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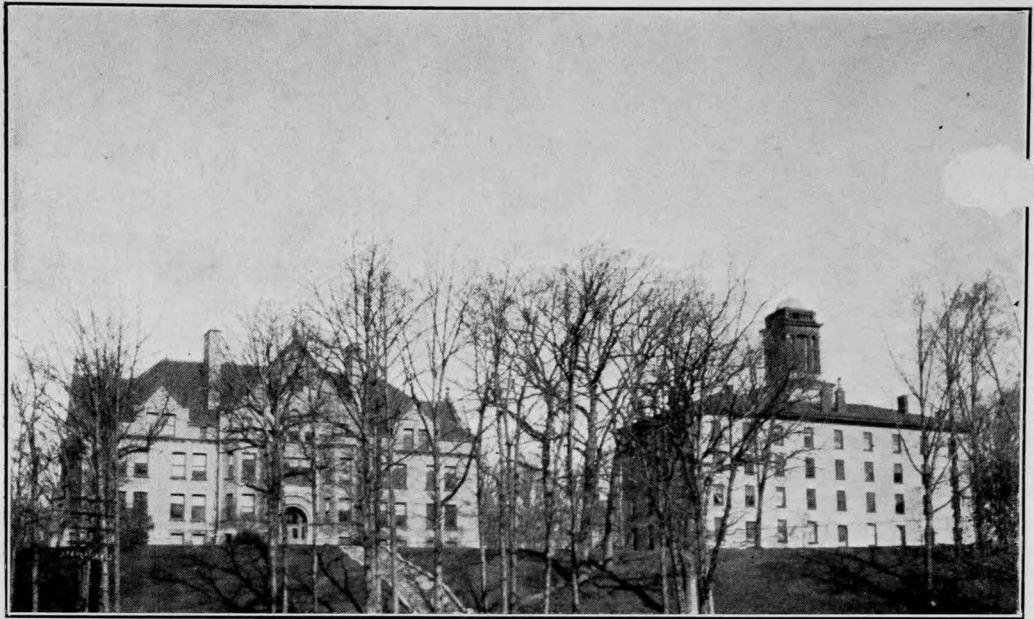


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BOWEN HALL

MEN'S DORMITORY



CAMPUS VIEW

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

VOLUME 2

MARCH, 1913

NUMBER 3

THOMAS WARD MERRILL, A.M.*

PIONEER MISSIONARY, FOUNDER OF KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

Two men were, perhaps, more active in the work of establishing Colby College than any others—Sylvanus Boardman and Daniel Merrill. Both showed their interest by sending sons to the new college to be educated. George Dana Boardman, '22, is more widely known than Thomas Ward Merrill, '25, but the younger man is equally deserving of fame. He, too, was a missionary, although he labored among the wilds of what was then the Far West, while Boardman's work was done in the still more distant jungles of Burma. Boardman died when his work was little more than begun; Merrill lived to see the frontier settlements grown to thriving cities, and the school which he labored to establish had come to full collegiate standing before his death.

Thomas Ward Merrill was the third son and fifth child of Rev. Daniel and Susannah (Gale) Merrill, and was born in Sedgwick, Maine, February 18, 1802. In 1820 he entered the Latin School connected with Waterville College and there completed his preparatory studies. In 1820 he matriculated as a Freshman in the college, and was graduated August 31, 1825. On leaving college he entered the Newton Theological Institution at Newton Centre, Mass., where he completed the usual course in 1828, as a member of the second class graduated from the seminary. The following fall and winter he devoted to teaching in the New Hampton, (N. H.) Literary and Theological Institution.

Early in the spring of 1829 he started West to begin his life work as a pioneer missionary. Of this he

says: "In May, 1829, I came to Michigan at my own charges as a missionary volunteer, and arrived in Detroit with seven dollars in my pocket. After laboring a short time in Detroit, I took an excursion of two hundred miles on foot to ascertain the condition of this destitute field. There were then in the Territory 30,000 inhabitants, one Baptist Association and two Baptist ministers of advanced age, one of whom only was a pastor. Having preached the gospel to the poor in the new settlements of Michigan and Upper Canada for several months, on the 23d of November, 1829, I opened a classical school in Ann Arbor, and preached on the Lord's day in the region around, at distances varying from five to thirty miles." He was ordained as an evangelist at Detroit on February 6, 1831.

The author of the *Historical Sketch of Kalamazoo College* says of Mr. Merrill's undertaking at Ann Arbor: "This school being the only one of this kind, as is supposed, in the Territory, was patronized from Detroit and the other early settlements, and enjoyed an interesting prosperity. From it the next season, July, 1830, Mr. Merrill issued, and traversed the Territory with a petition of which he was the author, asking the Territorial Legislature to charter an institution under the name of the Michigan and Huron Institute. The object of the petition was favorably considered in the Legislature, but finally meeting with objections from those opposed to its denominational features, the bill was laid over to the next session. Meanwhile, under the influence of those who had opposed [the petition] an academy was in-

* This article is based on Prof. C. E. Hamlin's brief biography in the *Obituary Record of Colby College*.

incorporated and started at Ann Arbor, of which Mr. Merrill was urged to take charge. But feeling that his Christian and denominational aims and hopes would thus be compromised, he declined. And the same season, concluding that the eastern shore of the Peninsula was to prove uncongenial to the growth of his cherished enterprise, he resolved to transfer it to the western shore. And as Kalamazoo was a forest through which but the smoke of one log cabin rose, he sought the older settlement of Prairie Ronde, amongst whose first settlers he assisted in building a house for schools and meetings, and occupied it for those uses as early as the winter of 1830-31." Incessantly busy with plans to raise money for the contemplated institution, he started early in 1832 to make an appeal to the benevolent Baptists of the East. He returned in May to Michigan, bearing with him the small beginnings of the needed fund. In April, 1833, the Michigan and Huron Institute was chartered, and in the fall of 1835 it was at length established at Kalamazoo through the liberal gifts of residents of that place. "In February, 1855," to quote again from the *Historical Sketch*, "the charter was so amended as to confer full college powers, the name changed to Kalamazoo College, and the corps of instructors enlarged so as to meet the demands of the college course, which was required to be as high grade as that of the State University." And as from the inception of the enterprise up to its completion Mr. Merrill was at every stage its most zealous promoter, on him by common consent has been conferred the title of founder of Kalamazoo College.

