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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

VOLUME THREE
November 1913—July 1914

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1914

EDITOR

CHARLES PHILLIPS CHIPMAN

ADVISORY BOARD

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JOHN HEDMAN

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume Three

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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

VOLUME III

NOVEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 1

MY POET

TO THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH HOWARD FILES.

Now June, his "rose-compeller," comes again,
And brings her thrilling, golden afternoons
And glowing sunsets, but no charm of June's
May lure him and his music back to men.
His music,—oh! had Earth been listening then,
Faith it had won, and hope, and courage,—boons
For which to-day its weakness importunes:
But now his music meets what other ken!

Unheard, he scorned to sing, nor meanly bent
To sue for hearing. Why should music sound
When hearts are deaf to what the music brings?
Oh! not for thee, my poet, I lament,—
Thou hast attained thy listeners and art crowned,—
But Earth, which creeps where thou hadst given it wings.
—*Harry Lyman Koopman.*

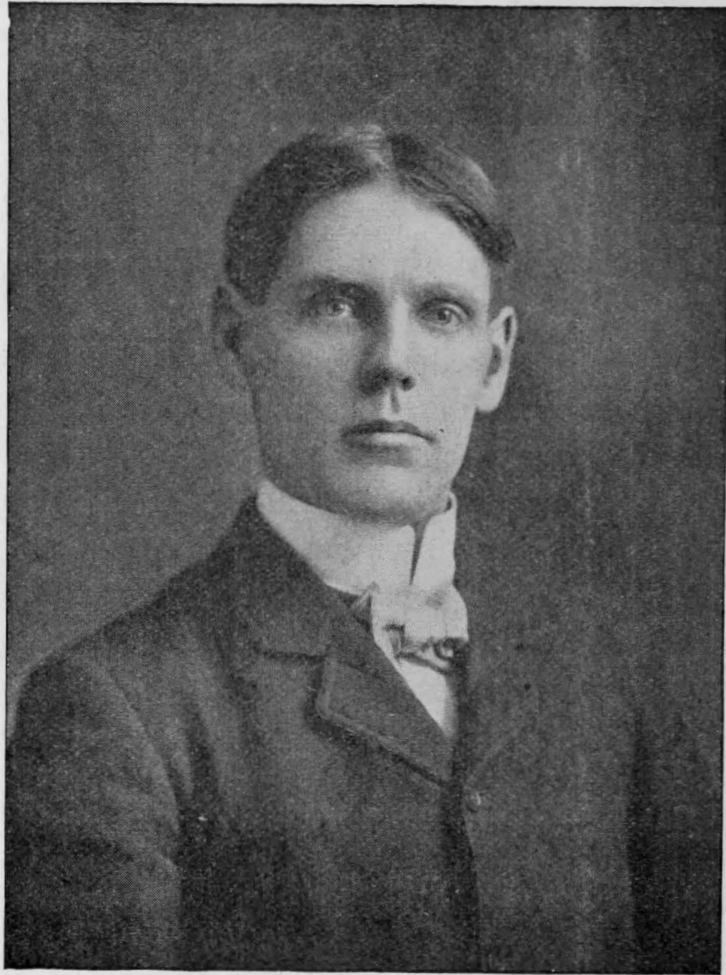
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSONALITY*

BY WOODMAN BRADBURY, D.D.

Aristotle declared that origins could never explain ends but ends could throw much light on origins. Within the last half century, however, the conception of evolution as a universal law of life has brought us

us consider the significance of personality as it emerges in nature, as it effects social progress, and as it illuminates the realm of ideas expressed in literature, art, and philosophy.

I. Personality is the goal of ter-



WOODMAN BRADBURY, DD.

to the belief that in the light of present attainment, man can not only judge the meaning of the past but also in some measure discover the trend of the future. From this vantage point, we see that personality is the most significant thing in the universe, being in fact not only the goal of evolution but also its mode. Let

restrial evolution. The one consistent, tenacious purpose in nature from the beginning has been to produce persons, and the process of evolution still continuing will reach its consummation in more highly developed persons. It is well to remind ourselves of this, when overwhelmed with the vastness of space as revealed in

* Phi Beta Kappa Oration, June 24, 1913.

astronomy, or the length of geologic time, or the amazing complexity of the world as shown in the sciences. There is nothing in the cosmic order so wonderful as the human soul.

Look at the familiar signs of man's greatness. He is an explorer, a discoverer of nature's laws, an inventor, a builder. By his work day by day a new world is being made. Man's greatness is also witnessed by his vast idealizations,—his cathedrals, his statues, his paintings and symphonies and poetry. Yet it is man at his greatest moral estate that is worthiest of attention. He is highest when on his knees. Man the dreamer is greater than man the achiever. In his latent capacity to respond to God's advance and become a temple of the Holy Spirit, we behold man at his highest, the most significant object in the universe. "There is nothing great in nature but in man," said Hamilton, "and nothing great in man but the soul."

Even man's capacity of sinning is one mark of his superiority. Rebellion against God is an act of titanic effrontery, but at least it is titanic. The lower orders of creation are incapable of such an act. Sin is possible only to free moral agents and is an unimpeachable witness, howbeit a ghastly one, to the greatness of man.

One might, perhaps, contend that virtue, the ideal, rather than the virtuous person, is the highest which nature has produced. Virtue, however, is an attribute of personality and known only in connection with persons. Its names are abstract nouns, qualities abstracted from conceptions gained by observing people. If evolution has brought forth virtue, it has done so by bringing forth virtuous persons.

The trend of evolution being in the direction of personality, we should not be surprised to discover that personality is not yet fully attained—"Man is not man as yet." The most important thing about us is not our achievements but our capacities; not our past but our future; not our developed but our latent powers. We are not human beings but human "becomings." Mankind is ever pushed on from behind by creative evolution, by what Bergson calls "*elan vital*," to new endeavors and undreamed of heights. Prof. Rudolf Eucken elaborates this thought in

many of his writings. "The fact that we thus take part in the formation of our own being proves that we are citizens of a new world—a world other than nature—and shows that we are incomparably more than we could become as mere parts of nature. . . . Life attains to complete independence and a transcendence of nature only when the spiritual takes precedence." Thus according to the foremost living philosopher, we have corroboration of the scriptural statement: "Now are we children of God and it doth not yet appear what we shall be." In the future as in the past, personality is the goal of evolution.

Personality is also the method of the evolutionary process. When we use the term "personality," we do not have in mind man the genus, but rather man the individual,—man with those qualities and powers which give each one his character, his personal aroma. Personality is man plus individuality. Among all the theories as to the causes of biological development, it is practically agreed that "variation" is a factor. We may not know what causes variations, other than that it is the infinity of life bursting into variety of forms. But naturalists agree that it is by countless variations that life has evolved through plants and animals to man. We call it variation of species in plant, individuality in animal, and personality in man. From the primitive cave-man to the twentieth century gentleman, evolution has proceeded by variation, the emergence of distinctive personalities. History is largely the biography of great individuals. Institutions are "the lengthened shadows" of mighty men.

"A people is but the attempt of many
To rise to the complete life of one;
And those who live as models for the mass
Are singly of more value than they all."

Within his smaller circle, every one has a measure of influence. We all know people to whom we could apply what George Eliot said of her heroine

"a woman
Of such fine elements mixed,
That were all virtue and religion dead
She'd make them newly, being what she was."

If personality is the hope of future progress, it must be conserved in the only place where it exists, the soul of the individual. It is curious that

although this has been the lesson of history from time immemorial, men are still so loth to welcome variation (departure from the usual) as the very *sine qua non* of progress. They look askance at the man who dares to be different; just as in rougher times they persecuted the leaders and stoned the prophets. We ourselves fear to be peculiar, even when we know that our peculiarity is in the way of increased righteousness, and too often the commonplace holds back the rare personality. Not every variation, of course, is fruitful. The extraordinary personality may be a freak; but on the other hand he may be a genius, with power to help the rest of us onward by a fresh revelation of life.

II. We thus came naturally to the second stage of our thought, that personality affords the clue to social progress also. For man in his social relations as well as for man the individual, personality is the goal and the mode of development. Sociology, like psychology, has discovered the significance of personality and declares that as the acquisition of human rights has been the line of progress in the past, so the enrichment of personality will be the conscious aim of society in the future.

History records the long attempt of men to achieve their recognition as persons. Once as chattels, then as serfs, later as conscript soldiers, today as industrial tools, the masses have felt oppression. They have fought their slow way upward. Democracy is the recognition of personality in government. The warfare is now on in industry. All this disquiet is but the sign of the God-implanted instinct of persons claiming their rights as persons. Nothing can withstand the glacier-like movement of human rights. Regard for personality is in fact the test of a civilization. This test was applied to Greece and Rome, and both were found wanting.

"Ill fares the state to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

This test is now being applied to America. Does our civilization produce men or consume them? Does it make its workers healthy and robust, alert in mind, sound in character? Does it leave a margin of time and strength for the culture of the higher life, for the maintenance of the

home as a nursery of virtue, thrift, and happiness? Let our mill towns and mining towns, and the slums of our great cities answer.

