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A Half Million Dollars by 1920

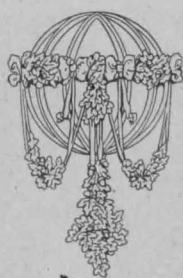
By ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, '90, President of Colby College

It now seems safe to predict that our Colby Centennial year will be the first of that era of world peace for which we have been fighting. The best way to celebrate the centenary of the College is to make such substantial increase of its financial resources as will enable it to begin a second century with sure prospect of larger usefulness,—and it is also an excellent way for us to celebrate the coming of peace. After the Civil War the graduates and friends of the College built Memorial Hall in honor of all Colby soldiers, living and dead, and in gratitude for union and freedom. What more fitting now as the Great War ends than a Memorial Endowment in honor of Colby soldiers and sailors,—in love and admiration and gratitude for all they have dared and done?

Before we entered the war notable progress had been made towards securing our Centennial half million, but during the past year our advance has been greatly retarded. The General Education Board, it will be recalled, promised us \$125,000 on condition that we raise \$375,000 more. Of this amount

\$225,000 has already been pledged,—\$125,000 by Hon. Richard Cutts Shannon of the class of 1862 and a little over \$100,000 by 259 other graduates, former students, and friends of the College. If the more than two thousand Colby men and women who have not yet made their pledges will provide another hundred thousand dollars, it will surely not be difficult to secure the last fifty thousand dollars from outside sources.

It goes without saying that practically all of the graduates and former students of the College have been buying the securities of the Government for the prosecution of the war. For safety of investment, and for sentiments' sake, what could be finer than a Memorial Endowment of Liberty Bonds? May I not urge all those who have made pledges to pay them that way, and all those who have not yet made their Centennial pledges to send before the year ends Liberty Bonds of as large a denomination as can be spared?



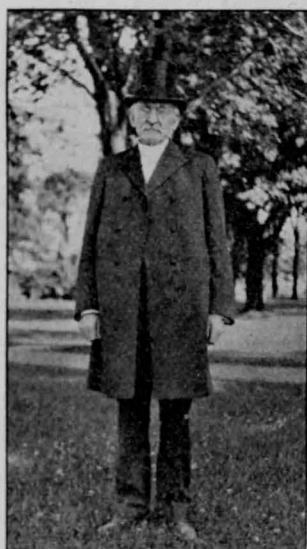
Snapshots of the College Trustees



EMERY B. GIBBS, '88



NORMAN L. BASSETT, '81



DUDLEY P. BAILEY, '67



HERBERT E. WADSWORTH, '82



FRED M. PREBLE, '81



GEORGE E. MURRAY, '79



THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume VIII

QUARTER ENDING OCTOBER, 1918

Number 1

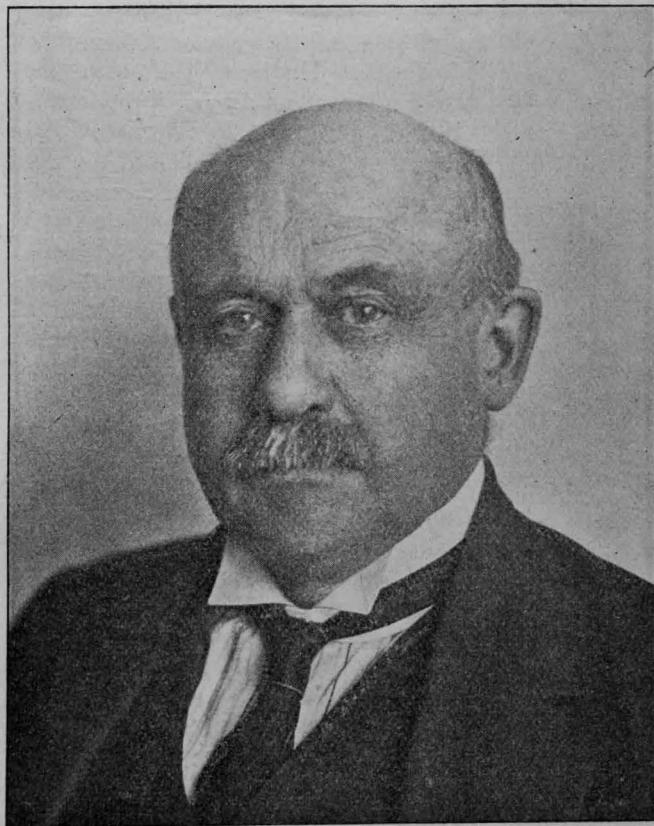
EDITORIAL NOTES

*Touring the
Globe.*

Charles Harry French was born up in the Oxford county hills. It has since become clearly manifest that it was never his intention to remain there long. He got his schooling in the town of Oxford, then topped off his secondary school training at old Hebron Academy, and then, back in the fall of '77, found himself regularly enrolled in Colby. He was in college for two years only, and then the idea of earning a livelihood became a matter of such importance to him that almost before his sophomore year was over he had said his farewell to college halls and had launched his boat. Whither that boat drifted for some years we do not at this moment know, but that before many years it began to poke its nose into distant harbors in a long search after