While in the East during the spring of 1832 Mr. Merrill was present at the organization of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, from

which he received its first appointment as missionary. During all the years that he was laboring so earnestly for the upbuilding of the Michigan and Huron Institute he was equally zealous in his work as a missionary and as agent for the American Bible Union, chiefly as he states, "voluntarily and without salary." Yet he was able by industry, economy, and self-denial to lay by the sum of \$10,000 which he gave to establish a professorship of Practical Theology in Kalamazoo College, and still later he gave another like amount for Theological Scholarships in the same institution.

For the last thirty years of his life Mr. Merrill resided in Lansing. Failing health did not wholly prevent continued efforts in his chosen work. He died at his home in Lansing on April, 8, 1878, and was buried in Kalamazoo. In 1833 Mr. Merrill was married to Sarah A. Oaks, daughter of Hon. David Oaks. Their children were three: two sons and one daughter.

Kalamazoo College, the institution for which Thomas Ward Merrill labored so untiringly and to which he contributed so generously, holds an honorable position among the minor colleges of the West. In 1912 it had a faculty of fourteen, students to the number of 187, an attractive campus of twenty-five acres, and four substantial buildings. It is of especial interest at this time to know that the Dean and Acting President of Kalamazoo College is Professor Herbert Lee Stetson, D.D., LL.D., a former Colby student in the class of 1873. Dr. Stetson was graduated from the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in 1878, was President of Des Moines College from 1889 to 1900, and since 1900 has been Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at Kalamazoo.

ELIJAH PARRISH LOVEJOY

BY F. N. FLETCHER.

Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, one of Colby's earliest graduates and most illustrious sons, was born in Albion, Maine, on November 8, 1802. The old farmhouse which was his early home still stands overlooking Lovejoy pond, distant about ten miles due east from Waterville. Thirty years ago men and women who were his school-mates in China academy were still living and recalled his prowess and leadership in physical sports and mental tasks. He graduated from Colby with the class of 1826, having entered the Sophomore class in 1823. After graduating he went to St. Louis, Missouri, then on the western frontier, and engaged in teaching, subsequently doing editorial work on a political paper published in the interest of Henry Clay.

In 1832, feeling strongly impressed with a call to the Christian ministry, he returned east and spent a year at Princeton, N. J., in the study of theology. After two years more spent in preaching in the state of New York he returned to St. Louis at the earnest request of leading citizens to edit a religious paper there.

The slavery question was at this time strongly agitating the public mind, and it was unavoidable that Lovejoy should sooner or later be drawn into the controversy. Naturally conservative, he favored the colonization scheme, believing with many humane and patriotic citizens that the bone of contention might be peaceably removed and a great calamity averted. In all his editorial discussion of slavery and matters growing out of this, he was exceedingly moderate, and counseled moderation in others; but in the line of duty he was uncompromising, and this, in the sensitive state of public opinion on the border line between the free and the slave states, was as much a crime as to be an outspoken abolitionist.

The first difficulty of a serious nature between Lovejoy and his pro-slavery neighbors occurred when the public whipping of a white man, suspected of kidnapping slaves, was condemned by the *Observer*. This brought on a crisis in the management of the paper, which was bought

by a friend and placed unreservedly in Lovejoy's hands. A little later a free negro was arrested, while intoxicated, by a St. Louis official. On the way to the jail the negro drew a knife and stabbed the officer. He was soon after taken from the jail by a mob, and in the presence of the crowd barbarously burned at the stake. This inhuman act was most severely condemned by the *Observer*, as was also the action of Judge Lawless, appropriate name, in instructing the grand jury that it was beyond their province to indict the lynchers, if their act met the approval of the community. So strong was the feeling of pro-slavery sympathizers in St. Louis against the *Observer* for its outspoken condemnation of the lynchers and their apologist, Judge Lawless, that it was decided to remove the office to Alton, a rival town up the river in Illinois. Accordingly the material was packed for shipment; but a mob entered the building and destroyed all but the press. The latter was shipped to Alton, but was followed by St. Louis roughs and destroyed while stored in the warehouse there. The citizens of Alton, righteously indignant, held a public meeting, in which they denounced the action of the St. Louis mob and its representatives, and, with equal invective, any and all abolitionists. They then voted to replace the material destroyed. Mr. Lovejoy was present and denied that he was coming to Alton to establish an abolition paper; he was, he said, and expected to remain, a strong opponent of slavery, but his object was simply to publish a religious paper which should be free to speak frankly on all subjects of a public nature.

On Sept. 8, 1836, the paper, which had been suspended in July, was again issued with a largely increased circulation. Any attempt to discuss slavery met with opposition, but nothing of a serious nature occurred until the following year. During the winter a petition was circulated in the free states asking congress to abolish slavery from the district of Columbia. Commenting on this petition editorially Mr. Lovejoy said: "With slavery in the several states we have nothing to do except in the way of argu-

ment and persuasion; but let every free man remember that so long as slavery exists in the district of Columbia he is himself a slaveholder." In the following July a meeting of the opponents of the paper was held at which Mr. Lovejoy's course in regard to slavery was severely condemned, and a committee appointed to wait upon him and ascertain if in the future he intended to favor abolition in the columns of his paper. Mr. Lovejoy informed the committee that he could not recognize them as the official organ of a public meeting which undertook to dictate the sentiments which might or might not be expressed in his paper.