Nevertheless, we may hopefully point to a growing sentiment and to actual progress in fact toward an increasing regard for personality in all departments of life.

In the realm of industry there is a rising tide of sentiment for personal rights and personal welfare. In the changing character of their organizations, the industrial workers themselves express this sentiment. Society in general voices it in pulpit, press, and platform. Legislatures and courts formulate it in law and judicial decision.

Syndicalism itself, known in this country as the I. W. W., deplorable as some of its positions are, shows this advance over the spirit of the old labor unions: It rises above all race-, class-, or trade-prejudice. Its test of membership is as broad as humanity, and its misunderstood red flag is the emblem of interracial brotherhood.

In society at large there is a new conscience concerning the human rights of the laborer. How have people been used to regard one another? As persons? Alas, no! The historian has to deplore "man's inhumanity to man." Prof. Royce asks: "Are one's grocer boy, news-boy, servants, the police, one's business rivals, real persons to his imagination or only 'ways of behavior'?" What a revealing phase! Do the directors and superintendents of the mills and mines think of the operatives merely as "hands"? Are they present to the imagination of stockholders as human beings or simply as a kind of machine to be "speeded up" when larger dividends are desired? "Hath not a Jew eyes? . . . If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you poison us, do do we not die?"

A regard for personality is shown in attempts toward human conservation. What else is our legislation for a shorter working-day, our regulation of the employment of women and children in industry, our safeguarding of the weak from exploitation? There is no wealth but life—life with all its powers expanded. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings.

The woman movement is another symptom of the development of personality. As the basis of human power has shifted from brawn to brain, there has slowly come woman's position of equality before the law, her right of education and her opportunity to share in all man's occupations. In the first exuberance of freedom, there was a tendency to urge that sex was only a physical phenomenon and that in personality man and woman were identical. But now a saner view prevails:

"Woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse."

To-day she bases her claim to political and social rights on the *difference* in personality. The higher interests of the whole race demand that the feminine point of view supplement the masculine.

Our increasing reverence for personality is now extended to childhood. In fact this has been called "the century of the child." Pedagogy under the spur of this new regard for personality is taking long strides. From Froebel to Montessori, the list of those interested in child-training includes some of the greatest minds of our age. The aim of the new education is more and more individualistic, to respect each different personality, its capacities, and its tendencies.

The study of juvenile delinquency, the probation courts, industrial reform schools, school republics, and play grounds, the boy scouts,—all are movements recognizing the importance of child personality. The child is the greatest asset of the race. The symbol of the kingdom of heaven is a little child in the midst of the doctors.

Once the object of punishment was vengeance. A higher stage was reached when the preventive superceded the punitive idea. The highest stage will be reached when we conceive of imprisonment as a remedial and regard a court sentence as an opportunity to win a man to virtue. The indeterminate sentence, the suspended sentence, the parole system, the appeal to latent manhood, are signs of a new respect for personality not only as the aim of penology but as its method.

Again the newer insane hospitals and the schools for the defective and backward seek to develop the latent

personality. No longer are such unfortunates regarded as invested with devils, but rather as those whose personality has been checked by an imperfect mechanism. Is it strange that undreamed-of results are coming to pass?

III. We turn now from the material world which man's body inhabits to that other world of ideas which his mind creates. In the realm of art, music, literature, and philosophy does personality have the same significance? Does it furnish the key to progress?

Every year literature becomes more subjective. We have passed from the epic to the lyric, from the drama to the essay, from the romance to the psychological novel. Writers more and more are casting aside whatever trammels the freest expression of personality. The importance of literature is measured by its revelation of the soul of the author.

If personality has come to be so significant an element in literature, how much deeper is its significance in art and music in which are suggested those thoughts and emotions which are too subtle for speech? Here at least, outside the limitations of the flesh (even of the tongue), the spirit of man can express itself in perfect freedom. This helps to explain that bedlam of art and music which is being presented to us by those self-acclaimed prophets, the Futurists. At least their avowed principle that the object of art is to express personality is a distinct advance over the old belittling slogan, "art for art's sake." We should not laugh too much at Cubists and Futurists. Remember the great cathedrals were derided by the formalists of those times under the opprobrious epithet "gothic," that is, savage, barbaric, because their towers and buttresses departed far from the canons of classical architecture. If freedom of personality is the watchword of art to-day, then art is sharing in the great evolutionary movement of all life; and we can confidently expect ultimate progress.

In philosophy also, it is personality which is being recognized as the key to those perplexing problems which have haunted the minds of men from time immemorial. "What is the meaning of evil?" "What is the destiny of man?" "What is the nature of God?"

Personality in its higher aspects is perfected in the cleansing fires of pain and suffering. How could the quality of sympathy be evolved in a world where there was no opportunity for its exercise? How could courage have arisen had there been no occasion for endurance? The poet's insight is right:

"When pain ends, gain ends too."

The problem of evil is more puzzling. Why this intrusion of sin? Why should its consequences not be confined to the evil-doer himself? Upon these vexed questions some light comes when we consider the development of personality. There is no personality without freedom, no freedom without the possibility of sinning. That possibility becomes a practical certainty in a world of developing personality when an outgrown virtue becomes a vice, and where there is clash of conflicting ideals and wills. In his struggle against sin, man's high qualities of self-control, patience, and perseverance are developed, qualities which by exercising the will differentiate man, the person, from man, the animal. And the involvement of the innocent? The cross of Christ teaches the solidarity of mankind as nothing else could do. In the common involvement and the common salvation, we see our common personality. All must

"Rise or sink together.
Dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

Personality is the ground of our hope in immortality. To affirm immortality is simply to say that in a world where other and lower values all accomplish something and pass on and up in the trend of their action, where the spring flower has its chance to die in order to live again, the greatest of all values must likewise go on in their proper sphere and not come to nought. When the body dies, the personality lives on to create new forms more fitted for the splendor of the soul than this fleshly tabernacle. Scientists and philosophers alike are showing an increasing tendency toward the belief that personality is the creator of the body, is independent of the body, and will sur-

vive the body in transcendent will and creative power.—

"Soul that canst soar!
Body may slumber,
Body may cumber
Soul-flight no more."

Personality is the key to the nature of God. It was long ago that Jesus said "God is spirit" and added that he, Jesus, had come to reveal Him. Now that we have come to see that in essence man is spirit and flesh is but an accident of evolution whose real goal is personality, we get the real significance of Jesus' word. With reverence we perceive that not only Jesus in his fulness, but every one of us up to the measure of his spirit, is born to reveal God.

"Take all in a word; the truth in God's breast
Lies point for point upon ours impressed;
Though He is so great and we so dim,
We are made in His image to witness Him."

God, then, is personality, personality in its infinitude, personality of which we humans are but faint adumbrations.

"Infinite Ideality!
Immeasurable Reality!
Infinite Personality!
Hallowed be thy name; Hallelujah!"

In short, the key to the processes of nature, to the problems of man's social progress on earth, and to his immortality beyond space and time, the key also to the nature of God, is one and the same, it is personality. Man is the clue to the labyrinthine secrets of the universe. To know man in his capabilities and possibilities is to enter the very heart of wisdom.

It is the glory of Christianity that it has ever cherished personality. Jesus discovered the individual and proclaimed his value. "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Man, made in the image of God, is the object of the Divine redemption and care. He is the central figure in the cosmic order. The Sabbath was made for man, the Bible was made for man, the earth was made for man, the ilimitable future belongs to man.

"In completed man begins anew
A tendency to God. Prognostics told
Man's near approach; so in man's self arise
August anticipations, symbols, types,
Of a dim splendor ever on before."

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL

Colby, in the person of one of her distinguished graduates, received a notable honor when the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal was awarded to the Rev. John E. Cummings, D.D., of Henzada, Burma, on August 19th, last. The award was one of a number conferred by the Lieutenant-Governor in honor of the King's birthday at a Durbar held at Government House, Rangoon, Burma. It was the only honor awarded to an American at the Durbar, and is the only medal of the kind ever received by an alumnus of Colby. The award was a complete surprise to Dr. Cummings, and is the more significant because the recipient is engaged primarily in religious work, of which it is the policy of the Government to take no official cognizance.

In a pamphlet issued in two editions, one in English and the other in Burmese, entitled, "Brief note of the titles to be conferred and presentations made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the Durbar at Government House, Rangoon, on the 19th August, 1913," the award is announced in the following terms:

"The Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal will be conferred on The Reverend John Ernest Cummings, D.D., American Baptist Missionary. Dr. Cummings came to Burma as a Missionary in December, 1887. During the twenty-five years that have elapsed he has done conscientious and valuable work for education in the Henzada and Ma-ubin Districts, in

which he supervises four Anglo-Vernacular and six Vernacular Schools, all of which are prosperous under his management. He is always ready to render assistance to Government in educational matters, and has taken a useful part in the Conferences held from time to time in Burma. He served on the Committee for the revision of vernacular readers, in which his knowledge both of the Burmese people and language and of the theory and practice of education proved of the greatest value."

