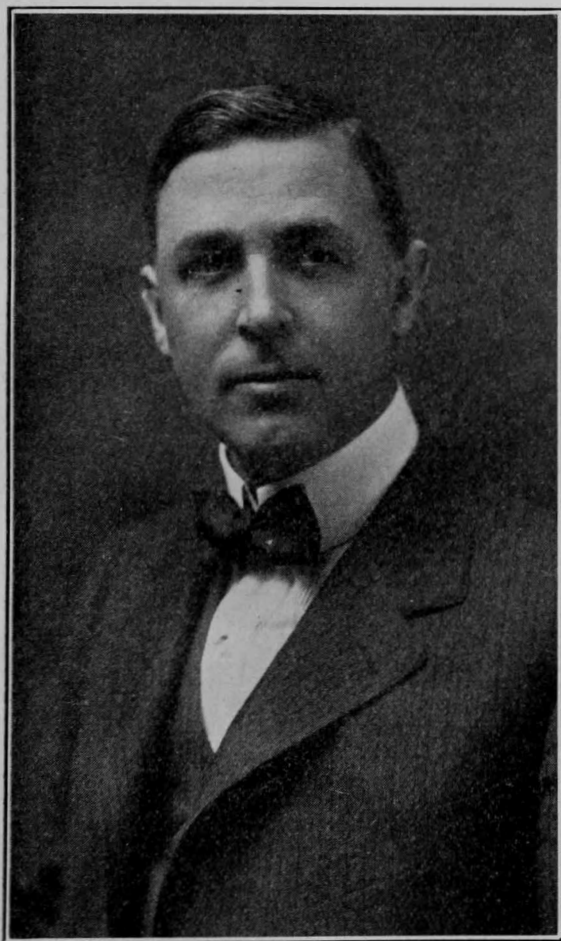
Miss Gilpatrick's services to Coburn. She has so grown into its life for so many years that one cannot think of Coburn without thinking of her rare personality. A woman of excellent judgment, exceptional training, with remarkable aptitude for teaching young men and women, and her whole life governed by the highest of ideals, Miss Gilpatrick has been among the foremost leaders of her profession. Colby but carried out the wishes of all her former students who hold for her an affectionate regard when it conferred upon her an honorary degree for meritorious service.

*Governor Milliken  
Confers a  
Degree.*

The Colby graduate who is missing the Commencements of these latter years is missing a good many thrilling hours. Will any graduate who came back for the 1916 Commencement ever forget that hour when the President of the Board of Trustees announced the magnificent gift to the endowment fund by Colonel Shannon, of '62? That hour meant that Colby's half million additional endowment was at last within reach; it meant that the prayers of many Colby men and women were being answered. The Commencement of 1917 also had a thrilling hour. Governor Carl E. Milliken, Maine's stalwart, manly looking, heart-headed Chief Executive, was present on Commencement Day, and at the Commencement Dinner responded to the invitation to speak. His

address dealt with our duty as citizens in the present great crisis, the principles at stake, and the high prize that must be won. He then spoke of his own difficult tasks as Chief Executive of a great State, mentioning in particular the difficulties he experienced in finding suitable men whom he could safely appoint to positions of trust. He stated that in the last few days he had been called upon to find a man whom he could name as Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, but from the very first there had been no doubt in his own mind, and probably no doubt in the minds of the thinking men of the State, upon whose shoulders the responsibilities of that high office should fall. The man he had in mind measured up to the full stature demanded of a great leader and a great jurist. "I have therefore nominated for that office a Colby man, at present an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and henceforth that Colby man shall be known as Chief Justice Cornish." It is doubtful if a dozen people present at

that dinner had the faintest idea that the Governor, who in the latter part of his splendid address had a merry twinkle in his eye, had in mind to name at that time the successor of the late lamented Chief Justice Savage. Imagine for a moment then what the effect of that announcement was upon that family gathering of Colby's sons and daughters! It was a long time before President Roberts could make his voice heard above the cheers and hand-clapping. It was a golden hour for the old College, an hour when one of her best beloved sons was nominated for the highest office to which the Governor can name any man. And then came the climax to it all, the address by the newly named Chief Justice: a modest acceptance of the great trust, a tribute to Mrs. Cornish who was quite as deserving of the honor that had come to the family as himself, and then the pledge, unreservedly made, that so long as he should be permitted to bear the title of Chief Justice he would regard it as a sacred obligation to bear that title worthily. No Colby man present could doubt for a moment that Chief Justice Cornish would continue to uphold the dignity and the prestige of the Supreme Court of Maine.



CARL E. MILLIKEN, L.L.D.  
Governor of Maine.

*The Commencement Address.*

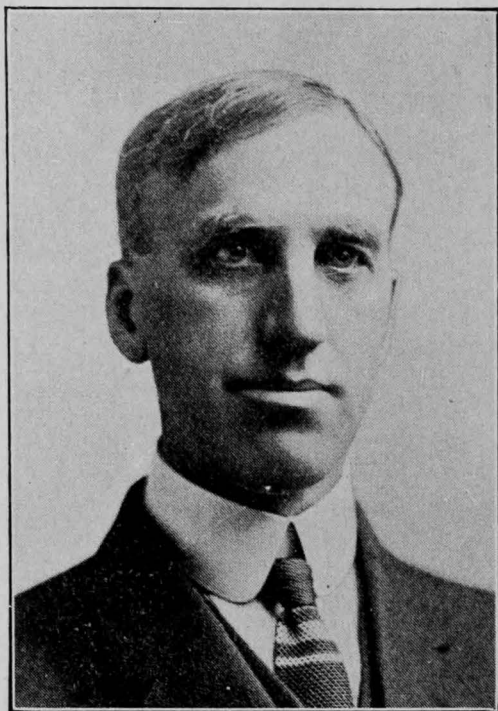
No graduate of Colby who receives this issue of the ALUMNUS will fail to read once and perhaps twice, from the first to the last word, the remarkable Commencement Address by Dr. Small. It was a powerful address in every sense of the characterization—powerful in its arraignment of German militarism, powerful in its challenge to American patriotism, and powerful in its array of proofs of the rightness of our cause. Previous to its delivery it had not been written out, but during the Summer Dr. Small reproduced it and it has since been printed in the American Journal of Sociology, advance sheets of which were furnished the ALUMNUS. The address as written out from memory differs little from the address as first given, but for it to be appreciated at its very best there is need for one to hear the voice, to see the gesture and strength of figure of Dr. Small himself, and then to be mindful of the note of infinite sadness that ran through it from beginning to end. The Editor was given the privilege of abbreviating it to bring it within the compass of the ALUMNUS, but one might as well



undertake to abbreviate the Lord's Prayer. No word is there not essential to the completed thought, and it is given verbatim et punctuatum. By giving it in full and as originally delivered the Editor is but meeting the wishes of many graduates who have expressed the hope that they might sometime see the address in print.

*A Colby Man  
Edits a Strong  
Newspaper.*

Zion's *Advocate*, a religious family newspaper published primarily for the members of the Baptist faith in Maine, is in the hands of William Abbot Smith, of the class of 1891. Mr. Smith assumed control of the editorship of the



WILLIAM A. SMITH, '91  
Editor Zion's *Advocate*

*Advocate* in August, 1916, and since that time has been devoting all of his best thought to the publication. The *Advocate* enjoys a wide circulation and is probably read more thoroughly by more families than any other weekly newspaper in the State. The opportunity therefore for Mr. Smith to build himself into the hearts and homes of the people of our State is one not given to many men. Already the *Advocate* is building upon the strength of its past and is regarded by its thousands of readers as a strongly edited newspaper and an intelligent spokesman for what is best in

Christian life. In commenting upon his advent to the editorial chair, the *Advocate* published, among other things, the following. It is a prophecy already in the fulfilling:

"Although without editorial experience Mr. Smith is believed to possess abilities and qualifications which admirably fit him for his new position. With marked literary tastes and inclinations he combines a sound and balanced judgment and a wide-visioned knowledge of and interest in denominational and general religious affairs. While in discriminating and sympathetic touch with modern religious thinking, he is in hearty accord with the evangelical position always maintained by the *Advocate*, and the readers of the paper need have no fear of any deviation from its well-known aims and purposes under the new management."

An interesting fact in connection with Mr. Smith's appointment as Editor of the *Advocate* is that his father, the late Professor Samuel K. Smith, edited the same newspaper some seventy years ago.

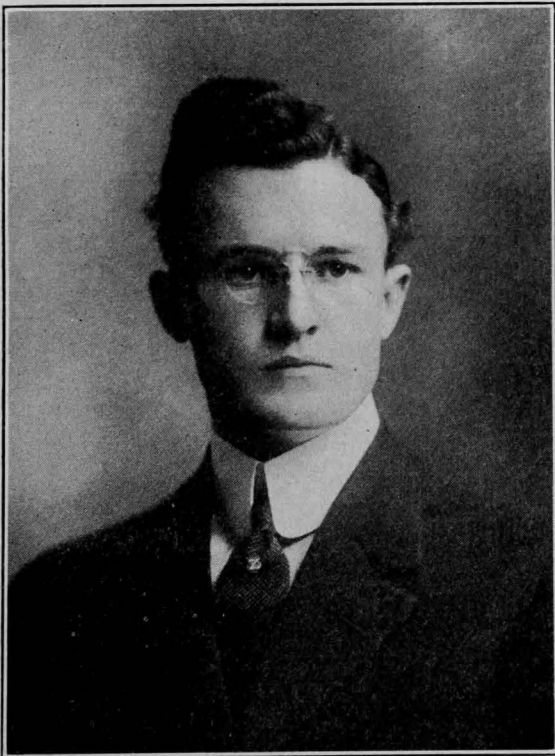
*Colby's New  
Acting-Treasurer.*

George K. Boutelle who has served the College for the past dozen years as Treasurer relinquished the duties of that office in June, last, and was succeeded by Frank B. Hubbard, member of the class of '84. Mr. Boutelle is a thorough-going business man, an expert accountant, banker, and extensive property owner, and his administration of the office of treasurer was in consequence noteworthy. His relinquishment of the office was a matter of keen regret on the part of the trustees. The new treasurer is on trial in the sense that he is a new man at the work. He has taken up his duties in a most businesslike fashion and purposes to devote his full time and his very best efforts to the very important work of administering the finances of the College. Mr. Hubbard is a Waterville man having lived here all of his life. He spent two years in Colby and then left to enter the employ of the Maine Central Railroad, in the freight department. For twenty years he followed railroad work, for much of the time being freight agent in Waterville. He has therefore had extensive dealing with men and situations that tested his ability as an official. Following his resignation as freight agent, he conducted for a period of nine years an extensive ice business in Waterville. He has held

a number of positions of public trust, among them that of alderman from his ward and deputy sheriff of his county. In 1910 he was the nominee of the Republican party for mayor of Waterville, but he was defeated. The friends of Mr. Hubbard have every reason to expect that he will make an excellent official for the College Corporation.

*The Voice of  
Massachusetts.*

There is a sweetness in the voice of Massachusetts that seems to have a peculiarly compelling effect upon the teachers in the public schools of Maine. It is surprising to find the number of Maine men and women on the teaching forces of our sister State and gratifying, in a way, to find among that number so many graduates of Colby. The voice of Massachusetts is ever calling and is ever being heeded, and one may fairly well ask why Maine is willing to permit some of her best talent to go from her public schools. Two of the more recent men to receive recognition from Massachusetts are Clarence N. Flood, '05, and Burr F. Jones, '07. Mention is made of Mr. Flood's career in the Alumni Notes. Mr. Jones went to Massachusetts two years ago to be superintendent of schools in



BURR F. JONES, M.A., '07,  
State Agent for Elementary Schools of Massachusetts

Amesbury. He has now been selected as State Agent for Elementary Schools. This position will take Mr. Jones over a large part of the State, but particularly



C. N. FLOOD, '05  
Called to Massachusetts

into the smaller towns where he will assist teachers and superintendents in the organization of their work and plans. Mr. Jones has had a splendid training for his present work. He served as Principal of the Waterville High school, as superintendent of schools in Paris and Woodstock, and later at Amesbury. He studied for two years at Harvard in the departments of economics and education, the work in school administration being done under Frank E. Spaulding, now of Cleveland. He was offered the Austin Teaching Fellowship in Economics, but declined, was elected to the honorary educational society of Phi Delta Kappa, and was given the degree of Master of Arts. Those who have followed Mr. Jones's career thus far believe he will fill his present position with great honor to himself and his College.

*A Tribute to a  
Colby Man.*

A college is known by the character of its graduates. That is a truth recognized the wide world over. To have Colby men live lives of signal worth to communities in which they make their homes and to receive evidences of the high honor in which those lives are held, is something of greater value to the institution that has trained



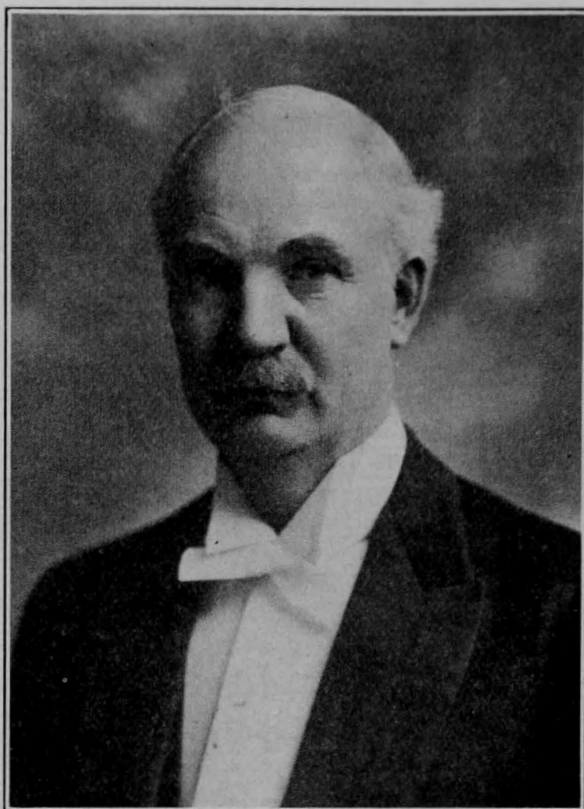
them than all the endowments with which that institution may be blessed. No finer tribute could be paid to any man than the following lines taken from a newspaper published in Brodhead, Wisconsin, commemorative of George Langford Hunt, of the class of 1862, who died on September 23, 1916:

"In honoring the memory of George Langford Hunt, Brodhead citizens yesterday but returned a small portion of the honor he has been to our city during his six years' pastorate here. His coming to Brodhead to round out his ministerial career brought him recognition from many sources. In his church life he won signal recognition for his ability as an exponent of the Gospel; in his civic life he reflected the highest ideals of Christian citizenship, in his fraternal life he brought dignity to a lodge session, and upon many occasions gave his fraternal friends a truer conception of the teachings of the Masonic and Pythian orders; in his social life he never failed to radiate hospitality and good cheer. His years of experience in public life enriched his viewpoint, and he was ever ready in any kind of a gathering with advice, with counsel, with sympathy and with inspiration. His genial personality and his wealth of knowledge, and anecdote, coupled with his ease and command of words, made him a favorite as a public speaker. His frail body carried a weight of works and deeds, and no man in our midst in many years was held in more prominent regard, nor few have been more highly honored, nor more deserving of honor.

"We can truly say that we have lost a friend, a true friend of all that has ennobled our civic life. We mourn, but we shall not forget, nor shall we fail to emulate the splendid character of George Langford Hunt, who came to minister. Rich as have been the ministrations his friends have delighted to bestow, the debt is far from balanced, and we still owe him a grateful tribute. We shall truly keep his memory green."

*Introduction to  
Maine's New State  
Superintendent.*

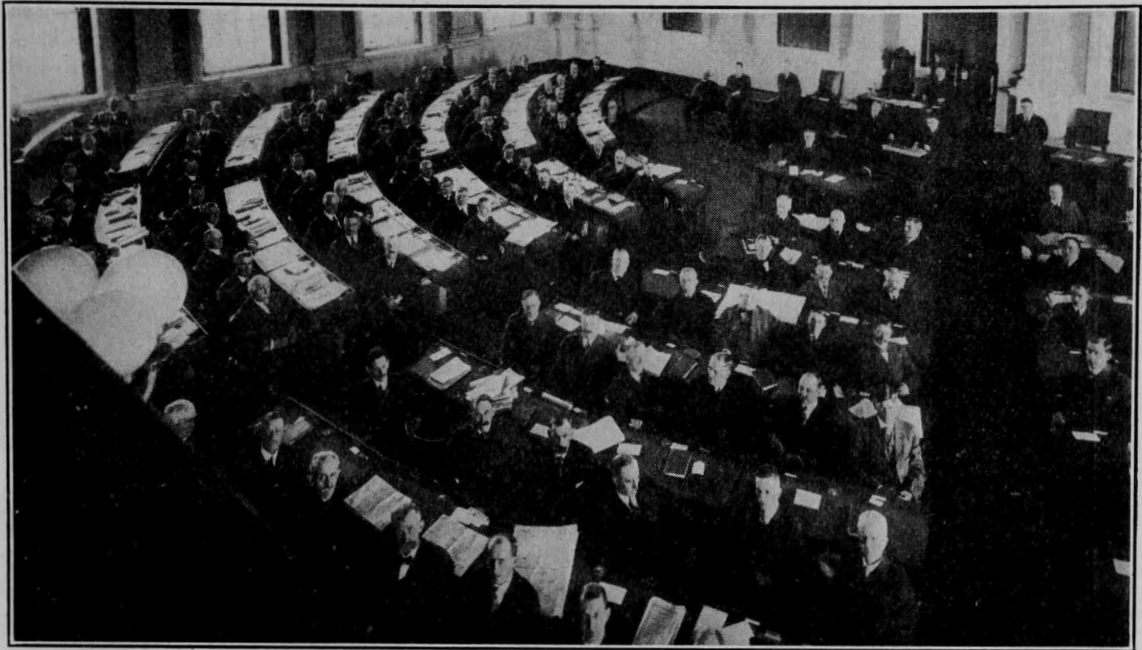
In this issue of the ALUMNUS appears an article from the pen of Maine's new State Superintendent of public instruction. Dr. Thomas is not a Colby man, but as State Superintendent he will have much to do with Colby men and women and with the College, and for this reason he was invited to present to



AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, Ph.D.  
State Superintendent of the Public Schools of Maine

the graduates of Colby his views on the Liberal Arts College. The article will be read with unusual interest by readers of the ALUMNUS. It is worth while knowing that in these days when stress is being placed on the importance of teaching our boys and girls, and young men and women, to follow such lines of study as will fit them for immediate employment, that Dr. Thomas champions strongly and emphatically and wisely the Liberal Arts College. Dr. Thomas is western born and western trained. He is a graduate of Amity College and Western Normal College, and spent three years in study for his doctorate degree, majoring in Sociology, minoring in education. From 1891 on he has led a busy life as an educator, holding positions of superintendent of schools in several of the western cities, and president of the State Normal School at Kearney, Nebraska, for nine years, building up an enrollment of 1300 students, receiving special commendation by the State Legislature. In 1914 he was appointed State Superintendent of the Public Schools of Nebraska, and last June was appointed to head the Public Schools of Maine. Dr. Thomas has held many positions of public trust, is an author of a





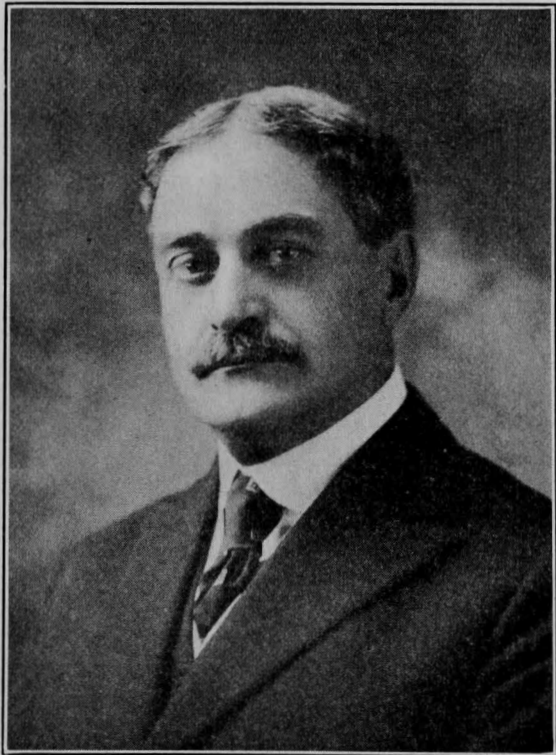
MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1917, IN SESSION  
Speaker W. L. Bonney, '92, in the Chair

text-book on Rural Arithmetic, and is experienced in all lines of education. Colby graduates and the College Faculty gladly welcome Dr. Thomas to the State.

the candidates for honorary degrees. And yet to those of his College who know him best, it was difficult to believe that this very serious looking man was Bonney—"Bill" Bonney. It is doubtful

*The Speaker of the House.*

When the Commencement Marshals, and the Governor of Maine, and the Trustees, and Faculty marched down through the long line of Colby graduates last June, there were students here and there who nudged their neighbors and said: "That man with the baton who is leading off is Bonney, Speaker of the House". It was Bonney, William Lowell Bonney, of the much-prominent class of '92. This day he was Honorary Marshal which meant that he had to perform numerous public duties. The day before he had delivered at the Alumni Lunch one of the brightest and wittiest speeches that the old gymnasium had heard in many a day; the night before he had attended the—is it possible?—25th reunion of his old class; and now on Commencement Day he was leading off in that long procession that extended from the College Campus halfway to the Baptist Church. He marched with all the dignity rightfully expected of one so honored by his class and college. No one ever behaved with better decorum on the platform, certainly no one ever more dexterously assisted in the hooding of



HON. W. L. BONNEY, '92  
Speaker Maine House, 1917. Honorary Commencement Marshal

if more than a half dozen men who were graduating that day had any suspicion that this dignified Marshal sitting next to the Governor on the platform was probably seeing the humorous side to everything that was taking place that day and hour. The speech at the Alumni Lunch was Bonney as Bonney really is—good-natured, big-hearted, keen as a brier, face-to-the-front. After getting through College where he distinguished himself as a prince of good fellows and as an athlete of unusual ability, he taught school in various towns of Maine. Then in 1902 he became connected with the American Book Company, and he has represented this big publishing house in the State ever since. He has probably traveled in every county and visited every town and city in Maine during the past fifteen years. Along with his work as an agent he carries on a farm in the town of Bowdoinham. Incidentally he interests himself, as every faithful son of Colby should, in the politics of Maine. He has been a member of the legislature, and at the session closing this year he had the distinguished honor of presiding over the House. Henceforth, then, it was Speaker Bonney. Here Bonney's exceptional knowledge of Maine conditions, and his close acquaintance with Maine men, stood him in good stead; and they say of him that not for many years has the House had a more courteous and yet more firm presiding officer. But this editorial note is not intended to be a life-sketch of Speaker Bonney; its purpose in the main is to pay respects to a distinguished alumnus, to acquaint our younger graduates with the man who led them in the memorable procession of last June, and to say of Bonney himself that we wish the College had five hundred more graduates who had the same loyalty for the old College as he.