strange adventures and strange scenes we are certain. By dating back thirty years from the present year of our Lord, our readers can determine accurately just when the extensive world-wide travels of Col. French began. For thirty long, eventful years he has been touring the world. Nearly every country on the globe he has visited, and from each and all of them he has gathered stories and pictures until those stories make up a score or more of formal lectures of travel, and until those pictures, beautifully colored, number more than 100,000. A moment's reflection will tell one how large has been his investment in capital alone. Col. French lectures before clubs, cha-tauquas, and institutes, but chiefly before school children because his work is strictly educational and with school chil-

dren he finds his most attentive and hopeful listeners and spectators. That his audiences are made up of about 800,000 persons annually seems incredible. But it seems more incredible to believe when the physical drain upon the lecturer is taken into the reckoning. Col. French thinks nothing at all of talking several times a day to groups of interested students; and touring all over his own country nine months out of the year is to him nothing but a pastime. This present month of October he is in and about Boston, giving two lectures each day, every day of the week, on such subjects as Japan, Alaska, America, the Grand Canyon, and An Evening with Pictures. As to whether or not he is in demand as a lecturer may be judged best by the fact that he has more dates now on the waiting list than he can easily fill in the next four years. The demand for the kind of educational work which Col. French is doing, a kind which he describes as a "species peculiar to myself", is far greater than can



C. H. FRENCH, '81
Traveler and Lecturer

be supplied, and is constantly increasing. Although Col. French has traveled far and is an extremely busy man every day in the year, his letters to the ALUMNUS are always filled with good wishes to the old College, substantially backed by extra dollars for extra subscriptions for "those who ought to know enough to subscribe, but who don't."

*A Colby
Geologist.*

The ALUMNUS is glad to be able to give its readers a little better knowledge of a son of the college who has achieved distinction in his chosen profession. The subject of this brief sketch is Edward B. Mathews, Ph.D., professor of geology in Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Mathews is Maine born and Maine educated. Portland was his home, and Portland High school fitted him for Colby. He had not been long in Colby before he discovered that his interests were in the sciences, and before graduating in '91 he had shown marked ability in the course in Geology then taught by Professor W. S. Bayley. His call to active work in his profession came in June, '91, when he accepted a position as field assistant on the U. S. Geological Survey. This

position he held for four seasons, doing geological surveying in Michigan, Colorado, and New Mexico. He then entered Johns Hopkins University for his doctor's degree, holding both a scholarship and Fellowship in geology in that institution. Just before his graduation he was appointed an instructor in geology and petrography in the University, and during successive years passed through the various academic stages to that of full professorship, received in 1904. Thirteen years later he was elected Chairman of the Geological Department of the University, a position which he now holds. Aside from his strictly academic duties, Dr. Mathews has devoted his special abilities to many undertakings in his field of work. He was, for example, instrumental in the organization of the Maryland State Geological Survey in 1896, and in 1898 was appointed Assistant State Geologist which position he held until 1917 when he became State Geologist in charge of the entire organization. At the present time Professor Mathews holds a number of state offices beside that of State Geologist, including the directorship of the Maryland State Weather Service, commissioner and executive officer in the Maryland State Board of Forestry, and member of the State Council of Defense. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, of the Washington Academy of Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and other societies. Among Professor Mathews' publications which deal chiefly with geological and historical matters relating to Maryland, may be mentioned his history of the Mason and Dixon Line covering the long controversy between the Penns and the Baltimores resulting in the geographical boundary subsequently used popularly as the boundary between the free and slave states; the report on Maps and Map-Makers of Maryland; a technical report on Building Stones; Limestones and Cement Industry; Physical Features; Geography; and Water Resources of Maryland. Since the declaration of war Professor Mathews has been active in supplying information re-



EDWARD B. MATHEWS, Ph.D., '91
Professor of Geology, Johns Hopkins University

garding the physical conditions surrounding cantonments and relating to the natural resources of Maryland. As chairman of a subcommittee of the National Research Council he prepared, in co-operation with geologists and highway engineers of the several states, an exhaustive report regarding the road materials and stone suitable for rapid construction of fortifications along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Texas for the War Department. As a member of the committee on Geology and Geography of the National Research Council he has been active in the preparation of courses for the S. A. T. C. Such is the sketch of Colby's Geologist,—one of Colby's most loyal sons.

