

DR. CADMAN GIVES STRONG ADDRESS

Discusses Present Problems
in Third Event of Pan-
Hellenic Lyceum Course.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman gave last Thursday night at the Baptist church one of the wittiest and most inspiring lectures heard in Waterville in a long time. Dr. Cadman was eminently not of the barnstorming variety—no good speaker is nowadays, of course. Yet there was something noteworthy in his quiet, simple way of speech. His gestures were few at the beginning, though they increased in force and power as he became interested in his subject. His voice, even quiet, seemed to fill the church without effort.

He said in substance:
"The United States is intended to play an important part in world reconstruction. The origin of our nation, its constitution, its freedom, wealth and power marked her out as one of the supreme arbiters of modern civilization. It was in the first Puritan state based on the fear of God. The Revolutionary fathers supplied its representative democracy. The test of their work was made in the Civil War from which the nation emerged victorious and unified. It is now asked to participate in the effort of all like minded peoples to restore the law and order on a new basis of Internationalism, which will reduce possibilities of war and submit international disputes to a process of peaceful settlement."

"Objections have been made to the United States taking part in world reconstruction. It is said that we are so cosmopolitan in our makeup that we cannot aid in reconstruction without giving offense to some group of citizens here. In answer we recognize no distinctions of any sort except those created by our common Americanism. It is further urged that we are self-sufficient and will only lose by venturing into the stormy sea. This argument is in a full sense false. No nation can live unto itself and Europe or the Orient should do this it would result in our loss of trade and general enrichment. Assertions that reconstruction is forbidden by our traditions are very doubtful as to their correctness, and in any case they are now inapplicable. Hence the present conference at Washington is a proof that the old order is changed and that the hereafter of European and Asiatic nations are inextricably bound up. It is our further duty to cultivate amicable relationships with all English-speaking people. Our differences with them are on the surface. Our agreements are fundamental."

"The man who attempts to sow discord between United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand or Ireland is an enemy of the human race. It behooves us as the most fortunate people who have emerged from this struggle to have generous and magnanimous tempers toward France and the other Allies who bore the brunt of the attack on justice and on freedom. We should resent any attempt to belittle France. Some places are a menace and should be removed if Europe is to enjoy her long tranquility. The removal can best be accomplished by demonstrating. Any attack on France will be resisted by the civilized world. Germany should be invited to accept the findings of the conference, to participate in the practice and to join the family of nations upon the basis of popular government and the abolition of hereditary and militaristic cliques. The open door in China inaugurated by the splendid statesmanship of John Hay must be maintained. That is the key to the Oriental situation, but China herself must be safeguarded, not only against foreign aggression but against internal weakness. Mr. Root's resolution seemed to me the best means to a desirable end. When I am asked what the conference has done, I reply that it has already prevented a war between the United States and Japan. It has shown the folly of competitive armaments, and it has brought together and clarified the aims and purposes of mankind. They now understand us, and we understand them better than before, nor is it too much to say that when Mr. Hughes arose to deliver the opening address before

that celebrated assembly the world was in darkness and the shadow of doubt. When he sat down, the dawn was visualized by the densest person present. We should be profoundly gratified on this coming Christmas at that President Harding convened an epoch-making assembly which is the first fruits of the sacrifices of the World War."

Dr. Cadman spoke as though he was very interested in his subject and the audience showed its enthusiasm by frequent applause. There were between 200 and 300 in attendance.

Some of Dr. Cadman's Remarkable Remarks.

"I am not going to argue that we are the moral giants of the age. You know that and no one knows it better than the people of Maine."

"So far as I know the cock-bird is the bird of gay plumage; the hen-bird, the bird of modest attire—except in New York, today."

"An hour with Socrates is worth a cycle with such men as John S. Hyman."

"We are not the mortgagees of everything that has ever been."

"I have slept between a Jewish rabbi and a Catholic priest and I never caught a thing."

"He was the heir to seventeen millions. His father died to make it, and his mother lived to spend it as so often happens nowadays."

"America cannot handle the actualities of 1921 with the theories of 1914."

"No man ever loves his wife's relations first."

"Not the illiterates but the self-conscious, proud, pursuing, ignorant, half-educated individuals are the problem of today."

"The business of this nation is education."

"The women are fine but we need some men."

"I foresee a presidentina."

"We need more about God or less about chemistry. Let's have more about God."

"Schiller can freeze your blood with fifteen burning cities. Shakespeare can do it by making a woman drop her handkerchief."

"The American says, 'As it was in the beginning is now and by gum it's got to stop.'"

CHES AND CHECKER CLUB ELECTS

The Chess Club met Tuesday evening in the club room and elected officers. Meyer Chafetz, '24, was chosen president and Joseph Coburn Smith, '24, secretary. It was decided to hold regular meetings every Saturday night. On the first Saturday after the Christmas recess, Dr. Marquardt will give a talk to beginners on the elements of the game. All who are interested should be in the Chess Club Room, Hedman Hall, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1922, at 7.30.

CHES AND CHECKER NEWS.

Dr. Anton Marquardt has consented to coach the chess team this winter and also to conduct a class of beginners in the elementary tactics. All who play or would like to learn this fascinating sport are urged to take advantage of this opportunity. Dr. Marquardt first took up the game seriously while a university student when he played in many important matches. Since then he has continued his studies and is acknowledged the master player of this part of the country. He has had to give up active play, but has kindly consented to give us the benefit of his wide study and experience. The time of the meeting will be announced later.

There is much interest being shown in checkers, and it seems probable that an all corners tournament will be held soon after the holidays, also a series of interfraternity contests. Foss Hall has been challenging and if they accept, there will be keen competition among those hoping to make the trip.

Those wishing information about the club should see Prof. Edwards or Meyer Chafetz, '24.

THE CARBORUNDUM DEGREE.

Sambo—"Look heah, big boy, don't you'll mess wid me, 'cause Ah's hard! Law' week Ah falls on a buzz saw an' Ah bursts it—com-plate-ly."

Rambo—"Call dat hard? Listen, man, Ah scratches de bath tub."—The American Legion Weekly.

LOCAL ALUMNAE TO MEET SATURDAY

Friday, Dec. 16th, there will be a meeting of the local alumnae at the Congregational church. Not only the Alumnae are invited but also the ladies of the faculty and all those who have ever attended Colby college. Mrs. Lois Hoxie Smith, president of the General Alumnae Association will preside. Among the speakers will be Dean Nettie M. Runnals, Miss Adelle Gilpatrick, chairman of the Promotion Committee, and Mrs. Bertha M. B. Andrews, physical director for the Women's Division. After the business meeting the ladies of the Congregational church will serve a supper in the church parlors.