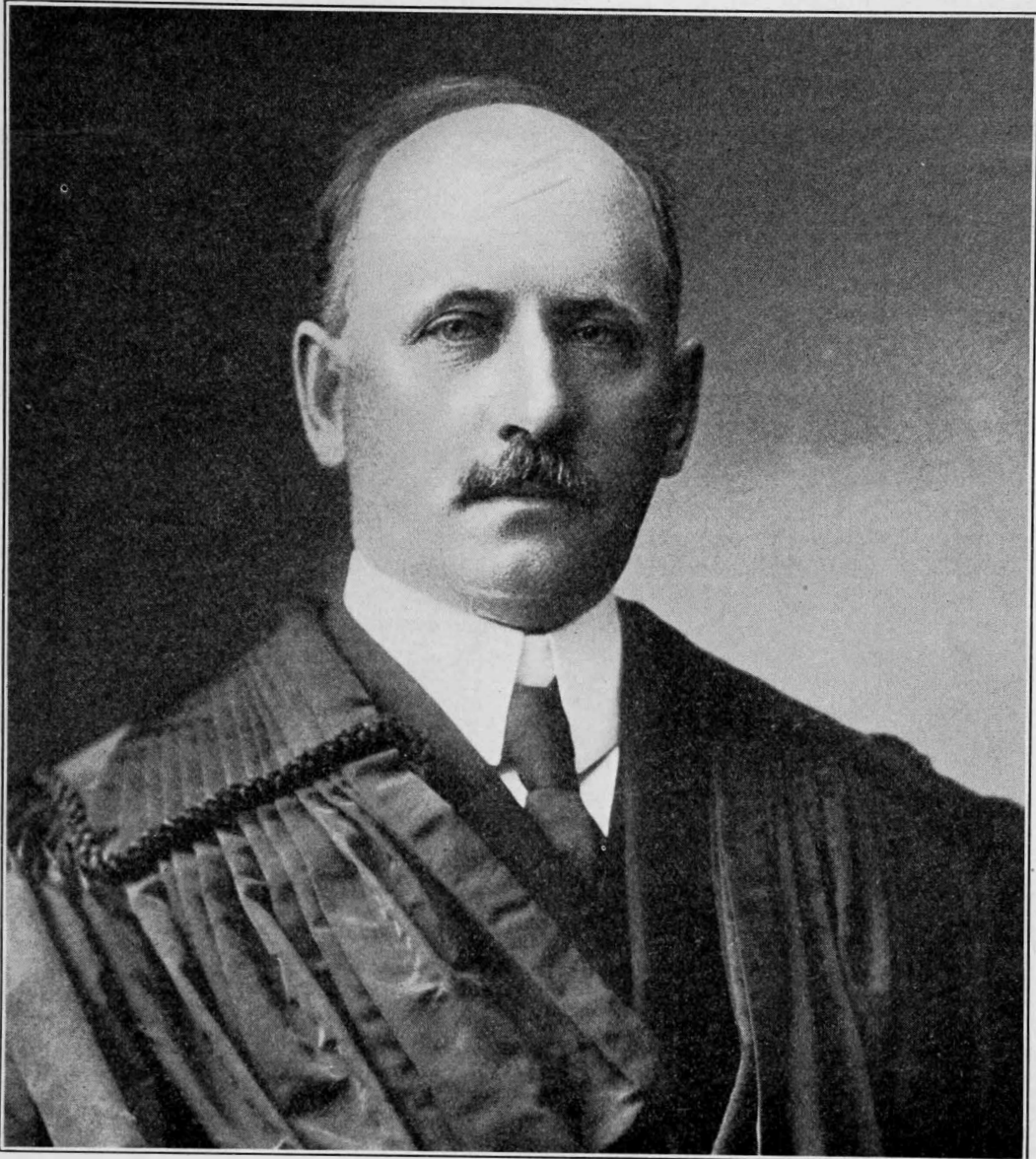
*President Hyde's  
Successor.*

Bowdoin College suffered a serious loss, as did the entire State, in the death of William DeWitt Hyde, President for thirty-two years of the Brunswick institution. Coming to the head of Bowdoin when a very young man President Hyde had the unusual advantage of being able to try out many of his ideas of education and to accept such as were, to his judgment, of greatest worth. It can be said truthfully that to him more than to any other one man must be attributed the success that Bowdoin has achieved. To continue the work which he gave his life

to by selecting a successor who combines ability and appreciation of Bowdoin tradition, is the task which now faces the Trustees of the institution. The name of but one man has been mentioned in any way publicly as the successor of President Hyde, and that man is the present Dean of the College and Acting-President, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills. As to the fitness of Dr. Sills to hold this very responsible position there can be no question whatever. He is a young man of strong character, a finished student of the Classics, possesses unusual administrative ability, is known favorably throughout Maine, and combines in a very marked degree those characteristics most typical of Bowdoin men. Furthermore, Dr. Sills has unlimited faith in the work that Bowdoin is trying to do in the world and is of that make-up that work appeals to him much as a pastime and enjoyment. If vision and work are the two essential requisites of a College President, as they are claimed to be, then Dr. Sills is eminently well equipped to take up the highly important duties laid down by President Hyde.

*To Alumnus  
Readers.*

These are war days and very few promises about what will appear in the next issue of the ALUMNUS will be made. Nevertheless a hint or two will be offered. A dozen or more of our Colby graduates who are heading important institutions, educational and otherwise, are to receive some attention; William C. Crawford, '82 of the Boston Technical High School, has promised an article on Education; Cyrus F. Stimson, '93, now Executive Secretary of the War Service Commission, will write on "Play in War-Time—How Sports Spell Victory"; William S. Stevens, '06, now of the Federal Trade Commission, will write on the work of the Commission; The Editor will continue the story of Colby in the Great War; William O. Stevens, '99, professor of English in the U. S. Naval Academy will write on The Naval Academy; Dr. Homer P. Little, of the Faculty, will write of The Junior Volunteer Movement in Maine; and the Principals of Colby's four big fitting schools will write of their institutions. There will be many other special articles. Every issue will contain the pictures of many Colby graduates. Over one hundred items about one hundred Colby graduates are already in hand for the January issue. No man escapes this year—no matter whether he subscribes or not.



LESLIE COLBY CORNISH, '75

## CHIEF JUSTICE LESLIE COLBY CORNISH, '75

By Former Chief Justice WILLIAM P. WHITEHOUSE, '63

The Judicial Department of the government is the conservative force designed to maintain a just and stable relation between the other branches. It is the indispensable balance wheel of every enduring political system. All the functions of enlightened governments are performed with an ultimate reference to the impartial administration of the laws and the judicial protection of private rights. Like every other permanent institution of government, the judicial court is found to be the outgrowth of the experience and conflicts of men in their

efforts to preserve the rights of property and maintain social order. By its aid, law is established in the place of force. Without it the weak would have no defense against the strong, and government by the people with "liberty under law" would be impossible.

But the sum of all the learning of jurists and philosophers in regard to the origin, nature and development of law has been popularly assumed to be crystallized in the proverbial saying "Law is Justice". It exists in its essence and spirit long before it is formally declared



by the courts or the legislature. It derives its spirit and principal efficacy from the habits, customs and life of the people and their conceptions of common right. In other words the law is the minister of justice and justice is the application of truth to the complex affairs of men in the different relations of life. The lawyers and the courts are the ministers of the law, and judicial inquiries are instituted and prosecuted for the sole purpose of discovering and declaring the truth, and protecting the rights of persons and property. Thoughtful citizens realize that in the highest judicial courts the dearest interests of the people and all that is most highly prized by them may at any time be at stake. Sometime, somewhere and somehow, the administration of justice comes home to every person in the community.

It follows that intelligent citizens cherish high ideals concerning the judicial character and functions, and feel a deep and abiding interest in the membership of their judicial courts. The legislature has provided that the supreme judicial court of Maine "shall consist of a chief justice and seven associate justices, learned in the law and of sobriety of manners." Accordingly the people of Maine are accustomed to think of a judge of the highest court of their state as one who had been a prominent lawyer and successful practitioner at the bar and a man of unquestioned integrity and honor, who is not only a student of the law, but a student of men as well, who can read and understand human nature, and one who had acquired familiarity with all the weapons of legal controversy in trials at the bar, and with mind well trained and equipped had learned to use them with accuracy and skill. But they think of him as one who loves justice and knows how to administer it, who scorns and dispises fraud and is ever alert and efficient to discover and prevent it. They think of him as a judge who fully appreciates the constitutional injunction that in this state "right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay,"—one who fully comprehends the duties of his great office and is deeply impressed by its responsibilities, but never shows a disposition to magnify the importance of it. They think of him in the trial of causes as not simply a presiding officer of a public meeting or an

umpire at a game of competitive skill, but as a magistrate who not only realizes that the purpose of the trial is to discover the truth, but is imbued with a sense of judicial responsibility that the truth should prevail and justice be done. They think of him as a minister of the law who believes that judicial proceedings are clothed with orderly forms and governed by reasonable rules and regulations, for the sole purpose of aiding in the search for truth, and as a magistrate who would never willingly permit the substance of right to be sacrificed to the science of form, nor truth and justice to be strangled by the technicalities of pleading.

The people also think of their judge as a man of independence of thought and courage of conviction who never considers persons in his judgments, and is absolutely impartial in all of his judicial acts and utterances. But they are glad also to find him a courteous and kindly gentleman, who has personal sympathy for the unfortunate and patience and charity for the wayward; who is careful and tender of the rights of all suitors, whatever their condition in life and in the trial of causes considers not only the rights and interests, but as far as he consistently may, even the sensibilities of the parties and their witnesses. The people's judge is also expected to remember that while, in accordance with our "declaration of rights", justice should be administered "promptly and without delay", it is of the essence of justice to give every man his due and a reasonable opportunity to prove it, and that courts of justice are held for the express purpose of administering justice and not solely for the dispatch of business. It is also deemed to be a valuable qualification for the judge to possess "the talent for affairs" and be able to form a sound judgment in relation to business enterprises and financial propositions. Nor is it deemed to be at all in derogation of the required "sobriety of manners" if the judge is possessed of that keen and kindly sense of wit and humor which is a quality of the imagination indispensable to a true sense of proportion.

The published opinions of the Judge, speaking for the law court, are not required to be absolutely impersonal and colorless in style, but may properly reflect the personality and intellectual character of the man and the Judge. In each case, the opinion is expected to be a clear and concise statement of the prin-

ciples of law applicable to the question involved, and of the grounds of the decision rendered, but not a comprehensive treatise upon all branches of that department of the law under which the case in hand happens to fall. It is expected to be free from discursive remarks not necessary to the decision, which the inexperienced practitioner may mistake for the decision itself and accept as authority in other cases. It is expected to evince a degree of legal scholarship and general culture, as well as a facility of lucid and accurate expression and methodical statement, worthy to be perpetuated in our state reports for the benefit of the present and future generations.

It is also expected that the wise and learned Judge will be a progressive jurist in the proper and legitimate sense of that term; one who recognizes the fact that society is not made for the law, but that the law is made for society, and that it must adapt itself to the many changes in social and industrial life, and progress with new ideas of right and justice. He is not expected to assume however that every proposed change is necessarily an improvement; but have the courage to adopt any new rule or principle which is clearly shown to be sound and beneficent, either in substantive law or methods of procedure. And finally he is expected to entertain a profound belief that constitutional government by the people with liberty under law is incomparably superior to any other form of government to establish justice and peace and promote the general welfare and happiness of the people, and he is accordingly expected to cherish the conviction that all the legitimate agencies of the government should be fearlessly employed to repress any revolutionary attempts to effect changes in the constitution or laws, which are liable to be destructive of the safeguards of civil liberty.

Since the organization of the State, Maine has had twelve chief justices of the supreme judicial court of whom three were appointed from the Kennebec bar and two were graduates of Colby; and forty-five associate justices, of whom nine were appointed from the Kennebec bar.

In drawing the above imperfect sketch of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the present Chief Justice, Leslie C. Cornish, was the model specially visualized. He is a Colby graduate and his life and

public service are so familiar to the readers of the "Colby Alumnus", that no biographical sketch is here required. When he was originally appointed in 1907 as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, I well remember with what cordiality and warmth the appointment was received by the people and the entire legal profession of the state, and by the Justices who were to be his associates on the bench; and I also remember that when, at a banquet given in his honor, his friends and brothers of the Kennebec bar welcomed him with sincere tributes of confidence and respect, many complimentary assurances were given in relation to his superior qualifications for the great office to which he had been appointed, and confident predictions were made that he could not fail to achieve distinction in the front rank of the wise and efficient magistrates, and the great and learned jurists, whose memories are perpetuated in the juridical history of our state.

Accordingly after these predictions had been justified by actual service on the bench for a period of ten years, and a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice was occasioned by the death of the lamented Chief Justice Savage, the governor of the state required no petitions or letters of recommendation to guide him in the discharge of his duty in appointing a successor. He needed no other evidence than the luminous record of Judge Cornish's pervading sense of justice, and his enlightened judgment and sound common sense in the administration of it;—no other evidence than the deep impress which his judicial service had made upon our jurisprudence and the public and professional life of the state. It was common knowledge that not only by his public record, but at all times and places, in ways not to be described and by judicial acts and utterances not written down, he had exemplified the highest ideals of his great office. The appointing power took official notice of the record which he had made and elevated Associate Justice Cornish to the position of Chief Justice.

Fulsome eulogy is not the purpose of this brief tribute, but we cannot be too often reminded that reverence for the majesty of the law, the sanctity of justice and the authority of judicial courts is the foundation of the great principle of liberty under law and the glory of an enlightened civilization. And it is not at variance with propriety or good taste,

that it should be made known to judicial officers while living that a just, conscientious and fearless discharge of onerous and responsible judicial duties in our state, though expected as a matter of course, is nevertheless appreciated and honored by the people of the state.

Judge Cornish came to the bench as an associate justice, in a progressive or evolutionary era, when bewildering discoveries and developments were constantly being made, involving radical changes in nearly all departments of industrial activity. Unprecedented judicial growth and development were also involved particularly with respect to "public service corporations", a special designation rarely heard in our state prior to the year 1890. It became the duty of the court to define more care-

fully and precisely the rights and duties of such corporations and the rights of the people whom they served. In grappling with these novel and important questions Associate Justice Cornish took a masterly part, and employed great learning, strong original reasoning and the ripe fruits of his long and varied experience in order to crystalize the justice of the state into judicial decisions.

The people of Maine do not need to be assured that the Supreme Court of this state as now constituted with Chief Justice Cornish presiding, will continue to cherish its honored traditions of the past, and omit no duty and no effort to maintain the high repute for learning, strength and efficiency which it has ever enjoyed in all the states of our great Republic.

## A MESSAGE TO COLBY BOYS IN THE WAR

By GEORGE M. P. KING, '58, of Virginia Union University

Rev. John F. Oberlin was born in Strasburg, 1740, when it was a French city.

When in 1792 many of the young men of his parish had volunteered for the struggle known as the French Revolution, Mr. Oberlin gave them the following advice:

"Be good soldiers, and at all times carry with you the thought that God is your leader and defender.

"If you are called to your country's aid, in foreign service, remember that you are not enemies of the people whom you withstand.

"They are as much to be pitied as we are for the tyranny of the princes who have brought war upon them and upon us. Therefore, be compassionate towards everyone, everywhere.

"Carry the love of God in your hearts and in all your thoughts.

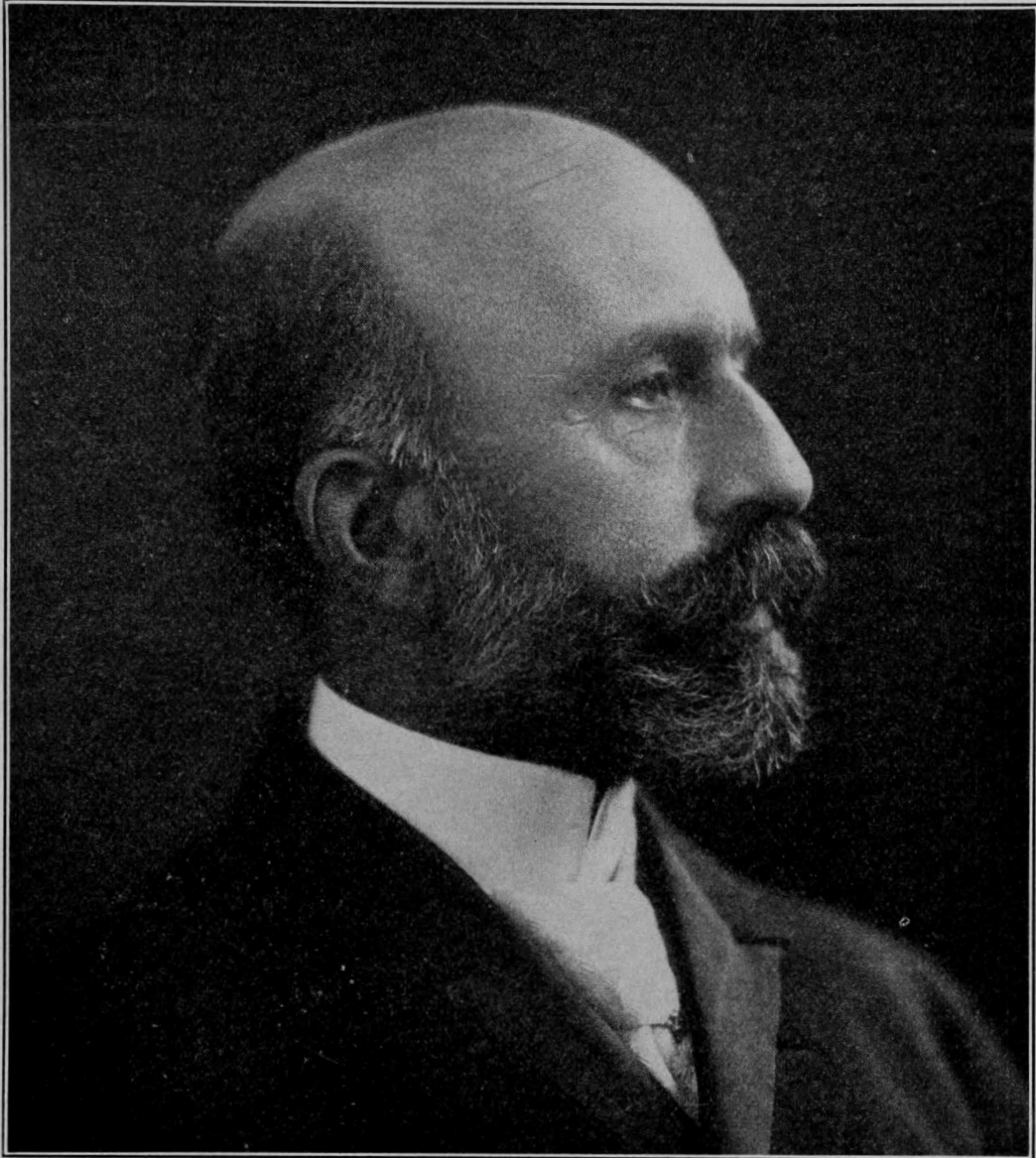
"Obtain through constant prayer the power to love men with all your hearts, and God will be with you in this foreign land and bring you back safely to your home.

"But if any should be called to find his grave far from home, if he is where God and duty led him, he will be, when called, nearer heaven."

And may I, as your friend, ask you to remember, that the angels came and ministered to our Lord when He had *resisted* temptations. Keep your ideals of patriotism, of pure and noble living, and be assured that prayers and sympathy follow you in all "the outs and ins" of a soldiers' life.

Thus you will be "good soldiers" and "win the crown" of a present, and of a glorified life.





ALBION W. SMALL, '76. PH.D.

President of Colby from 1889 to 1892, and now Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago

## AMERICANS AND THE WORLD CRISIS

By ALBION W. SMALL, '76, Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago

On my way to the service in this church this morning, one of the most dramatic of the apostle Paul's utterances came into my mind. The thought followed: If what I have to say this evening were to be cast in the form of a sermon, those words should be the text. By a coincidence which stimulated my interest, President Roberts read as the Scripture lesson of the morning the chapter which contains the passage: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against

the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." A school of interpretation which is unhappily not yet extinct might find it easy to prove to its own satisfaction that the apostle foresaw and specifically predicted those political factors which have lately been known in Russia as "the dark forces." Not being inclined to that style of exegesis, I feel no temptation to suggest that the apostle was thinking especially of those other equally dark forces of which I shall speak more

in detail. I hope, however, that before I am through your thoughts will go back to these words, as symbolic not less of our stage than of the apostle's in the eternal conflict between good and evil.

At the first meeting with my class of graduate students, on the opening day of the summer quarter, 1910, one face held my attention from all the rest. At the time, the only word which I could find for my impression of that face was *spectral*. It was the type of face which is associated in my imagination with Savonarola and St. Francis of Assisi. At the end of the hour the young man whose face was so unusual introduced himself. In a few words he outlined his personal history. Educated and consecrated in France as a Roman Catholic priest, he had come to this country with the intention of making it his home. He had received an appointment as professor in an important seminary for the training of priests. With the approval of his archbishop, he had decided to devote his summer vacations to further academic work in a subject remote from that of his professorship.