*One of Our
Loyal Sons.*

We apply various tests in order to determine the worth of men, but after all the test of one's loyalty and devotion to high purposes is the most accurate. When so tested, Daniel G. Munson, of the famous class of '92, stands high on the list of Colby's loyal, high-aiming graduates. At least, so say men of his years in college, and college mates are the fairest judges. Perhaps his worth may be accounted for in part by the fact that he was Maine born and Maine educated, and that he then went to New York. There is only one other better place to go, so it is claimed, namely the city of Chicago. Mr. Munson was fitted for college at the Calais High school under another loyal Colby son, Dr. Stephen E. Hanson, '86. Even before entering Colby Mr. Munson had a strong liking for the languages, but in Colby he indulged that liking to his heart's content under Professors Taylor, Foster, and Marquardt, and to them he freely gives credit for whatever knowledge of the languages he now possesses. Since getting through college, he has been a school teacher, for a time in Maine, then in Massachusetts, and since '00 in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is connected with the English department of the Boys' High school. Mr. Munson has pursued post-graduate work in English in Columbia, receiving from that college his Master's degree. In every sense of the term he keeps abreast of his school

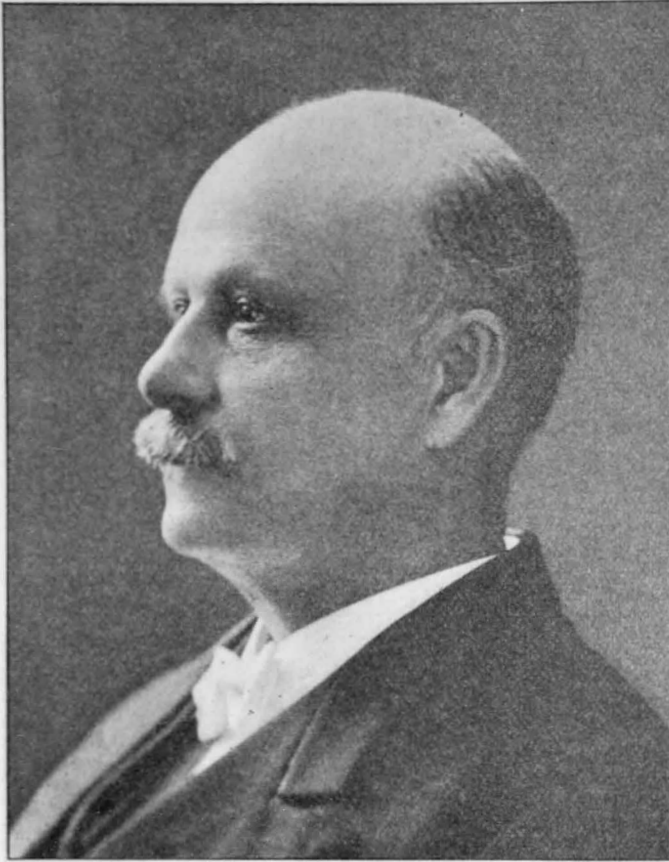


DANIEL G. MUNSON, A. M., '92
Brooklyn, N. Y., Boys' High School

duties, reading widely, manifesting a keen interest in all the boys' activities, and identifying himself with all educational matters. One of his favorite pastimes is the supervision of the Dante Circle, a club composed of pupils of Italian parentage. "I have three daughters", writes Mr. Munson, "all three of whom I plan to send some day to Colby". To love a college is to be willing to trust that college with the education of one's children. Much more could be said of this Colby graduate whose every good wish is for the college that years ago gave him a start on a highly successful career.

*Among the
Trustees—F. W.
Bakeman, '66, (1)*

It is very doubtful if any man connected with Colby ever served for so many years on her Board of Trustees as has Francis W. Bakeman, of the class of 1866. He was elected to the Board in 1881 and is still a member of it—37 long years during which he has seen the college pass through dark and bright days, and in the success of Colby he has, undoubtedly, played a large part. Length of service on Colby's Board does not seem



