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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Published for the Alumni of Colby College

VOLUME VI
NUMBER 2

WATERVILLE, ME., JANUARY, 1917

\$1.00 PER YEAR
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1820---COLBY ENDOWMENT FUND---1920

A Statement by Dean Shailer Mathews

The increase of \$500,000 in the endowment of Colby is a minimum requirement of the College. The past few years have made doubly plain the fact that Colby is needed in Maine and in the country; but if needed, the College must be able to meet the need. With few exceptions the alumni of Colby never had an opportunity really to come to the aid of the college that has done so much for them. The eagerness with which they are now responding is evidence that the Colby graduate is not only loyal but grateful. This in itself is an outstanding testimony to the wisdom of the present campaign for funds. We alumni want to do something for the College.

I meet the graduates of a great many colleges and universities who are going on with graduate work. It is a simple matter of justice to say that the graduates of Colby stand among the best of such graduate students. But the College has obligations in a much wider field than those men and women who plan to become teachers and investigators. It must provide for the efficient training of students who are planning to enter business. To do this both the laboratory equipment and the teaching force need to be larger. The college ought to be able to pay salaries to make it possible to hold successful teachers. In a word, the college needs \$500,000 to make it proportionately as effective in its present large task as it was thirty years ago when its total student body was not as large as the present entering class. It is unfair to demand that President Roberts and his associates shall continue the educational miracle they have been working these past few years.

SHAILER MATHEWS, '84.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT

Today the sixteenth of February we report that there has been pledged (including the conditional gift of the General Education Board) \$324,695 towards our centennial half million. Besides Col. Shannon's pledge of \$125,000 and Mr. Bailey's of \$15,000, cash and pledges amounting to \$59,695 have been received from 146 subscribers. There have been four pledges of \$5,000, two of \$3,000, four of \$2,000, ten of \$1,000, one of \$850, two of \$600, eleven of \$500, and one hundred and thirteen pledges of sums less than \$500 amounting to \$8,145.

The Committee on Endowment confidently believe that the next number of the ALUMNUS will

show a list of subscribers quite three times as long as that which follows. If you have not sent in your pledge, will you not do so without delay?

Arthur J. Roberts	Norman L. Bassett
Leslie C. Cornish	Albert H. Bickmore
Richard C. Shannon	George W. Coleman
George C. Wing	Rex W. Dodge
Emery B. Gibbs	Dana W. Hall
George O. Smith	Fred F. Lawrence
Edwin C. Whittenore	John B. Roberts
Wilford G. Chapman	Allen P. Soule
George E. Murray	Julian D. Taylor

Committee on Endowment.

Names of Subscribers to Colby Centennial Endowment Fund to Date of February 16, 1917

Alfred Williams Anthony, LL.D.	'84		
Mr. Charles M. Bailey			'96
Professor J. William Black	Helen A. Bragg	Albert S. Cole	
George K. Boutelle, Esq.	John E. Cummings	Florence E. Dunn	
Mr. W. P. Breneman	Charles S. Estes		'97
Mrs. Elvira Caswell	Shailer Mathews	William H. Holmes	
Professor Webster Chester	Frank D. Mitchell	Marion Parker Hubbard	
Mrs. Ella M. Hawes	'86	Octavia W. Mathews	
Professor Homer P. Little	Randall J. Condon	Herbert S. Philbrick	
Professor Anton Marquardt	Charles P. Small		'98
Irving B. Mower, D.D.	Herbert W. Trafton	Harrison S. Allen	
George C. Wing, LL.D.	'87	Herbert M. Gerry	
Professor French E. Wolfe	Irving O. Palmer		'00
'55	William F. Watson	Jennie Tirrell Gerry	
Nathan W. Blanchard	'88	Fred F. Lawrence	
'57	Bertha L. Brown		'01
George M. P. King	Emery B. Gibbs	Elvin L. Allen	
'62	Benjamin P. Holbrook	Charles F. T. Seaverns	
Richard Cutts Shannon	'89		'02
'66	Parker P. Burleigh	William W. Drew	
Francis W. Bakeman	James King	Marion Reed Drew	
'67	Beecher Putnam	Grace Bicknell Eisenwinter	
Dudley P. Bailey	Edward F. Stevens	Vera Nash Locke	
'68	'90		'03
Charles L. Clay	Dana W. Hall	Sheppard E. Butler	
R. Wesley Dunn	Arthur J. Roberts	Leon C. Staples	
Edwin S. Small	Ernest G. Walker		'04
Julian D. Taylor	'91	Mary Stuart Allen	
'75	Norman L. Bassett	Edith Watkins Chester	
Leslie C. Cornish	George A. Gorham	Mary M. Ward	
Gustavus I. Peavy	Franklin W. Johnson		'05
'76	Edward B. Mathews	Stephen G. Bean	
Albion W. Small	Arthur K. Rogers	Ethel Nicholson Bean	
'79	'92	Rose Richardson Clark	
George E. Murray	Winfred N. Donovan	Guilford D. Coy	
Charles E. Owen	Nellie Bakeman Donovan	Henry N. Jones	
Edwin C. Whittenore	Chester H. Sturtevant		'06
'82	'93	Rex W. Dodge	
Robie G. Frye	Helen Beede Breneman	Fenwick L. Holmes	
Warren C. Philbrook	Leon O. Glover		'07
Herbert S. Weaver	George Otis Smith	Herman B. Betts	
Windsor H. Wyman	Grace Coburn Smith	Myrtis Bassett Betts	
'83	'94	Walter E. Craig	
Richard H. Baker	Melville C. Freeman	Hattie S. Fossett	
Wilford G. Chapman	Frank W. Padelford	Ralph B. Young	
Merritt A. Johnson	Grace Ilsley Padelford		'08
Arno W. King	'95	Charles C. Dwyer	
	Linda Graves	V. Ray Jones	
		Nettie M. Runnals	

'09
 Wilbur G. Foye
 Harold W. Kimball
 '11
 Hazel B. Cole
 Renworth R. Rogers
 Margaret Fielden Rogers
 Louise A. Ross
 '12
 John P. Dolan
 Guy M. Gray
 Samuel A. Herrick
 Herbert C. Hodgkins
 Ray W. Hogan
 Walter J. Rideout

Bertha M. Wilson
 '13
 Elmer H. Hussey
 Victor A. Gilpatrick
 Leo G. Shesong
 '14
 Robert H. Bowen
 Florence J. Cole
 Harry P. Fuller
 Arthur D. Gillingham
 Alice Beckett Haley
 Ray I. Haskell
 Frederick S. Martin
 Norman J. Merrill
 Chester F. Wood

Everett L. Wyman
 '15
 Harold S. Campbell
 Prince A. Drummond
 Ruth Brickett Rideout
 Dorothy N. Webb
 '16
 Marjorie L. Barker
 Franklin M. Dyer
 Henry A. Eaton
 Esther D. French
 Norman W. Lindsay
 Irving W. Merrill
 Ervin M. Miller
 Frances E. Trefethen

COLBY CHRISTMAS, 1917

This year's Christmas givers number one hundred and twenty-four. Many customary contributors were husbanding their strength for the en-

dowment campaign. The total amount of this year's Christmas gifts is \$2,158.25.