The purpose of this meeting is for organization so that a campaign can be put on to raise money for the new recreation building.

Committees are already at work making plans for one of the best meetings of the year. Miss Alice Purinton is chairman of the organization committee, Mrs. Webster Chester, chairman of the Invitation committee, and Miss Gladys Welch, chairman of the Entertainment committee.

HONORARY SOCIETIES HOLD INITIATIONS

The Upsilon Beta Society of Colby College announces the following pledges:

Delta Kappa Epsilon, Lawrence B. Townsend, Woodland, Me.; Ellsworth C. Millett, Whitman, Mass.

Zeta Psi, Ralph C. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; Samuel H. Huhn, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Delta Upsilon, Frederick J. Kinch, Rumford, Me.; Fremont R. Hunter, Hodgdon, Me.

Alpha Tau Omega, Barney M. Havey, West Sullivan, Me.; Walter M. Simm, Waltham, Mass.

Lambda Chi Alpha, Perrin N. Freeman, Revere, Mass.; William W. Hale, Caribou, Me.

Phi Delta Theta, Hilton C. Haines, Bradford, Mass.; Leon S. Miles, Houlton, Me.

These men will have their initiation during the week of the game with Maine next spring. The initiation extends over a period of three days and finishes with a banquet. These three days furnish a large amount of pleasure for the U. B.'s and the rest of the college as well.

MYSTICS.

The annual initiation ceremonies and banquet of the Mystics, the honorary society for the sophomores of the men's division were held Saturday evening. The banquet was held in Harmon's Cafe, with John R. Gow, '23, of Live Oak, Fla., acting as toastmaster. The initiates were: Fred E. Chase, Joseph C. Smith, Philip J. Tarpoy, Waldo F. Seifert, Ronald W. Sturtevant, Raymond E. Weymouth, Nathan Lufkin, J. Harland Morse, Joseph W. McGary, John Tibbels, Maurice E. Cobb, Arthur W. Coulman.

DRUIDS.

The annual initiation of the Druids, the Junior honorary society, was held last Monday night. After the ceremonies had been completed, the members adjourned to Harmon's where a banquet was served. After-dinner speeches followed. The initiates were as follows: Merlino D. Farnum, John Russell Gow, Norman W. Foran, Forest M. Roy, Chilton L. Kemp, George L. Crook, Thomas A. Callahan, John L. Dunstan, Eugene V. Smith, Clarence R. Lyond.

A. T. O. SMOKER.

The A. T. O. fraternity was the host Friday night to a group of prospective Colby men from Waterville, Oakland, and Lawrence High schools, and Oak Grove Seminary. Dr. Marquardt, Prof. Nelson, Prof. Edwards and Coach Ryan were present. Dr. Marquardt and Prof. Nelson entertained by giving an exhibition at chess and other indoor sports. During the evening large quantities of doughnuts and coffee were consumed and a good time enjoyed by all present.

TREATY ASSURES PEACE IN PACIFIC

Four Great Powers Agree on
Settlement of Problems in
Far East.

By Colonel Frederick Palmer.

Washington, December 9.—It has been a week of progress whose result in one respect may be announced after this is written in the acceptance of the Four Power Treaty by Britain, America and Japan. This treaty is to take the place of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in which either nation was to come to the aid of the other upon the other's demand in the event of war. Britain made the alliance as a counter against Russia when Russia, in the days of her Imperial Might, threatened China and British India. She renewed it afterward against Germany and in the late war Japan came to her aid against Germany. It had a year yet to run when this conference met.

The proposed Four Power Treaty, which is to take its place, does not require that any one of the Four Nations should come to the aid of one or two or all of the others in case of war, a contingency which seems wholly out of the question in the immediate future as there are no other nations which have important interests in the Far East except little Holland which is perfectly content to be left secure by the big nations in her possession of her Dutch East Indies.

The sense of the new treaty is "As you are." All Four Powers agree, as far as the Pacific Ocean is concerned, not to covet their neighbors' property and to guarantee one another security in their present territorial dispositions. We are to be guaranteed by mutual agreement in our position in the Philippines and Guam, and Japan in her possessions of Port Arthur, and the British in Hongkong.

Thus the plan is to put an end to worry, suspicion and intrigue which nourish international enmity. Canada and the United States have been living as neighbors on this basis for over a hundred years. Considering that the main subject of the conference was supposed to be naval reduction, an agreement upon this treaty before naval reduction is accepted by the other Nations may seem peculiar. Our Naval proposals having given proof of our lack of aggressive aims, there has ensued a discussion of all the conflicting interests of the Nations with a view to composing differences.

The treaty is the political ground work for the settlement of details of the Far Eastern problem and of naval reduction. China which has been the source of strife is to be freed by the treaty from danger of further aggression on the part of any one of the Four Powers. Thus having agreed upon "As you are," without further exploitation of China at one another's expense, of attempting further territorial aggrandizement in any form, continuance of the present era of extravagant naval competition ceases to have an excuse, because no cause for war remains. Such seems the logic of the present procedure of the negotiations while we wait upon further developments.

PHI MU'S HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

The fifth annual initiation banquet of Beta Beta chapter of Phi Mu was held at the Elmwood Hotel, Saturday, December 10. The fraternity colors, old rose and white, used as decorations made the tables very attractive. Fraternity banners were used as favors.

Initiates were: Margaret Turner, '24, Stonington, Mo.; Elanthe Banno, '25, Lakeport, N. H.; Marjorie Everingham, '25, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mildred Otto and Josephine Warburton, Lawrence, Mass. Alumnae guests included: Lona Cooley, ex-'24, Gertrude Moquero, '18, Marlon Watrman, '20, Laura Dean, '19, Helen McGinnis of Phi chapter, University of Maine.

BIG GYM JAMBOREE THURSDAY EVENING

There will be a big get together of the men's division in the gym Thursday evening at seven-thirty, under the auspices of the C. C. A. With Prof. Edwards' help a program of sports and games has been arranged which will provide an enjoyable evening before we leave for the Christmas vacation. A feature event on the program will be an inter-class basketball game between the Freshmen and Sophomores.

It is urged that the fellows wear sneakers or some other form of light footwear, and also have on their older clothes. No dress-up suits for this occasion; it is going to be a "good time."

CONVENTION IN LEWISTON.