Therewith an acquaintance began which I cherish as among the most notable of the many close associations with students during my thirty-six years of college and university teaching. For three successive summer quarters this young man returned to the University of Chicago, and at the end of the third quarter he received his degree of Master of Arts. Meanwhile I had found in him one of the choicest spirits it has ever been my privilege to know. He revealed himself to me in ways which I had never supposed possible to a priest with a layman, and especially with a Protestant. In this acquaintance I learned, what even Bobby Burns may not have suspected, that—"A priest's a man for a' that." If nothing had deflected the course of my friend's career, his native and acquired mental and spiritual qualities would doubtless have assured him high rank among American Catholics.

Early in the autumn of 1914 I was startled, but not surprised, to learn that immediately after the German violation of Belgium my friend had renounced his ecclesiastical prospects, had crossed the Atlantic with all speed, and had enlisted as a soldier of France. At long intervals he sent me samples of the laconic postal-card messages permitted to soldiers: He was well and hoped to be sent to the front soon; he had been wounded, but was well

again and hoping to rejoin his company in the trenches; he had been wounded again and probably disqualified for further fighting; he had regained strength enough to be serving as interpreter at staff headquarters; and in January of this year came a long letter, the leading theme of which was this: "Until lately I have felt that I had no desire ever to see my adopted country again. But I have reconsidered. After the war the problem will remain, Can America save her soul? I now intend to return, if I live, after I can render no more service here, and spend the rest of my life trying to help work out that salvation."

This soldier of Jesus Christ, detailed for service at the French front of the Army of the Prince of Peace, was right. For Americans, everything else in the present world-crisis is incidental to the problem: *Will America evade or accept the moral issue which Germany has forced upon the world, and thus lose or save her soul?*

I am looking impatiently for my friend's next letter, to find out whether his hope concurs with mine that at last we have made what Dr. Robins used to call the "generic choice," which decides between perdition and salvation. At all events, the nearest aspect of the present world-crisis is this: Without our choice, we, the people of the United States, have been carried by the tide of times into an ordeal more critical than that of '61 or '76. It is the more fierce because its most meaning phase is relatively silent, subtle, spiritually searching. The present testing process does not fall chiefly in the loud forum of politics, nor amidst the roar of battle. It is rather first and foremost a demonstration of national mind and heart. *Have we the mental vision and the moral grip to champion, according to our physical strength, against the shifty enemy that now threatens it, the principle that moral imperatives, not physical force, shall set the standards for the civilized world?*

Let us turn back for a moment of that sort of national stocktaking which Americans must learn to practice before our nation can achieve the stage of discretion. If anyone in the audience has the curiosity to find out how long I have been working on this particular phase of the problem, I might refer him to the files for 1879 of a certain paper published in Maine. They contain a full confession of my first severe political disillusion. In season and out of season, I have been ever

since trying to assemble the literal facts. I went to Europe as a student thirty-eight years ago, unquestioning in the faith, as it had been delivered to Americans upon the Fourth of July, that America is "a spectacle to all the world." In less than two months upon European soil all my previous political notions had been scrapped by discovery that America was a "spectacle" to the people with whom, up to that time, I had come in contact, almost precisely in the same sense in which Buffalo Bill's "Wild West Show" was a "spectacle" when it began to exhibit in our eastern cities. Few Americans are yet aware of it, but substantially that estimate of America has prevailed in Europe until the present hour. Even the scholarly President of the United States has encouraged the popular American vanity that the people of Germany are looking longingly for the emancipating moment when they may cast aside a hated form of government and adopt ours. On the contrary, it is nearer the truth to say that if, at any time within the last fifteen years, the German Social Democrats had gained full control of the entire civic and military machinery of the Empire, they would have lost not a moment in arranging with the Kaiser and his bureaucrats to run it for them.

I have no means of knowing whether the present war has altered the opinion of Germans in general that the government of the Empire is the best in the world. At all events, we Americans are certainly deluding ourselves in assuming that, unless a spiritual revolution, of which we have no credible evidence, has occurred, the Germans would willingly substitute our form of government for theirs. So long as we cherish such a fiction, we misinterpret their psychology as pitifully as they have misinterpreted ours.

It would be a rash man who would commit himself to a formula of what will not happen in any one of the countries now at war. This much is notorious, however, among all who are intimately acquainted with the Germans: A revolution which should displace the present German government by a democracy in form and spirit of the American or the British type would be much more astonishing, and, so far as visible evidence indicates, it is far more improbable than the Russian revolution was until it had become an accomplished fact.

One of my colleagues who is of German parentage has said: "The Germans respect their government, but they do not love it, the Americans love their government, but they do not respect it." A further detail in the same bill of particulars is that high and low in Germany, as a general rule, regard America as synonymous with thinly disguised anarchy. This impression is sometimes spontaneous, sometimes artificially induced. Sometimes it has been maliciously stimulated. Whatever the reasons, the fact is that, not merely in Germany, but in every country of Continental Europe, and with slightly less certainty in Great Britain, if you could get a typical citizen of the more intelligent strata to express his candid opinion of America, the result would make you blush or boil, according to your temperament. It will be good for us to let this indictment sink in, and not too quickly to set up a denial.

Two years ago a Serbian, who had been a newspaper man in various parts of Eastern Europe, made his way to Chicago. He asked one of my neighbors, "Do you know what they say in Serbia about this country? They say that the United States of America is the place where the Jews have the money, the Irish have the politics, and the Americans have the flag!" Inaccurate enough in detail, to be sure, but the formula is fairly representative of the bizarre impressions which America has thus far created in Europe.

And do you wonder at it, when you run over some of the evidence which has weighed so heavily in European opinion? Does jury service in the United States in general command the type of citizen necessary to make our jury system respectable? Are taxes levied and collected in any state of our Union with fairness enough to save our boasted democracy from reproach? Do you know a single city in the United States as honestly and efficiently governed as every city in Germany? To be sure Mayor Mitchel is giving New York City an administration for which he deserves the thanks of every American, but news of that has probably not yet reached Europe. Do you know another country in the civilized world as lavish as ours in its public expenditures, and with so little in proportion to show for what it pays? Do you know of another nation among the great powers of the world whose people, even at this late moment, are as unconvinced and as unconcerned as we whether



there is any cause under heaven for which it is worth while to offer their fortunes and their lives?

For the purposes of this hour it is unnecessary to defend ourselves against this foreign indictment. It would certainly be as pitiful as pleading the baby act if we should set up our traditional self-satisfaction in reply. Between the two extremes, there is ample room for reflection on works meet for national repentance. I have referred chiefly to the domestic aspects of our American crudity. Our attitude toward international relations has been not less juvenile, but I will treat that aspect of the case in a different setting. Let me merely remark in passing that for a generation the American sociologists have been called everything uncomplimentary from silly to criminal, while they were trying to fulfil their mission of calling attention to the radical fact which war is now demonstrating on the world's blackboard, namely, that we live in an interlocking world. Not a blade of grass is growing in Maine today, not a spear of wheat in the Dakotas, that will not have its value made or marred by what takes place in Europe between the present time and the time of harvest. Not our agriculture, nor our transportation, nor our manufacture, nor our commerce, nor our finance, nor our science, nor our morals, nor our religion can be what we alone want them to be. Each and all can be only what we can succeed in making them, in unavoidable reaction with all the activities of all the other peoples of the world.

Up till now, we Americans have on the whole been living in such pioneer conditions that an influential fraction of us still construe the universal law of life in variations of the slogan: "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." In fact, this never has been, is not, and never can be better than a casual and superficial version of the human lot. Humanity moves forward as a whole in the degree in which men learn to appropriate the advantages and to control the disadvantages of teamwork with one another. But teamwork means operating as a team—each member in his place, and working in his place to make the team efficient and the members consequently successful—no member getting a success which forces the team to carry him as dead weight, not to say as grit in its running gear. The vital question in American life today is whether we can achieve a controlling sense of responsi-

bility of the individual to the whole; whether we can develop a type of citizenship which feels bound to share the common burdens, or whether we must grow apart and disintegrate, because the different groups of us have no care beyond the particular interests of each.

Those molders of public opinion have had more than their share of influence in America who have taught politics and economics, and morals and religion in an individualistic sense. They have circulated the illusion that the scheme of things is a magnified free-lunch counter and that the wisdom of this world and of the next consists in being present before the supplies are gone. To save our souls, we must decide whether we are to believe in perpetuity that our rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in this world and our prospects of felicity in the next are hand-outs from the kitchen door of Divine Providence, with no obligation on our part to saw wood in return.

God only knows whether the American people have gained or lost in moral stature since our Civil War. At that time hundreds of thousands of men, both North and South, counted not their lives dear unto themselves so long as a cause which they appraised as vital was in danger. At that time other hundreds of thousands of sisters, and wives, and mothers of those men, North and South, counted not their happiness dear unto themselves if any sacrifices which they could make might promote the triumph of the cause they loved. More than this, the uprising of North and South in '61 marked a stupendous moral achievement on both sides. Whatever our judgment about the merits of the opposing creeds, North and South alike offered themselves on the altar of principles which they held dearer than themselves. In spite of the wonderful change of attitude in recent months in the United States, we have yet to prove whether the American people of today are capable of like renunciation. As a people, we are all in confusion as to whether spiritual conquests remain for which we are willing to make the necessary physical sacrifice.

Pass with me then to the actual present world-crisis which has forced Americans to commit themselves upon this paramount issue of national character. But indulge me first in one more strictly personal reference.

The longer I live, the more am I humbled by the conviction of how little I know about anything. The one subject upon

which my study has pivoted for a generation has been German theory and practice about human relations. My knowledge is still inadequate enough of this enormous bulk of fact and reasoning. Yet the range of knowledge within which my information is a little less superficial than in any other is that filled by the records of what German publicists have said and done since 1555 about human affairs, as they have been, as they are, as they should be. Men in similar lines of work have often charged that my chief purpose in life is to smuggle German ways into America. I confess that for twenty-five years I have done my best to convince my students that Americans have more to learn from the Germans than from any other people, past or present. This is as true now as it was before the Germans burst into the open with that decisive vice of their civilization which has now become the central challenge to the rest of the world. Simply because there are towering merits and abysmal defects in German civilization, the latter at least, and in certain respects the former, irreconcilable with our standards, we may profit more from understanding the Germans than from knowing any other people. The present war has not yet changed the German people or the German state. It has simply revealed both. I venture these allusions to my own more intimate knowledge of these German traits than of anything else, as guaranty that whatever I may say more is at least not extemporaneous. I am expressing merely present applications of judgments that have been maturing in the course of my professional work for nearly forty years.

Since August, 1914, the nations have been groping in darkness about the meaning of the world-crisis. At first the unsophisticated saw in it only a local European quarrel. Then it relentlessly engulfed the world. The stars in their courses have meanwhile merged into illuminators of the crisis. Slowly but surely the truth has dawned, even upon the reluctant mind of the patriotic but incredulous President of the United States. Never in history has the moral principle at issue in a war been clearer than in the present struggle. We have only to disregard details and to look straight at the substance of the whole matter. *The question which dwarfs and ought to silence all the rest is whether this generation will doom coming generations to live in a world in which might*

*has reconquered right, or whether this generation will endow coming generations with a heritage of right controlling might.*

It is not necessary to find a convincing answer to the question, What caused the war? Whether we have a formula which suits ourselves in reply to that question or not, a much more important question is now foremost. Whatever the complex of causes and effects which literally released the forces at present beyond control, that complex is not identical with the group of problems involved in the task of restoring control. On the contrary, granting that the explosion of 1914 was a resultant of all the racial, commercial, dynastic, and political rivalries which have been charged with the responsibility; granting that neither of the combatants is guiltless of some share of the wrong which entered into the catastrophe; granting that each nation stands convicted of its own portion of these epic guilts; granting that neither of the powers, our own country not excepted, can conceal its Macbeth hands by historic misdeeds deep-stained enough the multitudinous seas to incarnadine—the present crisis is none of these nor all combined. It is not primarily a struggle of race against race, of ruler against ruler, of trader against trader, of war lord against war lord, of this form of government against that form of government; although each of these antitheses is many times implicated. Least of all is it a purgatory out of which any nation will emerge absolved of any or all past sins. If we try to see with the eyes of future historians, and if we borrow a term from the vocabulary of the psychologists, we may reduce the situation to a trial of strength between two irreconcilable national psychoses. For convenience we may as well adopt the manner of Herbert Spencer and designate the conflicting forces as a militant versus a moral psychosis.

I will not apologize for this dangerous way of speaking. Always, of course, human affairs are matters, not of impersonal forces, but of intensely personal people. It especially behooves everyone who interprets the present crisis as I do to give this literal fact full force. For safety's sake, therefore, I will translate this convenient academic manner of speaking, to which I shall revert, into less convenient, but also less misleading, literal form: The world is divided today between a group of nations whose units

have delivered themselves over to the dictation of an artificial, arbitrary, anti-moral, militaristically imposed code, according to which force is the arbiter of right, and another group of nations driven by the instinct of self-preservation into championship of a morality which makes its appeal to justice as its standard—to the level of which appeal I freely admit they might not have risen for many generations if they had not confronted the alternative of choosing between a self-assertion better than their previous best selves and consent that the foundations of all international morality should be destroyed.

Among the most indelible memory-pictures in my mind is a series reproducing incidents, trifling in themselves, but eloquent as reflections of popular feeling, which occurred in Bangor, Maine, on the day and the following days after the message had come over the wire: "A madman has murdered Abraham Lincoln."

Suppose the message had read instead: "Abraham Lincoln has become violently insane." Suppose the malady had taken the form of acute mania, in the name of freedom, to force the conduct, not only of Lincoln's immediate associates, but of the whole world. The emotions of the people would not have been converted into hate toward Lincoln. Quite likely the latent love and veneration of the loyal states would have responded with pity more intense than the sorrow that surrounded his death. Nevertheless, after recovery from the first shock there would have been little difference of opinion in principle about the duty of taking all necessary measures to restrain the sufferer from violence to himself and others, of adopting every known means of restoration, and, above all, of reorganizing the administration in closest possible conformity with the fundamental law and with the most unequivocal devotion to the public good.

There are instructive analogies between the moral demands which would have challenged Americans if this fictitious reconstruction of the historical incident had been the reality, and the demands of the present world-crisis upon all people who believe in the rule of right rather than the rule of force.

Since August, 1914, it has been said countless times, all over the world, that Germany is a nation gone mad. As the Germans have committed themselves deeper and deeper, month after month, to

detail after detail of the preposterous implications of their national prepossession, the rest of the world has been forced to the conclusion, often against almost invincible preconceptions, that the diagnosis is not a figure of speech but stark truth.

Did you ever have a dear friend, of gentle heart, of brilliant mind, of refined tastes, of sensitive conscience, of high purpose—but suddenly bereft of reason? Instead of becoming demented, did that rarely gifted friend re-enlist all his disordered powers in pathologically energized pursuit of an uncannily perverted purpose? Did that friend betray those enviable traits into unrestricted service of a ruthlessly destructive idea? If you have such a picture as that in mind, it is also symbolically a veracious miniature of present Germany. Never was more impressive unity than the Germans have been displaying for the past three years. Yet it is a unity that is terrific—appalling—because it is splendid physical, mental, and moral strength misdirected by a Satanic obsession. This aberration has resulted from the most deliberate, the most insidious, the most methodical, the most mentally and morally stultifying, program of national self-intoxication that human imagination has ever conceived.

The book which on the whole has impressed me as the most astonishing literary betrayal of the present German state of mind was written, not from the soldier's standpoint at all, but by a man who speaks primarily for Germany's colonizing and missionizing—Paul Rohrbach. The title of book is *Der deutsche Gedanke in der Welt*. Since the war began, an English translation has appeared. I have not seen a copy, but if literally rendered the title would be: *The German Idea in the World*. According to the author's explicit declaration, the "German idea" is conviction of the duty of the Germans to impose upon the rest of the world their superior ethical standard! Not content to let the absurdity of this self-righteousness stand by itself, the author actually makes the body of his book an argument to his fellow-Germans to realize this aim, *for the reason that thus far they have failed in every essential quality which is necessary to ethical superiority!*

In its large features, standing forth in results rather than demonstrable in terms of the precise details of cause and effect, the process which has culminated



in the present perverted condition of German political consciousness is one of the most open secrets in history. In the main it has been an interplay of two reciprocating factors, each in turn stimulating and stimulated by the other, and even at times merely phases of each other. These factors have not conformed in minutiae to a discoverable scheme of rhythm, or of logical or chronological sequence. On the whole, each in itself and both in co-operation have been accumulating influence for more than two hundred years.

The first of these factors of the present German psychosis has been the increasing success of Prussia as a military machine. From the moment in 1713 when Frederick William the First began his drill-sergeanting of his Prussians, followed by the forty-six years in which his son more than satisfied the military conditions for his honorary title "The Great," through the vacillating reigns of Frederick William Second, Third, Fourth, and even of William the First of the present Empire—a period in which all the artificialities of political, literary, and moral sycophancy had to be under sleepless mobilization to guard the Prussian people from discovering from what mediocre stuff the mythology of the Hohenzollern House was being constructed—to the proclamation of the Empire at Versailles in 1871, on the whole there was cumulative cogency in the militarists' appeal to fact: "Remember what helpless folk the Germans were from the beginnings of the decline of the Holy Roman Empire, and behold what the Prussian monarchy and the Prussian army have achieved!" At our remove from the facts it is easy to remember that the epitaph of most military states might well be, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." Yet, if we can imagine ourselves open to conviction that a single case, and that a case which has not yet run its full course, may be generalized into a valid historical law, we are in a position to understand how the Germans yielded to the lure of the fallacy that military aggression is the sole assurance of national greatness.

The second factor is primarily subjective and schematic. It is the factor in which the deeds of Prussian men of action reappear, "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought"—the reconstruction of German deeds in the form of German political philosophy and political pedagogy. We may get at the truth central

to our immediate needs, though only a fraction of the whole truth, if we disregard all the ramifications of this philosophy and confine ourselves to three of its taproots.

In the first place, early in the nineteenth century, while dread of Napoleonism still dogged German minds, Hegel, the most abstract of all German philosophers, crystallized a conception which had been in flux in German thought for many generations, and made it the keystone of his political system: "The State is reason at its highest power."

In spite of the limitation just prescribed, there is strong temptation to widen the discussion into a display of how Kant's noble though critically unconvincing ethical system, with its impressive emphasis upon "the oughtness of the ought," interplayed with the Hegelian idea in forming German minds. The reason, in brief, why the Germans of this generation are not to be explained by Kant is that they now retain only a mechanical pantomime of his veneration for moral authority, while they have forgotten the essential content of his ethics—respect for persons as ends.

If Hegel meant that his dictum veraciously summarizes historical fact, it would be a weakling candidate for the Doctor's degree in history who could not make out a good case for the contradictory thesis: "As we have had it thus far in human experimentation, the state is unreason at its highest power." No matter. This Hegelian dogma has not been uncontested in Germany, of course, but it has steadily acted as a magnet upon philosophical and unphilosophical Germans alike, and it has attracted them into arrangement around itself as a focus.

If, on the other hand, Hegel meant that when reason displays itself at its highest power and when the state reaches its highest development the two will coincide, the dictum is an unscientific impertinence. Who knows? It is at least conceivable, it begins to affect increasing numbers as probable, that reason, when it is finished, will have brought forth internationalism. In this conceivable internationalism, whatever else may be true of it, the state, as we have it thus far, may be reduced to a merely subaltern rank. At all events, the Hegelian doctrine: "The State is reason at its highest power," turns out to be, not a logical absolute, but merely a precarious opinion.

Yet an acquaintance far short of exhaustive with German publicistic litera-

ture since 1812 might assemble ample evidence that this Hegelian conception has been a cardinal factor in molding the present dominant type of German thinking—this, both directly and by diffusion. In particular, it has served to create a spiritual soil in which has flourished the second taproot of German political theory—I hope the confusion of metaphors will not obscure the facts—namely, the increasing concurrence of the formers of public opinion in Germany since 1871 in propaganda of the faith which might as well have been officially codified in this form: *The Prussianized State of the Germans is reason at its highest power.* I have rejected the word “connivance,” which volunteered for service in the last sentence, and have conscripted “concurrence” in its place. At this point I am referring not to the whole self-hypnotizing policy which has been in operation among the Germans for two centuries, and which I have referred to as deliberate. My reference now is to a portion of the involved process which has played its part in recent years. In what ratio the actual agents of the school-mastering, first of Prussia, then of Germany, and, finally, in some measure even of the German portions of Austria, have been carrying out a deliberate program of glorifying Prussia and Prussianized Empire may never be known. I venture the prediction, however, that some time there will come a school of American historians who will reconsider the records of German leading opinion between 1871 and 1914, and will find in them astonishing resemblances to the political callowness which marked the professions of American political leaders of both parties during that stage of our development indexed by the phrase, “the worship of the Constitution.” While it is impossible to make out the proportion in which this public pedagogy was official, or semiofficial, or in any way perfunctory, and in what proportion it was spontaneous, our present concern is chiefly with results. As I intimated earlier, the sooner Americans understand that the Germans believe in their form of government with an intensity that may never have been equaled in a great state, the sooner shall we be able to emerge from the rest of our visionary attitude toward the whole crisis. If limits permitted, evidence in any desired quantity might be exhibited in support of my previous hint that this admiration of the Prussianized system extends, with nonessential reservations,

even to the great body of the Social Democrats. Their support of the war is sufficient corroboration for our present purposes. It would be still easier to show that since 1871 the German groups which the majority of Americans would classify as the most reliably progressive have been consistent and impassioned in proclaiming their belief that one of the indispensable conditions of continued German progress must ever be the strengthening of the foundations of the Hohenzollern monarchy. One might begin with Gustav Schmoller of Berlin, whose name probably commands the respect of a larger circle of American students of the social sciences than that of any other living German; and one might continue through the membership of the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, unquestionably since 1874 the most influential extra-governmental body of social theorists in the world. No matter how radical the measures advocated by these men, either as individuals or as a group, the weight of their influence has always counted toward increase of the prestige of the Prussian monarchy. More than this, whatever jealousy of Prussia and the Prussians survives in the lesser German states—speaking always in terms of the situation as it was before the war made inferences about later developments unreliable—it is as grotesque for Americans to suppose that non-Prussian Germany wants to undo the fusing process completed in 1871 as it was for certain Germans a few years ago to speculate that, if our government were drawn into a foreign war, our southern states would make it the psychological moment for another secession!