The following are the contributors:

Mattie Windell Allen, '13
 Alfred Williams Anthony, LL.D., '14
 David K. Arey, '05
 Mr. George W. E. Barrows
 Dudley P. Bailey, '67
 George K. Bassett, '97
 J. Colby Bassett, '95
 Norman L. Bassett, '91
 Eunice Mower Beal, '04
 Arthur H. Berry, '94
 Nathan W. Blanchard, '55
 Robert H. Bowen, '14
 Professor Henry W. Brown
 Judson B. Bryant, '86
 Nelson S. Burbank, '89
 Nathaniel Butler, '73
 Mary L. Carleton, '94
 Edward C. Clark, '94
 Randall J. Condon, '86
 Leslie C. Cornish, '75
 Mrs. Leslie C. Cornish
 Guilford D. Coy, '05
 Lena Cushing, '14
 John F. Davies, '81
 Winfred N. Donovan, '92
 Nellie Bakeman Donovan, '92
 Horace D. Dow, '87
 William W. Drew, '02
 Marion Reed Drew, '02
 Albert F. Drummond, '88
 Prince A. Drummond, '15
 Florence E. Dunn, '96
 Henry W. Dunn, '96
 R. Wesley Dunn, '68
 Arthur L. Field, '05
 William Fletcher, '91
 Mr. Alpheus W. Flood
 Mr. Charles A. Flood
 Clarence N. Flood, '05
 Alban Fowler, '12
 Wilbur G. Foye, '09

Robie G. Frye, '82
 Harry M. Gerry, '98
 Jennie Tirrell Gerry, '00
 Elmer D. Gibbs, '12
 Emery B. Gibbs, '88
 Arthur D. Gillingham, '14
 Linda Graves, '95
 Nina Vose Greeley, '97
 Dana W. Hall, '90
 Ruth O. Hamilton, '12
 Emily L. Hanson, '14
 Helen N. Hanson, '15
 May L. Harvey, '05
 Raymond I. Haskeu, '14
 Delia Hiscock Hedman, '01
 Frederick T. Hill, '10
 J. Frederick Hill, '82
 George W. Hinckley, A.M., '12
 Marion Parker Hubbard, '97
 George N. Hurd, '90
 Edith Merrill Hurd, '88
 Elmer H. Hussey, '13
 George B. Ilesley, '63
 Gertrude L. Ilesley, '96
 Reuben L. Ilesley, '91
 Mary Morrill Ilesley, '91
 Burr F. Jones, '07
 V. Ray Jones, '08
 Willis A. Joy, '79
 Hattie Britton Joy, '79
 Augustus H. Kelley, '73
 Mrs. Alfred King
 James King, '89
 Fred F. Lawrence, '00
 Frank H. Leighton, '04
 John F. Liscomb, '62
 Eva Macomber, '13
 Frederick S. Martin, '14
 Clarence E. Meleney, '76
 Frank D. Mitchell, '84
 Daniel G. Munson, '92

Frank B. Nichols, '92
 Jessie H. Ogier, '93
 Robert E. Owen, '14
 Eva Pratt Owen, '14
 Frank W. Padelford, '94
 Grace Ilesley Padelford, '94
 Hartstein W. Page, '80
 Frederick H. Paine, '09
 Irving O. Palmer, '87
 Gustavus I. Peavy, '75
 Charles H. Pepper, '89
 Wilder W. Perry, '72
 T. Raymond Pierce, '98
 Rose M. Pillsbury, '11
 James K. Plummer, '86
 Henry C. Prince, '88
 Hon. Frank Redington
 Walter J. Rideout, '12
 Ruth Brickett Rideout, '15
 Arthur J. Roberts, '90
 Ray Robinson, '16
 Renworth R. Rogers, '11
 Margaret Fielden Rogers, '11
 Francis H. Rose, '09
 Gertrude Coombs Rose, '11
 Evaline A. Salsman, '04
 Charles F. T. Seaverns, '01
 Richard Cutts Shannon, '62
 Albion W. Small, '76
 Clarence A. Small, '13
 Appieton W. Smith, '87
 George Stanley Stevenson, '02
 Marjorie Elder Stevenson, '02
 Julian D. Taylor, '68
 Raymond R. Thompson, '14
 E. May Tolman, '03
 Mary M. Ward, '04
 L. Ernest Warren, '14
 William L. Waters, '95
 Alpheus L. Whittemore, '12
 Drew T. Wyman, '78
 Hazel Young, '14

THE NEW COLBY

THE DREAM OF AN ALUMNUS

Early in December, 1936, I visited Colby for the first time in twenty years. I had been out of New England much of the time, but I had heard of the changes at my alma mater, and welcomed this opportunity to revisit the familiar campus. But the campus was no longer familiar. I found that nearly all of the older buildings were gone; the entire campus had been re-graded, and new buildings to the number of a score were arranged to form a most delightful ensemble.

But it was not so much this material change which impressed me as what I learned of changes in class-room and curriculum. When I had spent half a day in inspecting the various departments, I turned my steps to the president's office in the administration building, and heard from his lips the story of the changes. Perhaps I can do no better than to put down here his talk as I remember it.

To begin with, said he, let us consider the requirements for entrance. We have no set list of required subjects, nor yet a larger list from which the prospective student must choose a certain number for examination or certification. In fact, I may say that we have no requirements whatever in the older use of the term. Any high school graduate who can bring from the principal of his school a signed statement to the effect that he has completed the prescribed course and is qualified to do college work, is admitted. We do call attention especially to three points: The prospective student must be qualified to do college work; he must be able to write correct and straight-forward English; and he must write a legible hand. Beyond this our policy is very liberal.

Our year is divided into four quarters, and if at the end of the first quarter a freshman shows that he is mentally unable to keep up with his class, or that he is a loafer and idler, he is dropped with the advice to try elsewhere. However, our standards are well known and men seldom matriculate who are not capable of doing the work. We never drop more than ten per cent of a class at the end of the first quarter, and after that our losses are very light.

We require eighteen hours of class-room work per week, or the equivalent of six of our old three-hour courses. Experience shows that students can easily carry this amount of work by systematizing their study, and we are enabled to offer some six-hour courses, which we find of great advantage. The "pass" mark is seventy-five instead of sixty as formerly, and there is no "easy marking", either. The Freshmen are required to take four subjects, as follows:

1. American history and government. This is taught with special reference to the growth of our political institutions and the problems of the

day and with the purpose of developing intelligent citizens.

2. A course in English literature. This course is taught, not in a dry-as-dust, matter-of-fact fashion, but with the idea of developing a literary taste. It is a popular course, too.

3. A course in English composition. This and the course in literature really form one six-hour course. The aim of the work in composition is to enable every student to write correct, idiomatic, straight-forward English. I may add that in all written work in every department these qualities are insisted upon. No student is graduated who is notably deficient in his English composition.

4. A course in bibliography. The aim of this is to give the student a working knowledge of books—what reference books to use, how to use them intelligently, how to find material in periodicals and public documents, how to read rapidly, how to take notes, how to sift and evaluate material, how to organize what is found for efficient use.

Of the two remaining subjects of the Freshman year, one must be a foreign language, the other a science.

At the beginning of the Sophomore year the student is required to state his probable future occupation. Upon this registration the remaining three years' work is based. For example, if a student contemplates a business career, he is required to take certain courses in business organization and finance, business law, and economics, together with one foreign language. (I ought to say right here that every student is required to master some one foreign language before graduation.) The remaining courses can be chosen from a list of electives, under certain restrictions which prevent the student from specializing too narrowly.

For the student who expects to teach the requirement includes courses in education and psychology, in addition to such subjects as he may contemplate teaching, but still under an arrangement which prevents him from narrowing his mental horizon.