From this time forth not only was his property in danger, but his life as well, and no one realized it better than himself. To the late Hon. O. W. Washburn of China, Maine, an old schoolmate who visited him in the summer of 1837, and from whom the writer has obtained much information concerning his life, he said: "I expect they will murder me; but I cannot go away without failing in my duty, and I cannot remain and be silent."

On the night of Aug. 21st the printing office was broken open by a mob and the material thrown into the street. A few weeks later a new press arrived, and for safety it was placed in charge of the mayor; but while yet in the warehouse it was seized by the opponents of free speech, broken beyond repair and cast into the river. A man of less determination might well have abandoned the struggle; but Mr. Lovejoy addressed his friends and patrons on the principle involved, whether the freedom of the press should be maintained or mob law should be triumphant. Their prompt reply was to uphold him in the editorial control of the paper and to order a new press at once. On the evening of Nov. 2, before the arrival of this press, another public meeting was held at Alton, attended by leading citizens, to discuss Mr. Lovejoy's policy. After much discussion, continued through the following day, it was resolved that the harmony of the community required that he should no longer be identified with any paper there, though this was in

no way to be considered a reflection upon his character; and while they disapproved of his anti-slavery doctrines, they as decidedly disapproved of all unlawful violence. Mr. Lovejoy was present and made a speech, which for modest courage and unaffected pathos, has seldom been equalled.

During the night of Nov. 6, 1837, the new press arrived, and was stored in a warehouse. A band of 60 persons had been organized to protect it; but as its arrival was not supposed to be generally known, only a few remained near it. The next evening a large crowd collected in front of the warehouse and demanded the press. The demand not being complied with, an attack was made on the warehouse with guns and stones. The fire was returned by the few persons inside, and one of the mob was killed. Thereupon an attempt was made to burn the building. The walls being of stone, members of the mob got upon the roof and began to set fires there. Mr. Lovejoy and two companions, in order to drive the men from the roof, left the warehouse by a rear entrance, hidden from the mob. Scarcely had they stepped from the door, Mr. Lovejoy in advance, when they were fired upon by men in hiding. Five balls struck the brave leader and, tottering back into the warehouse, he died. When it was known to the mob that Mr. Lovejoy was dead, his companions were allowed to depart; but the press was taken out and destroyed, as if, its master forever silenced, it might still publish to the world the wrongs and woes of slavery. Such, briefly told, is the story of Lovejoy's life and death; and thus was freedom to the press denied, and slavery vindicated.

The influence of this tragic affair upon the slumbering conscience of the north can hardly be overestimated. At a meeting called to condemn it in Fanueil hall, Wendell Phillips stepped from obscurity to world-wide fame in a speech of wonderful eloquence. From that day to the emancipation proclamation the agitation against human slavery never faltered, and Lovejoy's martyrdom may well be counted an epoch-making event in the onward march of personal liberty.

BOSTON ALUMNI DINNER

Who said Colby?
Everybody!
She's first of all!
She's there to stay!
How'd she get there?
Ask "Rob!"

This old Colby cheer, a trifle altered, expresses admirably the spirit which pervaded the annual reunion and dinner of the Boston Colby Alumni Association, which was held at the Boston City Club on the evening of Friday, February 21st. This dinner has come to be, in recent years, the largest gathering of Colby men of each year, surpassing even the annual luncheon of the general alumni on Tuesday of Commencement week in numbers. (Yet it must be said that last year the alumni luncheon lacked only a half dozen of equalling the Boston dinner in attendance.)

More than one hundred and twenty-five Colby men, representing classes from 1863 to 1913, gathered about the tables shortly after six-thirty and for an hour devoted their attention to appeasing their hunger. Time was found, however, for the singing of college songs, the giving of class yells, and the exchanging of reminiscences with classmates of student days.

President M. S. Getchell of the Association introduced President Roberts as the first speaker. The alumni rose as one man to greet "Rob" with applause so prolonged that it was several minutes before he could be heard. One always despairs of reporting a speech of the President—so terse, so vigorous, so vital with his personality is what he says that it cannot be transferred to cold type. He told us that during the past year the invested funds of the college had been increased by over one hundred thousand dollars, but reminded us that at least five years of such gains were needed to put Colby upon a firm financial footing. The mission of Colby, he said, is above all to help her students to find themselves, to get properly oriented for their work in the world. The roan colt Cyclone served to point a moral concerning the value of training boys as well as horses.

Two members of the Colby faculty were among the speakers. Dr. J. W. Black delighted everyone with his reminiscences of the President's early days as an instructor at Colby. He

told of a former attempt to force the wearing of academic regalia at Commencement upon the Colby professors, and how they found a way of evading the rule. He pointed out some danger points in student life, enforcing his remarks with apt illustrations. Dr. T. B. Ashcraft kept up a rapid fire of Southern negro dialect stories which almost brought an attack of apoplexy upon some of his hearers, but he found time to emphasize the fact that every man is of value to society only as he finds his proper place in the world, that even the man of "zero" ability may be of real worth if he stands in right relations to a man of larger abilities. "It makes a big difference whether the "0" stands before or after the decimal point."

A very pleasant feature was the presence of a representative of the student body, Mr. E. C. Marriner of the class of 1913. Mr. Marriner spoke of present conditions at Colby and, strange to relate, his statement that hazing no longer existed called forth agonized groans from his hearers instead of the applause which it should have received! Mr. Marriner was not given a "square deal," as he was not called upon until late in the evening, when commuters were beginning to rush away to catch the late trains out of town. Right here the writer wishes to register a protest against the unwise lengthening of the program. The speeches were all good, but the general effect would have been much better if four or five had been dispensed with and the closing song had come at 10.15 instead of 11.15. As it was, the singing was a farce because a majority of the audience were hastening from the room, and the final cheer was not given at all. This has been true for a number of years, and to some who have been present it has seriously marred the enjoyment of the evening. This is not written in a spirit of hostile criticism, but merely as a suggestion for next year's committee of arrangements.