All in all, among the Germans since 1871 these two elements have been growing more evident, as attitude if not as explicit creed—first, conscious or unconscious deference towards the Hegelian superstition: “The State is reason at its highest power,” secondly, inclination to accept the Prussianized Empire as the only extant specimen of that state which is reason at its highest power.

But with these two cardinal positions in the German reaction we have not yet brought to light the third and decisive factor on the mental side of German influence in the world-crisis. That factor turns out to be merely the German militarists’ version of naive savagery which began to function uncounted ages before people were capable of political thought at all—when they frankly did whatever

their brutish strength permitted. It is the attitude, merely varying in detail, of the ancient military chieftains, of the mediaeval benevolent despots.

All through the ages two contradictory conceptions of national life have urged for expression and for mastery. The more elemental of these tendencies has held its ground in more or less disguised form most of the time, in most of the world, down to the present moment. However concrete the visible symbols in which this tendency has been embodied, from the single chief, who got or kept his prestige by superior prowess with his club, down to the latest autocracy of *Kultur*, all the cases of this type of which we have been able to find out very much have buttressed themselves upon the notion, implicit or explicit, that the state is a mysterious, impersonal, superior something, predestined to dominate over the people, and to make the people mere counters in its game. In its more evolved and plausible forms, this theory of the state has always enlisted the devilishly resourceful cunning of a few in getting this mystically impersonal conception of the state identified with themselves. As we look back upon it now, or as we look around, wherever in the world this view still holds, and if we poke underneath its disguises and find what the reality is that remains, it is evident that this supernaturalistic supposition, the "State," has usually been in actuality a very concrete, and self-conscious, and self-asserting person, or bunch of persons, masquerading as the "State" and compelling or cajoling the masses of the people into pulling their chestnuts out of the fire, instead of leading that kind of co-operation which would make most for the general good. Historically, with few exceptions, the actual state has been some tyrant, some oriental despot, some man on horseback, some commercial oligarchy, as in Venice under the Doges, some military caste, as in Germany today. In each case, with qualifications few or many, weak or strong, in numberless varieties, the aims of a usurping faction, rather than the general welfare, have controlled the destinies of the whole. Tradition has put in the mouth of Louis XIV the symbolic words: "The State? I am the State!" Whether the "Great Monarch" ever uttered the formula or not, the sentiment is the breath of life of the actual ruler or rulers in every state still controlled by any subspecies whatsoever of the primitive paganism of force.

The German military caste has enthroned the same old paganism, but it has furnished it with the frankest creed it has ever confessed since the earliest naive creeds of deeds began to "clothe their naked shame" with creeds of words. The national obsession of the Germans has betrayed itself at its ghastliest in the most fanatical surrender to this pagan creed that has been exhibited on a large scale since the most sanguinary period of Islam. Bernhardt and Treitschke have been merely the best advertised among the countless acolytes of this archaeological paganism in its German revival: "The State is power!" *Der Staat ist Macht!*

Now, as I have just pointed out, this creed of the resuscitated paganism to which the Germans have become unresisting perverts accurately indicates the character of a majority of the states that have actually occurred thus far in the moral evolution of society. As a mere matter of logic, however, the psychosis through which this generalization of fact has become domiciled in the minds of the Germans as the supreme imperative of their national religion is a case of one of the most elementary fallacies. It is as though one should reason: *Man is an animal; therefore, the supreme privilege and duty of man is to imitate the beasts of prey.* Ever since Aristotle it has been a part of the world's common sense that the whole story about anything is told, not by its beginnings, but by its beginnings plus its completions.

Simple as is the logical refutation of the German creed of power, the ethical refutation is still more decisive. Both in its academic expositions and in its applications in the conduct of the German government toward other governments and peoples, the creed, "*The State is power,*" turns out to be insolent denial of every ancient or modern ethical or religious faith which has followed instinct or vision of the evolving sovereignty of the spirit. "The State is power" turns out to mean: If a weaker people possess anything that the rulers of a stronger people want, those rulers of the stronger people need only plead "military necessity," and no law of man or God may stay any hideous use of force which might enable the stronger to work their will. For three years the Germans have been proving their faith by works of ruthlessness more ferocious than the world has seen since the madness of the Inquisition.



Nevertheless, for the same time, some of the best men and women in America have done what they could to make a mistaken conception of righteousness embarrass the vindication of righteousness. They have talked of "compromise" or something equally inconceivable. Between morality and physical power there can be no more compromise than between assertion and denial of the multiplication table. One must rule. The other must submit.

Let me interject the explanation that by "morality" I do not mean my code of conduct, nor yours; not a set of rules which Americans or Englishmen might desire to impose upon other peoples. By "morality" I mean, now, simply that irreducible minimum for the security of which we must fight to a finish against the Germans, namely, *the principle that whenever their enterprises visibly affect the interests of other men or other nations, civilized men, whether individuals or groups, are bound to prefer legal and rational to violent means of promoting their interests.*

Our national folklore has joined the name of an American naval officer, whose loyalty was less dubious than his ethics, with the unfortunate attempt at a patriotic aphorism: "My Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she ever be right, but, right or wrong, my country!" In their zeal for a more defensible patriotism honest pacifists have gone to the other extreme with a doctrine which practically means: Our country can never be right if, in the name of all its moral and physical force, it halts another nation that is violently wrong with the ultimatum, "Thus far and no farther."

At this moment the German cause reduces to the desperation of those militarists to vindicate themselves who for years have advertised the shameless creed that morality has no rights against the power of the state. For no one knows precisely how many years the German government has been a conspiracy to disfranchise morality in the conduct of nation toward nation, and to establish the military power of Germany in its place. So soon as we Americans take in this ugly fact, those of us with the rudiments of a conscience must realize that, until the Germans repudiate this military caste and the creed it imposes to be at peace with Germany would make our nation a moral monstrosity.

In practice, the German system works

out in two aspects which to outward appearance are contradictory. Whether at bottom they are contradictory or complementary is a question too involved for profitable discussion here. Let us glance at each aspect in certain of its distinctive manifestations.

We may refer to these two obvious aspects of the German system as the *domestic* and the *foreign*, or the *national* and the *international*. Not only Americans, but Germans themselves, have been queered in their judgment of the German government by the fact that one and the same system presents appearances so contradictory that they cannot be reconciled. Both Germans and Americans have reasoned, in effect: "The domestic aspect of the German system reaches such benign results that the alleged badness of the German foreign policy cannot be real." It is one of the humors of our immature intellectuality that the most sophisticated of us still hunt for mental and moral consistency behind human actions!

For brevity let us call upon parable to picture the quality of the German domestic system.

My attention was first called to the town of Pullman by description of it as a "model community." It was alleged that everything which intelligent benevolence could devise had been done to furnish the employees in the Pullman works with all the living conditions necessary for their comfort and happiness. Not long after, my lot was cast in such a way that only half an hour separated my home from Pullman. Very soon there were labor disturbances at Pullman, and, with others, I was called upon to investigate. I found that the descriptions which I had read of the physical equipment of the town had not been too highly colored. At the same time, I found the most discontented and bitter inhabitants that I had ever met. The burden of their complaints was not expressed in terms of wages, nor labor hours, nor any other physical standards of living. The worst-felt grievance seemed to be voiced in the assertion that they were treated like children, not like men and women. The most telltale bit of evidence that I discovered was the current sneer: "We are born in a Pullman house, cradled in a Pullman crib, fed from a Pullman store, taught in a Pullman school, confirmed in a Pullman church, exploited in a Pullman shop, and when we die we'll be buried in a Pullman grave and go to a Pullman hell."

It would be contrary to the evidence to doubt that, in motive, George M. Pullman was a conscientious philanthropist. His mistake was in principle that of all the genuinely benevolent despots. He confounded philanthropy with patronage. He had not found out that the best way for men to help men is not to do things for them, but to do things with them, and perhaps better still to remove removable hindrances to their doing things for themselves.

When I became a citizen of Waterville, in 1881, and wished to walk abroad of a night when the moon was not in session, I always carried a lantern. There was not a street light in town. Neither was there a street car, nor a water-main, nor a sewer. Not a lawnmower had ever been in commission. The yards looked like pastures that had strayed in from the farms. The two most sightly spots for the landscape gardener in the center of the town were dumping places for debris. There was not a public schoolhouse which any of the prosperous citizens would have consented to use as a stable, and a little later I built the second, possibly the third, house in the town that contained a bathroom.

As I have looked about in Waterville at intervals during the past forty-eight hours, it has seemed to me that some mightier Aladdin had meanwhile been conjuring. I can see room for improvement still. You cannot control the rain, for instance, but some day you will control the mud. And many other kinds of progress will doubtless mark the next thirty years. As it is, the contrast between Waterville as I first knew it and the Waterville of today is the outward sign of a generation's advance in civilization. And you have done it yourselves! It has not been handed down to you from above! You would not have taken it as a gift; you would even go back a generation and do it all over again, if the alternative were to accept it out of hand, even from the most masterful of the public-spirited men who have lived among you in the course of these years. Rather than be policed in every detail of life outside of your domicile, and in many details within it, by the most magnanimous human beings you have ever known, you would elect a return to primitive conditions, and to the adventure of working out that salvation of personality which can be achieved only in the exercise of responsible self-direction.

In miniature, the contrast between the

town of Pullman and the town of Waterville reflects the difference between German and American civic conditions, with the single difference that the Germans are proud of their kind and despise ours, while we hold to our kind and abhor theirs.

Now, the case is by no means as one-sided as either people think. If the worthy way through life for a moral being were a greater Cook's personally conducted tour, our American method would be a hopeless competitor with the German. In sheer bodily comfort and security and in certain guaranties of spiritual liberty, regardless of possible not completely stifled scruples about abdication of one's selfhood, the average German during the past generation has undoubtedly got more for what he paid than the average American. But there's the rub! The unreckoned part of the price which the Germans pay is their aborted personality. Von Buelow knew his Germans when he said, in his volume *Imperial Germany*, published not long before the war, that the Germans are not political beings, that they are incapable of parliamentary government. I began to find that out in my first contacts with Germans in 1879. As a deliberate experiment, I have many times, then and since, led conversations with casual acquaintances up to some political subject. Almost invariably, unless I happened to have met a member of the political class, although there had been no hesitation about expression of opinion upon all previous topics, the stereotyped answer would be: "O! That's a matter for the government!" We may not boast that the output of average individual American opinion upon political questions is impressive, but this is impressive, namely, the consciousness of every American that it is a part of his personality to exert his own unrestricted share in creating political standards and in shaping political policies.

As long as I live, I shall not cease to grieve that these two conceptions of what is best in civic life could not have worked side by side to their limit in peace. It may well be that there is more in each of these conceptions than those who can see good in only one of them are able to understand. It may be that civilization might have been served best in the long run if these two types of civic experiment could have developed in parallel columns, until the advantages and the disadvantages of each had demonstrated themselves to both.



However that may be, Americans have always reckoned liberty of political self-expression and self-realization among the choicest of human goods; while since 1848 the Germans have made no formidable demand for individual self-expression in politics. Nearly twenty-five years ago Pastor Frommel, who had been frozen out of his position as Court Preacher at Berlin because of his pernicious sympathy with the wage-earning classes, told me that, when he began to get into personal touch with factory operatives, he was astonished at the nature of their demands. He said that regularly, in reply to his question, "What do you want?" the answer, from men and women alike, would be, "We want recognition" (*Wir wünschen Anerkennung*). Which, being interpreted, meant that they wanted to be met by their employers on the level of human beings and to be accorded the rights of human beings in representing their own interests. Up to the present moment there has been in Germany neither an effective concerted movement to gain similar recognition in politics, nor evidence that there is enough latent demand for such recognition among the Germans to make such a movement respectable.

Worse than this, domineering militarism has kept civil life in Germany in a cowering menial attitude toward the army, and it has put official premiums upon an overbearing attitude of the army toward civilians.

One morning, ten or fifteen years ago, I happened to be in Potsdam when the order of the day included presentation of the colors to a regiment of new troops. The guard of honor was drawn up on one side of a square of which a church formed the second side, the spectators the third, while the fourth side was to be occupied by the approaching regiment. The Kaiser had returned that day from a vacation, and in the corner by the church he was chatting with members of his staff. I was near enough to see every detail in pantomime, without hearing a word. The Kaiser had said something flattering to a big handsome officer, who stood in his bravery of gala uniform and decorations preening himself after the Kaiser had passed on to the next in line. Just then a little girl of perhaps five or six years appeared through a narrow archway in the wall near the church. She looked searchingly in every direction, then stretched her hand above her head, and I saw that she had been sent to post

a letter in a box behind the tall officer. It was too high. The little girl raised herself on tip-toes, but could not reach the opening. She turned and stood irresolute for a moment, her disappointed, bewildered look perfectly legible from my point of observation. Then she took notice of the big strong man, and her face lighted up with a glad smile at the instinctive feeling that he was the solution of her difficulty. She lifted the letter toward him. He took it mechanically, with one or two glances back and forth between it and her. His intellect was evidently less brilliant than his uniform. Presently the idea took shape in his brain that this slip of a girl had called on him for help. With an arrogant toss of his head and a contemptuous snap of his wrist, he threw the letter to the ground.

Volumes might be written on German militarism without telling more about its essential spirit than this incident revealed. It was merely a mannerism, too matter-of-course to be questioned by Germans, of the same civilization in which public-school programs were suspended and pupils were coached to celebrate the murder of women and children on the Lusitania. I repeat that, whatever the other excellencies of the Germans, a national sentiment which tolerates an army with that spirit toward the people is demonstration of pitifully aborted personality.

But it is in the other aspect, in its attitude toward other nations, that the soulless paganism which the Germans have accepted from their militarists as the national religion most immediately appears. Again I forbear generalities and testify from my own experience.

In the summer of 1903 I was in Germany on business which gave me occasion to sample the opinions about our country of more different classes of Germans than I had ever interviewed before. The itinerary scheduled stops at Cologne, Lucerne, Vienna, Budapest, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, and thence an excursion into Russia. At each of these points, and in the intermediate travel, I had opportunities to talk with many men of prominence and with as many more whom I could classify merely as ordinary specimens of their various types. I soon became aware that, quite aside from the direct purpose of my trip, I was gathering from these sources a collection of significant and cumulative evidence. Over and over again Germans of different social positions, living in as many differ-



ent parts of Germany and neighboring countries, volunteered the same opinion in almost the same words: "You Yankees are all right, but it is only a question of time when we Germans will have to fight you, not with trade regulations, but with cannon." And my question "Why?" invariably brought the stereotyped answer: "Because you are trying to get some of the world's foreign commerce."

Up to that time I had firmly believed in the pacific intentions of Germany. I had regarded the pan-German agitation as a joke. I had interpreted the familiar grandiose utterances of Kaiser, and professor, and editor, and Reichstag orator as the harmless word-painting of an imaginative people who delight in setting national commonplaces in a heroic light. But these coincidences started my reflections in a new direction. It was incredible that so many men, of such different kinds, from such widely separated places, could have arrived independently at such an astonishing consensus. Such a state of mind must have been the result of some central influence or influences. A captain of infantry, whom I met in the home of a friend in Berlin, strengthened this inference when he gave me a book which contained the same sentiment in almost the same words, with the comment which afterward proved to carry accrued interest: "It is the most popular book of the year among German officers." Then I began to pick up other threads of association. I recalled a lecture which I had heard during my student days by Professor Gneist, of Berlin, who at the time was reputed to be the foremost continental expositor of the British constitution. The argument expanded these propositions: "The United States of America has no sovereign. Therefore it has no sovereignty. Therefore it is not in the proper sense of the term a state. Therefore it is not entitled to the full rights of a state among states." I had listened with amusement to the exposition and had scarcely thought of it meanwhile, because I had taken it as a choice specimen of academic pedantry, with no practical bearing. Presently I began to recall, however, that in my reading since my student days I had come across many German expressions of the same idea, with the implication that it was something to be taken for granted.

On my return to Chicago, I reported my experience in a newspaper interview, with the conclusion that we Americans

would be living in a fool's paradise until we provided ourselves with a navy so strong that, even if the creed which I had heard should proselyte all Germany, it would be too unsafe to follow it into practice. For two or three weeks following publication of the interview, at a signal from Consul Wever, of Chicago—one of the most efficient promoters of German interests that has ever represented that country in the United States—the German-language press of America and not a few publications in English bristled with abuse of the ignorant American tourist who had insulted Germany by drawing such an inference from such data.

Up to the present hour the Germans have pursued the same policy of denying the significance of any and every fact which tended to fix on them the stigma of militarism in general or responsibility for the present war in particular. No matter what German has indorsed the creed of force, or of terrorization as the technique of the creed, even the Kaiser, or the Crown Prince, or the chancellor, or authors with readers by the hundred thousands, the professional German apologists have always given the cue for a world-wide claque to shout the repudiation: "That particular utterance, or that particular man, cuts no figure in Germany."

We have always had a few men in American politics who waxed great in their own eyes by declamation of the manifest destiny of the United States to be "bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the Southern Cross." Usually the saving sense of the people, ably aided and abetted by the obduracy of things, has rendered such politicians innocuous. But suppose the present Speaker of the House of Representatives had received the presidential nomination from the Baltimore convention of 1912, and suppose he had been elected. Very few Americans realize by what a narrow margin that calamity was averted. Suppose he had made good his maudlin threat of committing this country to the annexation of Canada. Suppose we had made it a test of loyalty to support his administration in waging a war for the conquest of the Dominion. Suppose we had persisted in accepting without question the administration's fiction—"The war was forced upon us!" Suppose we had refused to cast in our lot with any peace movement which might involve overthrow of the adminis-

tration or of the party that had seduced the country into its immoral course. In that case our deeds would have spoken louder than our words. American character would consequently have to be known, not by what Americans had denied in terms, but by what we had actually done.

*The outstanding fact, to which the Germans have been delivering themselves with accelerated motion till the incredible culmination of 1914, and since, is that all the Germans have adopted as their own the cause of those leaders who have advertised their trust in war as the foremost means of satisfying national ambitions.*

I have said that all through the ages two contradictory conceptions of national life have urged for expression and mastery. We have been reviewing the form in which the one conception has taken its latest shape in German word and deed. Time remains for only the briefest allusion to the alternative tendency. A part of the next great constructive task of mankind is to give distinctness and reality to the opposite conception.

In spite of those ancient states to which history has given the name "republic," it is not certain that the antithesis of the present dominating German idea of the state ever began to be articulate in the voice of a great public until more confident than convincing expressions of it were heard in the American and the French revolutions. Today we are trying to symbolize the whole truth by the slogan: "Democracy against Autocracy!" While that watchword may be suggestive enough for rallying purposes, a nation which accepted that antithesis as either precise or exhaustive would soon resolve itself into a wholesale case of the blind leading the blind. We have the task of finding the crystal truth in contradiction of the turgid lie: "The State is power."

I venture the opinion that we shall never separate the truth from vitiating error until we have broken utterly with all our traditional doctrines of the state in terms of that plausible philosophical conception, "sovereignty." The real truth, and the whole truth, will be found only after we have taken our departure from the homely fact that a state is essentially like any other human group—a bridge club, a philharmonic society, a merchandizing firm, a banking corporation, a charity organization, a religious community, a counterfeiters' gang, an

artists' guild—a state is a company of persons behaving themselves in a certain way. Whatever distance in comprehension or in character may separate a group which we call a state from each and every other type of human group, a state continues its identity with each and every other human group, at least in this: it is composed of human beings, with all the moral liabilities of human beings. By forming themselves into, or by finding themselves in, any sort of grouping whatsoever, human beings cannot release themselves from the universal obligation of human beings to respect the humanity of one another. They cannot exempt themselves from a jot or a tittle of one of the laws of physical or mental or moral cause and effect, which are bound to assert themselves sooner or later as the inexorable conditions of the human lot.

*The central, supreme, paramount issue of this war is whether civilization is to instal the principle of aggression as its highest law; whether for a defiant epoch morality is to be suspended; whether during an era of the most cynical apostasy that the record of mankind will have registered, that nation is to be greatest which can mobilize the most terrific force and use it in the most savage way.*

In his zeal to reassure the American people and to convince all other peoples that the United States does not want anybody's goods, or chattels, or lands, or anything that is our neighbors', President Wilson has made it possible for the stupid and the designing to assert that Americans are fighting for nothing.

On the contrary, those Americans who are morally awake are fighting for everything above the mercenary level that makes life worth the living. We are later Caesars, and of the more subtle fighting for the decision that henceforth this world shall be a place in which physical power shall be, not the standard of right, but the servant of right. No other generation in history has had an equal opportunity to promote the moral achievements of mankind. The remaining catastrophe most to be feared is not that more thousands of lives may have to be offered upon the altar of this century's high decision. If coming generations could look down upon us, their anxiety would be, first and chiefest, lest we should stay our hands before we had secured the primacy of morals in the affairs of nations.

No state since the days of the Decalogue has committed itself to a loftier political ideal than that which our country professes. Citizenship of the United States involves loyalty or treason to that ideal. Coined into terms of today, that ideal requires that progressive sense of justice shall enact the laws; and that law shall control force, not force the law, both in domestic and in foreign relations. No other people ever received so rich an endowment of physical resources as we have inherited. Are we to squander that endowment upon our physical and moral softnesses, or shall we use it to support the prodigious moral experiment to which we are committed? The world being what it is, Americans of this generation can neither improve nor retain their birthright unless they are resolved to continue instalment payments of the same price of suffering with which our fathers bought our birthright.