In all departments we aim at thoroughness and exactness, and strive to develop the student's powers of thinking. Originality is encouraged—we do not try to run every man into one standard groove. In short, we aim at such a combination of subjects for each student as shall lay the groundwork for a sound culture, an intelligent citizenship, and a practical ability to earn a living. We give but one degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, whatever subjects the student may pursue.

How have we been able to do all this? We outlined our plans to men of large wealth, interested

them in our scheme, and they supplied the necessary endowment. When the results were seen to be satisfactory, our friends gladly added to our funds until today we have all that we can well use, for we limit our registration to 700. Our

graduates are in good demand in business and teaching, and those who go on to the professional schools invariably make excellent records. We would not return to the old methods under any consideration.

JOHN LINCOLN DEARING

BY JAMES H. FRANKLIN.*

John Lincoln Dearing never seemed more buoyant than last May, when attending the Convention at Minneapolis. He and Mrs. Dearing had just reached America on furlough. Never had he seemed more enthusiastic, nor more certain as to the ultimate success of the Christian movement in the Japanese Empire. His address before the Convention was optimistic to the highest degree, and made a deep impression on the large audience. In his conference with the board of managers of the Foreign Mission Society he was equally confident concerning the doors of peculiar opportunity that were opening to us. In his private interviews with individuals the same optimism and enthusiasm prevailed.

Through the last summer and well into the autumn Dr. Dearing gave himself to making addresses in large assemblies and small conferences, preaching in churches and meeting individuals in an endeavor to deepen interest in the Christian work in Japan, and to promote a better understanding of the Japanese people. One of the speakers at his funeral mentioned especially his great desire to do something to foster Japanese-American friendship. The writer well remembers reading in a newspaper in Japan last October a cabled report of a conference in America, in which Dr. Dearing took a leading part and which resulted in a special request to the President of the United States that a commission be appointed to visit countries in the Far East and secure unbiased information on questions which are not understood here.

Dr. Dearing seems to have driven his body too hard in his zeal to deepen interest and promote a better understanding. His work was done at a greater cost than was realized, even by those who were closest to him, and early in November his illness began. Despite his physical disability he proceeded to the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, New York, where he had been engaged to deliver a course of lectures. A few days later, while attending the meeting of our Board of Managers at Northfield, Massachusetts, he was feverish and very nervous. Early in December Mrs. Dearing insisted that he should go to the sanitarium at Clifton Springs, New York, where meningitis of serious form developed. The disease baffled the physicians almost from the start, but nothing was left undone that was known to medical science, and both Dr. and Mrs. Dearing

were deeply appreciative of the care given him at the sanitarium. For some days he was irrational, but twenty-four hours before he died he came back into consciousness just long enough to recognize the faces of wife and son, send love to the absent boy and to indicate that he knew he was passing over.

John Lincoln Dearing was a farmer boy in Maine when the ambition to secure an education gripped his soul. Being without the necessary financial means he worked his own way through Colby College. Upon the completion of his college course he entered Newton Theological Institution, and while a student there served as assistant pastor of the First Church at Cambridge, having special charge of the Inman Square mission, where the people were especially devoted to him. At his funeral one of the professors of Newton Theological Institution spoke of Dr. Dearing as one of the most useful men who had ever gone out from that school.

A call to missionary work came in one of the first Student Volunteer Conventions held in America, in 1888. A year later he sailed for Japan, returning to America for a few months in 1891 to be married to Miss Mary L. Hinckley, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry L. Hinckley.

How wonderful were the developments that he saw in Japan in the twenty-seven years of service! When he arrived there the modern movements in the country were well under way, but their development in the last quarter of a century has been nothing less than startling. It was Dr. Dearing's privilege to participate in one of the most remarkable movements in modern missionary history. Within the memory of many men, the modern Christian movement in Japan had its beginning, and they have lived to see it firmly planted and led by able and devoted Japanese. In a land where Christianity was strictly prohibited fifty years ago there are now prominent Japanese pastors in charge of strong, self-supporting churches, and Japanese Christian educators, editors, and business men of commanding ability.

From the beginning of his residence in Japan, Dr. Dearing was stationed at Yokohama, and as time went by he became intimately identified with many of the movements in the city. For years before his death he had been closely linked with movements that touched the Japanese Empire as a whole, and he was one of the best known foreign residents in all the land. For the greater part of his life in Japan, Dr. Dearing was in the direct evangelistic work, but in 1904 he was made president of the Japanese Baptist Theologi-

*Dr. Dearing died on Dec. 20, 1916. Dr. J. H. Franklin, the author of the above tribute, is the Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The article is reprinted from *The Watchman-Examiner* of January 4, 1917.

cal Seminary, which position he filled until the union with the Southern Baptists was established, and the school was moved to Tokyo. While he was president of the Theological Seminary it was his custom to bring to the institution for a few weeks every year the Japanese pastors who needed special instruction. So it came to pass that in one way or another most of the Japanese Baptist preachers were under his influence at some time. His relations with the Baptist church at Yokohama were particularly close, and his death will be a severe blow to that congregation.

The esteem in which Dr. Dearing was held by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is well known. Some years ago he was asked by the Board of Managers to undertake a work of peculiar responsibility, which related him in a measure to all the missions of the Society in China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. While serving in this general capacity he made a visit to Szechuan Province, West China, for a study of Baptist work on the upper reaches of the Yangste River towards the border of Thibet. His visit was hailed with delight by the missionaries of West China, who recall with appreciation the good he did them as he moved from station to station.

Dr. Dearing's connections gave him opportunity to serve other denominations besides his own. He was truly a servant of the Kingdom. In numerous ways he was asked to serve in interdenominational movements. When Dr. John R. Mott visited Japan in 1913, and gathered together the representatives of all the evangelical missions with a desire to put into effect some of the plans which had been considered at the great Edinburgh Missionary Conference in 1910, a Japan Continuation Committee was formed with J. L. Dearing as secretary. He was already secretary of the Federated Christian Missions of Japan, and served in that capacity until he returned home on furlough last spring. He was editor of *The Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire*, a book of considerable proportions published annually and giving a thorough review of social, moral, religious, political and educational developments. He was a member and treasurer of the Committee on the Union Evangelistic Campaign, which has been nationwide. Indeed he is said to have been one of the originators of the campaign. He also served on the Peace Movement Committee which consisted of fifteen well-known Japanese and for-

eigners. Perhaps no missionary of any denomination has been called on to serve more largely in interdenominational movements. He was known to almost every missionary of every denomination in Japan, while a multitude of missionaries and visitors journeying to and from other lands in the Far East enjoyed the hospitality of the home at 75 Bluff, Yokohama.

Although Dr. Dearing was required to give so large a part of his time to interdenominational movements he took an active part in the work of our own Baptist mission. His specific work in our own mission in recent years was principally in the conduct of a large night school and a dormitory for young Japanese business men of Yokohama.

The regard in which Dr. Dearing was held by Baptists hardly needs to be mentioned. The affection for him and his wife was particularly strong in the First Church, Philadelphia, which claimed them as their representatives in the foreign field. The recognition accorded him by the Christian forces in general is indicated by some of the telegrams and letters, portions of which were read at his funeral. Robert E. Spear: "Presbyterian Board deeply sympathizes with Baptist Board in death of your beloved and eminently useful servant of the Kingdom." John R. Mott: "What a useful worker and leader he has been." Robert Stuart MacArthur: "Whole Christian world suffers great loss." Wallace Buttrick: "No greater loss could come to the cause of Christian Missions.. Dr. Dearing was not less than a princely leader." Henry Madell: "In the passing of Dr. Dearing our mission cause loses a chief tiller. God help us close up the ranks." Shailer Mathews: "What a wonderful heritage of worldwide influence he has left. His influence will never die in Japan and throughout missionary circles. Many men might well envy his success."