We were favored with the presence of two representatives of the Boston School Committee—Mr. G. E. Brock, Chairman of the Committee, and Dr. F. B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools. There was a lively interchange of comment between these gentlemen

and the various Colby men who occupy positions in the Boston schools. Mr. Brock gave an interesting account of the work of the Boston School Committee, and Dr. Dyer enumerated a few of the lasting benefits derived from a college course: life-long friendships, a broader outlook, noble ideals,—these and others he set forth in eloquent fashion.

The Boston Alumni of Colgate University were holding their annual dinner in another part of the building, and President Elmer B. Bryan brought their greetings to the Colby Association. He told of a visit made to his boyhood home after years of absence and of his disappointment at finding so many changes, and reminded his hearers that they must look for improvements when returning to visit their *alma mater*. They would not find the same "old Colby," but should rejoice that the improvements had come, and while cherishing the old ideals should give unreserved support to the college in its new conditions. President Roberts in return bore a message of greeting to the Colgate alumni.

Dr. H. L. Koopman, Librarian of Brown University, spoke as representative of that institution, telling of its generous gifts to Colby in the shape of Presidents and Professors, a truly remarkable showing. Rev. A. C. Archibald, of Brockton, Mass., brought a message from Acadia Uni-

versity at Wolfeville, N. S. He believed that Colby and Acadia have much in common, and said that he felt almost as if at a dinner of the alumni of his own college.

Several of the alumni made brief addresses: Gibbs, '88, attempted to explain why the centennial of Colby's charter was not observed, but left a confused impression that the college librarian and another august personage were somehow responsible between them. He also reiterated his claim that the class of '88 were the real discoverers and promoters of President Roberts's wonderful abilities.

Crawford, '82, indulged in a marvelous display of pyrotechnics which was not down on the program, but which was none the less enjoyed by his hearers. He never fails to have an appropriate word, and the more he is "heckled" the better he displays his superb rapid-firing abilities. Long live our genial Crawford!

Donovan, '92, had some stories to tell of "Rob" in the older days which brought a smile even to his victim's face.

The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Benjamin J. Hinds, '83; Vice-Presidents, Melville C. Freeman, '94, and Woodman Bradbury, '87; Secretary and Treasurer, B. C. Richardson, '98; Assistant Secretary, F. P. H. Pike, '98.

GEORGE BOARDMAN GOW, D.D.

Rev. George Boardman Gow, D.D., of the class of 1853, pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church of Glens Falls, N. Y., died at his home in that city on Friday, January 17, 1913, and was buried in a plot in the Glens Falls cemetery on Monday afternoon, January 20. Dr. Gow was born in Waterville, Maine, January 11, 1832, of Scotch and English parentage. His father was a successful business man and a student of books, and in his library the boy laid the foundation of his education. The father died when George was but five years of age, but the mother bravely took up the burden of rearing and educating the children. Two students who

roomed with the Gows had a large influence on George—Martin B. Anderson and O. S. Stearns. Dr. Saumel F. Smith, pastor of the Baptist Church, also exerted a strong influence on the boy. Graduating from Colby at the age of twenty-one, the young Gow became Principal of Waterville Academy. Later he went to Newton Theological Institution, graduating in 1858. His first pastorate, of three years, was at Ayer, Mass. Then three years were devoted to teaching as Principal of Colby Academy, New London, N. H. The remainder of his life, with the exception of two years spent in raising the sum of \$100,000 for the work of Wor-

cester Academy, was given to the work of the ministry. After pastorates at Gloucester, Worcester, and Millbury, Mass., and Brattleboro, Vermont, Dr. Gow settled at Glens Falls in 1883 and remained as active pastor of the Glens Falls church until ill health compelled his retirement in 1895. His work in Glens Falls was remarkably successful, including the building of a chapel, church, and parsonage, as well as the uplifting of the character and standing of the church in the community. For many years

Dr. Gow was a Trustee of Newton Theological Institution, and was also a Trustee of Vermont Academy for a shorter term. In 1881 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in recognition of his work along educational lines. Dr. Gow is survived by two sons, Rev. John Russell Gow, until recently pastor of the Baptist church at Brattleboro, Vermont, where his father was once pastor, and Prof. George Coleman Gow of Vassar College.

A DREAM OF OLD COLLEGE DAYS

BY EDWARD J. COLCORD, '75.

Alma Mater, in song we will hail thee once more
As we sang in the sunshine so often of yore;
All the charms that endear thee on memory's
shore

 Shall enliven the strains we raise;
And in fancy will join with the gladness of old
Loved voices we knew once so valiant and bold,
As we sing of affection that never grows cold
 And the dreams of old college days.

When for us the swift years, Alma Mater, have
flown,

And we treasure their brightness in story alone,
Still in songs the fond heart-throbs shall swell
with each tone

 As of old in our favorite lays;
And the scenes so alluring,—the willows dark
shade,

The campus, the pathways where oft we have
strayed,
Like the smiles of loved faces they never shall
fade

 In the dreams of old college days.

And forever the visions, the hopes that to view
Were so fair, Alma Mater, so gladsome and true,
Fond affection shall weave with her fancies anew

 As the heart o'er the old time strays;
And the friendships once hallowed by many a
strain
With the spell of those heart-songs shall waken
again,

As we live the dear past with its sweetness and
pain

 In the dreams of old college days.