FRANCIS W. BAKEMAN, D.D., '66, Trustee of Colby

to be Dr. Bakeman's sole claim to distinction. He has served on the Board of Trustees of Newton Theological Seminary since 1891, or for 27 years. Still again, for 20 years he served as Corresponding Secretary for the Northern Baptist Education Society. And yet again, for 31 years he was the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Chelsea. If any Colby man can beat this record, let him stand up and be counted. It is a record to be proud of, a record of long service in important positions, an evidence that he serves longest who serves best. Dr. Bakeman was fitted for Colby at Wheelright's Select School for Boys in Portland, and at the Westbrook Seminary. Upon graduation he entered Newton, and upon graduating from Newton entered at once upon his profession, serving churches in Massachusetts, then Wisconsin, and then back to Massachusetts, then to Maine, and finally back to the old Commonwealth where he has ever since made his home. He is

now without pastoral charge, living in the city of Chelsea whose people he has faithfully served as pastor and friend. Dr. Bakeman's attendance at the meetings of the Board of Trustees has always been regular, and his counsel and advice are sought by the younger members of the governing body of the College. In recognition of his worth, Colby conferred upon him in 1885 the degree of D. D.

Among the Trustees. Fred M. Preble, '81 (2)

When the word "retired" is attached to a man's name, one naturally expects to find that man very much "on the shelf." Fred M. Preble, '81, has somehow got the word "retired" attached to his name, but that he is "on the shelf" or on the way to being put there is decidedly not true. Like Mark Twain's comment on reports of his death—that such reports were "very much exaggerated", so this retiring" comment upon Fred M. Preble is "entirely erroneous and



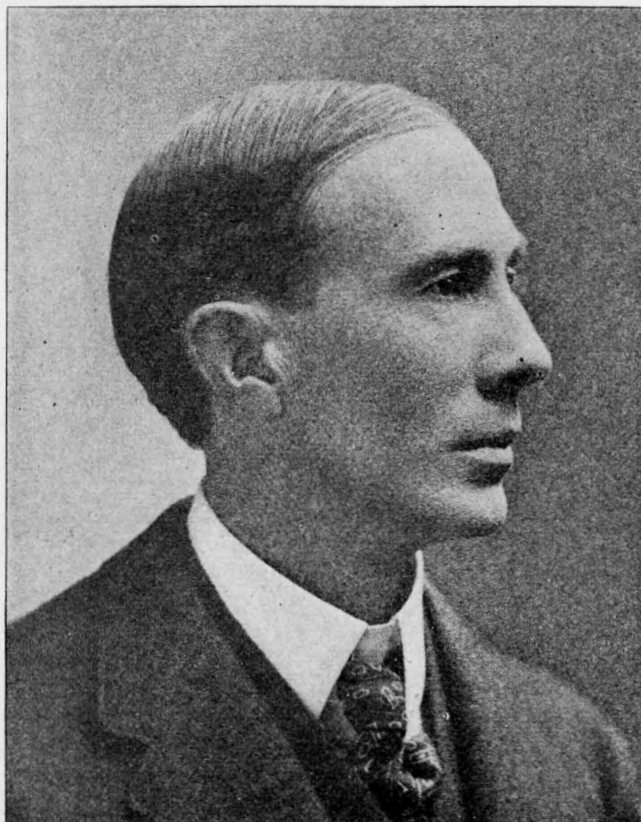
FRED M. PREBLE, D.D., '81, Trustee of Colby

utterly misleading!" He may be a sick man, but the Colby men who met and talked with him last Commencement are very much of the opinion that he is the healthiest man among the graduates. If he has "retired" on his laurels, then we gladly accept the term. But this brief editorial comment is meant to call attention to his delightfully written article on another page of the ALUMNUS and to say a word or two about Dr. Preble for the information it may give our younger graduates. He graduated from Coburn in '77, from Colby in '81, and from Newton in '84. When he graduated from Colby, by virtue of induction into the honorary society he bought a Phi Beta Kappa key. In 1901, Colby conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. Then he received another degree of D.D. from Bates. From Newton, in '84, until January 1, 1916, he was preaching and making a large place for himself in his chosen profession. His longest pastorate of 17 years and a half was in Auburn, Me. For a while he was an instructor in history at the Cobb Divinity School, Bates College. He has served as president of the Maine Baptist Convention and as Educational Secretary. He is at present a trustee of Coburn, of Newton, and of Colby. It is doubtful if there can be found among the graduates of Colby a man who is more devoted to the interests of the college or who is more ready to be of service to her.

Colby in the West.