While serving as assistant pastor of the First Church, Cambridge, Dr. Dearing received the conviction that it was his duty to live Christ in a foreign land, and it was appropriate that the funeral should be held where he was laboring when he surrendered his life for missionary work. From the building of the church he loved so well his body was taken to Cambridge Cemetery.

Who will take Dr. Dearing's place in Japan and among the Christian workers of the world?

CHICAGO COLBY CLUB

By F. W. JOHNSON, '91.

The Chicago Club held its third annual meeting at the University Club on the evening of December fifteenth. In addition to President Roberts, the guest of honor, the following twenty men were present:

Butler, Sheppard E., '03; Dodge, C. H., '93; Fuller, Harry P., '14; Green, Ernest C., '14; Hall, Dana W., '90; Haggerty, Frank, ex-'97; Herrick, Samuel A., '12; Hogan, Ray W., '12; King, James,

'89; Marston, Burleigh, '16; Mathews, Shailer, '84; Miller, Ervin W., '16; Mitchell, F. D., ex-'84; Philbrick, H. S., '97; Small, A. W., '76; Small, C. P., '86; Wyman, Everett D., '14; Padelford, F. W., '94; Johnson, F. W. '91; A. M. Frew, M.D.

The single table around which the men sit at these dinners is symbolic of the unity of spirit which always dominates the meetings of Colby men in Chicago. The informal speaking was

presided over by the Club's president, James King, and was participated in by all present. The topic of absorbing interest was the centennial endowment fund. President Roberts gave in detail the inspiring statement of the results already secured and outlined the plans for the successful completion of the campaign. As evidence of their interest in the enterprise, fifteen of those present handed over their pledges to the fund and all the others gave verbal promise of later participation. While the individual pledges were not

impressive as compared with some of those already announced, altogether they made a substantial addition to the total of the pledges secured. It is hoped that the promptness and unanimity of the response of the Chicago men will prove prophetic of the spirit and action of Colby men everywhere in this time of the College's need and opportunity. Herbert F. Philbrick was elected president and Franklin W. Johnson, secretary.

CRISES IN THE HISTORY OF WATERVILLE COLLEGE

BY DUDLEY P. BAILEY, '67.

Colby College, incorporated as The Maine Literary and Theological Institution, February 23, 1813, having its name changed to Waterville College February 25, 1821; to Colby University in 1867; and Colby College in 1899, passed through, especially in its earlier years, very serious vicissitudes, and was preserved by the self-sacrificing efforts of past generations, which ought to stimulate those of the present day to emulate the worthy example of these sturdy pioneers who saved the institution in the precarious period of its infancy and weakness.

It was indeed a small affair in its earlier years. As late as 1824 the faculty included only the President, Professor of Theology, a Professor of Languages, who was also Lecturer in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and two tutors.

In 1820 the State appropriated for the support of the college one thousand dollars annually for seven years from February 14, 1821, and it received a grant of land in what is now the towns of Alton and Argyle, from which some funds were realized from time to time though not to any large amount until 1833.

The first Treasurer was Timothy Boutelle, the grandfather of the present Treasurer, who continued to manage the finances until 1832 at which time the affairs of the institution were in a very critical condition. An attempt to raise ten thousand dollars by subscription resulted at first in securing only about two-thirds of the amount desired; and the retiring Treasurer had serious apprehensions that the institution could not long continue. It had means to meet not more than three-fifths of its current expenses, and according to Professor's Hall's History, was in 1832, in debt to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars. The resignation of Dr. Chaplin and two professors added to the embarrassment.

Rev. Rufus Babcock Jr., became President in 1833, and matters began to assume a more encouraging aspect for a time. The projected subscription was at once filled up. The Eastern land speculation, which later brought serious disaster to many, proved very profitable to the college for

a season, and the sales of its lands in Argyle and Alton in the years 1833-39 were as follows:

1833-34	.....\$	298.13
1834-35	.....	11,731.03
1835-36	.....	6,006.05
1836-37	.....	6,136.58
1837-38	.....	4,546.06
1838-39	.....	11,622.47

\$40,340.32

Encouraged by this burst of prosperity, the Trustees, in 1836, authorized the erection of the brick building long used as a chapel now known as Champlin Hall, at an estimated expense of six thousand dollars.

President Babcock resigned in 1836, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert E. Pattison. He was a popular president, and the attendance at the institution was largely increased, but the favorable conditions resulting from the great land speculation were in consequence of the financial crisis of 1837 followed by a sudden change which made the financial outlook darker than ever. The income from land sales fell in 1839-40 to \$1,037.24 and the whole income of the college for that year to \$4,318.59 against \$16,202.89 in 1838-39.

President Pattison resigned in December, 1839, and nearly all the professors tendered their resignations at the same time. Impending ruin threatened the institution. Its indebtedness was heavy, including some unsatisfied judgments and executions. The situation demanded drastic treatment.

It was at this time that a movement was set on foot to raise a subscription of fifty thousand dollars, to which the constituency of the college, and many outside of that circle, made a generous response. New England, New York and parts of New Jersey were canvassed for subscriptions. The largest sum given by any one person was two thousand dollars subscribed by Nicholas Brown of Brown University. Timothy Boutelle came next with \$1,000. R. E. Pattison, George W. Keeley, Andrew Masters, Ex. Gov. William King and the firm of Eleazer Coburn & Sons (destined

later to be benefactors on a larger scale) subscribed \$500 each and the residue was made up of amounts from five hundred dollars to sums as small as one dollar. The record book containing the list of the persons subscribing is a document of great historical interest. It is worthy of note that among the number of subscribers was Gardner Colby, destined later to be the largest single benefactor of the college up to the present time. His subscription was one hundred dollars.

There was a considerable shrinkage when it came to actual collections, and the amount of cash actually realized was about forty thousand dollars mostly paid in annual payments extending over five years. Out of this the college had quite an indebtedness to pay off; and after satisfying all claims there appear to have remained about twenty-seven thousand dollars, which constituted substantially the permanent fund of the college for about fifteen years.

According to the report of the faculty on the condition and wants of the institution, submitted at a special meeting of the Trustees, December 18, 1855, it is stated that the college had \$22,120.26 in cash or investments in bank stock and city scrip or mortgages with sufficient security, and a collection of notes from individuals, outstanding term bills of students, etc., estimated as worth \$11,529.54, making, after deducting liabilities, only \$30,041.08, exclusive of the library fund of \$3,298.72; "and this sum," continues the report "small as it is, even at the present rate of expenditure, which is about five thousand dollars a year, is evidently diminishing rather than increasing."

The diminutions in the funds resulting from expenditures in excess of income continued from year to year, until the fund reached what may be considered as the low point of about fourteen thousand dollars in 1861.

Rev. Horace T. Love was engaged in 1859 to solicit funds for an endowment. He gave up the task, after obtaining subscriptions to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the work was continued with moderate success at intervals by Dr. Champlin and some of the professors. Through these efforts the endowment had been increased to about twenty-seven thousand dollars or more by 1864. The four years of the Civil War were a period of serious discouragement in the life of the college.

Such was the condition when, at the Commencement in August, 1864, the announcement was made that Gardner Colby would give fifty thousand dollars towards the endowment if the other friends of the college would raise one hundred thousand. This proved the beginning of a new era in the history of the institution, and set-

led for all time any question as to the continued existence.