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

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The friends of Colby learned with gratification of the liberal Stewart bequest, received in January. Seventy-five thousand dollars means much just now, when the growth of the college is calling for increased resources, and because it does mean so much, Colby and Colby men everywhere are profoundly grateful for the gift. But we should not forget that this gift is only a beginning, and that at least four hundred thousand dollars more is required to meet the pressing needs of the college. You who read these lines must be instrumental in raising that four hundred thousand dollars. It is not expected that you will actually contribute that sum, but it is expected that you will do all in your power to influence benevolent persons of wealth to give. "Loyalty," says Professor Royce, "is no mere sentiment. It is the willing and practical and thorough-going devotion of a self to a cause." We have plenty of a so-called "Colby loyalty" which shows itself in shouting for the college on every occasion; what is needed just at this time is that more valuable spirit of devotion which manifests itself in deeds. To paraphrase one of the sacred writers: "Be ye doers, and not shouters merely."

The recent death of Rev. George Dana Boardman Pepper, D.D., LL.D., formerly President of Colby College and later Professor of Biblical Liter-

ature, has brought scores of our graduates a keen sense of personal loss. Dr. Pepper was long revered by the men of Colby for his Christian character. His was a life full of long service to his fellowmen, rich in the spirit of kindness and good cheer, and saintly in its steadfast purpose to follow out the will of his Master. In life he was the comrade of every man who needed comradeship; in death he still lives, an example of inspiration and hope to all who knew him. In a later issue of THE ALUMNUS a sketch of the life of Dr. Pepper will appear. All that can be done here is to insert this mention of his death and word of appreciation, inadequate at most, of his life.

In the death of Mrs. W. R. Peabody, mother of Mrs. A. J. Roberts, not only the immediate family of the President is bereaved, but all those who had known Mrs. Peabody suffer loss. Her strong Christian character, of the most lovable type, exerted a profound influence upon all the circle of her acquaintance. On behalf of the alumni of the college the ALUMNUS extends sympathy to President and Mrs. Roberts in their deep sorrow.

\$75,000 GIFT TO COLBY

Late in January Colby received from the Hon. D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, Me., a gift of \$75,000. The money is given in memory of Mr. Stewart's brother, the late Levi M. Stewart, Esq., of Minneapolis, who spent one year as a student at Colby. Mr. Levi M. Stewart left a large estate which his brother is distributing to various worthy institutions. Each of the other Maine colleges shared in the distribution, as did Dartmouth, and several of Maine's preparatory schools. The principal is to be held in trust as the "Levi M. Stewart Fund," and the income is to be used as the Trustees may see fit.

BOOK REVIEWS

MAINE'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. By J. William Black, Ph.D., Professor of History, Colby College. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Publication No. 690.

This pamphlet is a reprint of an article contributed by Dr. Black to the September, 1912, issue of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. It gives a brief outline of Maine's constitutional history to 1902, when agitation in favor of the initiative and referendum began; a survey of the economic conditions in the state which made desirable the adoption of such law; an account of the fight to secure the passage of the proposed amendment to the constitution and its ratification by the voters; and a resumé of the working of the initiative and referendum since the adoption of the amendment. Dr. Black has done the work well, and the result is a concise yet most lucid and readable account of Maine's experience with the new law. In conclusion he points out the advantages and some of the possible dangers of this method of enacting laws.

ADMISSION TO AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS. By F. E. Wolfe, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Colby College. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1912.

This is a comprehensive history of American trade unions so far as their terms of admission are concerned. It is based on a careful study of the regulations of the various unions, and treats in its eight chapters of Control of membership, Admission by apprenticeship, Admission by competency, Admission of women, Admission of aliens, Admission of negroes, Severance of membership, and Reinstatement and Readmission. Having presented the facts, the author proceeds in a brief concluding section to "consider to what extent the existing union regulations of admission are economically and socially justifiable." Here he discusses some of the alleged abuses of trade-unionism and presents the defense of the unions in each case. The tone is judicial, objection and defense being balanced without in the least betraying the personal bias of the writer. In his final summing up Dr. Wolfe says:

"When a trade union by thorough organization obtains complete control of the workmen within its jurisdiction, its position may become dangerously powerful. Such a union would be enabled through the enforcement of the closed shop and prohibitive requirements for admission to restrict all freedom of labor and capital in the industry. The wisdom of entrusting such great power to unregulated private associations is questioned because of the liability of its abuse by shortsighted leaders. It has accordingly been suggested that in the public interest the state might assume control along the entire line of trade-union policy, as in Australasia and legally regulate admission rules so that union membership might remain reasonably open. State regulation, however, is not likely to succeed private control until trade unions have attained more noteworthy proportions. Probably at no time have more than fifteen per cent. of the wage-earners of the United States been unionized; and at present, as the great majority of trades are but partially organized, the unions are 'open' organizations."

"PEWEE" CLINTON, PLEBE. By W. O. Stevens (Colby, 1899). Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1912.

What youngster with red blood in his veins can resist the appeal of the blue and white cover of this book? If he once opens it and gets a taste of its flavor, he'll certainly not lay it down until the last page has been read, and then he'll express the hope (as one "grown up" reader has done) that he has not heard the last of "Pewee" Clinton. It would be a shame to spoil the story by giving an outline here, but this much can be said: It is a stirring yarn, clean and manly, with never a "molly-coddle" in it. It preaches no sermons, or if it does they are so well disguised that the present writer failed to discover them. It is full of wholesome boyish life of a most human sort, and the older boys whose hair is grey, or thin, or missing, will doubtless enjoy it just as much as the youngsters for whom it was written.

QUADRATIC INVOLUTIONS ON THE PLANE RATIONAL QUARTIC. By Thomas Bryce Ashcraft, Associate Profes-

sor of Mathematics, Colby College. Waterville, Mail Publishing Co.