Few native Americans have more or weightier reasons for gratitude to Germany than I have been accumulating for nearly forty years. None can be more willing in every possible way to acknowledge the debt which can never be discharged. And yet! And yet! This will be an intolerable world until the Germans have once and forever recanted, with all it involves, that most hellish heresy that has ever menaced civilization: THERE

IS NO GOD BUT POWER, AND PRUSSIA IS ITS PROPHET!

The Germans are still so unsuspecting of their rulers that they do not want to be disillusioned. President Wilson never uttered more literal truth than when he told us that in fighting with the Germans we shall prove in the end to have been fighting for the Germans as well as for ourselves, just as our fight with the English in '76 proved to be a fight, not for our own liberty alone, but for the enfranchisement of every subject of the British crown.

With the most cordial hopes that in the days to come the Germans may enjoy all the prosperity of every sort which they can win on their merits, without violating the equal rights of any other people, we should be numbered among the betrayers of mankind if we did not now exert our utmost physical and spiritual strength to convince the Germans that their Baal is asleep, never more to wake, or on a journey, never again to return.

Now is our nation's Gethsemane. In the beginnings of our agony and bloody sweat we are still praying, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me!" God grant that the generations to come may forever cherish the memory of the cross which we shall bear, as the symbol of their redemption unto spiritualized political life!

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## THE STATUS OF A LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE IN A DEMOCRACY

By AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, State Superintendent of the Public Schools of Maine.

Some days ago the writer heard a prominent educator remark that the colleges seek to establish an educated *patriciate* in this country and that we send our children to college that they may be better than our neighbors' children. This statement is wholly unfair and false. The true college aim of today is to establish an educated *democracy*. We send our children to college not that they may be better than our neighbors' children, but that they may be better than they were.

It is not the purpose of this writing to offer argument in support of liberal education. Like truth it is its own defense. In order that we may have common ground for understanding let us assume that such education is provided in the completion of the course prescribed by

the liberal arts college and is almost entirely separate from what we may term "purpose" subjects. When we speak of a liberal education we refer technically to that education which is attained from a study of the liberal arts, *artes liberales*, the higher arts which among the Romans only free men were permitted to pursue. This was for the purpose no doubt of perpetuating an educated patriciate. In the middle ages the liberal arts course was made up of seven branches: grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. In modern times the liberal arts include history, philosophy, the sciences, etc. and constitute an academical or collegiate education. We may understand then that a liberal education covers the subjects known during the Renaissance as "hu-



manities." Such subjects have no specific bearing upon the trades, vocations, occupations, or professions, with the possible exception of pedagogy.

In a broader sense liberal education underlies all such activities and prepares for a general and broader citizenship. Cultured lawyers, cultured physicians, cultured ministers, cultured salesmen, cultured statesmen, somehow command greater respect among their fellows and have a higher penetrating capacity than the uncultured. This is determined by two methods, personal observation and special research. Dean Holmes of Pennsylvania State College after gathering statistics and reducing them to order discovered that the money value of four years of college work is worth \$20,000 as compared with the earning capacity of the non-college man. It is stated on authority that there are 12,000,000 men over thirty years of age in the United States; of these 1,000,000 can neither read nor write; 10,000,000 have a common school education; 650,000 have high school education, and 350,000 have attended college. Of the 1,000,000 who can neither read nor write just one has done something the world calls smart and has found a place in Who's Who in America. Of the 10,000,000 with common schooling one out of 9,000; of the 650,000 with secondary education one out of 600; and of the 350,000 college men one out of 400. This does not mean that those who are not listed as unusual have failed, but this showing has definite bearing and tells a faithful story.

Some years ago the story was told of three men, all graduates of the best colleges in Europe and America, who were found on a sheep ranch in Australia working for a man who could neither read nor write. This story is told to show the futility of learning, but viewed from an intelligent outlook on world democracy it is an argument on the side of education.

Those who fear the day of universal education should find some comfort in this notable example of the fitness of education to perform the most menial service required. It is said by those who have done some figuring that if every one did his share of the world's work, three hours would be the average working day. It is argued by the fearful that education unfits the possessor for labor and when all men are educated there will be none to perform the world's menial toil. Why not have educated

labor? Education in the fullest sense should bring an equalization of the burden of physical toil and should increase its efficiency. We do not educate our children that they may escape labor, but that they may make labor more efficient. Labor should not decrease the appreciation of knowledge and the acquaintance with the brightest and most profound minds the world has produced.

The day is passed, never to return, when the "Three R's" are sufficient. In this age of non-provincialism when world citizenship is thrust upon us by the whirl of events; in this day when America has entered the world politics as a world factor a more liberal education is an essential foundation for the professions, the industries, the trades, and for the most potent citizenship. The ignorant may serve as subjects in an autocracy, but cannot function in a democracy.

The age we are approaching demands men of quality and ideals, not a few but many. Problems of government and economics long unsolved must be met. Masses of men with masses of brains and masses of means are massed against the individual man until we have commercialized, materialized, and nationalized the individual and moral man almost out of existence. We must look to the college to conserve the individual and to keep him from becoming a lost species. Strange as it may seem not one of the great humanistic problems of the world has been solved chiefly no doubt because we have not been able to engage the enemy in open and in mortal combat. The barriers which have long stood in the way are now crumbling. Autocracy is giving way before the allied forces of democracy and when it does let us hope we shall be able to attack the problems which so vitally affect humanity as a whole.

Although men win glory in war we do not glory therein. While we abhor it, war throughout all the world's history has been used as a divine expedient. When all other forces have failed Jehovah has armed Himself and has gone out upon the battle-field to defend his chosen people. It is hard to see the hand of God in this cruel destructive world war which destroys millions of men, leaves millions of fragments of men to excite our pity for a generation, depletes the race and saddles perpetual debt upon the nations. Yet if out of the present conflict there comes a proper readjustment of the rights and privileges

of individual and moral man the countless millions of the future who may live under circumstances better calculated to produce human comfort may justify the cost. But if we are to take advantage of the situations which permit a more just distribution of burdens, privileges, and benefits we must present an educated democracy to the task.

The forces which have so long baffled the efforts of the few who have sought relief must be overcome in order to establish a complete democracy such as the age of greater humanism demands. We must settle the difficulty between labor and capital between which there should be no war. The laborer must have sufficient wage with which to live decently and in order, to educate his children, to relieve his brow of its perspiration for a season of rest, and must have removed from shoulders, long bowed, the burden of the day to day or die. Humanity's treadmill must be relieved. The toiler must become a citizen, prosperous and independent. Brawn must receive an equal wage with brain, muscle with the capital which employs it. We must establish an era of cooperation between these two giant forces without which the ultimate of human comfort cannot be reached. We must settle the question of the distribution of products in order that the producer may receive a just compensation without robbing the consumer. We must solve the question of universal temperance that all men may be sober minded, and that the world's food supply may not be wasted in riotous substance. The solution of these problems will determine the approach of universal education.

We have entered upon a sublime mission—the institution of government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Our population has reached 100,000,000. At present the democracy is undergoing a crucial test. We are sure it will emerge triumphant. It is said that government composed of a conglomeration of elements cannot withstand a crisis in which the native lands of these elements are at war. Millions have come to our country from other lands and are coming still, a million a year. After the war the influx will be greater still; the melting pot will be within another melting pot. Out of other lands they come with no common traditions, no common religious belief, no common racial instinct or connection; not even a common language or litera-

ture. They come to make their home with us. The common school, schools of trade and occupation schools are the "shock absorbers," but a more complete, a broader education and less materialistic education is essential to the ultimate civic and social element. The process of molding, annealing, and stamping these widely divergent elements into a distinct American type must fall upon those institutions which are able to save us from materialism. The task is in a measure relieved by the fact that this immigration represents the best blood of the nations of the earth, a hardy stock from which the distinct American type must eventually evolve. The great arm of America must be directed toward the greater ideal, the highest type of citizenship.

The term democracy in the original language meant "people" and "strength". The idea conveyed by the term is governmental equality, but the ideal of the new age means the people in political, social and religious equality. The fundamental principle is that every man should govern himself and that in all matters in which his own interests are paramount he should not be ruled by any man even though he be stronger than himself. The old doctrine of keeping men ignorant in order to keep them submissive has given way to a broader philosophy of education for all men that they may be self governing.

At the present time there is a struggle between the forces which should be fighting in the same trenches. The writer refers here to the two ideas, education for making a living, which means professional and vocational training, and education for a living in the broad sense, to which the liberal education applies. Although the liberal arts colleges must be a saving grace and a determining factor in an age of strife it is having a struggle for its own existence. It finds itself face to face with the central powers of elective courses, vocational education, and extra-curricula activities. In many instances maneuvering is in process on the part of the college to get into the band wagon of modern tendency and to re-form its curricula in order to conform to the call of materialism. On the other hand there are examples of a stolid stand to maintain the college with the archaic ideals handed to us generations ago, and in too many instances the college professor who has become a thorough master of his subjects, through



the accuracy of his knowledge becomes intolerant of the ignorant. He holds tenaciously to the antiquated theory of education for education's sake rather than education as a means to a livelihood and to life. He needs a stronger sympathy with the struggling masses of humanity now seeking definite direction.

This morning as the writer came to the office he discovered a primitive means of forecasting the weather which was entirely new to him. A gentleman at the approach to the hotel was confused over the appearance of the weather. It was a cloudy morning with a slight mist and he had a journey to make.

"In which direction is the wind?" he inquired. The writer was at loss and could offer no relief as so far as he could tell the air was in a perfect state of equilibrium. But an old "sea dog" who chanced to be cleaning the leaves from the walk came to our rescue. He ran his finger into his mouth, then threw it into the air, first in one direction and then in another watching intently, his mind wholly occupied with the operation. After a thoughtful pause he laconically remarked,

"The wind is here. It will not rain."

Who is the old "sea dog" of society and politics who can show us the true direction of the times and point us to a safe course in future education? The close observer knows the harbor we should enter, but he is confused as to the proper direction to take to reach it. We know the education of the future should teach the individual his capabilities, give him power to grasp opportunity, and develop in him initiative. It must teach him to appreciate his limitations, must encourage him to endure misfortune, should it come, and give him

wisdom to enjoy prosperity; such an education as will encourage thrift and discourage shiftlessness. He should be taught to enjoy what he possesses without envy. Our educational system nominally for all the people, has been too much shaped and fashioned for the few. Our problem at the present time is to so modify our educational machinery as to fit democracy for its industrial work in the factory, the forest, the mines, in business, and on the farm, and for the governmental duties of a sovereign people. But that is not all, that democracy demands a diminishing day. After spending eight hours in making a living and eight in rest or recreation there is another eight hours which must be used for a larger usefulness. Nothing short of this will be accepted as true education. In this larger sphere the liberal arts college must find its mission.

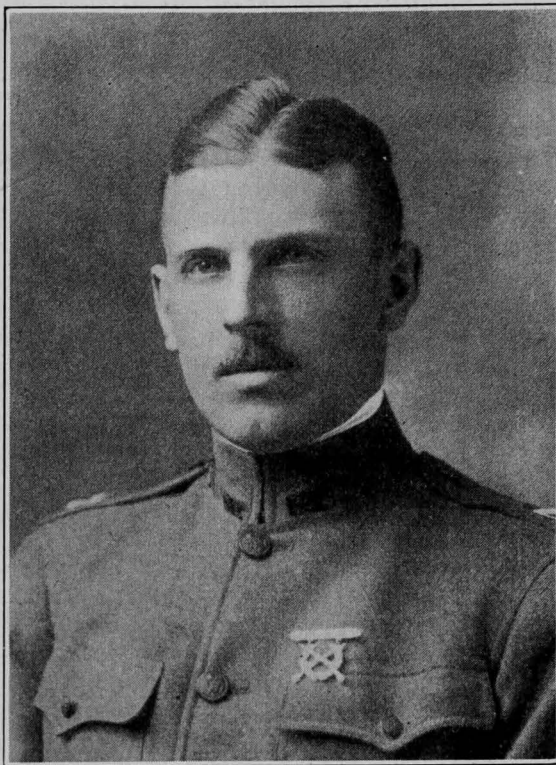
The trend of public education today is strongly toward the vocational side. England recently appointed a new head of her school system for the purpose of industrializing her education. When President Wilson signed the Smith-Hughes Bill providing federal aid for industrial phases he brought forth a new day in American education. The state's first duty in education is to make the individual self supporting; to place within his hands the tools which enable him to make his own living. The colleges must in a measure contrive to meet this new demand and to accept the product of the new school, but so far as possible conserve the liberal element in the curriculum. They must fit for the non-technical administrative positions and for unofficial public service. The culture element is essential to the happiness of the people as well as to the perpetuity of democratic institutions.







LIEUT. A. RAYMOND ROGERS, '17  
Co. H, 103d Reg.



CAPT. SPAULDING BISBEE, '13  
Co. B, 103d Reg.

## COLBY IN THE GREAT WAR

By the Editor of the Alumnus

The purpose of this article in the main is to give an historical account of the part which our graduates and undergraduates are playing in the great World War. There are some paragraphs to be written which have to do with accomplished things but for the most part the paragraphs will have to do with events that are in the making and with our Colby men who are being moved about on the great military checker-board. For this reason installments of the article will appear in the ALUMNUS from issue to issue until the War is at an end.

I shall take up first a general account of the effect of the declaration of War upon the College; second, an account of the action of Faculty and student body in the months following the declaration of War; third, the publication of a complete roster of all Colby men in the War; fourth, an account of the activities of the graduates of the College in the War; and fifth and finally, the publication of letters written by Colby's enlisted men. Because I shall be dealing very largely

with events in their making some facts will undoubtedly be mis-stated; but these mis-statements will be corrected as fast as they are pointed out so that the installments of this article, taken as a whole, should form a fairly accurate account of Colby's part in the great War.

War was declared by the United States upon the Imperial German Government on the afternoon of Friday, April 6, 1917, upon the affixing of the President's signature to the resolution passed by both branches of Congress. Just prior to that memorable date, namely, Monday, April 2, President Wilson read his famous message to Congress in which he advised that the recent acts of the Imperial German Government were in fact war, and in which he recommended the immediate addition of 500,000 men to the army upon the principle of universal liability to service. This message aroused intense interest the country over and not less intense was the interest manifested in many ways by the students of our College. It may of course be questioned

whether the effect of the Message and the final declaration of war was any more noticeable upon Colby men than it was upon the students of other American colleges. And yet it may well be recalled that many other American colleges have not behind them one hundred years of honorable history and hence not the same patriotic ideals that animate our student body. No Colby man ever disregards that history and no Colby man ever fails to cherish those ideals.

I have been told by Faculty men of other colleges and by a great many students of other colleges who have visited the Colby campus and have lived long enough in our midst to form definite opinions, that nowhere have they ever seen more evidences of a real genuine democratic spirit than at Colby. It is true that members of the Colby Faculty, except with rare exceptions, do not hold themselves stiffly aloof from the members of the student body; that there is, happily, a freedom of address, a ready interchange of ideas, an intimate acquaintance with one another that works for a democratic spirit in the institution. The possession and the perpetuation of that spirit has long been a cherished ideal of the College. It may therefore be safely inferred that because Colby cherishes this ideal the effect of the events of the memorable April was more noticeable here than it was in many other colleges.

But Colby has other ideals to inspire her. In other years we have talked freely in public places of what Colby boys would do *if* war should ever challenge us to service. Record of other stirring days has kept the fires of patriotism burning. It is the record of Colby men in the daring days of the Civil War. It is the record of Lovejoy, first martyr to the Cause, he who once trod the sacred walks of the old Campus and then went forth under the inspiration of his teachers to fight for "the freedom of the press". It is the record of a host of other Colby boys who fought bravely and died gallantly. Many Colby students as they dreamed over their books in the new Reading Room caught themselves reading with a newer understanding the names of the boys of '61 chiseled in the marble slab under the Lion of Lucerne. Many students at College Prayers found a deeper love for the College when they learned again but with a newer meaning that they were worship-

ping their God in the first building ever erected to the memory of those who gave their all that the Union might be kept safe for all time. This record of the years has been woven into the warp and woof of the thinking of Colby men.

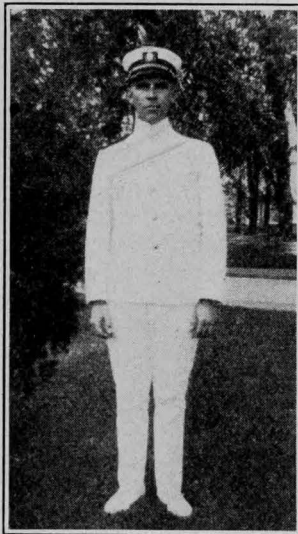
Out of this glorious record what other splendid ideals have sprung! Chiefest of all is that to be a Colby man in the truest and best sense is to be a good citizen in all that that term implies. To be a good citizen is, according to the Colby man's idea, to be loyal to country, obedient to law, faithful to the highest ideals. One hears that in classroom, in fraternity hall, in dormitory and at College Prayers. Is it to be wondered at, then, that when the President of the United States called for men of action, men of ideals, men of the highest patriotism, Colby students forgot for a time their books while they sought to know what the next right step for each of them should be? I state only what must have been obvious to others connected with the College that but for the constant pressure brought to bear upon the student body by President Roberts and other Faculty men the great majority of students would have enlisted at once in some branch of Government service.

Lest at some day in the future some one in a vain endeavor to compare the evidence of patriotism in the boys of '61 with that of the boys of '17, venture a criticism of the boys of the later years for failure to enlist immediately, a word or two of explanation should be made. It is doubtful if a more perplexing problem of duty ever presented itself to students than that which followed the declaration of war. Newspapers were filled with advertisements urging men to support the government by enlisting *NOW*; every bill-board and tree, railroad station window and store-front were placarded with striking signs calling men to the *COLORS*. No matter where the eye might rest for a moment there it would see a pointed index finger and underneath the words: *YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU!* Not infrequently these eye-catching war placards advised young men not to be *SLACKERS*. Originally the word meant one who was indolent or ready to take a rest, but during the early days of the present War it came to mean the young man who dodged his duty whether by refusing to enlist, or marrying in order to claim exemption because of a dependent, or otherwise shifting the burden of the War upon others. No





E. R. CRAIG, '18, U. S. N.  
Wakefield, Mass.



A. C. LITTLE, '17  
Ensign, U. S. N.



C. W. ROBINSON, '18  
Musician U. S. N.

term could be found which expressed greater opprobrium.

Most college men are stirred by a challenge. If otherwise, they would not be struggling, sometimes against tremendous odds, to get a college education. Those challenges from tree and fence and bill-board had their effect. But there was a counter-attack upon the judgment of the student. Editorials in leading journals, strong advices from high military authorities, and warning words from those countries over the seas where grievous mistakes had already been made, spoke one plain unmistakable truth to college men, namely, that the "place for the college man is at his books". They emphasized the importance of college men waiting until they could find the best place for the use of their ability. They emphasized the fact that if the college man really has a well trained mind the Government will eventually find a place for him. They emphasized again and again the fact that England and France had foolhardily allowed their scholars and students to go to the trenches, and the dearth of well-trained thinkers was showing these countries how utterly foolish had been the waste of their best resources.

The above will serve as an explanation why there was not that "rush to the colors" which characterized those eventful years of the early Sixties. The above will also explain why it happened that President Roberts, than whom there is no truer patriot, guided by the best of

judgment, urged the Colby students morning after morning at College Prayers to stay by their books, emphasizing the truth that the true soldier is he who does his present duty well. It is needless perhaps to add that the President had an up-hill fight. Youth and enthusiasm are oftentimes a match for riper years and calmer judgment. And after all, who shall say which serves better the higher purposes of God?

Looking back now upon the months of April, May, and June I wonder that any of the teaching staff found heart to keep on with what was proving sheer drudgery. Certainly those of us who were endeavoring as best we could to close up the work of the year to "cover the remaining ground", needed quite as much encouragement as the members of the student body were receiving at College Prayers and in private conferences. We "thundered" and expounded, urged and entreated, threatened and scolded, but the response was feeble. The experience of teaching in those months is best brought out by the remark made by one of the Faculty to his class, when, in looking out of the window at the College clock he attracted the attention of his students. With a bow of humblest apology he said, "Pardon me, gentlemen; I was simply looking at the clock to see how much longer I must entertain you." That men no longer found interest in books was not unexpected. The map of Europe was being made over, and in the final work of revision the young men



of America were now to play a part.

It will be remembered that on Saturday, February 3, President Wilson addressed both branches of Congress, reviewing the submarine controversy with Germany and informing Congress that in view of the measures announced on January 31 in which Germany withdrew her solemn assurances to the United States and declared that from February 1 "sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice", diplomatic relations would be broken off. It will also be remembered that on Monday, February 12, (Lincoln's birthday) occurred the great debate in Congress over the question of arming our merchant ships. In early February, then, matters were moving rapidly on to a certain declaration of war, and every move in the great game was being followed closely by the students of the College. Their interest in passing events was shown in a mass-meeting which was called for the evening of the 12th in the College Chapel for the purpose of passing upon a set of resolutions in support of the policy of President Wilson. This meeting was addressed by President Roberts, Major John G. Towne, ex-'99, Edward D. Cawley, '17, president of the Student Council, and Lieut. A. Raymond Rogers, '17, of the local Company.

The following resolutions were read, unanimously adopted, and ordered sent to President Wilson:

"Whereas, the United States is facing one of the greatest crises in its history, because of the unprecedented policy of maritime destruction interfering with the rights of American Citizens upon the high seas, which policy Germany proposes to carry out; and

Whereas, the President of the United States needs the unqualified support of every true American; therefore

Be it resolved: That the student body of Colby College heartily endorses President Wilson's attitude, and pledges to him its loyal support in whatever course he may follow 'for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas'".

But simply to meet in mass-meetings, hear stirring speeches, draw up and adopt resolutions was not a sufficient

means of satisfying the enthusiasm of the students. If war must be forced upon our people then the sooner the students were prepared for war the better. In an address by former President William Howard Taft, who spoke in the city's opera house on Wednesday evening, March 14, under the auspices of the Student Committee on Endowment, he emphasized strongly the need of universal military service, setting forth in his logical fashion the advantages to be derived from it. Present at this meeting was practically the entire student body and all that Judge Taft said about the duty for men to be prepared and the best way to get prepared had a most salutary effect upon the students.