Dr. Cummings was graduated from Colby in the class of 1884 (a class which numbers among its members another distinguished missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the Rev. John L. Dearing, D.D., of Yokohama, Japan), and after three years of study at the Newton Theological Institution, sailed for Burma in 1887, where he has labored for nearly twenty-six years. The success which has attended his work is shown by the terms of the award as already quoted. In consequence of the distinction which has been conferred upon him, Dr. Cummings will be required to attend future Durbars at Government House clad in the full academic garb—robe, cap and hood—of his alma mater. It is indeed fitting that the college whose first graduate, George Dana Boardman, laid down his life as a missionary in Burma, should thus be officially represented almost a century later by another graduate also engaged in the same work.

A JUNIOR CHURCH

The *Congregationalist* for August 7th contains a full page article on the work being done in Venice, California, by Rev. Fenwicke L. Holmes, Colby, 1906. From the article we present our readers with the following interesting paragraphs:

"One of the unique religious organizations in the country is the Junior Church of Venice, California. It is a church especially for the children. It is, however, quite different from the ordinary "Children's Church," in that it is attended by adults as well as

children, and occupies the regular hour of morning worship, thus standing on an equal footing in worth and dignity with the senior church, which has its service in the evening. The main membership is composed of juniors of twelve years or under. Then comes the co-operating membership from twelve to twenty, and the adult membership for those above twenty. The officers are children, the chorus of thirty-five voices is composed of children and the sermon is entirely for the children. In fact, the adults are entirely disregarded,

although they attend in large numbers and sit quietly in the rear of the church.

"The church was organized Oct. 27, 1912, by Rev. Fenwicke L. Holmes and has proven a success from the very beginning. The beauty and sublime simplicity of a recent service affected many to the point of tears, and they declared it to be the most beautiful and affecting service they had ever attended. The services are visited by people from neighboring cities who come to see what it is like, and the movement has already occasioned so much interest that several other churches on the Pacific Coast have expressed the purpose of adopting the plan of the Junior Church, or at least some of its unique features. The following excellences have been noted regarding the services:

"The service of the Junior Church occupies about forty minutes' time. The order of service is almost exactly that of the senior church. The chorus of thirty-five voices, dressed in white vestments, marches in singing the processional. The minister leads, wearing a suit of white instead of the conventional black. The minister and congregation repeat the covenant in unison, the latter being a promise to observe the Two Great Commandments and to merit the Eight Great Blessings, which all learn to give orally. The minister preaches sermons objectively illustrated. He has used such objects as an old-fashioned arc light, wired up for that purpose; varied chemicals producing suggestive chemical changes; a pure white dove representing the soul which,

when loosed from the cage, flies away in God's care, etc.

"The missionary spirit has been developed in various ways. Two or three times the children have brought gifts for the poor. One Sunday two boxes of toys and clothing were packed by the minister on the platform amidst the breathless interest of those who gave for the poor of Los Angeles. The things were shipped to the Salvation Army for distribution. A great amount of clothing was also shipped by the Juniors to the Mississippi flood sufferers. At Christmas time the children brought many gifts of toys for the poor of the home city. At present interest is being developed in rolling bandages and making collection of material to send to the Bethesda Leper's Home in South America. These things will be packed as a sermon lesson. The missionary phase will be emphasized and later on the letter from the Home will be read. At a recent service the room was elaborately decorated with boughs and cala lilies and cages of canaries were hung along the walls. The melody thus added proved very attractive.

"Thus there is cultivated a spirit of beauty, harmony, charity, reverence, loyalty and enjoyment of the House of God. The church is thus made the natural head of religious work and worship and mingling as they do with the members of the senior church in a common worship the children will never know the awkwardness of a break into the circle of their elders, when they enter the senior church."

CLASS OF 1888 PRIZES

The class of 1888 at its twenty-fifth reunion last June voted to donate to the college prizes aggregating \$100 annually for a period of years. The conditions under which these prizes were to be awarded were not decided at the time, but have now been made public. There are to be three prizes in all, and they will be awarded for the first time at the next Commencement of the college, in June, 1914. The three prizes are as follows:

Two prizes of \$35 each, one for the best thesis written by a senior in the Men's Division, and one for the best thesis written by a senior in the Women's Division, upon the topic:

"The political responsibilities of citizenship in our republic."

A prize of \$30, open to juniors of the Men's Division, for the best thesis on the topic: "How can the best men for the elective positions in college be nominated and elected by the student body?"

This generous provision of the class of 1888 should arouse a general interest among the students, and the timeliness of the topics assigned furnishes an additional zest to the competition. The provisions as to the length of the thesis, the date on which it must be submitted, and the names of the judges, are yet to be announced.

COLBY'S NEEDS

I

It is reported that a committee has already been appointed by the Trustees of the college to arrange for a fitting observance of the 100th anniversary of the Act of June 19, 1820, by which the Maine Literary and Theological Institution was given the right to "grant such degrees as are usually conferred by Universities." This is right and proper, and we have no doubt that the Committee will attend to its duties in a most satisfactory manner. But the ALUMNUS wishes to suggest at this time to the Alumni of Colby that the most fitting way in which to commemorate the anniversary would be by providing, in the intervening seven years, for the material needs of the college, needs which are most pressing and deserve the earnest consideration of every friend of Colby.

The first of those needs is additional endowment. Colby should have at least \$250,000 in addition to its present invested funds in order that it may meet properly the opportunity and the responsibility which rests upon it. Twenty-five years ago Colby was relatively well-to-do among the smaller colleges of New England. Then as to-day it ranked in numbers with Bowdoin, Bates, Middlebury, and Trinity. Then it possessed larger invested funds than any of the others except Trinity alone. But to-day, although its student body still ranks with those of the four colleges mentioned, it is the poorest of them all. Bowdoin has increased its endowment from \$420,000 to \$2,200,000; Bates from \$290,000 to \$743,000; Middlebury from \$188,000 to \$560,000; and Trinity from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; while Colby has made but a trifling

increase in the amount of its invested funds.

To theorize as to the reasons for this lack of growth would be useless at this time. The lesson for us to learn is plain: If Colby is to hold its present rank among New England colleges IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE ENDOWMENT BE SPEEDILY INCREASED TO \$750,000 AT LEAST. This is a large task, but it is not an impossible one. Probably no other college of the same size is doing so much with so small an income; surely no other institution can show a better use of the funds at its disposal. If a systematic, energetic, and PERSISTENT campaign were waged under the proper direction, the needed sum could be in hand as a centennial fund in 1920.

It is time that our alumni awoke to their responsibility in this matter. President Roberts has in the five years since he has been at the head of the college accomplished amazing results in building up the student body, in increasing the faculty, and in raising the whole tone of the college. He could doubtless raise the money that is needed were he free to devote his time to that side of the problem. But he has other work to do, and the campaign for endowment should not be thrust upon his shoulders, already bearing a burden exceedingly heavy. A Committee of the Alumni, made up of strong men, devoted to the best interests of Colby, should take the matter in hand, and see to it that the coming centennial does not pass without the addition of at least \$250,000 to the endowment of the college.

COLBY DAY

By E. K. MAXFIELD.

Colby Day this year was observed October 25th, a week earlier than was at first announced, in order to enable visitors to witness the Bowdoin game the following day.

The celebration was much as in former years. It was held in the

gymnasium. We had the usual concert by the college band,—an unusually good band, by the way,—songs by the student body, and speeches by alumni. But we enlarged the scope of our audience by extending invitations to the senior classes of Coburn,

Waterville High School, and Fairfield High School. The spirit of the occasion, too, was, if anything, a little more genuine than in some previous years. It suggested more restraint and deeper feeling. It was a real Colby Day.

Promptly at eight the student body marched into the hall, where faculty and guests were already seated. The band was stationed at the front and left of the room. After the overture President Roberts gave his customary speech of greeting, in which he voiced the sentiments of the assembly when he commented on the spirit of Colby Day. He introduced the first speaker, Mr. Henry W. Brown, Instructor in English.

Mr. Brown spoke of the complex influences of Colby. The principal factor in this influence was the Democracy of Colby. He commented on the influence of the noble graduates, the basis of modern college spirit, on the influence of the fraternities, a source of college loyalty, and on the virility and integrity of the present student of Colby. But, he said, Colby owes most to her truly democratic spirit, which knows no froth of aristocracy nor dregs of commonality; here no man has distinction on account of wealth or obscurity through poverty. In short, he represented Colby as an "Everyman's College."

Cecil Daggett, '03, the next speaker, called particular attention to the importance of Colby Day. It fills a place which Commencement cannot fill. Then, our attention is directed to the graduate and the peculiar exercises of the week. On Colby Day we are concerned with Colby herself, and we put emphasis on the day itself. He further commented on the transition which the college had undergone from an early institution founded for the training of ministers, through the stages where ministers' sons, then the friends of ministers' sons, next the sons of the State of Maine, and finally the young men of the whole country are represented here. All this is indicative of the New Colby that is to come. He closed with a toast to this New Colby.