This quarto pamphlet of thirty-two pages contains the Dissertation submitted by the author to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University in conformity with the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The editor, with some misgivings, sat down to review the book, but when he came upon this passage, "The flex sextic is the first transvectant of the fundamental involution and is of the first degree in the determinants of the fundamental involution," he gave it up as beyond his ability. But then, the editor never was much of a mathematician! Further on he came upon this admonition: "Consider now the pencil of cubics." He confesses that this is a species of pencil with which he is unfamiliar, his experience being limited to the ordinary lead pencil and the editorial blue pencil. But seriously, Dr. Ashcraft's work gives evidence of profound mathematical learning, and the fact that it was accepted by the Board of University Studies is in itself sufficient proof of its worth.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS. Edited by William S. Stevens, Ph.D., Columbia University (Colby, 1906). New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913.

This is a source-book for students of business organization and also a manual wherein the ordinary reader may find the material for a first hand knowledge of the historical development of the trust movement in the United States. The editor has aimed to present in a strictly impartial way a vast amount of material which would otherwise be inaccessible. To this end he gives, in a number of groups, more than one hundred documents. Each group is preceded by a

brief editorial note giving such added information as may be necessary for a clearer understanding of the documents. These consist of agreements, leases and licenses, testimony at government hearings, court decrees, etc., etc. A concluding chapter gives the methods of dealing with the trust problem proposed by such men as President Taft, Senator LaFollette, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Andrew Carnegie, George W. Perkins, and others. The material offered covers every phase of the subject, and the book will certainly find a hearty welcome among those who are students of the trust problem.

MODERN CLASSICS AND OTHER POEMS. By William Smith Knowlton (Colby 1864). Augusta, 1912.

The twenty or more poems contained in this volume cover a wide range of subjects, including translations from the classics, "applied mythology," sonnets, patriotic verse, and three fine memorial poems. Perhaps the best thing in the collection is that in the concluding section, "My Mother," with its yearning query and reply:

"Shall I know her up there with the ransomed and blest?
Will she love me the same? God grant the behest!
But I hope, I believe, I shall see the sweet smile
On that dear face again, as I saw it erstwhile,"

The predominating quality of the various poems, however, is a quaint humor, which gives many a comical twist to some familiar story. The moral appended to "Pyramus and Thisbe" is worthy of quotation:

"Remember, Young Man, on elopement bent.
A lion in mercy is frequently sent.
Don't recklessly throw away your sweet lives
Till you know if the girl or the lion survives."

Doubtless the most familiar poem in the book is the "Prayer to Prof. Osler:"

"Go East, Professor, far away,
And let me live my little day."

COLLEGE LIFE

The Aroostook Club, the Massachusetts Club, the Higgins Club, the Coburn Club, and the Colby Chess Club should be mentioned in the list of student organizations. All have recently elected full slates of officers.

The Dramatic Club has reorganized under the name of "The Colby Bauble," and work is going forward on the play chosen for presentation this

season, "Too Much Johnson."

Monday evening, January 15, the first of a series of student assemblies was held in the gymnasium. There were speeches, music, and light refreshments.

Senior elections for Class Day parts resulted as follows: Historian, I. L. Cleveland; prophet, I. O. Harlow; orator, D. W. Ellis; parting address,

F. G. Davis; chaplain, Andrew Young; marshal, G. L. Beach.

Friday evening, January 17, the fourth preliminary debate was held in the chapel. The question concerned the Panama Canal tolls, but as worded is too long to quote here. Speakers: Affirmative, G. W. Perry, '14; P. Christopher, '13; E. M. Woodward, '15; Negative, A. Young, '13; J. H. Phair, '14; R. A. Putnam, '15. Decision in favor of the negative.

President Roberts gave an address in the City Hall on Sunday afternoon, January 19th, on "Increasing Human Efficiency." This was the first of a series of popular Sunday afternoon meetings at which such speakers as President Alecy of the University of Maine, President Chase of Bates, and State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith have been heard.

Junior Class Day parts were awarded by class vote as follows: Orator, R. H. Bowen; chaplain, C. F. Wood; historian, V. H. Tibbetts; presentation of prizes, R. E. Owen; marshal, W. A. Mooers.

For the third successive time the Colby relay team defeated Bates at the B. A. A. games in Boston on Saturday, February 8. The time, 3.15 1-5 was 1 2-5 seconds better than last year.

The men appointed for the finals in the Murray Prize Debate are: L. G. Shesong, '13; John Wells, '13; R. H. Bowen, '15; David Jack, '14; C. H. Jones, '15; and R. A. Putnam, '15. Alternates, J. M. Hagan, '13; and E. M. Miller, '16.

The annual concert of the Musical Clubs was given in City Hall on Friday evening, February 14. It was a musical treat of a high order and reflected great credit upon the performers. It is a great pity that our Massachusetts alumni do not have an opportunity of hearing the clubs each year.

A series of Life-Work talks under

the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. has attracted good audiences. The speakers already heard are Mr. H. S. Smith of the Springfield (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. College and Rev. H. E. Dunning of Augusta, Me. Others are to follow.

The team selected to represent Colby in the coming debate with Clark College is made up of E. C. Marriner, '13, L. G. Shesong, '13, and David Jack, '13. Alternates, John Wells, '13, R. A. Putnam, '15, and L. W. Grant, '15.

The Day of Prayer for Colleges, Sunday, February 23, was observed by a public service at the Baptist Church in the evening. The Y. M. C. A. united with the Y. W. C. A. of the Women's Division in the service. The speaker was Rev. G. A. Martin, Colby, '99, of Bangor, Me., who spoke on the theme, "Can a man know God?"

Two lectures on the Arthur Jeremiah Roberts Lecture Foundation were given by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs on February 25 and March 5. The subjects were "Historic Sources of Modern Civilization" and "The Social Ideal in Modern Civilization."