A few words about the personal privations suffered by the professors may not be out of place.

From the opening of the college to the advent of Eldridge L. Getchell as Treasurer in 1851, the salaries of the professors were paid with great irregularity, and sometimes in dribblets running from a fraction of a dollar upward. When President Babcock retired from the Presidency of the College in 1836 there was a balance due him of a thousand dollars on his salary, which was not paid for some time afterward. He is, however, the link in another benefaction to the college, through the will of his brother, George Babcock formerly of Brookline, Mass., by which ten thousand dollars were given to the college in 1868 to endow a professorship to be entitled "the George Babcock Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy."

The salaries too, were very much smaller in those days than they were later. President Chaplin had a salary of only \$800 and house rent and the books of the Treasurer show that in the last year of his services he received including arrears \$1,050.02, in payments from one dollar upward, including an order of \$631.02 to balance, so straightened was the college for funds. There were times when the family did not have even the common necessaries of life.

From the time when Eldridge L. Getchell became Treasurer in 1851, the professors received their salaries regularly in quarterly payments. He continued in office from 1851 to 1881, a period of thirty years, a longer service than that of any other incumbent in the same office.

Under President Roberts the college has enjoyed a prosperity greater than ever before in its history; and the urgent need for additional endowment has stimulated an undertaking to add half a million dollars to the endowment. The constituency of the college should rally as one man to make up this amount, already more than half pledged.

The subscriptions to the fifty thousand dollar fund that saved the college in 1839 were made at a time of severe business depression following the financial crisis of 1837, probably the worst in proportion to the magnitude of business transactions ever experienced in this country. The constituency of the institution is far better able to raise five hundred thousand dollars now, than was the much smaller and poorer constituency in 1839 to raise fifty thousand then. It is to be hoped that the efforts and sacrifices of the former period will inspire the present generation to respond as generously as their predecessors, so that the institution shall be fully equipped to perform its great mission to the young men and women of our day and to the generations following.

THE ALUMNI BULLETIN

THIS SECTION IS DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE
GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF COLBY

OFFICERS 1916-1917

REX W. DODGE, '06, *President*
P. O. Box 917, Portland, Me.

ARCHER JORDAN, '98, *Vice-President*
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Waterville, Me.

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Waterville, Me.

C. P. CHIPMAN, '06, *Necrologist*
Colby College, Waterville, Me.

R. W. DUNN, *Chairman Ex. Com.*
Waterville, Me.

In this issue are outlined several important suggestions bearing upon our Commencement exercises. This issue is sent to every alumnus, and it is hoped that these propositions will receive careful attention, particularly the week-end Commencement and the "Dix" plan of holding class reunions, regarding which too it is desired to obtain as complete an expression of opinion as possible on the enclosed postal card. It will be of material assistance to the Alumni Association if you will give these matters immediate consideration, and return your reply at the earliest possible date.

WEEK-END COMMENCEMENT PROPOSAL

Just after Commencement last June the following letter was received from Percy F. Williams, '97. The suggestion contained in it was so pertinent that the President of the Colby Alumni Association immediately studied into the matter somewhat and could find only points in its favor.

"As an alumnus of old Colby, may I take this suggestion to you as President of the Alumni Association. Why not have the Commencement to begin on a Thursday night with the Junior Prize Speaking, and the other events follow on so that Class Day shall come on a Saturday, the sermons on Sunday and Commencement on Monday. This, it seems to me, would insure a much larger attendance of the alumni. It may not be a new idea to you, but if it appeals to you, I know of no better way to bring it to the attention of the Trustees and Faculty than through the Alumni Association. I shall be glad to enlist the Boston Alumni in this so far as I am able.

"I was sorry not to be able to attend the Commencement just closed, and also that I did not bring this to your attention before the meeting of Tuesday".

Early last fall the letter below was sent out to the officers of the Alumni Association and, with one exception, all replies were favorable to this suggested change.

"I attach herewith a proposed change in the Commencement program, particularly in reference to dates, regarding which I should like your opinion. The principal idea involved is to have a week-end Commencement instead of following out the present plan, which consumes the better part of an extra week. This plan is now in operation at Trinity, Wesleyan and Williams, and I believe is under consideration at Bowdoin. I have given the matter considerable thought during the past summer and have come to the conclusion that it is an excellent idea, and one which we could do well to at least give a trial for a period of years at Colby.

Below I have set forth, as clearly as possible, the advantages of this proposed plan together with its disadvantages and it is very evident that the advantages are far in excess.

1. The whole program comes within the scope of a week-end visit, so that it would undoubtedly make possible the return of a much larger body of alumni, as there would be practically no loss from business. As it now is, unless a vacation period can be arranged, many are unable to attend Commencement during the middle of the week.

2. It would tend to hold a much larger number of undergraduates. Under the present plan, many leave to take summer jobs before the exercises of Commencement, and in not a few cases students attend only their own Commencement exercises. There is no question that it is extremely desirable to have as many undergraduates present as possible.

3. The interval of four or five days between final examinations and the beginning of Commencement festivities seems unnecessary from the standpoint of the large body of students and Alumni, and by utilizing this time, it would not only have the benefit referred to in the previous paragraph, but it would make a longer summer vacation.

4. Under this proposed plan the whole Commencement would be over before it begins under the present plan—clearly a more efficient arrangement.

5. Of no minor consideration is the fact that the increasing number who return each year taxes the capacity of the local hotels which may become embarrassing as time goes on. A week-end Commencement would find these hotels doing the minimum business so they could be practically reserved for the Alumni.

What are the disadvantages of the plan? Those colleges that have tried the plan do not find any that in any way affect the advantages of a greater body of returning alumni. The only disadvantage that can be brought up is that it upsets a tradition of long-standing, which to my mind is a minor objection, in view of the manifestly superiority of the plan."

This plan has been in effect for the last two years at Wesleyan University, and the following letter from the President of that institution is one of the best recommendations for the plan.

"I have your favor of December 19th, making inquiry concerning the week-end Commencement which has obtained at Wesleyan for the past two years.

"While our faculty with some hesitation determined to test the week-end Commencement proposition, I believe that there is not one who does not feel that it has already justified itself. We have both a larger attendance of alumni and what is perhaps of at least equal moment most of the alumni who are on the ground are actually found at our Commencement exercises proper, which are held in the heart of the Commencement festival, Monday morning at ten o'clock.

"I enclose you, herewith, one of our programmes, which may be suggestively helpful to you."

Of course the Commencement program would remain essentially the same, as it has been in the past, under this proposed plan, except that the exercises would be adapted to different days in the week. Under the proposed plan the Commencement program would be somewhat as follows, although it is of course subject to change.

Proposed Commencement Program, 1917:

Wednesday. Final Examinations Close.

Thursday, 8 P. M. Junior Exhibition.

Friday, 2 P. M., Junior Class Day; 5 P. M., Phi Beta Kappa Meeting; 8 P. M., President's Reception; 10 P. M., Senior Dance.

Saturday, Alumni Day. 9.30 A. M., Senior Class Day; 12.30 P. M., Alumni Luncheon; 2.30 P. M., Band Concert; 3.45 P. M., Ball game;

8.00 P. M., College Oration; 9.30 P. M., Fraternity Reunions.

Sunday, 10.30 A. M., Baccalaureate Sermon; 4.00 P. M., College Sing; 7.30 P. M., Service of Christian Associations.

Monday, Commencement Day; 9.00 A. M., Chapel Service; 9.30 A. M., Commencement Parade; 10.30 A. M., Commencement Exercises; 12.30 P. M., Commencement Dinner.