The 40th annual State Convention of colleges and preparatory schools was held by the Y. M. C. A. in Lewiston from Friday, Dec. 9 to Sunday, Dec. 11. Charles H. Gale and Merlino D. Farnum attended as the Colby representatives. At the Saturday morning session, Gale gave a short address on "The importance of the Silver Bay Conference." The convention was well attended and a big success.

STUDENT NIGHT AT BAPTIST CHURCH

"Life's Greatest Questions" was the subject of the very interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Walter Quarrington at "Student Night," which was observed at the First Baptist church last Sunday evening.

A musical program of unusual merit was rendered. The music included numbers by the Colby Brass Trio, the male quartet supported by a large choir, a vocal solo by Miss Armstrong of Coburn Institute, and a xylophone solo by Lemuel Leech accompanied by Ralph Wallace, '23.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ORACLE

Mr. Ayer, manager of the 1921 Oracle, has submitted an itemized account to the faculty advisor of the Oracle Association, which may be examined by anyone who desires to do so. An abridged report containing essential items follows:

Credit Items.	
Receipts from College	
Treasurer	\$2010.20
Receipts from sales	254.35
From advertising	702.50
From discounts	218.80
Other receipts	4.00
Total receipts	\$3189.94
Debit Items.	
Printing and binding	\$2108.75
Engraving	670.14
Telephone & Telegraph	5.20
Car fares	119.10
Printing	64.20
Other expenses	201.27
	\$3108.72
Total receipts	\$3189.94
Total expenditures	3108.72
Balance on hand	21.22

FROM THE SENTINEL.

A fast game of basketball was played at Clinton, Friday evening. A large audience witnessed the game and much enthusiasm was given throughout. The game was played between the Clinton A. A. team and Hedman hall of Colby college, Clinton winning 48 to 22. The lineups were as follows:

Hedman Hall Clinton A. A.
Baldwin, Jr. J. F. Abbott McKenney
McBay, Jr. J. F. Dangler
Edllo, Jr. J. F. Walker
Burke, Jr. J. F. Geo. McKenney
Woodlock, Jr. J. F. Waymouth

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GET-TOGETHER OF CHICAGO ALUMNI

President Roberts Speaks—
Three Former Presidents
Attend—Vote to Support
Athletic Association.

Eighteen enthusiastic Colby alumni turned out to the meeting held at Chicago on the evening of Nov. 29. A great welcome was accorded President Roberts who was there especially for the occasion. He was fairly smothered with questions about the old college.

Among those present were former presidents of Colby: Dr. Small, Dr. Butler and Dr. Mathews, together with many other Colby men, prominent in and around Chicago. Mr. Willis C. Joy, came down from North Dakota to be present at the meeting. Evan Shearman, '22, came a day before the Deke convention to represent the undergraduates of the college. Dr. Shailer Mathews officiated as toastmaster.

Mr. Joy struck the key note of the evening when, in speaking of the relations which existed between Colby and her alumni, he said that the former presidents had laid the foundation while President Roberts had surfaced the road which led from Colby to the heart of every alumnus.

The meeting voted to support the Athletic association by subscribing to membership in that organization.

LITERARY SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

A very interesting debate held Friday evening at Foss Hall opened the meetings of the Literary Society for the year. The meeting was conducted by the President Edna Briggs. During the evening there were, besides the debate, an amusing pantomime, a vocal solo by Helen Pratt and a piano solo by Thelma Powers. Meetings will be held the rest of the year on Friday evenings.

COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE NAMED

At the last meeting of the trustees, a committee was appointed to make plans for Colby's one hundred and first commencement. This special committee consisted of Judge Leslie C. Cornish, Norman L. Bassett, Charles E. Gurney, Thomas B. Ashcraft, and Herbert C. Libby who is to act as chairman. A meeting will be called shortly to draw up the preliminary arrangements. The Board of Trustees has made an appropriation for the commencement festivities and, while not as elaborate as the Centennial, it will be an interesting and inspiring affair in every way. Among the special features will be the dedication of the new stadium.

CHRISTMAS VESPERS.

A Christmas Vesper service was held in the Chapel last Sunday afternoon under the joint auspices of the C. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The music was wonderfully fine and added much to the inspiration of the service. A vested choir of mixed voices rendered the Processional, "Adagio Fidoles," and an anthem, "A trio consisting of piano, violin and cello gave a selection. J. F. Chouteau, '20, sang a bass solo. The audience joined in one or two Christmas hymns. Rev. E. A. Pollard Jones, of the Methodist church of this city gave the address on "A Christmas Message." As a Recessional, the choir sang, "Hark! Woodstock, 19." Waymouth the Herald Angels Sing."

The Colby Echo

Published Wednesdays during the college year by the students of Colby College.

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Entered at the Post Office at Waterville, Maine, as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized December 24, 1918.

All remittances by mail should be made payable to The Colby Echo. Subscriptions, \$1.50 a year in advance.

Single Copies Ten Cents

THE COLBIANA.

"Bigger and better than ever" must have been the slogan for this year's Colbiانا board. Certain it is that not in our ken has any edition of that famous magazine come forth so attractive in outward appearance, so well-arranged within and so excellent in its material withal.

Essentially a literary magazine, the paper contains an abundance of material which is neither short story, essay, or poetry. But what of that? "Who's Who at Colby" is very interesting. Though it may trespass somewhat on the Oracle's field, we found the biographies of Hazel Dyer, Bertha Gilliat, Edna Chamberlain, Melva Mann and Leonette Warburton very interesting and instructive. The space given to "College News" is doubtless interesting to most of the readers of the publication. The "Letters" were rather interesting, though just the merest trifle reminiscent of high school days. Somehow too most of the original "Squibs" remind us of our preparatory school exchanges. But even Jupiter nods at times.

The Alumnae Building proposed, receives ample space as the magazine begins and ends with articles about it. The more legitimate—if we dare use that term—literary material consists of a "Hunting Song," "A Secret From Pa," "In the Night Watches," "Crossing the Border," and "Algernon." Especially the article by Mrs. Weber seemed noteworthy.

And—it ill befits us to mention it—but the editorials except for a bit of sarcasm on the end were not strongly differentiated from some others that have appeared this year. They are indeed ancient subjects. If not trite.

The cuts are fine—if you must have cuts. It seems almost a tragedy in literature to us to produce a book so beautiful, so real magazine-like, on the outside and then to copy the high school style on the pages within. For the paper does have many of the qualities that might go to make up the kind of magazine you buy at newsstands. Still, that is only our opinion, and from its phenomenal sale we might imagine that the editors know the taste of their public better than we do.

JUDGMENT WANTED.