Drew T. Harthorn, '94, Principal of Coburn Classical Institute, after remarking humorously on the indebtedness of Colby to the class of 1894 for introducing Professor Marquardt

to Colby, for training "Rob," and for initiating Professor Hedman—the subsequent success of these men being due to these efforts, of course—spoke of the great satisfaction he felt as a teacher because he had trained so many boys for Colby, all of whom had turned out well. He reassured us of our faith in Colby.

Dr. Marquardt is always a popular speaker. The mere mention of his name evoked rousing cheers. His remarks were witty and to the point. He called attention to Colby's need for men with "staying qualities" as well as for men with "go." He made reference to the great educational system of Germany and trusted that in time America should realize a similar ideal. He admonished us to stand on our own feet and to advance science.

Harold Dubor, ex-14, then recited in a pleasing manner some verses of William H. Drummond the poet of Canada, "Le Vieux Temps."

Walter Emerson, '84, had much to say that was interesting and inspiring. He referred prophetically to the "Champion Football Team of 1913," to "our facetious and center-rush president," and how he had most brusquely refused an invitation to be a candidate for Congressman on the plea that he had troubles enough of his own here at Colby, but that they were the *kind* of troubles that he liked. He assured us that "Colby always plays the best that is in her." He compared the spirit of the true Colby man to that of the band of volunteers marching over the New England hills singing, "We're coming, Father Abraham," as opposed to that of the recruit who is attracted by a gaudy poster and the hope for his own advantage.

Telegrams were read from George S. Stevenson, former Principal of Coburn: "Colby forever;" from Ralph Good, '10, Captain of the Championship eleven of 1909; and from Cook and Barrows, proprietors of the Elmwood, inviting the football team to dinner after the game, "winners or losers."

Coach Daly then spoke earnestly on the work of his team and how "they were showing a true Colby spirit in the face of great personal inconvenience and suffering."

Captain Fraser followed him briefly, assuring the college of the un-

selfish attitude of his team and that "if eleven men doing their best can win the game, the game tomorrow will be won."

The remainder of the evening was given over to an informal social hour with refreshments of apples, sandwiches, and coffee.

THE BOWDOIN GAME

In a drizzling rain, which at times became a downpour, Colby defeated Bowdoin in the opening game of the Championship Series, on Alumni Field, October 25th. In spite of the weather a large crowd gathered to witness the game, which was interesting from start to finish. About one hundred Bowdoin supporters, with the college band, came up from Brunswick to cheer their team. Two hundred Colby men, headed by the band, marched to the grandstand behind the huge Colby banner presented by the members of the Women's Division on Colby Day. Rain could not dampen the enthusiasm of either cheering section, and the game was played to a constant accompaniment of music or cheering.

The first and only touchdown was scored early in the first quarter. An exchange of punts gave the ball to Colby; Cawley executed a successful forward pass to Royal for a forty yard gain; Colby was held for downs; Bowdoin punted to Fraser, who returned the ball to Bowdoin's 20-yard line; then a succession of rushes by Fraser and Cawley carried the ball over the line for a touchdown. Fraser kicked the goal.

In the second quarter Lowney's rushes carried the ball to Bowdoin's 20-yard line, and Fraser kicked a pretty goal from the field.

In the third quarter Bowdoin came back strong, and twice rushed the ball to Colby's five yard line, but

the Colby line held fast and Bowdoin was unable to score.

The final score was made in the last quarter, when Stanwood fell on the ball for a safety.

The lineup:

COLBY	BOWDOIN
Crossman, l e.....r e,	Leadbetter
Dacey, l t.....r t,	Burns
Deasey, i g.....r g,	Mountford
Stanwood, c.....c,	Barry
McCormick, r g.....l g,	L. W. Pratt
Ladd, r t.....l t,	Lewis
Royal, r e.....l e,	Fitzgerald
N. Merrill, q b.....q b,	Brown
Fraser, l h b.....r h b,	Weatherill
Lowney, r h b.....l h b,	Foster
Cawley, f b.....f b,	Colbath

Score—Colby 12, Bowdoin 0. Touchdown—Fraser. Goal from touchdown—Fraser. Goal from field—Fraser. Safety—Stanwood. Referee—McGrath of Boston College. Umpire—Pulsifer, Bates. Head linesman—Kelley, Portland. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

Substitutions: Colby—Pendergast for McCormick, Pratt for Lowney, Lowney for Pratt, McCormick for Pendergast, Pendergast for Deasey, Allen for Cawley, Eustis for Ladd, Bailey for Lowney, I. Merrill for Crossman.

Bowdoin—Stuart for Brown, Brown for Stuart, A. Pratt for Fitzgerald, C. Foster for A. Pratt, Stone for Barry, Austin for Mountford, A. Pratt for Foster.

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

EDITOR

CHARLES P. CHIPMAN

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Readers of the ALUMNUS will notice some slight changes in the make-up of this issue. These are not made because the editors look upon them as improvements, but are introduced in the interests of economy. It is quite necessary for the continued existence of the magazine that the expense of publication be kept reasonably near the income from subscriptions. So far the graduates of Colby have not given the ALUMNUS the support necessary to maintain the high standard of the first year. If the subscription list could be increased by one half, the magazine could be made to represent the college more worthily. Can you not help by sending one new subscription, in addition to your own, for the current year?

A question which deserves the careful attention of every friend of the college is this: Why do so many men who enter Colby drop out before graduation? On an average but little more than fifty per cent. of those who enter with a class receive their diplomas four years later. Some of the shrinkage may be accounted for—a certain percentage of men fail in class-room work and are forced to leave; a few in each class leave at the end of their Sophomore year to take up work in the medical

schools; occasionally a man leaves to complete his course at Harvard or some other university. But all these causes fail to account for the total shrinkage. If lack of funds is the reason, the college and the friends of the college should take steps to remedy the difficulty. The question deserves careful consideration.

Among the class correspondence will be found the obituaries of five Colby men whose deaths have occurred since the close of the last college year. No one of these men achieved distinction, as the world counts achievement, but each served his local community faithfully and well. These men are worthy of consideration because they stand as types of the work that is being done by so many graduates, not only of Colby, but of all our colleges, and because the value of their lives can never be rightly measured by the fame they have won. It is, after all, by the service to the community performed by the rank and file of its graduates, rather than by the attainments of a few notably brilliant men, that a college justifies its existence.

Some months ago the ALUMNUS called attention to the opportunities for the formation of local alumni associations in several sections of the country. Hartford, Connecticut, is one of the centers about which are gathered a considerable number of Colby graduates, who seldom attend the meetings in New York or Boston. A "Connecticut Valley Colby Association," with Hartford as a rallying point, seems to be the thing. Such an association would have as its field the larger part of the state of Connecticut and the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts. This territory contains about forty graduates, which is a number large enough to support a live alumni club.

COLLEGE LIFE

FACULTY

Miss Flora M. Greenough, of Boston, is the new Dean of the Women's Division, succeeding Miss Elizabeth Bass, who resigned at the end of last year. Miss Greenough is a teacher of wide experience, a graduate of Columbia University, from which she received the degree of B.S. in Education.

Ivan O. Harlow, B.S., takes the place of J. W. Kimball as Instructor in Chemistry. Mr. Harlow graduated from Coburn in 1909 and from Colby in 1913.

Frederick G. Fassett, editor of the Waterville *Sentinel*, has charge of the newly established course in Journalism. Mr. Fassett is qualified by long experience in newspaper work to conduct this course most efficiently.

Prof. Robert W. Crowell and Miss Josephine McArthur were united in marriage at the home of the bride in Vancouver, B. C., on July 16, 1913.

Dr. F. W. Grover delivered a lecture on "The Calculation of Self Induction in a Flat Spiral" before the Maine Academy of Science at its meeting in Bangor on November 1st.

STUDENTS.

The official figures for the registration at the opening of the year are not available, but the total enrollment is probably not far from that of last year—just over four hundred. The entering class numbered 87 men and 50 women, a total of 137. Apprehension had been felt by some of the alumni lest the new rule requiring students from schools not on the New England College Entrance Certificate Board to take examinations for admission should cut down the numbers of the Freshmen. The result shows that these fears were groundless.

The fall inter-class track meet was held on Monday, October 13th. The track was in poor condition because of wet weather, and no records were broken except in the two mile run, which was won by Wenz, '17, in 10 minutes 18 1-5 seconds, which is 7 4-5 seconds faster than the record set by Moody, '00. The Freshmen were the victors, with 48 points. The Sophomores were second, 46 points; Seniors

third, 8 points; Juniors fourth, 5 points. Joyce, '17, made the best individual record, first in three events. The meet indicates that much excellent material is to be found in the entering class, and is therefore distinctly encouraging.