From February 12 on other mass-meetings were held. In a letter to the Echo on March 7, George F. L. Bryant, '17, advocated strongly the formation of some kind of a military organization among the students. The Editor of the Echo, E. Donald Record, '17, whose work on the college weekly was attracting much attention, had previously urged much the same idea. The proposition to form an organization now began to take definite shape and on Wednesday afternoon, April 4, at a meeting held in the College Chapel, the Colby Military Company was finally organized. This meeting was called to order by Bryant, '17, and stirring speeches were made by President Roberts, Lieut. Rogers, and others. Sixty men signed the following agreement which was to govern the Company:

"We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to enlist in the Colby Military Company from this date until the week of final examination, and subject to the following conditions:

1. To abide by all orders and regulations formulated by the proper authorities.

2. This pledge shall not be binding in case of enlistment in any branch of the United States Federal service.

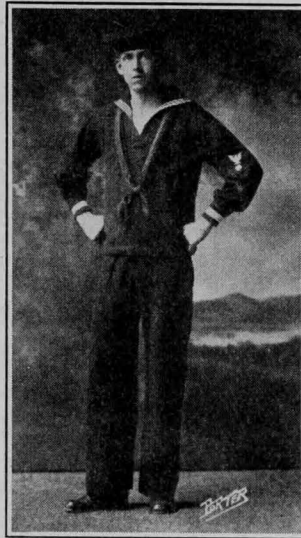
3. All Federal Regulations governing infantry companies shall be enforced in this organization."

At this meeting Lieut. Rogers, '17, was appointed Drill-Master.

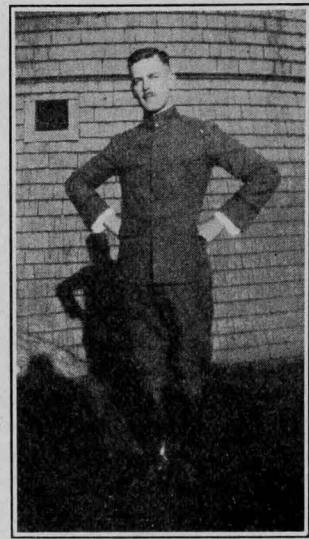
On Thursday afternoon, April 5, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the first drill was held in the Gymnasium. Within



LIEUT. N. D. LATTIN, '17  
Co. B, 303d Inf.



H. B. MCINTYRE, '18  
Wireless Operator, U. S. S.  
Connecticut.



LIEUT. H. S. PRATT, '17  
Plattsburg.

a week after its organization between 75 and 100 men had enlisted. Of this number, Professors Franklin, Crowell, and Harry, and Mr. Ellis, of the Faculty, were enrolled:

No sooner had the Company been formed than Judge Leslie C. Cornish, '75, President of the Board of Trustees, in a letter to the President of the College, extended to the organization the support of the alumni of the College and offered to present to the Company a suitable flag. The offer was at once accepted, and on May 7, in behalf of the donor, President Roberts formally presented the flag to the Company.

On Monday, April 30, the Company elected its officers, as follows: Captain, Rafael J. Miranda, '19; First Lieutenant, Hugh S. Pratt, '17; Second Lieutenant, Elliot E. Buse, '20. Miranda is a Cuban by birth and entered Colby early in the second semester. He has had previous military training in the New York Military Academy. Pratt is a Corning, New York boy, with training at the Peekskill Military Academy. Buse is an Indiana boy, with previous training at the Tennessee Military Academy. The Company was fortunate therefore in having as officers men who knew something of military tactics. At this meeting Lieut. Rogers, whose Company had been called to Bath, Maine, for guard duty, was obliged to tender his resignation as Drill-Master. In his place the Company elected Frederick D. McAlary, a Waterville business man, former Lieu-

tenant in Company H, and one who had been taking a keen interest in the success of the Colby Company.

The first real exhibition of the Company in public occurred on Tuesday, May 8, in Augusta. A mammoth demonstration of a patriotic character, including pretty much the whole of central Maine, was scheduled for that day in the Capital City, and upon vote of the Faculty the Colby Company was allowed leave of absence to participate in the line of march. Many very flattering newspaper comments were made on the general appearance of the Company. The men wore no uniforms but were to be distinguished by white sailor hats.

On Wednesday, May 16, the *Echo* contained the following comment:

"Without question, Colby is proving that her full strength is dedicated to the greatest good of the nation. Already more than fifty men—twenty per cent of the Men's Division—have enlisted in some form of military service; several are engaged in food production; and a college military company of over fifty men is drilling every afternoon. The first quota of the selective draft will take at least twenty more men, very soon. Every Colby student is eager to do that for which he is best fitted in the present crisis."

Reference to the number of men in the Military Company, contained in the above paragraph, may lead to a misunderstanding through an apparent contradiction of statements unless it be ex-

plained that enlistment in the Federal service had been going on for two or three weeks, and such enlistment, according to the agreement which the men signed, released them from further attendance upon drill and from membership.

The statement that twenty per cent of the members of the Men's Division had enlisted is doubtless true, although at the time the statement was made it was extremely difficult to tell just how many men had actually been received into the Army and Navy and how many had simply passed the physical examinations and were "waiting the call". Another element entered into the figuring. Almost as soon as men from various cities and towns of the State began to enlist, College men found it necessary to return home to help in the planting of the crops. Farm help was getting scarcer. A most commendable spirit was shown by leading members of the student body in their insistence that students who were called home to farm were as much patriots as those who were volunteering for service in the Army and Navy. It is probable that ten to fifteen men left College to help in the planting of the crops, and these should be added to the twenty per cent mentioned above.

It will thus be seen that the student body was being depleted. It is worth recording that students volunteered for service long before any definite assurances were given by the Faculty that credit for courses being pursued would be granted to men who left college on account of the war. It is the more worthy of recording because it is fair evidence of the happy relations that existed and exist between Faculty and student body. No man hesitated to enlist for fear the Faculty would not do him full justice insofar as his courses were concerned. The Faculty did vote, in late May, that credit would be given in all cases where students at the time of leaving were above the passing mark.

An attempt was made about the middle of May to compile a list of all students in the College who had volunteered for service. While the list may not be correct in respect to all names given, it is as accurate a list as can be given of the men volunteering up to May 15, and I give it as a matter of record:

NAVAL RESERVES: E. W. Campbell, '17, seaman, Waterville; Foster Eaton, '17, quartermaster, Waterville; A. C. Little, '17, ensign, Boston; R. N.

Smith, '17, quartermaster; E. D. Cawley, '17, seaman; M. R. Thompson, '17, seaman; P. A. Thompson, '18, seaman; H. B. McIntyre, '18, electrician; D. G. Jacobs, '18, seaman; E. R. Craig, '18, seaman; L. A. Craig, '19, seaman, J. A. Knox, '19, seaman; V. H. Tooker, '19, seaman; R. C. Hughes, '19, quartermaster; R. H. Sturtevant, '20, seaman; W. N. Baxter, '20, seaman; R. F. Lord, '20, coxswain; A. D. Colby, '20, seaman; C. B. Kalloch, '20, seaman; H. S. Phillips, '20, seaman.

MEDICAL CORPS, 2d ME. REGIMENT: S. L. Flagg, '18, sergeant; W. G. Hastings, '18, private; H. W. Goodrich, '18, private; F. K. Hussey, '18, private; H. A. Osgood, '19, private; M. L. Beverage, '19, private; W. R. Pedersen, '19, private; J. F. Choate, '19, private; L. R. Morse, '20, private; C. G. Brownville, '20, private; L. B. Titcomb, '20, private.

2d MAINE REGIMENT (Outside Medical Corps): A. R. Rogers, '17, lieutenant; E. C. Chase, '19, lieutenant; A. W. Maddocks, '19, sergeant; J. A. Stowell, '19, bandsman; G. R. MacCarthy, '19, bugler.

OFFICERS' RESERVES, TRAINING SCHOOLS: P. G. Whittemore, '17, Madison Barracks; T. F. Joyce, '17, Plattsburg; H. S. Brown, '17, Plattsburg; G. F. L. Bryant, '17, Plattsburg; H. S. Pratt, '17, Plattsburg; N. D. Lattin, '18, Plattsburg; H. F. Hill, '18, Plattsburg.

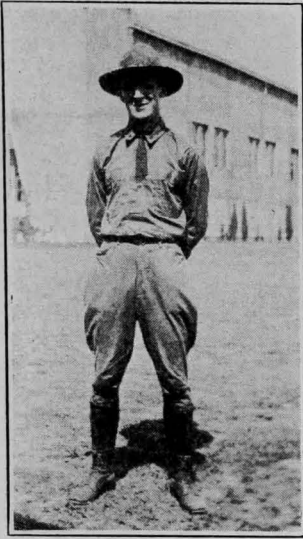
U. S. NAVY: D. B. Flood, '17, radio operator; C. W. Robinson, '18, bandsman; F. A. Gibson, '19, hospital corps; A. M. Pottle, '20, seaman; L. G. Evans, '20, seaman.

U. S. ARMY: E. R. Scribner, '17, sergeant.

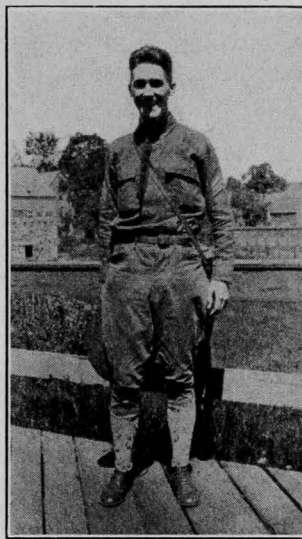
On Monday afternoon, May 14, a mass-meeting of the students was held in the gymnasium to discuss the war and the work of the Military Company. This meeting was characterized in the press as one filled with "intense interest and patriotic enthusiasm". Officers of the Company delivered stirring speeches, and as a result of the speeches a number of new recruits offered themselves for membership. Lieut. Pratt had passed his examinations for the Plattsburg Camp and accordingly submitted his resignation as an officer of the Company. Second Lieutenant Buse was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, and Robert A. Matthews, '18, was elected to Buse's position.

The next step in the further organization of the Company was the appointment of Sergeants and Corporals. In order





C. H. PIEBES, '18  
Aviation Corps



SERGT. E. R. SCRIBNER, '17  
Co. D, 49th Reg.



H. S. BROWN, '17  
1st Plattsburg Camp

to make the wisest appointments, all of the men of the Company were given most careful drilling with very frequent changes in the leaders. Written examinations were later held which were passed satisfactorily by a large number of the men. The appointments of the non-commissioned officers resulted as follows: First Sergeant, Foster Eaton, '17; Sergeants, R. O. Brinkman, '20; R. S. Owen, '20; W. B. West, '19; H. L. Robinson, '18; H. L. Newman, '18; R. M. Hayes, '18. Corporals: F. D. Blanchard, '19; S. P. Wyman, '19; J. W. Brush, '20; A. F. Scott, '20; L. E. Young, '17; H. E. Lewin, '20; R. E. Wilkins, '20.

In the report submitted to the President of the College by Drill-Master, Lieut. F. D. McAlary, appear the following comments:

"In all that was done, I found the students of Colby College attentive, courteous, and manly. Military drill is monotonous, and it is most commendable that the men of Colby turned out so faithfully day after day. . . I can readily see why high army officers desire college men in the service, and if the colleges of the country send out such material for soldiers as can be found in Colby, the future of this country is safe".

On May 22 I received the following letter from George M. G. Presson, Provost Marshal of Maine:

"Please forward to this office by return mail the names, boarding places and home addresses of all

male students and teachers in your institution who are not living at home, and who have reached the age of 21 years or will reach that age on or before June 5, 1917.

"This information is desired in order that the proper arrangements may be made for their registration under the selective draft law, special provisions of which apply to students and others in educational institutions".

This was the first official announcement concerning the special method of registering students that had been received, and such information the students had been anxiously awaiting.

A list of students numbering 118, comprising 34 Seniors, 31 Juniors, 30 Sophomores, 16 Freshmen, and seven Specials, was immediately forwarded to the Augusta office. A few days later President Roberts was sworn in at Augusta as Registration Officer for the College and for Coburn Classical Institute, and on May 29 he personally attended to the registration of nearly all those whose names had been submitted to the Provost Marshal. A striking fact, worthy to stand with all the other valued traditions of the past, is that of all the men registered, not a single man claimed exemption from service. This fact is the more striking when it is viewed in the light of the experience of exemption boards in the months that followed.

On the afternoon of Friday, June 1,

came the final review of the Colby Military Company, still some 50 strong, by members of the Faculty, their wives, and members of the Women's Division. Just before dismissal, and after the Company picture had been taken, the honor roll was read in which the names of all students who had not been absent from a single drill appear. The names of these men claim a place in this article, and they are given, as follows: J. W. Brush, '20; William Chittenden, '19; E. C. Dunbar, '19; H. E. Lewin, '20; H. L. Robinson, '18, and W. B. West, '19. One additional appointment was made, that of H. E. Lewin, '20, as corporal. With the disbanding of the Company, the work of the students in preparing themselves while in College for the War came to a temporary close. That the Company had proved itself eminently useful no one at all conversant with the conditions as they existed in the College will for one moment gainsay.

Some facts regarding the enlistments as shown on page 40 will prove of interest. One might be curious to know why so many men should have enlisted in the Naval Reserves, and in the Medical Corps of the Second Maine Regiment. An explanation of this, in part, can be made.

Just before the close of the College in June, 1916, Rex W. Dodge, '06, a trustee of Colby, visited the College and at morning Prayers spoke to the student body advocating the naval training cruise for civilians that would take place during the summer. A number of the students became interested in the idea, and at least one, Foster Eaton, '17, went on



CADET M. I. FRIEDMAN, '17  
Receiving criticisms of one of his flights from Lieut. Provost of the French Army. Provost is seated in a Curtiss J. N. 4 D aeroplane.

the cruise. Eaton's experiences captivated the imaginations of other men, and so it happened that the way was opened for enlistment in the Naval Reserve. But perhaps the most direct effect of all was produced by the appointment as Ensign, of Andrew C. Little, '17. Little had made very little fuss about the matter, had gone to Boston unbeknown to many of his college mates, had passed the examinations with flying colors, and then had come back for a few days as Ensign Little. He was at once assigned to the Lynx, one of the boats of the Mosquito Fleet, so-called, and he was instrumental in gathering about him a little coterie of Colby men.

As for the number of men in the Medical Corps, that is to be accounted for very largely by the personal interest which the students had in Major John G. Towne. I know of no other cause which prompted men to seek enlistment in the Medical Corps.

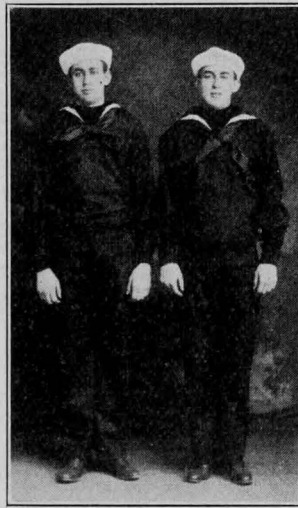
The following is as complete a roster of Colby men, undergraduates and graduates, as I have been able to compile up to the time of submitting this copy to the printer. I am finding space for it in this early issue of the ALUMNUS in order that, with the help of the students and alumni, I may be able to make such corrections in it and additions to it as shall make it of value for all time to come.

#### CLASS OF 1917.

- Brown, H. S. First Plattsburg Camp.
- Bryant, G. F. L. Second Plattsburg Camp.
- Campbell, E. W. Naval Reserves, Rockland, Maine.
- Cawley, E. D. Naval Reserves, Charleston, Mass.
- Eaton, F. Radio School, Cambridge.
- Erb, W. H. Medical Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.
- Flood, D. B. Radio Operator, U. S. N.
- Friedman, M. I. Aviation Corps.
- Huber, R. B. Awaiting call.
- Ingraham, M. I. Aviation Corps. Harvard Camp.
- Leeds, G. E. Awaiting call.
- Little, A. C. Ensign, U. S. N. Annapolis, Md.
- Pratt, H. S. 1st Lieut., Plattsburg Camp.
- Rogers, A. R. 1st Lieut. Co. H, 103d Reg.
- Scribner, E. R. Sergeant, Co. D, 49th Reg., U. S. Inf.
- Smith, R. N. Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Dispatch boat, Grayling.



M. M. WEISMAN, '19  
Chief Petty Officer U. S. N. R.



M. R. THOMPSON, '17, and  
P. A. THOMPSON, '18  
Seamen.



D. B. FLOOD, '17  
Radio Operator.

Thompson, M. R. Master of Arms,  
U. S. S. Mona.

Watson, G. G. Co. B, Medical Corps,  
Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Whittemore, P. G. Milliken Reg., H.  
F. A.

Joyce, T. F. Second Plattsburg Camp.

GRADUATES OF OTHER CLASSES  
AND FORMER STUDENTS.

(Arranged alphabetically.)

Allen, A. W., '16. Radio Operator.

Abbott, S. B., '16. 103d Reg.

Berry, W. B., '16. Sergt. Battery B,  
2d Mass. F. A.

Bickford, A. F., '16. Lieut. Plattsburg  
Camp.

Bisbee, S., '13. Capt. Co. B, 103d Reg.

Blackinton, S. G., '13. Med. Corps, Co.  
H, 103d Reg.

Boutin, A. S., '14. Battery 3, Madi-  
son Barracks, N. Y.

Blunt, R. C., '17. Serg. Co. H, 103d  
Reg.

Bowen, R. H., '14. Y. M. C. A. War  
Service.

Bourque, G. N., '18. Lieut. Plattsburg  
Camp.

Bridges, R. C., '11. Rutland, Vt. Co.

Campbell, G. H. C., '15. Lieut., Coast  
Artillery, Fort Strong.

Chapman, W. G., '12. Lieut. Supply  
Co., Milliken Reg.

Christopher, P. F., '14. Machinist's  
Mate, U. S. S. Kearsarge.

Clark, A. F., '15. Sergt. Quartermas-  
ter's Dept. U. S. A.

Cochrane, J. E., '80. Capt. U. S. A.

Davis, E. H., '15. Staff Officers, U. S.  
Reserves, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.  
Drummond, P. A., '15. Co. B, 1st  
Mass. Engineers.

Dunn, L. W., '07. Y. M. C. A. War  
Service.

Dyer, V. M., '15 Y. M. C. A. War  
Service.

Farrar, E. B., '14. 2d Plattsburg  
Camp.

Fletcher, C. G., '14. Dentist, U. S. A.  
Fraser, P. F., '15. Burleigh Battery,  
Milliken Reg.

Goldthwaite, J. C., '13.

Grant, L. W., '16. Qualified for Asst.  
Paymaster, U. S. N.

Greer, B. F., '16. Awaiting call.

Hatch, J. E., '08. Capt. Field Artil-  
lery, U. S. A.

Harriman, J. A., '16. Qualified for  
Asst. Paymaster, U. S. N.

Heath, W. W., '17, Quartermaster's  
Dept., U. S. A.

Herrick, S. A., '12. Capt. Aviation  
Corps.

Herring, L. D., '16 Quartermaster's  
Dept., U. S. A.

Hill, M. T., '12. Lieut. Co. G, 103d  
Reg.

Hill, F. T., '10. Lieut. Med. Corps, N.  
G. S. M.

Hussey, E. H., '13. Y. M. C. A. War  
Service.

Hussey, '15. Co. H, Medical Corps, 103d  
Reg.

Hutchins, R. B., '15.  
Johnson, R. E., '14. U. S. Marine  
Corps, Service in Cuba.



Kelsey, W. H., '15. U. S. A. Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa.  
 Kennedy, J. P., '13. First-class electrician, U. S. N. R.  
 Kidder, H. W., '11. U. S. Shipping Board.  
 Knowlton, D. F., '16. Naval Reserves.  
 Libby, H. F., '20. Naval Reserves.  
 Lowell, E. P., '16. Lieut., 103d Inf. Co. G.  
 Lary, A. H., '15. U. S. A. Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa.  
 Merriam, A. B., '11, 2d Plattsburg Camp.  
 Morse, H. M., '14. Ambulance Corps, Harvard Unit, France.  
 McMahon, J. E., '15. Sergeant-Major 103d Inf.  
 Murch, L. F., '15.  
 Pepper, J. L., '89. Awaiting call to Medical Corps.  
 Perry, J., '11. Y. M. C. A. War Service.  
 Perry, G. W., '14. Y. M. C. A. War Service.  
 Phillips, C. N., '78. Brigadier General, U. S. A.  
 Putnam, D. E., '16.  
 Pratt, G. S., '17. 2d Plattsburg Camp.  
 Robinson, N. E., '15. Y. M. C. A. War service, France.  
 Russell, E. A., '15. 2d Plattsburg, Camp, Co. 8.  
 Schuster, W. K., '16. Drafted from Pennsylvania.  
 Shaw, A., '09. Lieut. Med. Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. A.  
 Small, C. P., '86. Lieut. Med. Reserve Corps.  
 Stanwood, I. R., '16, Camp Devens.  
 Staples, S. D., '16. Battery A, 303d Inf.  
 Stephenson, M. S., '19, Camp Devens.  
 Tompkins, N., '03. 1st Plattsburg Camp.  
 Trask, L. S., '09. Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.  
 Towne, J. G., '99. Major, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Div., Director of Field hospitals.  
 Tribou, H. A., '08. Surgeon, U. S. N.  
 Waldron, I. N., '17.  
 Ware, John, '19. Lumberman's Unit, Scotland.  
 Washburn, E. E., '12.  
 Welch, H. N., '13. 2d Plattsburg Camp.  
 Wells, J., '13. 2d Plattsburg Camp.  
 Wenz, E. L., '17, Aviation Service.  
 Witherell, C. H., '01. Lieut. Medical Reserve Corps.  
 Young, R. C., '15. Lieut. Plattsburg Camp.