Any Colby man will take off his hat to the class of '77, any day in any year. That is because '77 graduated a group of unusually strong men. Some day, if the Government does not put the ALUMNUS and other publications out of business altogether, the pages of this magazine will contain a faithful history of all these '77 men. In the meantime, the class must get its praise vicariously, and, for this October ALUMNUS, through Harry Neil Haynes. The old class will readily agree that no mistake has been made in the sampling. The subject of this sketch (of Colonial New England descent on both sides) was born at Green Bay,

Wisconsin, November 29, 1855. During his high school and college days his home was with his maternal grandfather, Col. Eben H. Neil at Skowhegan, Maine, where he graduated from high school in 1872. For much of the next school year he read law in the office of Hon. Stephen Coburn, whose professional scholarship and deep interest in Comparative Philology had a strong influence on his pupil's life. He entered Colby in 1873, graduating in the class of '77 with Phi Beta Kappa rank. In college he took part in debates, was one of the editors of the *Oracle*, had a Junior part and took first prize at the Junior declamation. After graduation he went to Greeley, Colorado (where his father and mother then resided), read law in his father's office at Greeley, later with Symes & Decker in Denver, was admitted to the bar in April, 1879, and hitherto has been in the active practice of his profession, for three years at Fort Collins and since 1882 at Greeley. Mr. Haynes has not sought public office, but for ten years—1898-1903, 1905-1910—was a member of the Board of Education at Greeley; he was president of The Colorado Bar As-

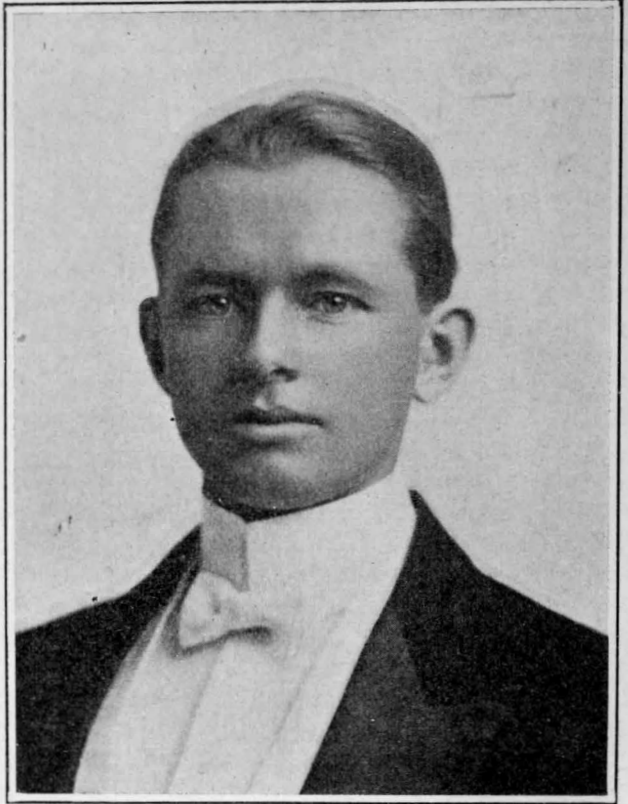


HARRY N. HAYNES, A.M., '77
Lawyer of Colorado

sociation for 1912-13. In his professional life, though in general practice, he has specialized on Water Rights. Cases in which he has been of counsel in the Colorado Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are published in nearly eighty volumes of the reports of those courts; many of such cases are cited throughout all text books on The Law of Irrigation. His practice has called him to many counties in Colorado; also to Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and California. He has argued cases in the U. S. Circuit Court of appeals of the eighth and ninth Judicial Circuits and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a member of the Weld County, the Colorado and the American Bar Associations; also of the University Club of Denver. At one time he gave a course of lectures on "Peculiarities of Colorado Law" in the Denver Law School. Occasionally, though rarely, Mr. Haynes has been requisitioned for public speeches. These include his oration at the Colby commencement of 1900 on "A True Aristocracy in this Republic" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Chi Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity; addresses to the High School and State Normal School at Greeley; to the Colorado Bar Association (1) on "The Superintending Control of the Supreme Court", (2) on "Defects in the Colorado System of Initiative, Referendum and Recall"; to enlisted soldiers at Greeley and later at Sterling, Colorado; and at Lincoln Park, Greeley, on July 14, 1918, on the celebration of the National Holiday of France. Besides his close attention to his professional work he has found time to do much reading of history, political philosophy and general literature.