The two divisions of the Freshman class outwitted the Sophomores on September 29th, and boarding a special train proceeded to Maranacook, where the Freshman banquet was held. The few Sophomores who succeeded in reaching the scene of the banquet by means of automobiles were made welcome and enjoyed both the supper and the dancing which followed.

Colby's victory over Brown, 10 to 0, in the opening game of the football season at Providence on September 27th, set the college world of New England agog. The verdict of the newspaper men was that Colby outplayed the opposing team at every point of the game. Due allowance should be made, however, for the fact that the Brown eleven is weaker this fall than for a number of years.

The second game, with Dartmouth at Hanover on October 4th, had a much less satisfactory outcome. The score, 53 to 0 in favor of Dartmouth, was much larger than the Colby supporters had reason to expect, although the Dartmouth eleven was heavier and stronger than the Colby team. Captain Fraser made a brilliant 50-yard run, only to be downed on Dartmouth's 3-yard line. At no other time did Colby have a chance to score.

The game on October 11th, at Waterville, was with St. Anselm's College, of Manchester, N. H. It was a very tame affair, as the score, 55 to 0 in Colby's favor, would indicate.

October 18th saw Colby facing Rhode Island State College on Alumni Field. The game was a spectacular one. The Rhode Island eleven was unable to score a touchdown, but secured six points by two drop kicks from the field, made by Webb, right end. Colby scored two touchdowns on straight football, and the third was made on a forward pass of 30 yards followed by a 5-yard run by Royal. The final score was 19 to 6 in favor of Colby.

WHAT COLBY MEN ARE DOING

1853

Although the Rev. George Bullen, D.D., has nearly recovered from the severe injuries he received in the South Boston railroad accident in the summer of 1912, he has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church at Hingham, Mass. He and Mrs. Bullen will make their permanent home in the Professor Ripley house at Newton Centre, Mass., in which Mrs. Bullen, who is the daughter of Professor Ripley, was born, and in which Dr. and Mrs. Bullen resided while Dr. Bullen was Professor of Christian Missions at Newton Theological Institution, from 1891-1897.

1858

Rev. Benjamin F. Lawrence has presented to the college library a copy of his recently published book, *The History of Jay, Maine*. Mr. Lawrence, who was born in Jay, has rendered his native town a considerable service in preparing this interesting and creditable history.

1859

An event of no little interest in the missionary world was the celebration, on August 19, 1913, of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. D. A. W. Smith, at their home in Insein, Burma. Dr. Smith spent the earlier years of his college course at Colby, later going to Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1859. After further study at the Newton Theological Institution, from which he was graduated in 1863, Dr. Smith married Miss Sarah L. Stevens of Boston on August 19, 1863, and the newly wedded couple sailed immediately for Burma, under appointment by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. For fifty years Dr. Smith has continued to labor in Burma, for thirty-eight years of that period serving as President of the Karen Baptist Theological Seminary. He has written many books, and has also translated numerous volumes into the Sgau Karen tongue. The anniversary of the wedding was the occasion of many pleasing tributes to the worth of the

work done by Dr. and Mrs. Smith in their appointed field.

1862

Rev. William Carey Barrows died at the National Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine, on July 15, 1913, at the age of seventy-four years, after a prolonged illness. He was born on February 2, 1839, at Ellsworth, Maine, the son of Rev. Allen Barrows. Immediately after his graduation from Colby in 1862, Mr. Barrows enlisted in the 24th Maine Volunteers. During his nine months of service at the front he rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant. In the fall of 1863 he entered the Newton Theological Institution and was graduated in 1866. His first pastorate, at Freeport, Maine, was followed by others at North Berwick, Waltham, Mass., Biddeford, Rockland, Lewiston, Rockland, Mass., Woburn, Mass., Kennebunkport, Tenants Harbor, and Woolwich. He had been at Woolwich but a few weeks when illness compelled him to give up active work, and after several months of suffering he passed away. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillian Creech Barrows, one son, and two daughters.

1868

Correspondent: R. W. DUNN.
Waterville, Maine.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the class of '68, was duly observed on June 24, 1913, by a reunion which was unanimously declared the best one yet. Of the fifteen who received their diplomas from Colby on that hot August day so long ago, eight are still on earth, and seven were present. Edwin S. Small of Melrose, Mass., was kept at home by illness, though he had expected to be present up to the previous week.

Of course we attended the noon luncheon and meeting of the Alumni Association, where we had a table together near the door. About two o'clock we slipped out and took automobiles for Great Pond. After a brief rest on the veranda of a friendly cottage we embarked on the "Merry-go-round" for a trip across the

lake to Belgrade Mills. Merriam took the wheel and your humble correspondent managed the engine. The "sea" was calm and we made the trip over and back, beside taking a short stroll through the village, in a couple of hours. Dr. Merriam manifested his old time enthusiasm as he steered us safely around the headlands and over the shoals, like the safe pilot that he is. While he assisted in securing the boat at its moorings, Clay showed his skill in preparing a pitcher full of ice cold lemonade to refresh our thirsty throats before we set out on the next stage of our journey.

We had ordered supper at the Salmon Lake House to be served at 6.30, and promptly on the minute we entered the door of that hospitable inn. I wonder how many of your readers have ever eaten at Mrs. Spaulding's table? To those who have not, it would be impossible for me to give an account of the supper that could be clearly understood. The table was fairly loaded with the greatest possible variety of eatables in the line of meats, vegetables, pastry and fruit. Then the fish chowder which she served as a first course was simply a dream. One of the fellows declared he wanted nothing except to fill up on that, but we did pretty good justice to the other courses, though when we had finished there remained enough on the table to feed a dozen men.

We had no formal post-prandial exercises, but sat around the table for an hour or more in a confidential rehearsal of our several experiences of the past and hopes for the future, till Taylor's chauffeur notified us that it was beginning to rain, when we regretfully returned to Waterville in season to hear the closing words of Dr. Bradbury's Phi Beta Kappa address.

Before leaving the hotel we booked our names on the register and found there were present as follows:

Rev. W. O. Ayer, D.D., Kenduskeag, Maine; Rev. W. H. Clark, Auburn, Maine; C. L. Clay, North Dana, Mass.; R. W. Dunn, Waterville, Maine; Rev. H. M. Hopkinson, South Acworth, N. H.; Rev. E. F. Merriam, D.D., Sharon, Mass.; J. D. Taylor, LL.D., Waterville, Maine, and Hon. Dudley P. Bailey, Everett, Mass., of the class of 1867, whom we had

invited to join us as had been done on a previous similar occasion. It was a pleasant reunion and unique in the fact that one man had never met with us before since graduation. How many will live and have strength to assemble at our 50th remains to be seen.

1869

Dr. Ephraim Wood Norwood of the class of 1869 died at his home in Spencer, Mass., on September 11, 1913, after an hour's illness. The cause of death was angina pectoris.

Dr. Norwood was born in Camden, Maine, on August 28, 1846, and was therefore sixty-seven years of age. He prepared for college in the schools of his native town, and came to Colby in the fall of 1865. Graduating in 1869 he became Principal of the Hitchcock Free Academy, Brimfield, Mass., a position he filled with great success for ten years. In 1879 he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1884. He went at once to Spencer, Mass., and opened an office there. For twenty-nine years he lived in Spencer, growing steadily in the esteem and confidence of its citizens. In the work of the Congregational Church, of which he was a leading member, he took an efficient part; as a member of various fraternal orders he made himself felt in many ways. He was for a number of years the Chairman of the local School Committee, for which his experience as a teacher had been an excellent preparation. He took an active part in the political life of the town, and was recognized as an able and fair-minded leader. In the medical profession he held a high rank, and was a member of several medical societies. He was a pleasing public speaker, frequently called upon to speak from the public platform. His death called forth many expressions of esteem and personal loss from those who had been associated with him in the church, in politics, in the social life of Spencer. His pastor said of him:

"He was an able and fearless champion of everything good in the community, and guided and stimulated others to do good and to support all the worthy institutions of the town. As a speaker and debater from the public platform, he had no