A series of illustrated lectures for the benefit of the college library have been given by members of the faculty to large and appreciative audiences. The dates, speakers, and subjects follow: January 14, Prof. John Hedman, "Land of the Midnight Sun;" January 28, Prof. Webster Chester, "A Biologist in Bermuda;" February 10, Prof. C. H. White, "The Sea Kings of Crete;" March 3, Dr. George F. Parmenter, "The White Mountains." A substantial sum was realized which will be used for the purchase of books for the library.

The social life of the college has been sustained by many gatherings both of the faculty and of the students. Space prevents a more detailed account of these enjoyable events.

WHAT COLBY MEN ARE DOING

1864.

Ira Waldron writes from New Haven, Conn.: "If your correspondent for the class of '64 writes anything more about me, please consign it to the waste basket. Last year and again in the January number he wrote me up dead. I wondered it got past you." We offer our humblest apologies to Mr. Waldron. We did know he was living, and we ought to have noticed the error, the more because he is one of our subscribers who is prompt in renewing! Brother Knowlton will please notice the correction.

1876

Professor Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago contributes an article entitled "The Present Outlook of Social Science" to the *American Journal of Sociology* for January, 1913.

1878

Rev. William G. Mann, pastor-evangelist of Cumberland Mills, is doing a most valuable work in what he calls "Maine village and rural evangelism." During his second year in this work (the calendar year 1912) Mr. Mann has labored in seventeen different communities of Maine, preaching more than 250 sermons, and making nearly 800 pastoral calls, besides engaging in various other forms of activity. As a result of his work in the communities visited 246 persons have confessed Christ as personal Savior. The importance of such work in the rural communities of the state cannot be estimated.

1880

In the *Brown Alumni Monthly* for February, 1913, appears a translation of the thirty-first ode of the first book of Horace in the metre of the original, from the pen of Dr. H. L. Koopman, Librarian of Brown. It is called "Horace's Prayer to Apollo."

1887

Cor.: REV. WOODMAN BRADBURY.

Prof. Wm. F. Watson, of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., is enjoying a trip around the world, during a year's absence from college duties. Accompanied by Mrs. Watson and their daughters, they set sail from Montreal last July; but their liner had the misfortune to run into a fishing-steamer, sinking it, and receiving such damages as to compel turning about. So the Watsons sailed from New York and toured the British Isles and Western Europe during the summer, after which the young ladies returned to their school life in this country. Professor and Mrs. Watson at this writing are in Java, proceeding thence to the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, and Hawaii, which they will visit in leisurely fashion. He writes: "We are having the time of our lives. Every new country presents unique scenes and people with a great diversity of religions and customs. We were charmed with Egypt and the Nile, delighted with Ceylon, 'where only man is vile,' and are having fresh sensations in India. I have met some fine missionaries who are doing a splendid work among these benighted people. At the invitation of one of them, I made an address to an audience of English-speaking Indians on Sunday, December 8. You ought to take a globe trip, if you have not done so already."

Rev. Woodman Bradbury, D.D., has recently set to music George Matheson's hymn beginning, "Come let us raise a common song, Day's beams are breaking; Shadows part our hearts too long, Light in east is waking."

1888.

On January 22, 1913, Emery B. Gibbs was re-elected First Vice-President and legal secretary of the New England Baptist Hospital, of Parker Hill, Boston. He also serves on the Executive Committee. The hospital

has been given \$250,000.00 by the will of Mrs. Charlotte Thompson Ames Brown, widow of the late Samuel Newell Brown, for the erection of a building to be known as the Samuel Newell Brown Memorial Hospital, and is made residuary legatee, thus receiving about \$300,000 more.

1889.

James King was recently elected President of the Chicago Alumni Association of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

1891

Correspondent: F. W. JOHNSON.
Chicago, Ill.

Herbert R. Purinton represented Bates College at the meeting of college teachers of the Bible held at Columbia University on December twenty-sixth. The chief feature of the conference was the attempt to standardize Bible study in the colleges.

Lyndon L. Dunham was in Mishawaka, Indiana, several days early in January attending the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company's "Annual School for Salesmen." Dunham is Vice-President and Secretary of the Dunham Brothers Co., of Brattleboro, Vt., wholesale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

In the December number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Arthur K. Rogers has a vigorous and suggestive article on "The Function of the American College."

Adelbert F. Caldwell, Professor of English literature at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, has been given by the trustees of the University a year's leave of absence beginning at the end of the present school year. He will spend the year in study and travel in Europe.

Alvah H. Chipman was in Chicago for several days early in March in attendance upon a convention of the district managers of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Chipman is in charge of the business of the Equitable in New Brunswick with headquarters at St. John. The class secretary enjoyed having him in his home during a part of his visit to Chicago.

Franklin W. Johnson has recently published two articles, one in the January number of the *School Review* on

the "Hillegas-Thorndike Scale for Measurement of Quality in English Composition by Young People;" the other in the February number of *Religious Education* on "A Preliminary Study in Moral Education." In February he gave an address at the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Madison, Wisconsin, on "The High School Boy's Morals" and at the meeting of the Religious Education Association in Cleveland in March on "Methods of Social Training in the High School."

1892

A recent letter received by the class correspondent from Eugene H. Stover of Tombstone, Arizona, may be of interest to others of the class and the alumni at large:

Yours at hand and request noted. I might write you a word in regard to Cochise County in which I have been living and working eight years.

This is one of the fourteen counties of the state, located in the southeastern part of the State bordered on the east by New Mexico and on the south by Old Mexico. It is about eighty miles square: as large as the State of Massachusetts, larger than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined, has a population of thirty-two thousand and an assessed valuation of thirty millions.

Today's issue of the Bisbee Daily Review which is before me states that the Copper Queen pays \$266,762.05 tax for 1912. The Copper Queen is a large mining company and pays the heaviest tax to the county.

A bit of history may be of interest. The county takes its name from an Indian Chief, Cochise (Co-chis—ch as in church) a famous fighter. Cochise Stronghold, his noted retreat among the rocks and crags, is within sight of Tombstone.