According to the authorities, no matter how important our outside activities, they must take second rank to the established courses of study. No man is allowed to take extra courses of study except in extreme cases. That is to say, he must have failed a course or must have maintained an average of "B."

But any man may take up all the outside activities he wants so long as he keeps a rank of "D." Yet, these student activities are secondary in importance, they say. We believe a man is just as badly off who is attempting too many clubs as one who is trying to take too many studies. Furthermore, while in the latter case

he hurts only himself, the too ambitious clubman hurts the various activities that he would help.

Some colleges, in their endeavor to make the most out of every man, set a limit on the number of offices and activities that one man can take up. We do not advocate these rather extreme measures. But we do suggest that each freshman or sophomore should decide on some activity for which he believes himself fitted and that he should concentrate on that one until he accomplishes something worth while. Today there may be as many cases of overwork as of unnecessary idleness. We believe that a more careful choice by freshmen would go far toward the remedy of this condition.

We know personally of big preparatory school men who have never seemed to do much in college. We have seen the no-account academy boy become a factor in college life. The failure or success of these, we believe, is due in large part to their attitude as freshmen toward college life. The man who chooses his interests in a hurry will have three years to repent.

We do not advocate so much then, a greater number of activities or even a less number, as we do better discrimination. Thus only can we benefit ourselves and the college.

THE COLBY ECHO ALL-AMERICAN TEAM.

Our esteemed contemporary the Harvard Lampoon has kicked through with an All-American team to which few are called but many are chosen. Our sporting experts, however, differ somewhat in their opinion and beg leave to submit the following all-star aggregation as the COLBY ECHO All-American Eleven:

Left end, Smith of Brown.
Left tackle, Brown of Smith.
Left guard, Spirit of Colby.
Center, Vicar of Wakefield.
Right guard, State of Maine.
Right tackle, Cream of Wheat.
Right end, Stover of Yale.
Quarterback, Slinger of Boule.
Right halfback, Oil of Vitriol.
Left halfback, Sonne of Agun.
Fullback, Talcum of Colgate.

Substitutes.
Joan of Arc.
Essence of Ammonia.
Pieces of Eight.
Lots of Others.

If Colby is a democratic college, and all men are free and equal, why is it that the Co-ords smile at some fellows and laugh at others?

Many of the letters received by the editor are so rough that we have to file them.

Merry Christmas. Happy New Year. Two weeks more, and then—"How many courses did you flunk?"

The first meeting of the Massachusetts Club will occur next Friday on the Twelve-Twenty-Eight.

OUR MAIL BAG

Editor of Colby Echo:

It may interest you "letter box" to know that I submitted my Oracle report about two weeks ago. This was my final report. I had my accounts O.K'd by the faculty advisor last June before I left.

Sincerely yours,
STEPHEN AYER.

Dec. 6, 1921.

I was very much interested to note in the ECHO of two weeks ago a communication signed with the initials of a graduate of this college. This evidently is a mark of appreciation of a very interesting and noteworthy department of the ECHO, and I believe that I am expressing the opinion of the whole student body in saying that we would very much like to have more of the same kind of letters from the Alumni. Besides having had the advantage of graduation, with its accompanying four years of personal experience with college affairs, they have the advantage of an impersonal view of the college affairs from the vantage point of business and professional life, and thus ought to make many very useful suggestions and criticisms of the present college situations and management.

I have also been wondering just what the editorial policy of the Colby ECHO is. From my perusal of other college papers I find that the editorials differ a great deal from those we have in the ECHO. Especially do they differ in one respect, in tone. It has been very much commented upon that the Colby ECHO has seemed to be very partial to sarcasm, or at least satirical, editorials. As public opinion among the student body seems to be against such a tone of editorials, I take the liberty to call it to the attention of the editor, and while realizing that his intentions are right without question, to suggest

that this condition be rectified, at least in part.

Yours very truly,
G. J. O., '23.

Dear Editor:

Why is it that more students do not use the library? Every student in the college knows the answer. The lighting system is considerably worse than most of us would like to have in the front hall at home. Go into the library some evening or on a dark afternoon if you do not believe this condition is true. A handful of students will be seen in the dusk with backs bent and brows wrinkled. Glance upward. You can see six dim grayish white spots that glow softly yes, very softly. Don't you know what those are supposed to be? After careful inquiry I found out that they are electric lights.

Do you find any of the faculty there? No, of course not! No professor would be so foolish as to strain deliberately his eyes. Yet some of our beloved professors are always assigning outside reading. But before assigning the outside reading the professor goes to the library and arranges for the books assigned to be kept in the library except during the hours when the library is closed. Thus the dear professor forces the student to strain his eyes or funk the course.

Yours for better light,

LUX.

TURNING WAR'S KNOWLEDGE TO PEACE TIME USE.

By E. W. Davidson.

The lessons we learned at war were multitudinous. The boundaries of human knowledge were pushed far afield. But how is the world to profit by it all?

The answer comes from the Engineering Foundation, which is a report on cooperation in industrial research, declares that America is entering on an "era of industrial research in" which corporations large and small are linked with government agencies, engineering organizations, and universities in a systematic effort to salvage the knowledge gained in war and turn it to peace time use in order to awaken the nation's latent industrial and economic power.

And the research laboratories of the land are to play a large part in this invaluable work. It is the highest tribute this country ever paid to those scientific workshops and to the men in them—scientists, engineers, experimenters, in a word "inventors"—who were once scorned as futile, puttering fellows by all-wise business.

For years these industrial "invention shops" of America have been consciously at work pioneering constantly into the unknown, producing achievements of industrial value or of purest science or nothing, as success attended or failed to attend their efforts. The great laboratories of the United States Steel Corporation showed how to build better rails and more dependable frames for sky scrapers. Those of the Du Pont interests produced more serviceable explosives and a wider range of valuable by-products. The Eastman laboratories continuously make photography easier and more accurate. Swift and Company's "inventors" do wonders with foods.

The General Electric Company's 275 scientists engineers and allied workers, both men and women, in the big laboratory at Schenectady, save the country a billion dollars every year on its electric light bills through improvements in incandescent lamps. And so it goes, the nation over. More than 1200 companies have laboratories. More than 9000 men and women work in them. They serve the people of the whole world by cheapening and bettering goods, finding substitutes more satisfactory than original products and continually giving humanity more comfort, more happiness and more to live for.

PICKING COTTON BY ELECTRICITY.