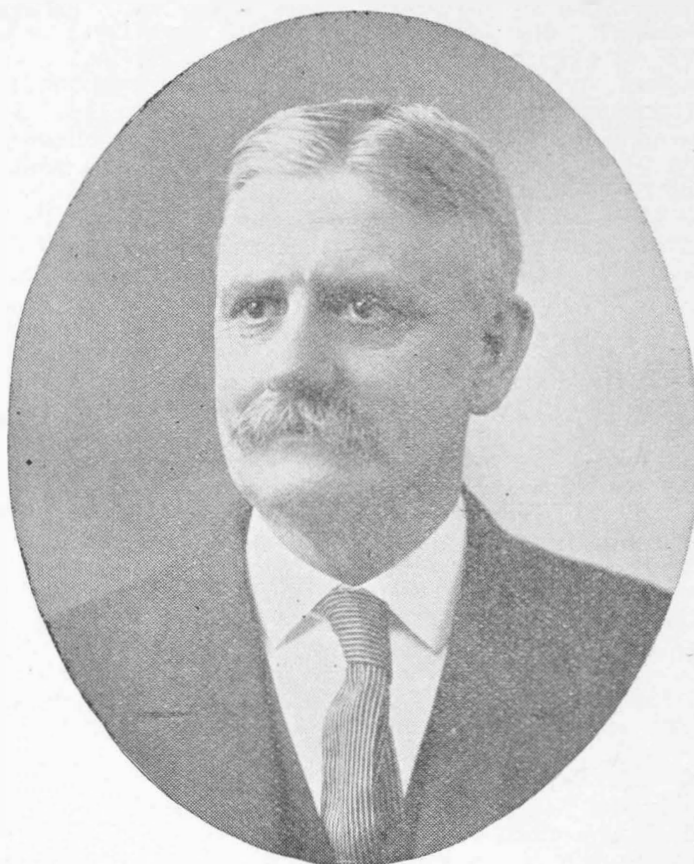
equal in Spencer. . . . He was one of the most effective speakers I have ever heard, especially when his convictions and feelings were stirred. He will be sorely missed from the public life of the town. . . . He was also a man of deep and intelligent religious faith, always finding time in his busy profession to devote to the church and was rarely absent from its services. He believed that the church was absolutely

1872

Lines on the sixty-second birthday of Louis Albert Wheeler, by his classmate, Wilder Washington Perry.

The youngest member of our class
Now takes a turn a year to pass,
And though a class of numbers few
Unbroken yet stands "Seventy-two."

The years may come, the years may
go,



DR. EPHRAIM WOOD NORWOOD.

essential to the moral and material welfare of the community and often spoke of his convictions in this regard. He was sane and well balanced, tolerant of everything but insincerity, falsehood, and uncleanness."

Dr. Norwood was married in 1886 to Miss Clara Morse of Spencer, who with one son, William E. Norwood, survives him.

For the above facts and the likeness of Dr. Norwood presented here the ALUMNUS is indebted to the *Spencer Leader*.

Till all of us are white like snow;
For all of that I'll make a bet
That Wheeler stays the youngest yet.

We'll all keep young, I say, by Heck!
While flows our dear old Kennebec
And Colby stands its guardian true,
A youthful mother to me and you.

"Our fairest castles are in Spain,"
And so the best years still remain,
For you, for me, for all the eight,
Till Peter swings the Golden Gate.

Camden, Me., Sept. 20, 1913.

1875

Rev. Samuel Austin Read died at his home in Springfield, Mass., on August 11th, after a long illness. He was taken with pneumonia in April, and although for a time his recovery seemed possible, tuberculosis developed and death followed. Mr. Read was born in Scituate, R. I., on September 19, 1850. He was graduated from Colby in 1875 and from the Newton Theological Institution in 1878. He was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church in Stratford, N. H., on October 9, 1878, and remained there two years. Pastorates at West Brattleboro, Vt.; Burke, N. Y.; Passumpsic, Vt.; Fiskdale, Mass.; and Agawam, Mass., followed. In 1899 he removed to Springfield, Mass., and has since been engaged in city mission work there, for the greater part of the time having pastoral charge of Carlisle Chapel, where the work prospered greatly under his direction. His twenty years of service in Agawam and Springfield were the most important phase of his work and constitute a monument to his devotion to the Lord. Mr. Read was married in 1882 to Miss Addie Kathan of West Brattleboro, Vt., who survives him, as does his brother, Rev. Edward A. Read, D.D., of Granville, Ohio, also a graduate of Colby in the class of 1875.

Rev. James Brownville was born in England, but came to America in early life. Entering Colby with the class of 1875 he spent two years in study. Leaving college, he entered the ministry and was pastor at Jay, Cambridge and Oakland. He was compelled to give up the care of church work by ill-health and devoted himself to farming for several years. He died at Oakland, Maine, on September 8th.

1876

As reported in the ALUMNUS for July, Dr. Clarence E. Meleney, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City, was scheduled to deliver two courses of lectures in the Summer school at Dartmouth College. Before Dr. Meleney had completed his work at Dartmouth he was delegated by the Board of Education of New York to attend the English Speaking Congress on Infant Mortality in London. Dr. W. H. Holmes

(Colby '97), Superintendent of schools in Westerly, R. I., was secured to complete Dr. Meleney's work, and the latter sailed for London. A recent issue of *School* gives the following report of the trip:

"Associate Superintendent Clarence E. Meleney studied the public educational system of London last summer and also attended the Congress on School Hygiene held in that city. He visited the administrative quarters and was the guest of Superintendent Blair, who has visited New York and knows the schools of this city well. Dr. Meleney met many of the London supervising authorities and they kept him so busy answering complimentary questions about the American schools that he did not have as much time as he wanted to ask them questions about their own schools. Dr. Meleney liked the methods he observed in the administrative department and also the vacation playgrounds. The latter are not as thoroughly organized as the playgrounds of this city are, but they are doing a good work. The Congress paid more attention to medical questions than to educational problems, but it was an instructive and valuable session. It was an English-speaking body exclusively. The delegates coming from England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. Dr. Meleney observed that the larger number of speakers came from the United States and that their papers commanded the greatest interest."

By the reorganization of the Board of Superintendents of New York City several changes were made, the most important of which was the appointment of Dr. Meleney as Chairman of the Committee on High Schools. This relieves the Doctor of the supervision of Elementary Schools and gives him the responsibility for the High Schools of the city, particularly those of the old City of New York (Borough of Manhattan). The Committee are making important changes in the organization and courses of study in these schools, and have this year established two new High Schools in New York and two in Brooklyn. Three new High School buildings are in process of erection to accommodate 3,000 pupils each. The last building completed houses a school of

4,930 pupils. Dr. Meleney is a noteworthy example of the successful Colby man in educational work.

1878

Correspondent: DR. C. A. CHASE.
Baltimore, Md.

Albert C. Getchell, M. D., after leaving college taught school at Worcester, Mass., and later studied medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., in 1885. For three years he practised general medicine at Worcester. Since 1888 he has limited his practice to the diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs. He has not been much of a "rolling stone." In 1886 he married Miss Edith Loring Pierce of Philadelphia. They have had two daughters. One died at the age of nineteen and the other is now attending college. It is claimed for Getchell, by some of his classmates, that he is entitled to be ranked as the most distinguished of his class. And one has only to read some of his many scientific contributions to medical literature to be impressed with that idea. Among his writings might be cited the following:

"The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 17 and 24, 1907.

"The Climate of Central Massachusetts," *Transactions of the American Climatological Association*, 1902.

"The State of Maine as a Summer Health Resort," *Transactions of the American Climatological Association*, 1910.

"Naso-pharyngeal Fibromata," *Transactions of the American Laryngological Association*, 1909.

"Relation of the Industries of Worcester to Tuberculosis," in the volume "Tuberculosis in Massachusetts," being a contribution to the Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, 1908.

"Haemorrhage from the Throat," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 18, 1912.

Referring to the Shakespeare paper the *Medical and Surgical Journal* remarks editorially: "The article will repay reading." The *Boston Advertiser* gave a column to it and characterized it as "an immensely interesting paper."

Not only as a medical man has "Bert" become famous, but also as

a sea-faring man, having earned the title of captain. His early love for boating, which was gratified to some extent by rowing on the "Mill Brook" (so called till the Colby boys frequented it, when it became the "Mes-salonskee stream"), has stuck. He always held the idea that he could sail a boat. But it was a good many years before his dreams were realized. The difficulties of skippering a sail boat in the Bay of the Kennebec, below the falls at Waterville, where at high water it was so rough that a small boat would be swamped; and below the Fort Rips, where there was such a strong current that there was no sailing back except with a good south wind; together with the bars of saw-dust and the logs which filled the river in summer—the difficulties of sailing a boat under such conditions cannot be fully appreciated unless one has tried the experiment, and would certainly dampen any ordinary ardor for vachting. But "Bert's" apprenticeship there seemingly only served to whet his ambition to become more than a fresh water sailor. A few years ago an opportunity presented itself for him to learn the ropes by making several voyages before the mast with an old clergyman on his ship "Sea of Galilee." To-day he is accustomed to the title of captain and is sailing master of his own "good ship" *Peggy*, on which, with his daughter Margaret (for whom the craft is named) as mate, during the month of August annually, he cruises among the islands of Casco Bay, hailing from Wilson's Cove, North Harpswell, Maine. He bears the reputation of being a "reasonably cautious skipper;" and it is said that "ladies at the summer resorts are always anxious to go on a cruise with him, without any urging."

To hear him discourse in nautical terms on navigation is to be convinced that he is no longer a navigator on the Kennebec. Last summer he "had several good chances to try out *Peggy* and she stood up well." On one occasion in little short of a gale, when "all the other sailing vessels were reefed," he "put one in and shook it out soon after and carried full sail." He has the stamina characteristic of a true skipper and can philosophically, in the true vacation spirit, be becalmed and if need

be spend the night drifting with the tide rather than have a motor auxiliary. If any man doubts these yarns, give skipper Bert only half a chance and such a practical demonstration will be forthcoming as will satisfy the most skeptical.