Here let one of my High school pupils speak:

"Cochise Stronghold is a part of a chain of mountains about twenty miles north of Tombstone. The Stronghold from Tombstone looks like a large granite cliff, with boulders as large as two story buildings protruding from its side, but from the Stronghold it has a different appearance.

"The immense boulders are piled up in large heaps, forming gulches all the way up the mountain. It looks to

be a very simple matter to climb to the top, but when a person spends half a day climbing around, and then isn't more than half up, he changes his mind.

"The rocks are formed into all manner of shapes. One rock looks like a giant hand pointing and another—when the sun is shining on it—like Roosevelt's face, another like a polar bear, and still another like an Indian. It is easy to find all manner of shapes among the rocks. The boulders are formed of red granite, and in the evening have more beautiful purple hues than in the Yosemite valley.

"In the early days the Stronghold was occupied by Geronimo, an Indian chief, and his band of Apaches. They were fond of war and always torturing the whites. Like all Indians, they were cunning, treacherous and keen sighted.

"Geronimo was captured several times, and always promised he would leave the white people alone if they would let him go back to the Stronghold. But as soon as he got back he would start war again.

"Like many white men, they used to let the women do the work. The women made the pottery, arrow-heads etc., and attended to their other duties. They used to get a piece of rock for an arrow head and held it between two sticks in the fire until it was hot enough to chip. Then they took a wet rag and would let a drop of water fall on the place where they wanted a chip taken off, and it would immediately chip off. In that way they would put a very sharp edge on their arrows.

"At the western end of the Stronghold there is a valley protected by big granite walls, and at the eastern end it branches into several smaller canyons. Geronimo used to have a good time torturing the white settlers: then he would rush his band to the Stronghold.

"When Uncle Sam's soldiers attempted to capture the Indians, they would shoot at the soldiers from behind the rocks, and if the army tried to come up the pass a very few Indians could hold them off. In the early days it was an ideal place for a stronghold, but in the days of airships I think it would be very easy matter for a couple of airships to drop tubes of nitro-glycerine in the enemy's camp and put an end to them in that way.

"The valley in the Stronghold is about a mile wide and is very fertile, so that the Stronghold, and the lands surrounding are taken up by homesteaders."

The county has four High schools located at Tombstone, Bisbee, Douglas and Willcox; sixty-six school districts employing a total of one hundred and ninety-four (194) teachers at an average salary of \$111.75 per month for men, and \$83.81 per month for women.

As to my work would say that I was principal of the Naco schools four and a half years, County School Superintendent three years and held religious services regularly on Sundays at the Naco Baptist church during that time. This year I am principal of the schools at the County seat, Tombstone.

This city was once the most noted mining camp in the southeast, noted for its rich mines of gold and silver, its teeming thousands, its quarrels and killings.

In conclusion let me say that we have a County, not only of historical interest, in mineral resources, of fertile valleys where many homesteaders are to be found, with an excellent school system, but also with a climate, the boast of every loyal Arizonian.

This 17th day of December has been such a day as Arizonians talk about to their eastern friends, (when the subject of the weather comes up), clear, mild, beautiful. The boys played basket ball. Old people sat out in the sun. All nature seemed tranquil.

When New England's frosts and snows become too trying remember that there is a land of sunshine and of opportunity (with an average of only two persons to the square mile): the fair State of Arizona.

1893.

On January 21, 1913, Rev. Cyrus Flint Stimson tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterville. Mr. Stimson has been pastor of this church for the past five years, and has had an active part in the religious, civic, and educational life of Waterville. His going will be sincerely regretted by all interested in the betterment of the city. He gives up the pastorate to accept the Secretaryship of the Playground

and Recreation Association of America. By his special request his resignation took effect February 28th, in order that he might immediately begin his new duties.

1894.

Rev. F. W. Padelford has accepted the position as Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. This Board is entrusted with the important work of investigating the educational institutions connected with the denomination and strengthening those institutions for a larger work. While Dr. Padelford has agreed to serve only to the end of the present Convention year it is hoped that he will consent to become permanent secretary. This new work will in no way affect Dr. Padelford's position as Secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society.

1897.

The *Hartford Courant* of March first contains this item which will be of interest to Colby men: "The D. K. E. Alumni Association of Hartford County was formally launched at a dinner given at the Hartford Golf Club last evening, at which about forty members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity living in Hartford and vicinity were present. Dr. Albert R. Keith was elected president and Harvey C. Pond secretary." Dr. Keith is a Colby man of the class of 1897. Which reminds us that the number of Colby men in Hartford and vicinity is growing apace, and it is about time for the organization of a Connecticut Colby Club. How about it brothers?

1906.

Joseph U. Teague, ex-'06, is trav-

elling salesman for the F. A. Davis Company of Philadelphia, publishers of medical books.

Dr. J. C. Lindsay, recently of the Maine Hospital for the Insane at Augusta, has been appointed to the staff of the Massachusetts State Infirmary at Tewksbury, Mass.

The class secretary has recently received some very interesting leaflets of the Boys' Department of the Kansas City, Mo., Y. M. C. A. A. G. Robinson is one of the workers in this department, and has a firm hold on the esteem and affection of the Kansas City boys.

1907.

A. K. Winslow is employed by the Dupont Powder Company, and his address is Kenvil, N. J.

1908.

F. W. Lovett has removed from Somerville, Mass., to East Jaffrey, N. H., where he is engaged in business.

1909.

Rev. R. B. Davis is pastor of the Baptist Church at Loudon, N. H.

1912.

The address of Henry C. Reynolds is Hamilton Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.

A. E. C. Carpenter, ex-'12, may be addressed at 30 Green Street, Reading, Mass.

1915.

Rev. J. H. Trites, ex-'15, has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Norridgewock, Maine.