An outline of this plan was given to the Trustees at their November meeting and, while no action was taken at that time, the plan was looked upon with sufficient favor to suggest that it be submitted to the Alumni in order to obtain an expression of opinion. In accordance with this suggestion, there is enclosed herewith a post card with an opportunity for you to express your opinion for or against the adoption of this plan, which has been outlined somewhat in detail. The whole idea in suggesting this change is the hope that it would make it possible for a larger number of the alumni to return to Commencement. During the last three years the number has been constantly increasing, but it is felt that even more would come back if they had the opportunity. If the expression of opinion on this proposition is favorable, it is hoped that it can be adopted in June of this year, and a prompt return of this post card will be greatly appreciated by the officers of the Alumni Association.

CLASS REUNIONS

In the May issue of the "Colby Alumnus" a proposed change in the time of holding class reunions, known as the "Dix" plan, was outlined. This plan does not contemplate in any way changing the method of holding class reunions, but simply changes the time from even intervals of five years between reunions to an arrangement which will permit the different classes that were contemporaneous in college to hold their reunions in the same year. After this plan is once in operation, the years for holding reunions are so arranged that they come at intervals of from four to five years, so that it would be practically the same as at present, except that it is arranged that members of classes, who were in college at the same time, will hold their reunions in the same year.

It was intended to submit this proposition to the Alumni Association at Commencement, but owing to the press of other more important business it was set aside until this time, and it is now submitted to the alumni for an expression of opinion to see if such a plan would be acceptable to them. Will you please express your opinion, "yes" or "no", on the enclosed postal card, in connection with the other proposal of holding a week-end Commencement?

If the expression of opinion is favorable, it is hoped that this plan can be put in operation this year, and under the plan the following classes will hold reunions: '57, '62, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '77, '87, '88, '89, '90, '92, '97, '06, '07, '08, '09 and '14.

This plan is in effect at Williams and is under consideration at Amherst, and it is the belief of the Alumni Association that this plan would materially add to the enjoyment of our Commencements. Below is a letter from the Secretary of the Society of Alumni at Williams College:

My dear Mr. Dodge:—

I have just received your letter of March 20 with regard to the Dix plan for class reunions. The fundamental idea of the plan is that it is a group reunion; that is, the classes that were in college together shall hold reunions together, instead of under the old plan of three, five, ten, fifteen and twenty-year periods, as formerly. It is a little early yet to form any opinion as to its practicability as we are initiating the plan this commencement and it will take two or three years to find out the actual benefits in working out the plan. The idea is that more men would return to reunions if they felt there would be more men whom they knew well in college, outside of their own class, present. I enclose you the form which we are using, which shows in a graphic way the arrangement of the plan. Inasmuch as the twenty-fifth reunion is the most important epoch in the life of a class, this reunion has been preserved under the new plan by making it optional for a class to hold its reunion on its twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth anniversary as it may seem best. I am sorry that I am not able to give you any more reliable data in the matter but trust, nevertheless, that I may be of some assistance to you.

Yours very truly,

WM. C. HART, Secretary.

A reproduction of the "Dix" plan in detail is shown elsewhere in this issue.

HEDMAN MEMORIAL SONG CONTEST

For the third time the Class of 1895 announces that prizes aggregating \$50.00 will be given during the current year for Colby songs. During the past two years enough Colby songs have been obtained to form a nucleus around which to build a Colby song book, and now the one need is several more distinctly Colby songs of unusual merit and value. Through the persistent efforts of the Class of 1895, it now seems that there are real possibilities of publishing a Colby song book before the end of this college year, as practically all arrangements have been made to carry this out, except it is desired to hold it open long enough to obtain the songs that are submitted for this year's "Hedman Memorial Song Contest". With this idea in mind, not as much time will be allowed for the preparation of these songs and all must be submitted by April 30, 1917.

In announcing the gift of these prizes, Archer Jordan, '95, Vice-President of the Alumni Association, says, in speaking for his class:

"This year we would like to have this idea

emphasized that, although we do not wish to discourage the production of original music, there are such a large number of Colby men and women who are able to write clever verse that we want for one year to give them a chance at the prizes with no handicaps. Therefore, only the merits of the complete songs will be considered in awarding the prizes, regardless of whether the music is original or not".

It is evident that the desire of the Class of 1895 is this year to obtain the words for a Colby song that can be set to an old and familiar tune, and it would seem that there should be no difficulty in securing such as there are many graduates and undergraduates of Colby who have produced verse of great merit and any should consider it an opportunity to serve the college, as, if a stirring college song can be obtained, it will live through the many years to come.

This contest is open to all, whether connected in any way with Colby or not; what is desired is to obtain results, and all who are in any way interested in this proposition are appealed to to immediately prepare something to be submitted in this contest. As Vice-President Jordan says, "The money value of the prizes is small but the honor to the one who gives us the real Colby song at least will be very great through all the years."

Remember that this contest closes April 30th, 1917, and manuscript should be sent to Charles P. Chipman, Librarian.

COLBY SONG BOOK

For the third time the Class of 1895 has offered prizes aggregating \$50.00 for original Colby songs. We already have a number of acceptable songs and with those which we hope to obtain this year we shall have a nucleus around which to build a Colby song book, which it is hoped can be issued before the end of the present college year. The need of such a book has long been felt and its acquisition would be a distinct addition to the life of the college, both to the undergraduates and the alumni. The possibility of such an outcome seems to be almost in our grasp and the Alumni Association has gone so far as to obtain bids for printing a suitable book, and it is found that it could be issued to be sold at a price sufficiently reasonable to insure a large circulation.

We need someone, however, who will be the financial sponsor of such to the extent of at least \$250.00 to insure its financial success. It is likely, however, that anyone so becoming sponsor for it would not be called on to make any financial expenditure, as it will undoubtedly be self-supporting, but before the Alumni Association can take any definite action it must be assured of at least this backing.

Anyone interested in this proposition to this extent has an opportunity to contribute materially to the college, and the President of the Alumni Association would be very glad to hear from anyone who is so disposed.

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Editor, CHARLES P. CHIPMAN

Advisory Board, A. J. ROBERTS, J. D. TAYLOR, D. W. ELLIS

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[Entered as second-class mail matter January 25, 1912, at the Post Office at Waterville, Me., under the Act of March 3, 1879.]

Probably college songs cannot be written to order, but it would seem that before the thirtieth of April some of our Colby bards might be moved to sing the praises of *alma mater* acceptably. It is at least to be hoped that a number will make the attempt. For the third successive year the Class of 1895 offers, in memory of the late Professor John Hedman, prizes for the best Colby songs. In previous years the offer has aroused no great interest, in spite of the admitted need of tuneful measures in which to sing "old Colby's praise". This year the possibility of having one's song included in the forthcoming "Colby Song Book" ought to arouse a keener competition. But will it? Arise, Colby songsters, and let the world hear your voices! In this connection especial attention is called to the change in the date when songs must be in the hands of the Committee—April 30, instead of March 31.

* * * *

The ALUMNUS commends to the thoughtful attention of all Colby men the article in the current issue: "The New Colby". There can be no doubt that a great change is to come in the colleges of our country in the immediate future. More and more the traditional courses have been crowded from their old place of pre-eminence in the curriculum, but the results have not been satisfactory. Our colleges need a radical change of policy; either they should return to the old tradition of the humanities and adhere strictly to that, or they should cast aside tradition entirely and attempt to provide a form of education calculated to train men for intelligent citizenship and at the same time for the practical, every-day business of bread-and-butter getting. Which course shall Colby follow in the next two decades?