A device consisting of a farm tractor equipped with an electric generator, is being used successfully in the Northern cotton belt to pick cotton with electricity's aid. Hollow flexible tubes reach out in four directions from the tractor. On the end of each is a set of revolving brushes encased in a small metal frame, with an opening about the size of a man's double fists, and sufficiently large to take a boll of cotton. The brushes are driven by an electric motor through a flexible drive shaft and revolve inwardly, or toward each other. This creates a comb-like movement which pulls the cotton from the plant the moment it comes in contact with the brushes. It is then sucked up the hollow tube and deposited in a receptacle carried on the tractor. Tests have indicated that the new electric cotton picker makes it possible for a person to gather from 400 to 700 pounds of cotton a day as compared with 70 to 150 by hand.

MEN WHO MADE COLBY

Judge Harrington Putnam, '70.
(From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec. 4, 1921.)

Unless present plans go awry, Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Kelby, Republican, will replace Justice Harrington Putnam, Democrat, who retires from the Appellate Division of this department at the end of the year.

Justice Putnam, though still vigorous and with a keen perception of the intricacies of the law, is now "too old," according to the statute, longer to serve the public on the bench of the Supreme Court. He reached the "age limit" of three score and ten on June 29 last, but is permitted to round out the calendar year on the Bench. Prior to his appointment by Governor Hughes in 1909 and his subsequent election, he had achieved an international reputation as a lawyer, specializing in admiralty practice. He is widely known as a speaker and holds numerous degrees conferred by institutions of learning.

Justice Putnam in 1912, being assigned to the January term of court at Riverhead, L. I., walked the 75 miles from his home in Brooklyn in biting zero weather. He accomplished it in three days to get "a more intimate knowledge of Long Island." He scaled Mt. McKinley and did other notable feats. He was designated to the Appellate Division in 1913.

NEWS YOU SELDOM SEE

Mr. H. Ford, '88, yesterday sent the college, on behalf of the Detroit Alumni Association, the sum of \$500,000 for the Second Century Endowment Fund. Pres. Arthur I. Roberts of Colby when interviewed by the ECHO representative, gave out the following statement: "No, I won't have it! I am astounded! It is preposterous to think that I would accept such a gift. It isn't the money that we want, but really the interest of our alumni. And the best way to get their interest is by allowing them to contribute. Thus, to take this money would be doing them an injustice and what not. If they don't like it, just give the public this message: Be calm!"

Henry Ford, '88, it will be recalled, is one of our most loyal alumni. He is the one who presented the cross country team with individual cars in order that they might not wear out their track shoes on merely practice runs. Mike Ryan also had one, but he needed several to make the trip to Orono and back. Mr. Ford has promised to be more thoughtful next season. The relay men are similarly equipped and may be seen every afternoon whizzing around the motor-dome of Seavern's Field while Mike stands in the center cracking his whip and exhorting the men to "hit those corners with the inside wheel." For the football team, he has donated a caterpillar tractor to use in charging the line which now will have something to test its full strength. For the backfield, however, the only thing that could help as a dodge.

But as we all know Mr. Ford's greatest gift to the college is the new woman's dormitory which, in order to perpetuate his name, is called "The Hennerly."

MY UNCLE—BY AND LARGE.

My uncle is the largest man in all the world. When he wants to go rowing he has to use two boats.

He's so large that a bass violin to him as a ukulele.

He uses 35x5 Kelly-Springfields for sleeve garters.

We found him in the street last week dead to the world. He fell down and had rocked himself to sleep trying to get up.

He certainly has some waistline—hasn't seen his feet in eight years. I was there the night he gave a farewell party in his honor.

Omar the tentmaker builds his Palm Beach suits.

To uncle a twelve-quart pail is a domitasse and a snow shovel a sugar spoon.

He and auntie are a whole village. In their younger days they did quite some dancin'. We called them the waltzing mountains.

Auntie is quite a community horse. She once broke her ankle. The doctor used railroad ties for splints.

Uncle gave her a pair of gilded slippers for Christmas and she wears them for on-ings. Haven't worn them lately, though. She claims they might drop off her ear without her noticing it.

A FINE POINT.

"What are you doin' of, James?"
"Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil."
"You'll have the union after you, me lad, that's a carpenter's job!"—Punch (London.)

POEMS ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

THE TRANSFORMATION.

Deep silence reigns in Roberts Hall,
The night carousal and the midday brawl,
For months supreme; for months created all
Destruction; now in fear have fled.

The rooms that once the revelry,
The mirth, the happiness did see
Are now transformed, and quietly
Their ancient labors do perform.

The students in their rooms remain,
The sun sinks slow, the dull lights wane,
The growing stillness doth proclaim,
An era of a new-born day.

M. C.

MAKING TUNGSTEN DUCTILE.

By Dr. Irving Langmuir.

Until 1904, tungsten had been known for a century and quarter only in its unrefined state. Its value as a hardening alloy had, it is true, been recognized and appreciated. In 1905 and thereafter the metal, mixed with paste and squirted through dies, had given the incandescent lamp its most efficient filament; but the brittleness of this filament caused great embarrassment to electric lamp makers and users alike.

For many years scientists had sought a process for making tungsten ductile. The feat was regarded as almost impossible by metallurgists. To make any ordinary metal soft, it is heated to a temperature above its annealing point and then cooled to room temperature. This process, however, left tungsten as brittle as ever.

It was eventually found that the only way to make the metal ductile was to mash the grains out into fibrosity and thus make it ductile while cold. This was accomplished

by first heating the tungsten to a temperature below its annealing point and then mechanically working it with infinite care at a variety of degrees of heat, each less than the one preceding it, until it was at room temperature. A similar treatment would, if applied to ordinary metals destroy their ductility.

A process was worked out which, if followed without the slightest deviation, stretched the grains out and the metal was made ductile; but if the working varied from this process, failure resulted. The tungsten would break at a stroke, when cold.

Thus, after years of patient labor a triumph of far-reaching consequence in the field of research was rewarded. The filament produced had a startling tensile strength—about 600,000 pounds per square inch for wire one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. It was so pliable that it could be wound into any form safely and handled with no thought of its breaking.

Wolframite is the most important tungsten ore. It is obtained from both Korea and the United States. Extraction from the ore is comparatively simple, yielding metallic tungsten in the form of powder of various density. This powder is formed into ingots by great hydraulic pressure—not by fusion. The melting point of tungsten is about 3350° C., being higher than for any other known metal. From ingots to fine wire there are many steps, every one important, in the complicated process.

The tungsten filament has doubled the efficiency of incandescent lamps and provides a white light of far purer quality than any lamp heretofore known. It has provided new targets for X-ray tubes, phonograph needles fifty times as efficient as any that preceded them, better ignition contacts for automobiles, and many other new articles and improvements of old ones.