Rev. Frank J. Jones, after graduation spent two years at the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass. He was pastor at Allenton, R. I., from 1880 to 1882. In 1883 he resumed and completed his theological course at Newton. Returning to his former charge he labored there for two years more. Among his pastorates were the following: Iowa Falls, Iowa; First Church, East Providence, R. I.; First Church, East Greenwich, R. I., where his health failed; First Church, West Springfield, Mass.; and the Passyunk Church, Philadelphia, Pa. He gave up regular pastoral work in 1902. For fifteen years he was the regular weekly correspondent of the New York *Examiner*. In the fall of 1910, being obliged to secure rest and a change of climate, he went to California, whence he wrote his classmates somewhat reminiscently of "the old recitation room," revealing some long-since forgotten incidents which can well be appreciated by many a student of by-gone days.

A student in Prof. Elder's class called on to recite, timidly remarked: "Professor Elder, I don't quite remember how that paragraph starts." Professor Elder replied: "That will do—thanks. Mr. Thompson, please."

A somewhat humble student put this question to Dr. Robins: "How can the doctrine of God's sovereignty be reconciled with that of man's free agency?" To the edification of all came the curt and lucid reply: "Quoting Dr. Robinson, 'Only fools and madmen ask that question.'"

We were also reminded how Frank got left because "his boy was a girl," and so "Tommy" got the class silver cup as the parent of the first boy.

After a year's sojourn in the land of roses, fruit and sunshine, Jones returned to his Philadelphia home with health greatly improved, glad that the purpose for which he had been separated from his family had been accomplished, and that at the same time he was able to engage in his chosen profession by ministering spiritually to the Garden Grove

Church. From California he wrote: "Wonderful climate this! Every month through the winter roses have bloomed. The orange trees have been laden with golden fruit and at the same time not far away are the snow-capped mountains. A beautiful sight!"

While he unreasonably feels that he has "given little to make the world better" he says, "I have received much. Sunshine has never failed me."

On October 5th and 7th the Memorial Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the pastorate of Rev. H. M. Thompson, D.D. Dr. Thompson chose for his text on Sunday, October 5th, the same passage he used twenty-five years ago, his subject being "Go forward." An interesting feature of the occasion was an address by Rev. George M. Stone D.D., pastor-emeritus of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford, who delivered the charge to the church at the time of the installation of Dr. Thompson as its pastor. Dr. Stone is the only Baptist minister still in Hartford who was there twenty-five years ago.

Rev. Drew T. Wyman, Arlington Heights, Mass., has resigned his pastorate to engage in supply and evangelistic work. His address remains unchanged.

1879

On October 9th Rev. E. C. Whittemore, D.D., presented his resignation as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Waterville, Maine. Dr. Whittemore lays down his work in Waterville to become Educational Secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. This office was created at the recent annual session of the Convention in Bangor, with the object of increasing the resources and advancing the work of Colby and its four fitting schools—Hebron, Coburn, Higgins and Ricker. Dr. Whittemore was the choice of the Committee appointed to select the new Secretary. He brings to the work a long familiarity with educational conditions in Maine, gained by years of service as a Trustee of Colby and of Coburn. Dr. Whittemore has been pastor of the Waterville church for fourteen years during which the membership of the church

has grown from about 400 to nearly 700. The benevolent offerings have also shown a notable increase, reaching a total of \$3,000 last year. Dr. Whittemore's activities have extended along all lines of public service, as can be seen from the partial list of offices held by him: Trustee, Waterville Public Library; Secretary, Waterville Historical Society; Member Executive Board, Central Maine Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis; Trustee, Coburn Classical Institute; Trustee, Colby College; Secretary (for 20 years) of the Executive Committee of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention; Treasurer (for five years) of the Maine Baptist Education Society, etc.

1881

Rev. Isaac W. Grimes, pastor of the Baptist Church in Athol, Mass., for the past six years, tendered his resignation on Sunday, October 19th. He will close work with the Athol church on December 31st.

The *World's Work* for July, 1913, contains an article entitled "Conquering the Cost of Living," which tells the story of the numerous co-operative associations throughout New England which are saving their members more than \$150,000 yearly. Mention is made in the article of a Colby graduate, Dr. Francis F. Whittier, '81, of whom it says: "Dr. Whittier, founder of the Interstate Co-operative Union, left a distinguished career as a medical specialist to devote his time to the alleviation of human misery through the 'applied Christianity' of co-operation." An excellent photograph of Dr. Whittier illustrates the article.

1884

Rev. Benjamin Francis Turner, pastor of the Baptist Church at North Berwick, Maine, died at Head Harbor Island on September 8, 1913, after a short illness. Mr. Turner was born in Dover, Maine, December 24, 1855. He prepared for college at Coburn, and was graduated from Colby in the class of 1884. After three years of study at the Newton Theological Institution he sailed for Burma to take up work under the direction of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The climate proved so trying to the health of Mrs. Turner that a return

to America became necessary in 1889, and Mr. Turner accepted the charge of the church at Buxton Centre, Maine. Other pastorates followed at Norridgewock, Buckfield, East Sumner, Rumford, Brunswick, Hallowell, and North Berwick. Early in the summer Mr. Turner went to Head Harbor Island for a period of rest, but was stricken with illness from which he failed to recover, and on September 8th the end came.

The college library has recently received a copy of "*The Christian Movement in Japan*," edited by Rev. John L. Dearing, D.D., of Yokohama. This volume is a year book covering in its survey all mission and philanthropic work in Japan, Korea, and Formosa. This is the 11th year of its publication, and it is recognized authority for all those who wish to keep in touch with things Japanese.

1887

Prof. W. F. Watson has just returned from a year's trip around the world, and resumes his duties as head of the Chemistry Department in Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

1888

Cor.: BENJAMIN P. HOLBROOK.
52 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

The class of 1888 held its twenty-fifth reunion with a large number of its fifteen living graduates present. The names and addresses of those living follow:

E. P. Barrell, Professor of Chemistry and Physics and Agriculturist, Southern University, 642 Broadway St., New Orleans, La.

A. H. Brainard, Principal High School, Arlington, N. J.

A. F. Drummond, Treasurer Waterville Savings Bank, Waterville, Me.

Henry Fletcher, Farmer, South Paris, Me.

Solomon Gallert, Lawyer, County Attorney of Rutherford Co., Rutherfordton, S. C.

E. B. Gibbs, Lawyer, 704 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass., U. S. District Court Referee in Bankruptcy for Norfolk County.

B. P. Holbrook, News Editor, Boston *Globe*, 52 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. M. S. Howes, Baptist Pastor, Brunswick, Me.

Rev. A. B. Lorimer, Pastor First Baptist Church, 7 Park St., Lynn, Mass.

Rev. W. J. Meader, Baptist Clergyman, Superintendent of printing for Colgate & Co., 1341 72d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. W. Merrill, Banker, Fairfield, Me.

J. A. Pulsifer, Lawyer, 173 Cook St., Auburn, Me.

Rev. J. A. Shaw, Baptist Pastor, 05007 Washington St., Spokane, Wash.

W. D. Stewart, Railway mail clerk, 371 Main St., Bangor, Me.

Rev. J. F. Tilton, Baptist Clergyman, Real Estate and Insurance, 66 Alba St., Portland, Me.

Three of the original eighteen who graduated, C. E. Holbrook, W. B. Suckling, and R. J. Tilton, are dead. The children of the fifteen living graduates number twenty-two: Drummond has had five, Gibbs two, Pulsifer three, Lorimer one, Howes one, Meader two, Stewart one, Shaw three, Tilton three, and Fletcher one. Since graduation three of those now living have taught for longer or shorter periods, five have held Baptist pastorates, three are lawyers, and two bankers.

Drummond, Gallert, Gibbs and Pulsifer have been active in politics, and have held elective offices. Gallert and Gibbs have served in their respective State legislatures and Gallert narrowly missed the Democratic nomination for Congress in North Carolina in 1902 and 1910. Gallert and Gibbs hold high rank in the Masonic order.

At the reunion the class president, Rev. J. F. Tilton, presided. After the dinner B. P. Holbrook read a facetious resume of what the members have been doing since graduation.

The business session of the class was held in connection with the dinner at the Elmwood on the evening of June 24th. A report was given by the Finance Committee, which had served for five years in the management and disposal of the '88 Scholarship Fund. Chairman Drummond reported that the interest of the fund, which now amounts to \$1200, had so far been used by two young men, one a nephew, the other a son, of members of the class. It was voted that the same committee, consisting

of Drummond, Merrill, and Tilton, should serve for another five years.