*Counting Off
the Rungs.*

The class of 1911 graduated some excellent men, and among these was Harry W. Kidder. That he has made good in his endeavors to become a useful citizen is nothing more than what was predicted of him by every college man who ever knew him intimately. It is not saying too much of him when it is asserted that no man who ever went through college worked harder, not only to rank high in his courses but to make both ends meet financially. It was sometimes night-and-day labors that brought him through the year successfully. He



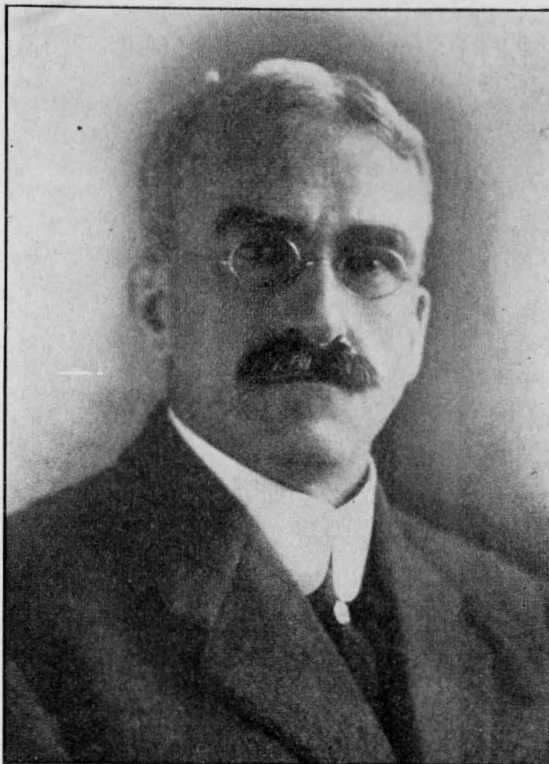
HARRY W. KIDDER, '11

Department Head, Emergency Fleet Corporation

drove hacks, taught school, tutored, farmed and did a score other duties, and then topped off his college course by wearing a Phi Beta Kappa key. Then he went to school teaching, and had he kept at it long he would have headed some of our largest institutions. But the supervising board of his last school reluctantly released him, and then he went off to Washington, D. C., to study law at George Washington University and at the same time to be assistant in the Senate Library. His three years in the Law School were marked by his characteristic fidelity to duty, and of course he graduated with honors, leaving behind a few honorable records in intercollegiate debate just as he did back in the Colby days. Before he was through with the Law School, the Great War came on, and almost before he knew it he was lined up in war work in connection with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Here again he has been counting off the rungs on his ladder of success, and today he is at the head of an important department of the Corporation, probably earning more money than he would have earned in the first year with his "shingle" up, but better than that, serving his country in a position of great responsibility.

At Colgate

George Ricker Berry graduated from Colby in the class of '85. Following graduation he taught school for a year, and then entered Newton. He was graduated from Newton three years later, and the same year was ordained preacher of the Baptist faith. For the next three years he was pastor of a church in Maine, and then went to Chicago to pursue advanced study in the University of Chicago. From '93-'94, he was Fellow in Semitic Language at the University, then Assistant, and then in '96 became an Instructor in the Semitic Language at Colgate University, and two years later, Professor in the University. From 1915 to the present time he has been Professor of Old Testament History and Theology. Professor Berry was granted the honorary degree of D.D. from Colby in 1904. He is an author of many valuable articles and books of a religious character each and all of them evidences of his deep knowledge of the subjects handled. Colby could not be more fittingly represented at old Colgate.