The story of ductile tungsten is one of the romances of research—the epic of accomplishing the "impossible."

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GEORGE E. HERR, D. D., LL. D., President, Newton Center, Mass.

ANCIENT MEXICO HAD TENEMENTS

National Geographic Society
Digs Out Facts About
Living Conditions.

Washington, D. C.—The first summer's work of the National Geographic Society's expedition to study Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, where vast apartment dwellings housed one of the most thickly populated and highly cultured communities in North America before Columbus came, has just been completed, according to a report made to Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society by Neil M. Judd, leader of the expedition, upon the latter's return to Washington.

While details of the summer's finding must await formulation to be presented to members of the National Geographic Society it is stated that the results of the first season's work fully justify the belief that the studies in New Mexico, which will be continued through several summers, will rival such expeditions of the Society as those which revealed to the world that Pompeii of South America, Machu Picchu, and made known the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, Alaska's vast natural cauldron, which has been set aside as a National Monument.

A bulletin from The Society explaining the significance of the aboriginal apartment houses, which are veritable treasure chests of pre-Columbian history, says:

"Chaco Canyon is that segment of the Chaco River which is cut out near the borderland of San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico. Its sheer, but sometimes crumbling walls of sandstone rise from its floor anywhere from 100 feet to a height nearly equal to the United States

capitol dome. From their upper ledge stretch semi-desert wastes, making for an isolation which adds another mystery to the bygone metropolis of the canyon's maw: Whence came the lumber to build and whence the water to cultivate the corn, beans, and squash of these aboriginal farms? "From an airplane this gash in the desert surface might resemble a magnified sector of the Panama Canal. Closer inspection would disclose, however, not an expanse of water, but an unwatered canyon, in or bordering which are a dozen huge ruins that look to the casual observer like remains of giant apartment-houses, containing hundreds of rooms, with associated temples or sanctuaries, known as kivas, and lesser dwellings, the true significance of which is not yet known.

"More astounding still, some of these larger structures, such as the Pueblo del Arroyo (arroyo-wash,) one of the two ruins upon which The Society's expedition is to concentrate its investigations, are built after the familiar E-shaped ground plan of the modern office building, with the addition of a curved wall binding the ends of the E projections and forming inner courts. The other ruin to be studied, Pueblo Bonito (bonito-beautiful,) is a D-shaped building, with its curved wall 800 feet long.

"Archeologically this ancient Island of Manhattan, surrounded by a sea of sand, may accurately be described as 'a hundred miles from anywhere,' for it is 100 miles north to the cliff dwellings of the Mesa Verde, 100 miles south to the ancient Zuni towns, and 100 miles west to the ancestral site of the Hopis.

"Within an area less than half that of the District of Columbia there are eighteen enormous community houses having from 100 to 800 or more rooms. There also are other structure types, such as the three- to twelve-room dwellings, groups of 'talus pueblos' under the wall of the canyon, in the immediate vicinity of the large buildings, and tiny cliff houses and storage cists under the canyon wall itself.

"Then there are circular structures, adjacent to both large and small dwellings, and a semi-subterranean home built of mud instead of stone—the last mentioned found by The Geographic's reconnaissance party—which point to possibility of other ruins of greater antiquity that will be invaluable in tracing the development of this aboriginal civilization. The existence of these last mentioned in the Chaco Canyon region had not previously been suspected.

"If the major groups were inhabited simultaneously, it is estimated the canyon population could not have been less than 10,000. This Indian city lay in a region so unfriendly that even the nomadic Navajo has not attempted to cultivate it. Hence the question, What has happened there? Did the climate change? Were the surrounding arid wastes once fields of cotton, corn, squash, and beans? Or did these aborigines of northwestern New Mexico have an irrigation system akin to that of the Ifugaos of the Philippines or the rice terraces of China?

"Was the American Indian independent of any Nile, toward whose delta such an ingenious people as the Egyptians tended; and did he build apartments no less colossal and of more immediate service than the Egyptian 'race of undertakers' constructed for their dead?

"One fact is fairly certain, that this people of a period variously placed between the time of Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror had a democratic form of government and elected a governor every year."

Y. W. C. A.

In place of the regular meeting last week a song service was held in the assembly room. Bertha E. Cobb, '22, led the singing and Melva M. Mann, '23, at the piano and Margaret E. White, '24, accompanied. Louise L. Steele, '23, secretary of the Association, read a report of the work done by the cabinet during the past month.

The town girls were entertained at a tea from 4 o'clock to 5, Friday afternoon in Foss Hall. This was the first of the teas to be given at the hall the first of every month. Louise K. Tilley, '23, Daphne M. Fish, '22, Hazel B. Pratt, '22, and Marguerite Starbird, '23, were hostesses. Members of the town girls committee which arranged for the tea are: Ruth Goodwin, '22, chairman, Hazel A. Drew, '22, Doris M. Dickey, '23, Theresa Hall, '24, and Nellie Pottle, '25.

An urgent call from Y. W. C. A. headquarters has come for additional help for the European students. The Colby Association, in personal pledges, has sent \$88.76 for the Student Friendship Fund. To meet this final appeal, Christmas cards are now being sold, the profits from which will go to the fund. These cards were designed by Smith College girls expressly for this purpose. It has also been decided to give to the fund the money which otherwise would have been used in buying jokes for the Christmas party Thursday night.

Y. M. C. A.

The Colby Christian Association held its regular meeting Tuesday night in the C. C. A. room. This was Discussion Night and the subject was "Prayer." Jefferson C. Smith of the State Y. M. C. A. led the discussion. He began by pointing out that prayer was universal. Man always had prayed to something. Prayer is our greatest unused power! Also, it is often misused since we are apt to be too selfish in our prayers. We often mean "My Father," when we say "Our Father." A selfish motive cuts off connection with above.

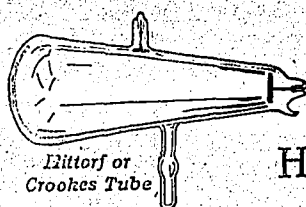
The question "Does God answer prayer?" was answered by convincing testimony. This, however, brought up the query, "Are such events God's answer or merely coincidences?" We decided that this was mainly a matter of opinion, the results being the same no matter which we called them.

"How about those praying football teams?" was the next question. This brought up the ethics of praying for victory. Much interesting discussion was provoked. President Roberts wanted to know what would happen if two praying football teams played each other. "A tie score, no doubt," he decided.