Gibbs proposed that the class of '88, having found the scholarship fund so satisfactory, should further show its interest in the college by offering for the next five years annual prizes of One Hundred Dollars to be awarded to college students in the two Divisions of the college for the best theses on subjects concerned with practical politics, either in immediate college politics as relating to student elections, or on questions of civil government concerned with municipal, state, or national politics. It was voted that the matter be referred for arrangement to a committee of which Gibbs was made chairman. After the election of officers it was voted to hold another reunion five years from date.

1889

Edward F. Stevens, Librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered an address on "The choice of books and preparation for having them read by artisans and craftsmen" before the American Library Association, at the annual meeting held at Kaaterskill, N. Y., last June. The address was an exhibition of the well-known and efficient work done in this direction by the Pratt Institute Free Library.

1890

Elwood T. Wyman, since 1905 Superintendent of Schools in Warwick, R. I., has recently accepted a similar position in Whitman, Mass.

1893

Rev. Joel B. Slocum, D.D., of Norwich, Conn., has recently moved into a fine, partly-furnished parsonage purchased for him and his family by the Central Baptist Church, of which he recently became pastor. This is one of the leading Baptist churches of Connecticut.

1896

Rev. A. W. Lorimer has recently accepted a position as Sunday School missionary for northern New Hampshire of the American Sunday School Union. Mr. Lorimer will make his home at Whitefield, N. H.

Harry B. Watkins, for ten years at Reading, Mass., has gone to New

Rochelle, N. Y., where he is Principal of the High School.

1897

William H. Holmes, for the past eleven years Superintendent of Schools at Westerly, R. I., has recently accepted the position of Superintendent at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he began his duties November 1st. Mt. Vernon is an important suburb of greater New York, and offers a fine field for the exercise of Mr. Holmes's abilities as an educator.

1899

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia announce a new book by Prof. W. O. Stevens, of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. It is entitled "Messmates" and is a sequel to "Pewee Clinton, Plebe," which met with such a cordial reception one year ago.

1901

Elvin L. Allen has been elected Principal of the Good Will High School, Hinckley, Maine, and began his duties at the opening of the school year in September.

1902

Rev. Charles F. McKoy, recently pastor at Paulsboro, N. J., is now in charge of the Baptist Church at Long Branch, N. J.

William Winter Drew, representative of the American Book Company, has recently removed from Roselle, N. J., to Westfield, N. J.

Guy W. Chipman, head of the Science Department in the Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania at the Commencement in June. The degree was given for work in Pedagogy and Sociology. His home is in Lansdowne, Penn.

1903

Rev. A. M. Watts has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at North Haven, Me.

1904

Vernon S. Ames is Principal of the High School at Sharon, Mass., succeeding H. E. Willey, '06.

C. R. Bryant is Principal of the Dover, Mass., High School.

1905

Correspondent: A. M. FRYE.
Worcester, Mass.

Clarence N. Flood, for several years Superintendent of Schools for the Winslow and Benton district, has been called to the Superintendency of the Bath, Maine, schools, and began his work with the opening of the new school year.

H. H. Bryant, M.D., is now practising in Gorham, N. H.

1906

Arthur G. Robinson, for three years in charge of Boys' Work in the Y. M. C. A. of Kansas City, Mo., sailed from Seattle on September 29th for Shanghai, China, where he will labor under the direction of the International Y. M. C. A.

Dr. W. S. Stevens, of Columbia University, has recently contributed an article to the *American Economic Review* on "A classification of pools and associations based on American experience." The article has also been reprinted in pamphlet form.

Harold E. Willey, for several years at Sharon, Mass., is now Sub-Master of the High School at Attleboro, Mass.

"Jack" Coombs, who has been out of the game all the season because of an attack of typhoid fever early last summer, is now in a Philadelphia hospital suffering from "typhoid spine." His many friends all wish him a speedy recovery.

"Bennie" Gooch, who still occupies his old position with W. R. Grace & Company of New York, is now living in Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Waterville *Sentinel* of October 22d contains this item of interest to Colby men: "Dr. Ralph L. Reynolds of Boston and Miss Jessie McDonald of Providence, R. I., were recently united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Page in Boston. Dr. Reynolds, formerly of this city, is a graduate of Colby College, also of Harvard Medical School. They will make their home at 376 Newbury St., Boston, where he is now practising."

1907

Burr F. Jones was married on August 12, 1913, to Miss Helen M. Robinson, of St. George, Maine.

Milton B. Hunt, ex-'07, who completed his course at Brown University, is now doing work in connection with the settlement at Hull House, Chicago.

1908

Frank B. Condon, of Trenton, N. J., was one of the victims injured in the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad wreck at Wallingford, Conn., on September 2d. Although Mr. Condon's injuries were severe they were not dangerous, and at last reports he was on the road to complete recovery.

Dr. Howard A. Tribou is on the staff of the Bridgeport City Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

Alvin L. Cotton was married on August 19, 1913, to Miss Margaret Louise Burnham, of Houlton, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton will make their home in Providence, R. I., where Mr. Cotton is Instructor in the Manual Training Department of the Rhode Island State Normal School.

Rev. Emmons Burrill, ex-'08, is now serving the Trinity Episcopal Church in Princeton, N. J.

On July 9, 1913, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flood of Waterville. The young lady's name is Eva.

1910

Alton D. Blake was married on September 17th to Miss Lucile E. Soper, at the home of the bride's parents on Elm Street, Waterville. Mr. Blake is the manager of the L. H. Soper Co., of Waterville. The newly wedded couple will make their home at 6 Silver Terrace.

Rev. J. M. Maxwell, who recently graduated from the Newton Theological Institution, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church at Fairfax, Vermont, on July 29, 1913.

C. L. Haskell is Principal of the Ashland High School, Ashland, Mass.

1911

Raymond C. Bridges was married on September 13, 1913, to Miss Inez Mace, of Aurora, Me. Mr. Bridges is Principal of the High School at Cherryfield, Me.

H. W. Kidder is now at Bar Harbor, Me.

James Perry was married on July 13th to Miss Marjorie E. Witter,

daughter of Rev. W. E. Witter, M.D., formerly a missionary in Assam, but now in similar work in Rangoon, Burma. The wedding took place at Andover, Mass., and the ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Lombard, '93.

Guy W. Vail is now Principal of the High School at North Scituate, Mass.

1912

Alban Fowler is Principal of the High School at Limestone, Me.

Walter J. Rideout, for the past year an instructor in the High School at Barre, Vt., is this year Principal of the High School and Superintendent of Schools at Danville, Vt.

Ernest D. Jackman, who served last year as Principal of the Stonington, Maine, High School, is now Principal of the High School at Calais, Maine.

E. H. Cole is engaged in philanthropic work under the direction of the Boston Children's Aid Society. His address is South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

1913

The addresses of the members of the class of 1913, so far as has been ascertained, are as follows:

David Baum, Livermore Falls, Me.
G. L. Beach, High School, Saugus, Mass.

C. F. Benson, High School, Skowhegan, Me.

E. R. Bowker, Westbrook Seminary, Westbrook, Me.

L. R. Bowler, 15 Nudd St., Waterville, Me.

W. B. Carroll, Alberta, Canada.

I. L. Cleveland, 4045 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. J. Clukey, High School, Brownville Jc., Me.

H. S. Cushman, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

F. G. Davis, High School, Canaan, Me.

D. W. Ellis, Fairfield, Me.

J. H. Foster, Medical School, Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. C. Goldthwaite, Care Board of Agriculture, Boston, Mass.

R. K. Greeley, High School, Gardiner, Me.

J. M. Hagan, President's office, Colby College.

I. O. Harlow, Instructor in Chemistry, Colby College.

F. A. Hunt, High School, Taunton, Mass.

E. H. Hussey, Norway, Me.

P. W. Hussey, Care Hussey Plow Co., North Berwick, Me.

R. M. Hussey, Care Hussey Plow Co., North Berwick, Me.

Frederic Joy, Bridgton Academy, Bridgton, Me.

J. P. Kennedy, Vassalboro, Me.

C. J. Keppel, Care American Canning Co., Fairport, N. Y.

B. A. Loane, Fort Fairfield, Me.

A. L. MacGhee, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

E. C. Marriner, Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me.

M. P. Roberts, High School, Caribou, Me.

G. B. Rollins, High School, Belgrade, Me.

L. G. Shesong, Care M. C. R. R., Oakland, Me.

C. A. Small, Cornish, Me

C. C. Soule, Cony High School, Augusta, Me.

R. R. Webber, North Vassalboro, Me.

John Wells, Care General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

D. H. White, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Andrew Young, New Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Mass.

C. G. Reed, ex-13, is with the Great Northern Paper Co., at Millinocket, Me.

Frederick G. Davis and Miss Goldie H. Blaisdell of Norridgewock, Maine, were married on July 16th at the bride's home by the Rev. F. G. Davis, father of the groom.

1914

Byron Smith, ex-14, is teaching at Pulpit Harbor, Me.

1916

Louis W. West, ex-16, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church at West Rutland, Vt., on October 9, 1913.