* * * *

"There are not to exceed three colleges in America in which the professors go beyond the daily recitations in intimacy with the young men whom they instruct."

So wrote a Colby graduate of some years' standing to another of the younger generation. With

the truth or falsity of the statement the ALUMNUS is not now concerned, but simply with its application to conditions at Colby. The same graduate went on to say that in his student days there was but one member of the Colby faculty who showed any interest in the students or made any attempt to understand them and their problems. It is quite possible that some other student of the same period may have found the number larger—for the misunderstanding quite probably was not all on the side of the faculty.

Whatever may have been true a generation ago, the ALUMNUS ventures to assert that to-day at least half the Colby faculty "go beyond the daily recitations in intimacy with the young men whom they instruct". In many cases that intimacy ripens into a friendship which the years will not lessen. The writer of these lines (if a personal reference may be pardoned) values above any lessons learned in the class-room the stimulus which came to him in his undergraduate days from intimate association with members of the Colby faculty. That others have shared in this experience he feels sure. And therein lies one of Colby's chief claims to a place in the sun, for the intimate personal association with men of broad culture and high ideals is a far greater privilege than the use of expensive equipment in fine buildings. If there be but three such colleges in America, Colby is one of them.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE MAINE DIGEST. A digest of the reports of cases decided by the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. 2 vols; 1500 pages. By Fred F. Lawrence, of the Maine bar. (Colby, '00). Little, Brown and Company, 1916.

By the use of the encyclopedic method the author has avoided on the one hand the incomplete character and unsystematic treatment of the index-digest, and on the other the evils of the syllabus-digest system which gives a condensed statement of the law as applied to a given set of facts rather than a broad statement of a general legal principle.

The general purpose of the author is thus stated in the preface:

"It must not be thought that a *corpus juris* of Maine law is being attempted. . . . The author's aim is simply to state the law under the various topics to which the profession is accustomed; and by use of the most approved expedients to lead through general principles. . . . to the exact point in mind. . . ."

The work is well done and represents a vast amount of painstaking research. The Digest will be indispensable to Maine lawyers, and will find a place on the shelves of every state and county law library in the country.

ALMA MATER

THE FACULTY

Prof. C. H. White delivered an address on "The Mimes of Herodas" before the Arts Club at the University of Maine on Saturday evening, January 13, 1917.

Prof. H. P. Little read a paper on "The Pleistocene and Post-Pleistocene Geology of Waterville, Maine," before the Geological Society of America at the annual meeting held in Albany, N. Y., December 27-29, 1916.

Prof. F. E. Wolfe contributed an article entitled "The Proposed Classification of Intangible Property in Maine" to the November issue of the *Bulletin of the National Tax Association*.

Professor Webster Chester and Professor George F. Parmenter attended the sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which were held in New York City during the Christmas recess.

Mr. Harold B. Jelleson, Instructor in Romance Languages, resigned at the close of the holiday recess to accept a position in New York City. His place has been filled by Mr. Henry A. Brickley, M.A., a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1914.

Prof. H. P. Little contributed an article on "The Retention of Oil by Clay at Waterville, Maine," to the issue of *Science* for December 22, 1916.

A review of G. M. Janes's book, "The Control of Strikes in American Trade Unions", by Prof. F. E. Wolfe, was published in the *American Economic Review* for December, 1916.

THE CAMPUS

Dr. George Otis Smith, '93, Director of the United States Geological Survey, delivered an address on "National Prohibition" in the college chapel on Monday evening, November 20th.

The men chosen to participate in the annual Murray Prize Debate are: P. P. Barnes, '19; E. S. Tyler, '19; H. H. Upton, '17; R. L. Sprague, '18; C. A. Rollins, '17; and I. D. Love, '19. Alternates: J. F. Choate, '19 and W. G. Harley, '19.

The football schedule for 1917 is announced as follows:

- Sept. 29, Dartmouth at Hanover.
- Oct. 6, Fort McKinley at Waterville.
- Oct. 13, Harvard at Cambridge.
- Oct. 20, Bowdoin at Waterville.
- Oct. 27, Maine at Orono.
- Nov. 3, Bates at Lewiston.
- Nov. 10, Tufts at Medford.
- Nov. 17, Brown at Providence.

The Student Endowment Committee has arranged for a lecture by the Honorable William Howard Taft, on the subject, "Our World Rela-

tionships", to be given on the evening of February 14th. The proceeds will go to the Centennial Endowment Fund.

The first college tea of the year was held in the gymnasium on Wednesday, January 17th, from three to five o'clock. In the receiving line were Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Marquardt, Mrs. White, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Tolman, and Mrs. Franklin. There was a large attendance.

The speakers who have been chosen to represent Colby in the triangular debate with Maine and Bates are as follows: C. B. Flanders, '17; F. A. Pottle, '17; N. D. Lattin, '18; H. L. Newman, '18; H. S. Pratt, '18; J. F. Choate, '19. Alternates, E. S. Tyler, '19; Raymond Owen, '20.

Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University addressed the college on Monday, January 22d. His subject was "The Pleasures of Culture."

THE ALUMNI

1858.

Rev. Benjamin F. Lawrence died on January 5, 1917, at the Marlboro, Mass., Hospital, after a long illness. He was born in Jay, Me., April 14, 1835. After graduation from Colby in 1858 he entered the Newton Theological Institution for his theological training. He enlisted in Company I, Second Rhode Island Infantry, during the Civil War, but his service was brief. He was pastor of the Baptist Church, Cape Neddick, Me., from 1862 to 1865. Other pastorates followed at Corinth, Me., Dexter, Me., Brunswick, Me., Groton, Mass., Meriden, N. H., East Jefferson, Me., Buckfield, Me., and Shutesbury, Mass. In 1902 he retired to a farm in Holliston, Mass., because of his wife's impaired health. His wife died eight years ago, and Mr. Lawrence then went to Marlboro, where he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. E. W. Ladd. He was chaplain of Post 43, G. A. R., of Marlboro, and was one of its active members. In 1912 he published a history of Jay, Maine.

1865.

Thursday, November 23, 1916, Grenville Mellen Donham died, at his home, in Portland,—11 Vesper Street. There survive him two graduate classmates, Howard Haskell Grover of Winfield, Kansas, and Augustus Dennett Small of Boston. Mr. Grover supplied the writer with the press notices, from which this sketch is written.

Brother Donham was born in Hebron, August 20, 1838, and so was 78 years and three months old at his decease. He attended the schools of Hebron, and at the age of 15 began teaching. Then he fitted for college, partly in the high school at Turner, whither his parents removed in 1856, and partly in Hebron Academy.

He entered Colby in 1861, at the age of 23, and his younger fellows recognized his greater maturity of mind, particularly noticeable in his English diction in translating from a foreign language. Tutor Richardson once complimented him in class, for the happy use of the phrase "golden mean", in a passage where it had not occurred to others. He was equally acute and fertile in various subjects. He preserved a sobriety and a dignity of demeanor, while genial and approachable in manner. He gained the honor of Phi Beta Kappa membership in post-graduate years, after the establishment of the Beta chapter at Colby. Hanson and Small, his youngest classmates, also attained that honor.

After graduating in 1865, Mr. Donham became general agent for the Henry Bill Publishing Company. In 1870, he took the census of Turner.