These discussion meetings are very popular and offer a chance some of us fellows, who haven't yet settled our problems, to thrash out those questions until we see our way clear.

EXACTLY SO.

"Yes sir, eighty-two. I be, an' every tooth in my 'old name as th' day I were born."—London Mail.



How Were X-Rays Discovered?

SIR James Mackenzie Davidson visited Professor Roentgen to find out how he discovered the X-rays.

Roentgen had covered a vacuum tube, called a Hittorf or Crookes tube, with black paper so as to cut off all its light. About four yards away was a piece of cardboard coated with a fluorescent compound. He turned on the current in the tube. The cardboard glowed brightly.

Sir James asked him: "What did you think?"

"I didn't think, I investigated," said Roentgen. He wanted to know what made the cardboard glow. Only planned experiments could give the answer. We all know the practical result. Thousands of lives are saved by surgeons who use the X-rays.

Later on, one of the scientists in the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company became interested in a certain phenomenon sometimes observed in incandescent lamps. Others had observed it, but he, like Roentgen, investigated. The result was the discovery of new laws governing electrical conduction in high vacuum.

Another scientist in the same laboratory saw that on the basis of those new laws he could build a new tube for producing X-rays more effectively. This was the Coolidge X-ray tube which marked the greatest advance in the X-ray art since the original discovery by Roentgen.

Thus, scientific investigation of a strange phenomenon led to the discovery of a new art, and scientific investigation of another strange phenomenon led to the greatest improvement in that art.

It is for such reasons that the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are continually investigating, continually exploring the unknown. It is new knowledge that is sought. But practical results follow in an endless stream, and in many unexpected ways.

General Electric Company
General Office Schenectady, N. Y.
95-460-FBI

ELECTROGRAPHS.

More than twenty vessels ranging in size from a small fire boat to big Atlantic freighters and warships, are now propelled by electricity in the United States.

Spain has begun the electrification of her railways. The first contract for a stretch of 40 miles was placed with an American concern, the International General Electric Company. Extensive electrification of the Spanish roads which run through mountainous territory, is expected to follow.

A lighting system has been devised for highways which makes it possible for night automobile drivers to travel with headlights dimmed, so brilliantly is the roadway lighted. Part of the Lincoln highway will be lighted by this system.

The radio message sent by President Harding at the opening of the great central radio station on Long Island, was picked up in over seventeen foreign countries. The station is operated by the Radio Corporation of America.

One of the largest circuit breakers in the world has recently been built by an American electrical concern. It is rated at 165,000 volts. According to Dr. C. J. Steinmetz, the energy dissipated when a circuit breaker of this size automatically opens on overload, is equal to the energy which would be consumed in a head-on collision between two 125 ton locomotives meeting at a speed of 45 miles an hour.

MAKING GREAT LENSES, A NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Recent perfection of electrically heated furnaces has made it possible for the United States to manufacture optical glass of a quality equal, if not superior to, that which this country formerly depended upon Germany to supply.

Now we look no longer to the vaunted city of Jena for this material. A new American industry with electricity's aid sees to it that we don't. Forty-inch telescope lenses are being turned out by a New York state lens company. Cooling the molten glass at just the proper rate is the scientific secret of good optical glass manufacture.

Formerly most of the glass annealing furnaces of this country were fuel fired. Then came electricity.

The even heat of the electric furnace throughout its interior due to electricity's peculiar quality of uniform radiation and the furnace's perfect insulation, its exact control, and its freedom from all gases that might contaminate the furnace charge are proving to be factors enabling American to meet Germany on an even competitive basis.

IT SOUNDS LIKE TROUBLE VERY EARLY.

"The home of Mr. and Mrs. John M. was the scene of a beautiful wedding yesterday when their daughter Margaret was joined in holy bonds. Look to Mr. David P. —" — Calgary Herald.

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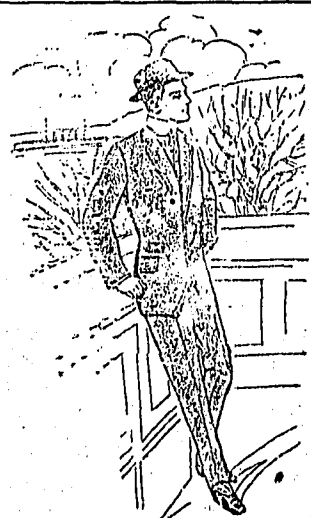
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50 New Dresses just received. All very new. Many in exclusive designs. Silks or wools.

Also newest evening dresses, \$25 to \$49.50

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WE CLAIM IT IS.

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Waterville

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COLLEGE PHOTOGRAPHER

D. U.'S FAIL TO DEFEAT WINSLOW

Friday night the Delta Upsilon fraternity basketball team invaded the Winslow Town Hall bent on slaughter—wholesale if possible. Aided and abetted by the referee, one Royal, supposedly a D. U., Winslow succeeded in holding the afore-mentioned whirlwind aggregation to the comparatively low score of 21-21.

Keith, Perkins, and Hebert were to some extent responsible for the D. U. boys' success, as they shot the baskets.

Excitement is quite rife as it is the general opinion across the river that with new officials a victory can be scored. We make no predictions, however.

LATIN AMERICAN CONDITIONS DESCRIBED.

Mr. Detweiler of the American Baptist Home Mission Society gave an informal talk to a few interested students Thursday in the C. C. A. room. He told of conditions in Latin America at the present time. "In these countries," he said, "there is a rising tide of racial consciousness." There is great social rivalry, and they resent interference. The United States has done great good in Haiti, but they don't like it forced on them. They had rather have merely advice and help that would let them work out their own salvation. In this way there is great opportunity for Christian propaganda.

In Porto Rico, each denomination has a certain territory in which to lead the religious life of the natives

and thus there is no conflict or overlapping. The different churches pull together splendidly.

In Cuba, there are no American missionaries except in the schools. There is a great opportunity, however, for college men and women in the educational field.

In Mexico, there is a law that forbids foreigners to preach although they may "talk." Consequently, there are just three American missionaries in Mexico. All the rest are natives. One of these three is a surgeon in charge of a great modern hospital. The second is a professor in the university. The third is an evangelistic missionary who supervises the native preachers.

Central America is the newest and weakest field. The natives are the most backward and need more help. The greatest difficulty is in finding educated natives to handle churches. Here more than anywhere there is opportunity for service.

"CARRIER CURRENT" NEWEST COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

Through a new method of electrical communication it is possible to send a telephone message over a trolley wire from a moving electric train. The trolley wire while supplying power to the train also acts as a conductor of another or second current which is superimposed upon it at a higher frequency.