GEORGE R. BERRY, D.D. '85
Professor at Colgate University

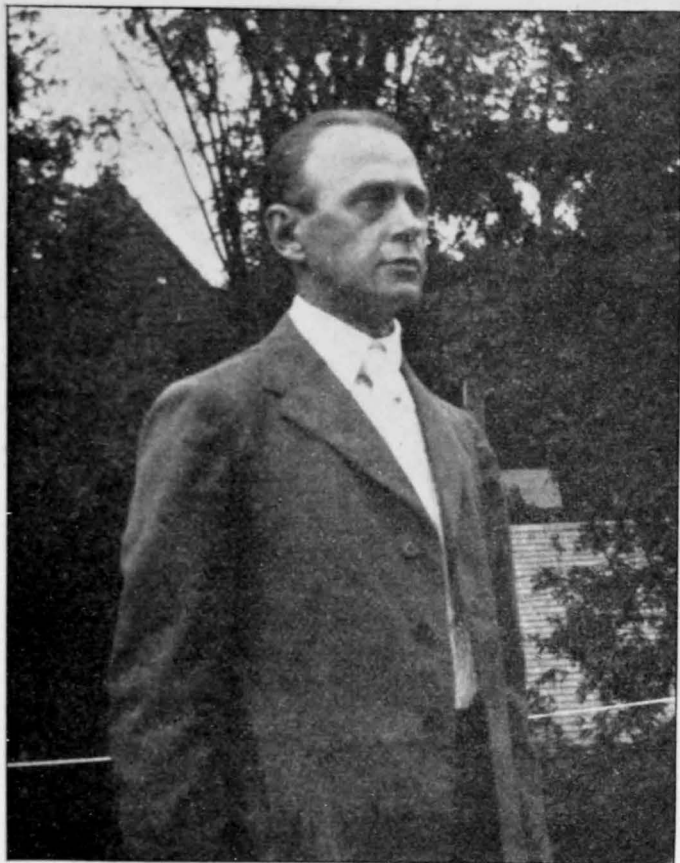
Our War College

Old graduates who come back for a day to the Campus and are challenged at the campus gate by a guard, or who, having gained admission, find themselves face to face with officers of the Government who are not themselves Colby men and who naturally show little interest in their presence, employ but one expression: "This is *some* change!" Indeed it is a change, and whether any good, beyond the immediate, will come of it is a constant matter of interesting speculation. Here is a college, built up on traditions of a hundred years, whose spirit has been one of marked democracy, and in whose quiet halls of learning teacher and student have met in friendly interchange of views: a college changed over night into a military camp, with officers in charge who do not know the ancient traditions; the spirit of the place no longer democratic but with gaps between officers and privates so large that the gaps are not to be bridged, and whose halls of cultural study have become but gathering-places for men whose chief interest, of necessity, is in things of war. Boys who have, for example, anticipated the "rare privilege" of sitting under Professor Taylor, in a study of the Latin language and literature, are denied that right, for Latin has been ruled out of

the "Allied Subjects" because it does not teach war-culture. Cicero looks down on weighing-scales and examining physicians, and his nostrils are filled with perfumes of the apothecary's shop. Indeed, the college has changed. That the college year, from a strictly academic point of view, is to be carried through under many handicaps, is obvious enough, but that the college authorities, from President Roberts down, intend to see the year to its end with a win-the-war spirit is a foregone conclusion. It is true enough that the old College never witnessed before another such year as is just now dawning, but while the delightful spirit of comradeship and close communion of interests in academic matters has passed for a day, that spirit will reappear again when the Great War is over, finer than at any previous time in the hundred years that now crown the college.

Some Colby Physicians

It would be impossible to mention editorially all of Colby's sons who have entered the medical profession and made good, but from time to time an attempt will be made to give the readers of the ALUMNUS brief sketches of as many of them as respond to urgent appeals. They



DR. P. S. MERRILL, '84

are modest men. This editorial has to do with three or four of the profession who have settled in and about Waterville and who are frequent visitors, professionally and socially, to the old campus.—Percy S. Merrill was born in Bangor. His parents later moved to Waterville where he attended the public schools, graduating from the High school in 1890. In '95 he graduated from Colby, and then, just as many other Colby men, took up with the profession of school teaching. But the call of the medical profession was too strong, and in '96, he entered the N. Y. University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, receiving his degree from this institution in '99. For a year afterward he was resident physician in the Bridgeport Hospital, of Connecticut. In the fall of '00 he began the practice of medicine in Gardiner, Maine, and six months later moved to Waterville where he has since been engaged in general practice.—Frank L. Tozier was a

Fairfield boy and is now a Fairfield physician. In 1894 he received his diploma from Colby, and in 1899 the degree of A.M. For five years he followed the teaching profession. His degree of M. D. was obtained from the University of Vermont, in 1901. In the same year of his graduation from Medical College he opened an office in Washburn, Maine, then, as now, a flourishing town in Aroostook. He remained there for eight years and then returned to Fairfield where he opened offices, and here he has since engaged in general practice.—Theodore E. Hardy, '95, was born in the town of East Wilton. His parents moved to Farmington when he was a boy and it was in Farmington and in Wilton that he obtained his grammar school and High school education. He polished off his preparatory school course with a year at Coburn Classical Institute, graduating in 1891. He attended Colby, and then entered Harvard Medical School, receiving his degree of