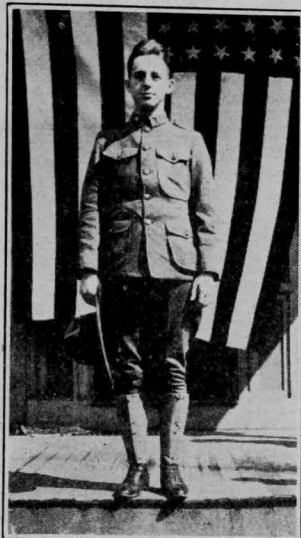
## UNDERGRADUATES, CLASS OF 1918

(Names arranged alphabetically.)

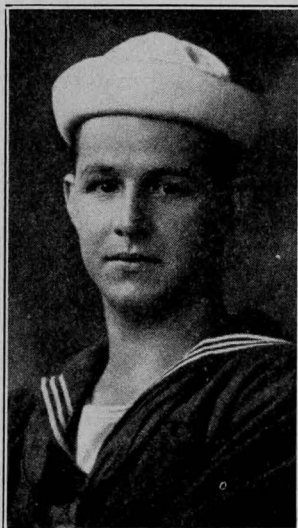
Craig, Elmer Reginald, U. S. N. Rifle Range, Wakefield, Mass.  
 Flagg, Sewell Leroy, Sergeant, Hospital Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Gateley, Francis Paul, Camp Devens.  
 Gallier, Robert Harold, Lieut., 7th Cavalry Reg. U. S. Regulars.  
 Goodrich, Harold Wilson, Hospital Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Harley, Ralph King, Camp Devens.  
 Hastings, Wallace Gerry, Medical Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Hayes, Wolcott Paige, Cavalry, U. S. A., Leavenworth, Kan.  
 Hill, Howard Foster, Quartermasters' Dept., U. S. A.  
 Hussey, Fred Knowlton, Medical Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Jacobs, Donald Gleason, Naval Reserves, Portland, Me.  
 Lattin, Norman Dunham, Lieut. Co. B, 303d Inf., Camp Devens.  
 Libby, Preston Burpee, Corp., Co. D, 103d Reg.  
 Matthews, Robert Allison, Naval Reserves.  
 McIntyre, Harris Birdsill, Wireless Operator, U. S. S. Connecticut.  
 O'Leary, Dennis Thomas, Camp Devens.  
 Patterson, Alfred Hopkins. Co. B, Medical Corps, Fort Ontario, N. Y.  
 Perry, Jonas Gleason, H. F. A., 103d Reg.  
 Piebes, Charles Hermes, Aviation Training School, Champaign, Ill.  
 Robinson, Albert Franklin, Medical Training Camp, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Robinson, Carl Webster, Musician, U. S. N.  
 Thompson, Paul Allison. Seaman, U. S. N.

## CLASS OF 1919.

Ashworth, John Chester, 77th Co., 6th Reg.  
 Beverage, Marston Leadbetter, Hospital Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Black, Leslie Lyman, Ambulance Corp, Camp McGinnis, Framingham, Mass.  
 Blanchard, Frederick Davis, Unit H, Medical Dept., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 Carey, Robert Tyrrell, Musician, U. S. A.  
 Chase, Errol Cleveland, Second Lieutenant Supply Co., Co. H, 103d Reg.  
 Choate, John Foster, 1st Battery Field Artillery, Plattsburg Camp, N. Y.



J. F. CHOATE, '19  
2d Plattsburg Camp



A. R. DAVIAU, '20  
U. S. Naval Reserves



G. S. PRATT, Ex-'17  
2d Plattsburg Camp

Craig, Lauriston Alpheus.  
Dunnack, Smith, Midshipman, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
Gibson, Frederick Alexander, U. S. Navy, Portsmouth, Me.  
Greene, John William, Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
Heath, Arthur Steward, Co. E, Heavy Field Artillery, Westfield, Mass.  
Hughes, Ralph Currie, Quartermaster, Naval Reserves.  
Knox, James Andrews, Marine Corps, Rockland, Me.  
MacCarthy, Gerald Raleigh, Musician, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Maddocks, Austin William, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Supply Co., Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Osgood, Harold Abram, Hospital Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Pedersen, William Russell, Hospital Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Sanderson, Arthur Garvin, Hospital Corps, 2d Class, College School Pharmacy, N. Y. City.  
Stowell, John Arthur, Musician Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Twichell, Seth Ginery, Camp Devens.  
Weisman, Martin Maurice, Chief Petty Officer, U. S. N. R., New York.  
Whitten, Guy Raymond, Camp Devens.

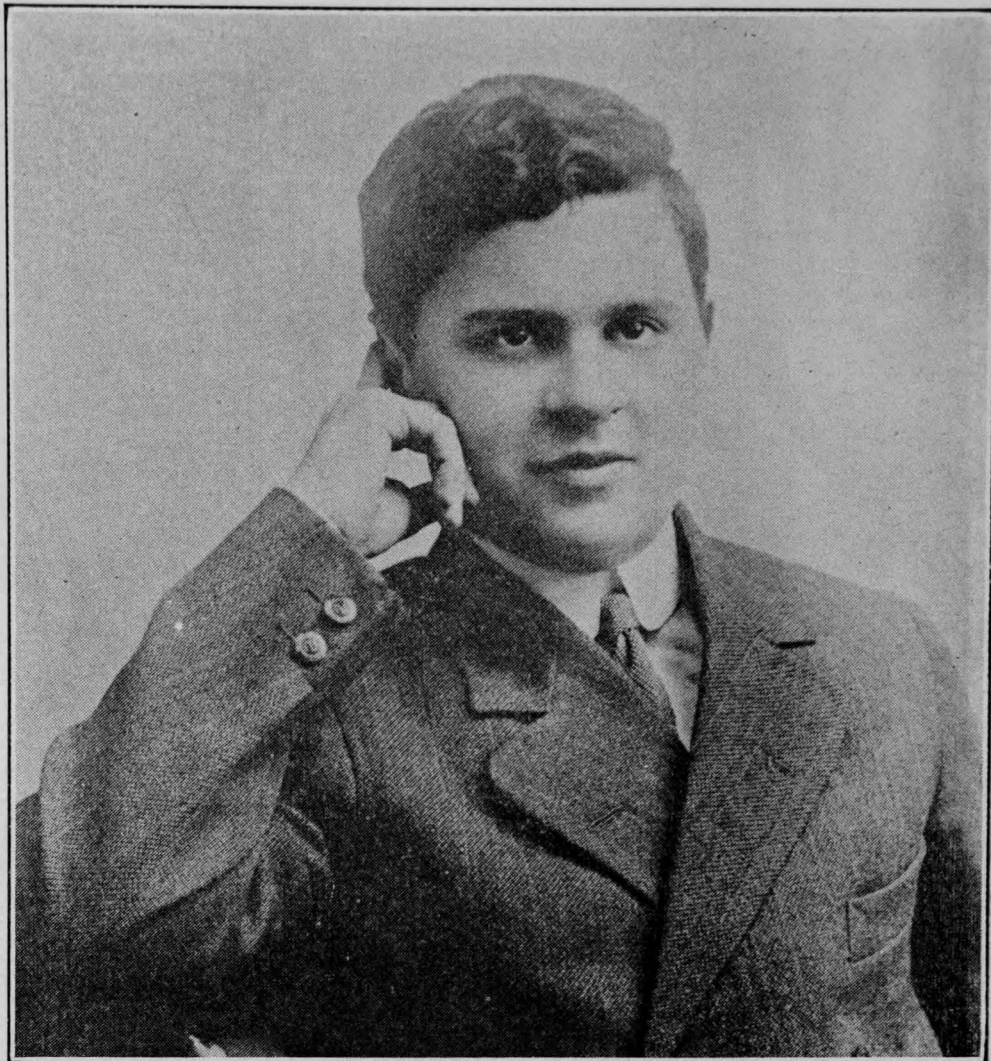
CLASS OF 1920.

Baxter, Wilbur Noel, Naval Reserves.  
Brooks, Paul Lester, Co. D, 103d Reg.  
Brownville, Charles Gordon, Medical Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Buse, Elliot Elroy, Plattsburg Training Camp.  
Evans, George Lawrence, Training School, Newport, R. I.  
Giroux, Raymond Louis, Mounted Scouts, Co. H, 103d Reg.  
Holbrook, Lee Welch. Lumberman's Unit, Scotland.  
Kalloch, Colby Bartlett, Marine Corps. Discharged on account of age.  
Lord, Robert Freeman, Coxswain, U. S. N., Rockland, Me.  
Morse, Lyman Rogers.  
Pottle, Albanus Moulton, Naval Reserves.  
Shibles, Stanley Neil, Camp Devens.  
Sturtevant, Reginald Houghton, Naval Reserves, Portland, Me.  
Titcomb, Leslie Burton, Medical Corps, Co. H, 103d Reg.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Colby, Anthony Downs, Naval Reserves, Charlestown, Mass.  
Daviau, Arthur Raymond, U. S. N.  
Fagan, Rollo Buckingham, Machine Gun Co., Va.  
Johnson, Justin Oley. Camp Devens.

(NOTE: Full information is asked for regarding all the Colby men. The Editor wishes to learn the correct military title of each man, to what company and regiment he is attached and his latest address.—The Editor.)



CHARLES COBURN SMITH. '20

Drowned in August Last While at Work for the U. S. Geological Survey in New Hampshire

## IN MEMORIAM

Colby has lost an exceptionally promising student in the tragic death of Charles Coburn Smith, eldest son of George Otis and Grace Coburn Smith, of Washington, D. C. The young man had entered his father's old college in the Fall of last year, had quickly taken the position of a college leader, and according to every indication would have graduated at the end of his course with high honors for meritorious work and Christian conduct. When he had completed his first year in June the spirit of duty, born of the Great War, was strongly upon him. Wishing to be in some way connected with the Government, he joined a United States Geological Survey party in the State of New Hampshire and it was while employed at this work that death, due to drowning from the capsizing of a boat, overtook him.

The news of the tragic ending of a life so full of promise brought unusual sadness to members of the College Faculty and his fellow-students. He was a young man of most exemplary habits, eager to be of service to his collegemates, loyal to his friends who were many, faithful to the last detail in his duties to the Church. It is doubtful if any son ever showed greater love for his home and those counted within it. It is certainly true that no young man ever guided his life by higher ideals. Had he been permitted to live out his life here at Colby his influence for good, already well recognized, would have been increasingly evident and more keenly appreciated, for his interests were in those things that are always abiding and that form so large a part of the warp and woof of life. The College deeply mourns his going.



## NEWS ITEMS FROM THE CLASSES

1862—A report of the death on September 23, 1916, of George Langford Hunt, of Brodhead, Wis., is given extended mention in the Editorial Notes.—A Colby man who always subscribes for the ALUMNUS is George Gifford. His dollar came all the way from Geneva, Switzerland. It is hoped that the ALUMNUS will keep him in close touch with the old college.

1863—Rev. George B. Ilsley while not filling any pulpit regularly nevertheless finds it impossible to relinquish the work of the pulpit entirely, and now and then serves as a supply. He contributes frequently to the Zion's *Advocate* and gives much study to the Ilsley Genealogy. He has very recently written two hymns, "Morning Praise" and "Prayer for Peace".

1864—The Editor received a cordial invitation to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Hon. and Mrs. William Smith Knowlton on August 21, 1917. Every Colby man will extend the heartiest congratulations!

1868—The class of '68 are now looking forward to the celebration of their fiftieth anniversary. Of the fifteen who received their A.B's at Colby in August, 1868, seven are still living, one only having deceased since they met in 1913 to celebrate their forty-fifth, viz: Dr. William O. Ayer who died so suddenly in Brunswick, June 1st, 1916. Of the others, several have since retired wholly or in part from active business and professional life. Some of them are getting to be along in years, since several were twenty-eight years of age at graduation, including two of the present survivors. The others were from twenty to twenty-seven.—Taken alphabetically we find Clark living a quiet life in Auburn, Me., having retired from active work in the ministry several years ago. But he was active and well enough to be present at the Colby Commencement of 1917.—After many years of successful educational work in the public schools of New

Hampshire, followed by a short mercantile career, Clay has joined the list of inactives and is at his home in Littleton, N. H., where he expends his surplus energy in making himself generally useful to the family and community.—As noted in the ALUMNUS last October, Dunn has retired from the management of the Dunn Edge Tool Co. affairs and has leisure to work in his home garden, mow his lawn and do other and sundry stunts around his home in Waterville during the summer and fall and go to Florida for three months in winter—At last accounts Hopkinson was still living at So. Ackworth, N. H., where he served his last pastorate in the Baptist church. He was able to be with the class in 1913 and they hope to secure his presence here in 1918.—Merriam continues to use his pen in recording events of special interest in the educational and religious world. He often contributes very readable articles to the page headed "The Churchman Afield" in the Saturday issue of the Boston Evening *Transcript*.—Small, the baby of the class, being twenty years of age at graduation, has closed his office in Boston but continues in the Real Estate and Insurance business in Melrose, Mass., where he has resided for many years. He is often called to appraise damage by fire to form the basis of settlement between owners of property and insurance companies.—Dr. Taylor is the only man in the class who continues to do a full day's work every day in the year. What time he is not occupied with his duties in connection with the Department of Latin in the college, or serving as a member of the Prudential Committee, he is found working and superintending work on his farm in Winslow. Between times he attends to bank matters, having been a member of the Board of Directors of Ticonic National Bank for several years.—Two men who did not remain to graduate with the class, have met with the class at their reunions and they hope to have them here in 1918. One is Baker, who is now living among his pecan nut groves in Putney, Ga., and the other is Dr. Elmer Small of Belfast, Me. The

latter graduated from Dartmouth in 1868. Baker and Merriam have paid recent visits to Waterville and though one is bald headed and the other grey as a rat, both are as lively as when they were sophomores in Colby, and each demonstrated his ability to walk miles at a rapid gait without tiring.

1870—Hon. Harrington Putnam delivered the Commencement Address at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., on June 12, 1917. The subject of the address was "The Virginian Ideal in Contrast with the Prussian Theory of the State". The address has been printed in pamphlet form.

1871—George S. Paine visits the campus occasionally. During the last college year, Paine has served as one of the board of judges on two of the important speaking contests.

1877—William H. Looney, 396 Congress Street, Portland, read within recent months a paper before the Maine Historical Society on "Seargent S. Prentiss". Looney's paper has been published in a recent volume of the Society's journal.—J. R. Henderson is the corresponding and recording secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

1880—The daily papers have had many complimentary references to James E. Cochrane, Chaplain at Camp Keyes, Augusta. The following clipping is from a July issue of the *Kennebec Journal*: "Chaplain James E. Cochrane with his various duties, outside of looking after the spiritual welfare of the soldier, is a very busy individual and is some popular and many a heart is made glad as he passes out some missive at the regimental postoffice, whether it be a letter from the best girl, a box of dainties, a new wrist watch, a check from dad and best of all, from mother. It would be surprising to know how much mail arrives and leaves this camp in a day and without the slightest hitch or annoyance. Then there is another important function which he must perform, that of supervising the running of the Post Exchange which is some job in a camp of 2000 liberal spending American soldiers."

1882—Herbert M. Dennison, 42 Saunders Street, Allston, Mass., has been

since graduation days a designer for illustrative and commercial purposes. Dennison's hobby is music. He has been a member of the Apollo Club of Boston for twenty-six years, and the Club's Librarian for the last four years."

1886—Randall J. Condon, superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected in May, 1917, a trustee of the Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.—Herbert W. Trafton, Fort Fairfield, Me., is a member of the County Public Safety Committee. Trafton had much to do with the successful tour of Ex-President Taft through the county which was made in the interests of preparedness.

1887—Elmer A. Ricker is the Agency Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada. This position he has held for the past sixteen years. Ricker's home address is 1274 E. So. Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Holman F. Day's latest novel is by Harper & Bros., "Where Your Treasure Is". The source of the Famous Day stories seems inexhaustible.—The *Skowhegan Independent-Reporter* has the following to say of Charles C. Richardson: "Charles C. Richardson, superintendent of schools for the Dana (Mass.) union district, was in town, Tuesday, August 7. He was accompanied by his daughter, Ruth, now a teacher in the Maryland College for Women. Miss Richardson was of the graduating class, this year at Boston University, Liberal Arts College. Mr. Richardson was a graduate of the Skowhegan High School, Class of 1881, and of Colby College, class of 1887. In the High School, Mr. Richardson was a classmate of W. P. Ordway, Forrest Goodwin and Edward Fuller. Mr. Goodwin was also a classmate of his at Colby and his roommate for one year." Richardson's address is Box 227, No. Dana, Mass.

1888—Benjamin P. Holbrook, one of the news editors of the *Boston Daily Globe* since 1894, is something of a mountain climber. In his two weeks' vacation which came during the intensely hot weather of July, he climbed Mt. Chocorna twice, Mts. Whiteface, Sandwich, Passaconaway, and Saugus. His pedestrian activities were further augmented by three eight-mile road walks and one of fifteen to sixteen miles. Holbrook could

put the Plattsburgers to shame. It is needless perhaps to add that his weight was less by about eight pounds for each week of his vacation.

1889—Edward F. Stevens, Librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., was given the honorary degree of Litt.D., at the last Colby Commencement exercises. Stevens is President of the New York State Library Association.—H. Everett Farnham, St. Joseph, Mo., general agent in his State for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., is President of the St. Joseph Life Underwriters' Association and member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Farnham spent his summer vacation in New England, visiting Long Island Sound and towns about Waterville.—Lincoln Owen, Master of Rice School, Boston, is the author of *A Work-Book in Arithmetic for Grade Four pupils*. The book was published in March, 1917. No copy has been received by the Editor for review.

1890—"All the way from the Philippines to attend Commencement", was the way some of the Maine papers announced the visit to the Campus of Judge George N. Hurd. Hurd has been a judge in one of the courts at Manila for seven years and during that time has had much to do with the establishment of law and order in the Islands. It is reported that Hurd planned to spend the summer months in Rhode Island and later to go to some city in California where he will practice law.

1891—Harry S. Brown, member of the firm of Emery-Brown Co., dry goods, Waterville, has been elected President of the Waterville Chamber of Commerce. Brown heads an organization that can accomplish big things for the city.—Reuben L. Ilsley, connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, was one of the '91 men back for Commencement. His son, Morrill D., was a member of the graduating class, and a high honor man.—Franklin W. Johnson, Principal of the University High School, Chicago, has contributed in recent months several articles to educational magazines—"The High School Principal's Reading", to the *School Review*; "The High School of Tomorrow", to *Education*; "Varying Credit for work of Varying Quality", to the *Educational*

*Review*.—Charles S. Pease, Conway, Mass., has been appointed a member of town committee of five for the celebration of the 150th anniversary. Pease is the editor of a 345-page *History of Conway, 1767-1917*, several chapters of which he has written. Along with these offices and his pastoral duties, he serves the town as President of the Board of Library Trustees.—Edward B. Mathews has been appointed a member of the State Council of Defense for Maryland and chairman of the sub-committee of the National Defense Council in charge of road materials. This committee is under the National Research Council and has for its work the supplying to the chief of engineers of the Army and the War College of detailed information regarding roads and road material from Maine to Texas. It includes representative geologists and road engineers from every State.

1892—Much sympathy is felt for Charles P. Barnes and family, of Houlton, because of the sudden death on Sunday, May 20th, of their son, Charles. The young man was representing Ricker Classical Institute on the baseball field in a near-by town when he was taken ill with pneumonia. He was brought to his home where the best of medical treatment was given but without avail. The young man was a great favorite among his associates.—W. N. Donovan, Professor of Biblical Interpretation, Old Testament, at the Newton Theological Institution, was chairman of the committee which conducted the Newton Summer School, 1916-1917. Donovan delivered the baccalaureate address at Colby's last Commencement.—Frank B. Nichols, Bath, is a member of Governor Milliken's Council, representing the Third District.—Albert G. Hurd is a trustee of the Public Library of Millbury, Mass., Councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was recently appointed a member of the examining board, District 11, of Massachusetts, for selective service draft.

1893—Charles N. Perkins was recently re-elected superintendent of the public schools of Waterville at an increase in salary. The annual report of schools which Perkins issues contains a large amount of valuable matter.—Cyrus F. Stimson is the Executive Secretary of the District War Service Commission, auxili-



ary to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. His office is Room 513, District Building, Washington, D. C.—J. H. Ogier, Camden, will presently complete twenty-five years of continuous service in the newspaper field. He is the editor and proprietor of the Camden *Herald*.—Charles F. Smith, Union, Maine, is Editor of the Conference Year Book for 1917. In remitting for his subscription he signs himself in the good old-fashioned way: "Yours for Old Colby!"

1895—Frederick Bryant, M. D., 778 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., has been appointed by President Wilson to the Exemption Board. Bryant is the Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red men of Massachusetts. He has entered Clark University to work for the degree of doctor of philosophy in Roentgenology.

1896—Charles E. Hutchinson is the supervisor of a shoe factory in Haverhill, Mass. Hutchinson boasts of five children, three of them in the Haverhill High school, one a senior, one a junior, and one a freshman. We hope they will some day be enrolled as students of old Colby.—Henry W. Dunn was married in July, last to Miss Ellen Adella Rice, of Lynn, Mass.

1897—Among those attending Commencement was Percy F. Williams, Instructor in the Fessenden School, Newton Center, Mass. He was accompanied by his family.—Roy M. Barker, Presque Isle, is one of the busy merchants of the far-famed Aroostook. It was through his initiative that Ex-President Taft visited Presque Isle. Barker is the owner of a grocery business, and is busy 365 days out of the year. That is, he is busy every day except the time he takes off to *talk Colby* to prospective students.

1898—Frank W. Alden has been the State Agent for the Home Insurance Co., of N. Y., and the Franklin Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, since 1910. For the two years previous he served as Special Agent. Along with these duties, he is serving as Alderman of his Ward, in Waterville, and as a member of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange. Alden keeps up his old-time interests in all the activities of Colby.—Everett C. Herrick has completed three years of his

pastorate with the First Baptist Church of Fall River. A Parish House for Sunday school and social work is being built at an expense of about \$50,000.