At any convenient point along the line this second or "carrier current" may be picked up and carried short distances through the air where it may be made to operate a telephone instrument. The system may be used for communication between engineers of different trains on the same road, between the locomotive at the head of a long freight train and the caboose at the rear, or between the engineer and distant substations or terminals.

A demonstration of the system was given recently before a group of prominent railway men, by the General Electric Company.

CAMPUS CHAT

Campus question for today, "Going home?"

Peaslee, '22, preached at Thorndike last Sunday.

By the looks of the bunch of fellows on the ice last Saturday Colby could put out a pretty good hockey team this year, and there has been some rumor that this will be the case. We hope so.

Alpha Rho Zeta of Lambda Chi Alpha announces the pledging of Arthur M. Hathaway, '25, of Glen Cove, N. Y.

The Colby Brass Trio that played at the First Baptist Church last Sunday night sounded great, and has occasioned a great deal of appreciative comment, both from the college and towns people.

The Glee Club leaves tomorrow for their Northern trip. We wish them luck and are sure that they will typify the true Colby spirit and pep.

NOTES ON NEIGHBORS

Mrs. Clyde A. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen of Burnham visited Ruth Field, '24, Saturday.

Marion Waterman, '20, Gertrude Megquier, '18, Lena Cooley, ex-'24, and Lura Dean, '19, were recent visitors at the hall.

Mrs. George Averill of this city spoke on the Hygiene classes of the women's division Monday afternoon at the chapel. She has been engaged in investigating health conditions of schools throughout the state and she told of many problems and how they may be met by future teachers.

Gladys Chase, '20, who is teaching in Windsor, Conn., was a recent guest at Foss Hall.

Eloise Bearman, ex-'23, is a guest at Mary Low Hall.

Ruth Jameson, ex-'23, recently visited friends at Mary Low Hall.

The annual Christmas party of Delta Delta Delta was held at the home of Anne Sweeney, Monday, Dec. 12. A Christmas tree was a feature of the evening and dancing was enjoyed.

Volma Briggs, '23, spent the week end in Carmel, Mo.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from this life the mother of our beloved sister, Vera L. Collins, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Alpha Delta Chapter of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority extend our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be placed on our chapter records, and a copy be printed in the Colby Echo.

Mary Briar,
Edythe D. Porter,
Avis M. Cox,
Committee on Resolutions.

NEW POLICY IN BUSINESS SCHOOL

In order to give men who finish their college course in the middle of the academic year a chance to begin their business training at once, the Harvard business school will adopt experimentally this year a new policy of admitting a limited group of carefully selected college graduates on January 30, 1922, Dean Wallace B. Donham announced last night.

The program of work for men entering in January will be so adjusted that they will be able to complete the regular course for the degree of Master of Business Administration in the usual time of two years, graduating in January, 1924.

"This plan is distinctly an experiment," explained Dean Donham. "Two years ago we allowed a few unusually able students to enter in the middle of the year, with very satisfactory results, but we have never admitted any considerable number at that time. Whether we shall ultimately have two groups in the school, one shift entering in September and the other in January, depends on the working of this experiment. It is entirely possible, for our larger courses are already divided into sections, and it may prove as convenient to start some sections in September and others in January as to start them all simultaneously. The school is obliged to limit numbers each year, but by dividing the group into two parts we can take care of more men than would otherwise be possible.

"Many men of unusual ability finish their college course in three and a half years, and it is such men as these that we wish to accommodate with this new arrangement, so that they will not have to wait until September to begin their business training. The plan was suggested by a number of such men, who felt that under existing business conditions they had no other opportunity to use this period profitably.

"We shall make our selections with particular care, considering the applications in the order in which they come in. We should like to get in January a small group of men as nationally representative as the class which entered in September. This class included 46 men from Harvard college, 16 from the University of California, 10 each from Yale and Leland Stanford, and smaller groups from each of 103 other colleges and universities all over the country."

THE JOB'S THE THING.

"If by the time he is a sophomore or a junior, the student hasn't a pretty good idea of the career he wants to follow, his first few years in the practical world are apt to be lost. Jobs do not turn up as if by magic, the day after Commencement."

This observation comes from a business executive. It is based on his experience with candidates for opportunities in commercial and industrial organizations—candidates from among the annually increasing number of graduates from American colleges.

Frequently however the undergraduate activities of a college man or woman give unmistakable evidence of the kind of work he or she is most naturally fitted for. Fortunately indeed is the student who finds the job which will give these talents an opportunity for development. Then the first few years out of college will not be lost.

Grasping this opportunity to serve undergraduates of American colleges who wish to focus their efforts where they will count for most the American Association of Social Workers (180 East 22nd Street, New York) has issued a pamphlet presenting the opportunities in social work open to men and women trained for this new profession. It is entitled "The Profession of Social Work," and may be secured by mail from the above address.

"Some college students are always being consulted by their friends in regard to the election of course, or their own personal problems." They can become trained case workers assisting individuals in a wider field to solve their social problems. Such positions are most often found with organizations dealing with children, with families, with maladjusted or abnormal individuals, although employment, management, visiting teaching, vocational counseling call for the same ability.

"Other undergraduates naturally stand out and assume leadership in college clubs, or athletic teams. They become song leaders, run amateur theatricals, preside over debating societies." In the club work of societies, Boy and Girl Scout organizations, the recreation work of the

Y. M. C. A. and Community Service, group activities with foreigners, this ability to handle groups of people is a pre-requisite.

"Still other students successfully run athletic teams, school publications, or special social events." This is the stuff of which the community organizer is made. Health agencies, community councils of social agencies, chambers of commerce, financial federations—present opportunities for these.

Finally for the honor student, the Phi Beta Kappa man or woman who is interested in gathering, analyzing and interpreting facts, there is the broad field of social research. With research foundations, public departments, and a wide variety of social agencies, opportunity can be found for fundamental contribution to social science.

In one of the twenty-two professional schools of social work a college graduate can secure training which will start him well on the road to success in this new profession. All of them have generous fellowships and loan funds, and while its appeal is not to those who put remuneration first, yet both beginning and average salaries compare well with those in other professional fields.

GALLERT'S SHOES

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ELLSWORTH MILLETT
Room 8, Hedman Hall

OLD STUFF

Matty: "I guess I'll go over."
Frizzer: "Over where?"
Matty: "To Libby's for a hair cut."
Frizzer: "Oh, I thought you meant Melrose Highlands."

Across M. C. R. R. Tracks
H. H. LIBBY, Barber

Haines Theatre

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