In 1874, he married Annie Gregory Winterbotham of Frederickton, N. B., and in that year removed to Portland, where he entered the firm of Hoyt, Fogg, and Donham, booksellers and publishers, in which he continued twelve years, till 1886, when the firm went out of business. He retained the Maine Register, and directed it with success, that, alone of its kind, it received a World's Fair medal at Chicago, in 1893, and a local newspaper heads his obituary notice with the line "Father of Maine Register dead."

Mr. Donham was a member of the school boards of Turner and Portland. He belonged to the Congress-Street Methodist Church, was for many years Superintendent of its Sunday School, and was buried in its communion, in the Evergreen Cemetery.

Three years ago, Mr. Donham became physically incapacitated to carry on his business, and was confined to his home; but his constitutional vitality, his moderate habits of living, and his serene mind availed to prolong his life till now. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters. One of the sons, Albert G., directs the business committed to him by his father; the other, Harold G., of West Medford, Mass., practices law in Boston. One daughter is Mrs. F. C. Morton, New Haven, Conn.; the younger daughter is Baroness von der Osten, Berlin, Germany.

Howard Haskell Grover, of 1865, who sends data for the above sketch, lives in Winfield, Kansas, at the ripe age of eighty years,—born December 18, 1836. He has been another example of vigorous activity.

After graduation, he taught a year at Dexter. He then went west, to Moline, Ill., where he had charge of the public schools for three years. Then he engaged in land speculation. Yet he was a member of the school board for ten years and its secretary for eleven years; and, with another citizen, he organized and conducted the public library, being its secretary for ten years, and a member of its board of directors, and chairman of its executive committee, till thirty years ago, when he migrated to Kansas. He there engaged in farming and stock-raising. At one time, he held an interest in 2000 acres of land, doubtless

rich in oil, as a portion of it is now known to be.

In 1884, Mr. Grover married Mrs. Emma Waller, widow of his former pastor, an active philanthropic woman, Vice President of the Kansas W. C. T. U., one time candidate for Congress, one of the ablest women in Kansas.

Mr. Grover was born in New Gloucester. At Colby, he belonged to the D. K. E. fraternity and to the Erosophian Adelphi, and held several of the offices and appointments of his class. His ancestors were of English stock. One ancestor was buried in Westminster Abbey; one was in the battle of Hastings.

1872.

Speaking of Colby sons of Colby fathers, can any son of Colby show a better record than Wilder Washington Perry, of the class of 1872? Mr. Perry has sent four sons and one daughter to Colby, as follows: Sherman Perry, class of 1901, now physician and surgeon at the State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.; James Perry, class of 1911, now director of the Y. M. C. A., at the French army training camp near Bordeaux, France; George W. Perry, class of 1914, now Baptist student secretary at Columbia University, New York; and Jonas Gleason Perry, now a member of the Junior class at Colby. The daughter, Miss Florence Perry, now the wife of Dr. William H. Hahn, of Friendship, Me., was for two years a member of the class of 1903. If any Colby graduate can show a better record, let him stand up and be counted.

1881.

Rev. F. M. Preble, D.D., who has been in Ludlow, Vt., for several months, has recently returned to California, where he and Mrs. Preble will spend the winter.

1883.

Wilford Gore Chapman was re-elected mayor of Portland by a substantial majority at the recent annual election.

1884.

Dean Shailer Mathews of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago addressed the students of Tufts College on January 15, on the subject, "The United States and the Orient".

1885.

Rev. F. G. Chutter, ex-'85, is pastor of the Congregational Church at Lebanon, N. H.

1889.

Charles F. Megquier, who for some years has been engaged in ranching in Montana, has returned to Maine and is now in the lumber business at Fayette.

1890.

The address of Merton L. Miller is 324 E. Villa Street, Pasadena, Calif.

1891.

Prof. E. B. Mathews of Johns Hopkins University delivered an address on "Deep's in the Channel of the Lower Susquehanna River" before the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Geological

Society of America at Albany, N. Y., late in December.

1892

The address of Charles H. Dodge, ex-'92, is 5236 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

William L. Bonney was elected Speaker of the House at the opening session of the Seventy-Eighth Maine Legislature. F. B. Nichols was elected a member of the Executive Council at the same session.

1893.

Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, delivered an address on "Geology and Public Service" before the Geological Society of America at its recent annual meeting in Albany, N. Y.

1894.

Rev. William F. Rowley has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Willimantic, Conn.

1895.

The address of William L. Waters is 1212 American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.

1896.

The address of B. D. Metcalf, ex-'96, is Hartsdale, N. Y.

The address of James L. Thompson, Jr., is 1226 Boynton Ave., Bronx, New York City.

1897.

Harry Bates Watson is Secretary of the East Orange Community Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, East Orange, N. J.

1899.

The address of Colin H. Dascombe is 41 Sandford Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

1900.

The address of Rev. A. G. Warner, ex-'00, is Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

1902.

Harry E. Pratt, for several years Principal of the High School at Pittsfield, Mass., is now Principal of the Albany, N. Y., High School.

1906.

William H. S. Stevens, Ph.D., is working as an expert on business organization with the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

1908.

Lieut. John E. Hatch, U. S. A., is an instructor at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

1909.

An article by Prof. W. G. Foye of Middlebury College, entitled, "Are the 'batholiths' of the Haliburton-Bancroft area, Ontario, correctly named?" appeared in the November issue of the *Journal of Geology*. Doctor Foye delivered an address on "The Geology of Sau Islands, Fiji," before the Geological Society of America at the annual meeting held in Albany, N. Y., December 27-29, 1916.

Eugene F. Allen and Miss Bertha E. Lewis were married at the home of the bride, Gardiner, Me., on August 1, 1916.

The Jaro Echo, an interesting eight-page monthly, is published by the students of the Jaro Industrial School, Iloilo, Philippine Islands, of which Rev. F. H. Rose, Colby 1909, is principal. Evidently Mr. Rose had the *Colby Echo* in mind when the monthly was established.

1910.

Ralph Good, who has been an instructor in the Amesbury, Mass., High School for several years, has resigned and is in business in the same town.

Dr. Henry B. Moor and Miss Jessie Bradley were married at the home of the bride in Malden, Mass., on January 1, 1917. They will live in Providence, R. I., where Doctor Moor has an extensive practice.

1911.

Renworth R. Rogers has recently been appointed Deputy Collector for the port of Belfast, Me.

1912.

Dr. Maurice Lord is practising medicine in Burlington, Vt.

1913.

Dr. Roy F. Good is practising dentistry at Woodland, Me.

A son, Howard Welch Joy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Joy of Westbrook, on January 4, 1917.

1914.

Raymond C. Curtis is Principal of the High School at Vanceboro, Me.

1915.

Ralph A. Bramhall is engaged in banking at Belfast, Me.

Byron A. Ladd and Miss Ruth Darrah of Waterville were married in Emanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, on July 5, 1916.

1916.

The address of John N. Harriman is 110 West Concord St., Boston, Mass.

Theodore Fieldbrave is a student at Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn. He is also taking graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

Byron H. Smith has recently been appointed to a position as chemist for the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Peter Mayers won one of the Knights of Columbus scholarships awarded by competitive examination, and is now a graduate student at the Catholic University of America, Brookland, D. C.

Henry G. Shohet is a student at Tufts Medical school, Boston.

Harold B. Taft and Charlotte Mary Pooler of North Vassalboro were married at Bellows Falls, Vt., December 29, 1916.

1917.

William M. Harriman, ex-'17, is manager of the Nokomis Inn, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Schedule of Class Reunions Under Proposed "Dix" Plan.

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937																																																												
'54	'55	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33	'34	'35	'36	'37