1901—Elvin L. Allen who has been in the teaching profession for the past eleven years is Principal of the Good Will High School and Supervisor of the Grades. He is President of the Kennebec Valley Athletic Association, Chairman of the Somerset County Boys' Federation, and Leader of the State Y. M. C. A. Band and Orchestra. Previous training included five years as county secretary of Y. M. C. A. work in New York and Michigan, four years special study of boy problems at summer institutes. Allen is after his A. M. degree at Dartmouth College.—Adonis D. Howard is a successful manager of an Insurance Company and is located in Melrose, Mass. Howard takes a prominent part in the political and religious life of the city. He is a member of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Melrose Sons and Daughters of Maine, President of the Union Bible Class, and Vice President of the Coburn Alumni Association of Boston.

1902—Noah V. Barker is now sub-master in the Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., giving instruction in Stet's Greek and Judy's Latin. Barker has now been teaching fifteen years, his longest term being at Ricker where he made an enviable record. He spends his summers on the coast of Maine and at his old home in Caribou.—Willard H. Rockwood has just completed nine years in the real estate business, with offices in Waterville. He has been eminently successful at it.—Herbert C. Libby is at the head of the Department of Public Speaking, in Colby. This is a comparatively new department, created by the Trustees in 1912, when Libby, previously an Instructor, was elected a full Professor and Head of the Department. He conducts classes in argumentation and debating, in public speaking and reading, and one or two divisions of the first-year Rhetoric. He serves as Registrar of the College and Editor of the ALUMNUS. His home is now at 73 Pleasant Street.—Julius H. B. Fogg is president of the Cooperative Realty Company, which is associated with the Louis H. Liggett Co., Ricker-Hegeman Drug Stores, and Riker-Jaynes Drug Stores, with executive offices at 162 West 34th St., N. Y. A more

extended notice of Fogg's business activities will be found in one of the issues of the present volume of the ALUMNUS.

1903—Leland P. Knapp has been elected principal of the South Manchester, Conn., High School. This is a large school, and Knapp comes to it at a large advance over the salary paid his predecessor.—William M. Teague was elected in July superintendent of the Fairfield-Oakland public schools, taking the place of W. O. Hersey, resigned. Teague has been superintendent of the Warren-Union public schools for a number of years, but the new field will bring him into close touch with the College again.

1904—The Oakland correspondent of the Waterville *Sentinel* contains the following: "John Tapley of Charleston was calling upon friends in town yesterday. Mr. Tapley is a candidate for superintendent of schools in the Oakland and Fairfield union. He met the members of the joint board while here. Mr. Tapley is a native of North Anson. He has been assistant principal of Higgins Classical Institute for the past few years and at one time was principal of North Anson academy."

1905—Cecil W. Clark, M.D., who has been practising in Augusta for a year and half, removed to Newtonville, Mass., in January of this year. His address is 306 Walnut Street.—Glenn W. Starkey is Deputy State Superintendent of the Schools of Maine. Since the resignation of Payson Smith, former State Superintendent, and up to the time of the appointment of the new State Superintendent, Augustus O. Thomas, Starkey stood at the head of the Department of Education. His success in handling the endless duties of the new position which was unexpectedly thrown upon him has been a matter of comment among the members of the teaching profession.—Clarence N. Flood, for several years superintendent of schools in Bath, has recently been elected superintendent of schools of Saugus, Mass. The following newspaper notice of his election gives interesting facts regarding his career: "Mr. Flood was born in Oxford, Me., in 1880, was graduated at Hebron Academy in 1900 and at Colby College in 1905. He was principal of the Winslow High school at Winslow, Me., for four years, later was superintendent of the Winslow-Benton District and in 1913 was elected

superintendent of Bath schools. Mr. Flood is married, is a member of Masonic orders and several college associations and is a past president of the County Teachers' Association. He will assume his new duties September 1."

1906—V. Merle Jones, of Oakland, has resigned as Principal of the Oakland High School, a position he had held for the past two years. He is making his home at present in Oakland where he is employed. The newspapers have announced in recent weeks the arrival of a son and heir.—The *Kennebec Journal* has the following paragraphs regarding Harold L. Pepper. Pepper is a member of the legal fraternity of Waterville, with offices in the Savings Bank Building. "The publication in the *Kennebec Journal* of Saturday morning of the information that a new regiment might be formed in Maine and that Captain Harold Leon Pepper, retired, might be the adjutant of the regiment has aroused a great deal of interest in the city and several of the older military men have announced that they would go into such a regiment if it was formed. The announcement has also served to call attention to Captain Pepper's peculiar qualifications for the position of adjutant. First, he is unmarried, and is thus in a position to go anywhere. Second, his business, that of a lawyer, is one that can be closed up at short notice and there is nothing to sell out, or bother about getting away. Third, he is an accomplished linguist. He speaks French perfectly and can talk German like a man born in the Fatherland. Fourth, he has shown a special adaptability to administrative work and has been very successful in it. Fifth, his knowledge of the law would be valuable in such a place as this. Sixth, for twenty-five years he has been studying military matters and there is no man in Maine who is better informed regarding them. Seventh, he gave eight years of his life to the service of his country as a member of Company H during which time he rose from a private to the rank of captain and brought the company to a very high state of efficiency. Eighth, he has a natural ability as a disciplinarian that has been the envy of even regular army officers. Ninth, he is a college man in all that the word implies and fit in every way to represent the State of Maine and the United States as an officer and a gentleman."—Ralph L. Reynolds, M.D., who

has located in Waterville, is regarded as one of the most successful physicians of the City. During the year he has assisted in the conduct of a class of citizens in first aid to the injured.—E. P. Craig writes a letter of apology for his street address, 22 Berlin. He says he is going to move to another street from purely patriotic motives.—Charles N. Meader, Denver, Col., is Dean of the School of Medicine, of the University of Colorado, Professor of Medicine, and Head of the Department. Graduates may address him as Dean Meader, Professor Meader, Dr. Meader, Charles N. Meader, or plain Charlie. A letter will find him at 304 McPhee Building.—Rex W. Dodge was re-elected President of the Alumni Association of Colby College at its annual meeting held at the College in June.—Charles P. Chipman tendered his resignation as Librarian to the Trustees of Colby College early in the year, the resignation to take effect June 1. Chipman resigns to accept a position which will bring him nearer his home in Connecticut. The College regrets to lose his valuable services.—Karl R. Kennison, 9 Phillips Street, Providence, R. I., is chairman of the Municipal Engineering Section of the Providence Engineering Society.—William S. Stevens is at present serving as a special expert on the Federal Trade Commission. Stevens has promised an article dealing with the work of the Commission for the January number of the ALUMNUS.

1907—Arthur W. Stetson, a prominent farmer of Waterville, was appointed in July, last, by Governor Milliken, as one of the delegates to the International Farmers Congress, held in Peoria, Ill., September 25-26.—Lewis W. Dunn is in charge of Y. M. C. A. work for the United Kingdom with headquarters at 45 Bedford Square, London, England.—David M. Young's address is Sangerville, Me. Young resigned from the teaching staff at Coburn in October, of last year, and located soon afterward in Boston. He spent the past summer at Squirrel Island where he serves as an official of the Island's Athletic Association.—Burr F. Jones was appointed in July, last, State Agent for Elementary Schools in Massachusetts. A more extended notice of this appointment will be made elsewhere in this issue of the ALUMNUS.

1908—V. Ray Jones is at 22 South College, *not* Colby College but Lafayette

College, Easton, Pa. Jones is the Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

1909—Howard A. McLellan has been elected principal of the Oakland High school. Of this appointment, a local paper has the following: "Mr. McLellan is thirty-nine years old and married. He is a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, Lee Normal Academy and Colby College in 1909. He has taught school at Brownville for two years, was principal of Ellsworth high for three years and for the past three years has been principal of Higgins Classical Institute at Charleston. Mr. McLellan has been very highly recommended to the school board by several persons, one being Rev. P. A. A. Killam, who was largely instrumental in inducing Mr. McLellan to locate in Oakland. He is recommended highly as a disciplinarian, and is a thorough scholar in the classics and mathematics. Mr. McLellan will spend the summer at Ellsworth, with his wife's relatives, and will take up his residence here about September 1."—Harold W. Kimball, salesman of transmission and belting, is district councillor of the United Order of Commercial Travelers. He attended the Grand Council of the Order held June 7-9 in Hartford, Conn.—Nelson I. Mixer is making good as principal of the Waterville High school. He is showing a praiseworthy interest in all lines of student endeavor, and at the same time keeps up an active interest in the College. During the past summer he was one of the leaders in the Junior Volunteer Work.—Frederic H. Paine is a stenographer in the storekeeping department of the Keith Car Manufacturing Co., Sagamon, Mass. This position Paine has held for the past four years.—Francis H. Rose, a mission teacher in the Philippine Islands for the past four and half years, is in the State for his first furlough. Rose brought two Filipino students to the States with him, one of whom will enter Colby in October. Evidently Rose believes in real home missionary work.

1911—James Perry has now been in France nearly two years, director of an army Y. M. C. A. camp for French soldiers training for the war. He spent a few months in getting a complete mastery of the French language as at the camp where he is located no other language is spoken. In getting the Y. M.



C. A. homes ready for the U. S. troops, at their landing place, the details of all that work fell upon him, as he was the only secretary who could speak French. He had the work done on time, and when our boys saw the Y. M. C. A. "Welcome" on their arrival, they were a happy lot indeed.—Thomas P. Packard who has been the principal of the Houlton High school for the past few years was elected in June district superintendent of the schools of Houlton and Hodgdon. This election is a splendid testimony to Packard's ability as a school man. The new position carries larger responsibilities and a larger salary.—Ralph E. Nash, superintendent of schools of Harrington, gets up to the old Campus now and then to renew old and make new friendships. His wide experience in Y. M. C. A. work will put him in line for a much larger field of school work as soon as he feels physically equipped for it. His old home is in Harrington, his present address.—Harry W. Kidder who has been two years in the George Washington University Law School, during which he served as assistant in the Senate Library, has been employed since early June on the Shipping Board.—Ray Cecil Carter is head of the English department of the Morristown, N. J., High school, with residence at 20 Fairview Place.

1912—The Portland Evening *Express* in one of its early August issues had the following news item concerning Russell H. Lord: "Russell H. Lord, membership secretary of the Lynn, Mass., Y. M. C. A., passed through this City Monday on his way from his home in Waterville to Lynn. He has been recuperating from rheumatic fever, with which he was taken ill last March when he was obliged to relinquish for a time his work in the Lynn association. Several months have been spent by Mr. Lord at Belgrade Lakes, and he also visited the Moosehead Lake region. Mr. Lord graduated from Colby College in 1912. During his college life he was very active in musical circles, being president of the Colby Musical Clubs in his senior year. He was a member of the Cecilia Choral Society, comprising the Waterville chorus at the Bangor Music Festival and also sang in several of the Waterville churches. He was president of his class in his freshman year and held other class offices. College Y. M. C. A. work also claimed his services. He has many friends in Portland. Lord has been for a year

past the Social and Membership Secretary of the Lynn, Mass., Y. M. C. A.—Arthur G. Robinson, who is in Y. M. C. A. work in China has been taking a two months' vacation with his family at East Cliff, Peitaiho, China.—Edward E. Washburn is at the head of of the scientific department of the Greenwich, Ct., High school.—Walter J. Rideout, after a period of five years of teaching in Barre and Danville, Vt., has returned to Maine, and will stand at the head of Lee Academy, Lee, Maine. This is a thriving Academy in Penobscot Co., and Rideout will undoubtedly bring it rapidly forward.—Mahlon T. Hill was enrolled during the past summer in the Officers Training Camp, Company 8, Plattsburg.

1913—George L. Beach, an instructor in the New Bedford High school, spent his summer in Waterville as an instructor at the new playgrounds for the city's children.—On Friday, April 20, 1917, Irvin L. Cleveland was married to Miss Florence Belle Cross, of Canaan, Vt. They will reside at 71 Glenwood Ave., Brockton, Mass.—Frederick G. Davis, of Turner, was appointed in July last, district superintendent of schools for the towns of Canton and Turner.—Leo G. Shesong has one more year at the University of Maine Law School before coming up for his State examinations. Shesong's home is in Oakland where he is prominent in the social and religious life of the community. He is an ardent worker in encouraging boys to enter Colby.—Fred A. Hunt, 71 Harrison Street, Taunton, Mass., is Director of the City's Playgrounds. Hunt is an instructor and athletic coach in the Taunton High School.—Ernest C. Marriner, head of the English department at Hebron Academy, was married on June 27, last, to a Colby girl, Eleanor Mae Creech. The wedding was at Wells Depot, Maine.—Clarence A. Small has been a merchant in his home town of Cornish since graduation. William B. Carroll is associated with him in business.—John Wells, who has been a most successful teacher in the East Me. Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, resigned in early August upon notification that he had been accepted at the Plattsburg Camp.—Elmer H. Hussey returned to his duties at the Wickford, R. I., High school in September, but he writes that he does not know for how long. He expects to enter the Army Y. M. C. A. work. Hussey writes that the "ALUMNUS deserves the support

of every Colby man." The Editor has tried to impress that idea upon many graduates.

1914—George W. Perry who enlisted in the American Ambulance field service in France was transferred upon his arrival there, through the influence of Darius A. Davis, head of the American Y. M. C. A. in France, to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. of America in France. Mail sent to him at 31 Ave Montaine, Paris, France, will reach him.—Harold W. Nutting, connected with the American Hardware Co., of Chicago, with address at 335 Wells Street, Chicago, spent a few weeks of his vacation in Maine.—Wyman L. Beal has resigned his position as principal of the Hallowell High school and has accepted the principalship of the Shrewsbury, Mass., High school at an increase in salary.—Thomas J. Reynolds completed his law studies at Harvard Law in June last, and successfully passed the Maine Bar examinations in July. Reynolds is to open an office for himself in Waterville.—Harold C. Morse received his degree of doctor of philosophy for work in Mathematics from Harvard in June. Morse received a Sheldon Travelling Fellowship of one thousand dollars from Harvard but resigned this to devote his time to army work. On August 8 he sailed for France with the Harvard Unit No. 3, motor ambulance corps, section 12, after a month's training at Allentown, Pa.—George W. Pratt is now a senior in the Law School of Georgetown University. For the past two and a half years he has been private secretary to his father, Congressman H. H. Pratt, of New York.—W. A. Tracy was elected in June last principal of Higgins Classical Institute. Tracy had been teaching in the institution previously.—Evan R. Wheeler graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of electrical engineering, in June, last, and in August accepted employment by the Western Union Telegraph Co., as engineer.—Robert H. Bowen, appointed a University Fellow in Zoology at Columbia University during 1917-18, was an instructor in Invertebrate Zoology at the Maine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., during its summer session of 1917. Bowen will probably not go back to the University at present but will enter Army Y. M. C. A. work.—Ray I. Haskell, principal of the Lisbon, N. H., High school, received his Master's degree from Colby in June, last.

Haskell has put in some pretty strenuous years since graduation and the granting of the degree by Colby was the "Well done". Haskell has the habit of seeing to it that his students are always headed toward Colby.—The following newspaper clipping regarding the marriage of Arthur D. Gillingham will be read with interest: "Arthur Douglas Gillingham of Portland and Miss Janie Smith were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Smith, 24 Elm Street, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, Rev. I. B. Mower, secretary of the United Baptist Convention of Maine, officiating. Mr. Gillingham is a graduate of Colby in the class of 1914 and immediately following his graduation went into Y. M. C. A. work and is now with the organization in Portland as one of its secretaries. While in college he was much interested in the work and devoted considerable time to it. He was very popular with his college mates and has a large number of friends among those who were in the college at the same time that he was.—Harry P. Fuller has been elected to the faculty of the Central High school, Binghamton, N. Y., to head the Commercial Department. This is a school of 1100 students and a teaching staff of 54.—Wilbur B. Dexter has been a chemist with the Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., since leaving Clark University where he was studying for his Doctor's degree.—E. Stanley Kelson, former principal of the Calais High school, is now principal of the Eastport High school. Kelson was married on July 10 to Miss Muriel M. Crossett of Calais.

1915—Lester F. Weeks, an instructor in the University of Maine, spent the summer at the Harvard Summer School. Weeks is the proud father of a girl.—Fred B. Dunn spent part of the summer at Wiscasset, visiting Waterville for a day or two in July. Since leaving college Dunn has been in the Y. M. C. A. work and was for a year at Atlanta, Ga., and is now at New Haven, Conn., where he is the secretary of the Boys' Division. His mother is with him at New Haven.—On May 25, 1917, Leonard W. Grant was married to Miss Alletha Marie Gould, of Waterville. Grant is principal of the Sanford High school.—Vernelle W. Dyer was appointed in June, last, director of religious work at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters at Camp Keyes, Augusta. With 2200 men in

camp, Dyer had his hands full. The *Kennebec Journal* had the following to say of the appointment: "Both by personalty and training Mr. Dyer is admirably fitted for the work which he is undertaking. He is a graduate of Colby in the class of 1915, studied for two years at Newton Theological Seminary, and has just completed a course at the Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. College in preparation for army work".—Harold S. Campbell has completed two years of his course at the Newton Theological Institution. His student address is 22 Farwell Hall, Newton Center, Mass.—Ralph A. Bramhall has been elected cashier of the City National Bank of Belfast. This bank is one of the largest in Maine, with deposits of over two million.—Prince A. Drummond is a private in the 1st Massachusetts Engineers, Company B, located at the Ayer Cantonment.

1916—Leon D. Herring is in the employ of Redington & Company, furniture dealers, Waterville.—Arthur D. Craig has had a successful year in the science department of the Mansfield, Mass., High school and has been re-elected to his position with an increase in salary. His home address is R. F. D. 4, Attleboro, Mass.—Lewis L. Levine has completed his first year at the Harvard Law School. He spent his vacation at his home in Waterville.—Ernest C. Simpson has been elected a teacher in the Waterville High school. For the past year he has been a teacher in Ricker Classical Institute. Simpson graduated from the Waterville High school in the class of 1912.—John N. Harriman qualified on May 15, last, for the position as Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy. Harriman has completed one year's study at the Boston University Law School.—Edmund J. Higgins has been since June, last, chemist for the British Chemical Co., located at Renfrew, Canada.—Woodfords M. Rand is chemist for the British Chemical Co., Renfrew, Canada.—Everett G. Holt is a clerk of the United States Civil Service Commission. His address is 2120 H, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Franklin M. Dyer is a telephone engineer in the Engineering Dept., of the New England Telephone Co. His address is 112 Summer Street, Somerville, Mass.—Lyman I. Thayer is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.—A later item about Craig gives the information that

he has been appointed sub-master of the Central Falls High School, R. I.—Francis L. Irvin began in September his second year as Instructor in the High school of Woodland, Me. This is one of the big boom towns of Washington County.—Waldo C. Lincoln is the president of the Androscoggin Resort Co., with offices in his home town of Wayne. The corporation intends to develop a tract of land on Androscoggin Lake into a more extensive summer resort. The plans for the new Wayne Resort were given prominent mention in the illustrated magazine section of the *Lewiston Journal* of August 11.—E. P. Smith will be at Potter Academy, Douglas Hill, Maine, for the coming year.—Theodore Fieldbrave in addition to carrying on his theological studies at Crozer Seminary is also studying for an M. A. degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He expects to complete his work at both institutions by June, 1918.—Cyril M. Joly began his second year as principal of the Unity High school. Joly is vice president of the Waldo County Teachers' Association, During the summer he was Captain of Co. 4, Junior Volunteers of Maine, located in Aroostook County.

1917—Andrew C. Little was married on June 9, 1917, to Miss Marion Arnold. They will reside at 333 Winthrop Street, Medford, Mass. Mention of Little will be made in the article on Colby in the Great War.—Donald W. Tozier has accepted an excellent position with the New England Insurance Exchange, as Inspector. This position will require more or less traveling over New England, but at present Tozier will have headquarters in Waterville.—Carroll B. Flanders has been elected principal of the High school, Clinton, Me., duties of which he assumed in September.—Oliver C. Wilbur, Box 425, Woodbury, N. J., is a chemist with the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.—E. Donald Record is serving as State editor on the *Hartford Courant*. This position demands much reading and night work, and while Record enjoys the work he is afraid his health, never any too strong, will not support him in his ambitions. Record made a name for himself as editor of the *Echo* when he produced a college weekly of real news and literary worth. His present address is 195 High St., Hartford, Conn.—Cecil A. Rollins has been elected one of the instructors at Hebron Academy.—Fred A. Pottle has been elect-



ed to the teaching staff of Hebron Academy.—Oswald H. Rankin is pastor of the church in Raymond, Maine. —Lester E. Young has accepted a position at the Mitchell's Military Boys School, Billerica, Mass.—The following item from the Fairfield news, *Kennebec Journal*, regarding Ralph B. Huber will be of interest to members of the class: "Friends in town of Miss Marion Edythe Bates were greatly surprised when she returned from her supposed vacation at Massachusetts to find that she had become the bride of Ralph Huber at Corning, N. Y., and who is well known in this vicinity. The ceremony was performed at Syracuse, N. Y., August 20th in the presence of immediate relatives the double ring service being used. Mr. Huber attended the Corning Academy, Syracuse school and was a graduate from Colby College in the class of 1917, where he was a much liked member being president of the class and one of the school's best athletes, starring in football and baseball."—The following

paragraphs from the *Belfast Journal* of August 9, 1917, give the facts regarding the ordination of Harry H. Upton: "Rev. Harry H. Upton was ordained August 1st as pastor of the Baptist church at Northeast Harbor, where he has been preaching. Mr. Upton is a native of St. John, N. B., he took a course at the Moody school in Mt. Hermon in Gill, Mass., and graduated in June '17 from Colby college. For several years he has supplied in the Belfast, Islesboro and Northport churches. He is specially well fitted for the work of the ministry and is very popular with young and old and always loved by the children. He has a fine tenor voice and has often been heard here in church and concert work. Mr. Upton when a youth united with the Congregational church of St. John, but after a short residence in Portland in the family of Rev. M. Joseph Twomey of the Baptist church he was baptized and united with that church. The church at Northeast Harbor is a federated Baptist and Congregationalist society."

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