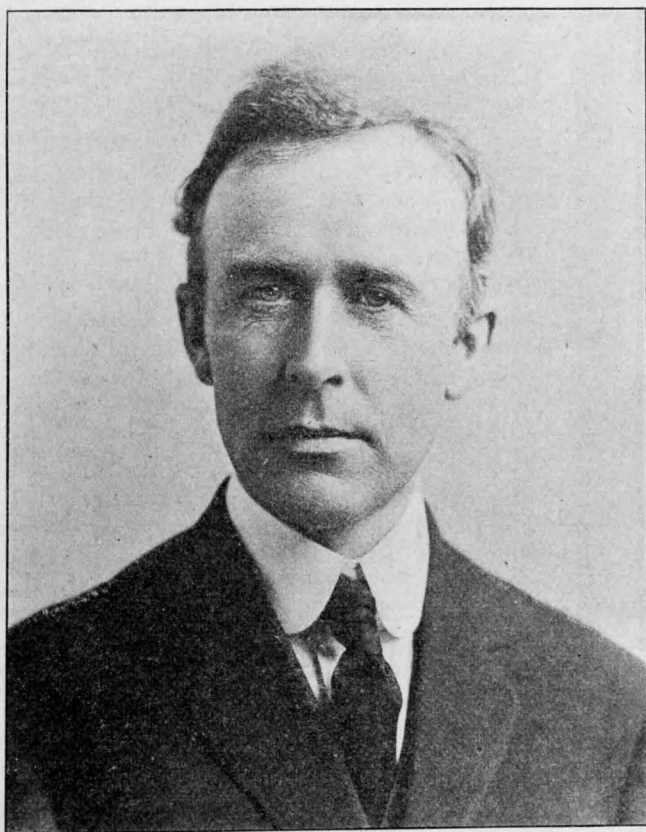


DR. F. L. TOZIER, '94, A. M.

M.D. in 1898. During his course in Harvard he did out-patient and dispensary work. For a year and half after graduation he practised in the town of Kingfield, then for 13 years in Vassalboro, and five years ago he opened offices in Waterville. Dr. Hardy is a member of the County, State and National Medical Association, also the National Tuberculosis Association. He is the chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Maine Tuberculosis Sanatoriums. In recognition of distinguished service, the college conferred upon him in 1915 the honorary degree of Master of Arts—Ralph L. Reynolds was born in Waterville and was educated in Waterville. He graduated from the High school in 1900 when but seventeen, and then took a post graduate course at Coburn Classical Institute from which he graduated a year later. He received his degree from Colby in 1906. As soon as possible, he entered Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1911. He was House Surgeon at



DR. RALPH L. REYNOLDS, '06



DR T. E. HARDY, A M.. '95

the Boston City Hospital, and for nearly a year House Physician at the Boston Lying-In-Hospital. For the year 1913-14 he was Alumni Assistant in the Department of Obstetrics at the Harvard Medical School. In 1914 he came to Waterville where he began general practice. Besides holding membership in local and State medical associations, Dr. Reynolds is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Boylston Medical Society.—Mention was made in the October issue 1917, of Dr. Frederick C. Thayer, '65, and Dr. J. Frederick Hill, '97, who are both counted among Waterville's leading physicians. When the training and extensive practice of these six physicians are taken into account, one may readily understand why the old College is fortunate in having her undergraduates under the watchful eyes of these men, and why the old College is distinctly proud of each and all of them.

*A Colby
Newspaper Man*

Graduates of the college were interested in the announcement made some weeks ago that Walter C. Emerson, '84, long a newspaper man, had accepted a position with the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, as editorial writer. Previous to his removal to Philadelphia he was on the editorial staff of the evening edition of the Boston *Herald*. Mr. Emerson began his newspaper career immediately after his graduation from college when he became local editor of the Biddeford *Times*. He then moved to Portland and joined the staff of the daily *Press* and later that of the Portland *Advertiser*. In 1893 he dipped into politics and joined the law-makers at Augusta. From 1901 to 1905 he held the important post of Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. When the Progressive Party movement swept the country a few years ago, Mr. Emerson became a vigorous champion of its principles and incidentally accepted the nomination for a seat in Congress



WALTER C. EMERSON, '84
Author and Editorial Writer

from the First District. His support fell short of election. In addition to his editorial work Mr. Emerson has been president of the Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Company, of Oakland. A few years ago Mr. Emerson brought out a highly entertaining volume under the title "The Latchstring to Maine Woods and Waters". He has long been famous as a political orator of unusual power and his services in the campaigns have been sought after not only in his own State but in many other sections of the country.

*An Art
Acquisition*

From ex-President Nathaniel Butler, '73, the college is presently to receive an art acquisition in the form of a plaster-cast of Nathaniel Butler, '42, the father of Colby's ex-President. The history of this plaster-cast is of much interest. It was made in the year 1863, by the late Franklin Simmons, famous sculptor, himself a Maine man and giver of a scholarship to Colby. For more than 50 years the plaster-cast was lost. When Dr. Butler was at the head of the college he tried to find out if the bust of his father was still in existence, but without success. It now appears that when his father, who was then holding a pastorate in Auburn, left that place in 1865 he gave the bust to Deacon Smith, of his church. Upon the death of Deacon Smith; the bust came into possession of his son, Samuel R. Smith. When the son, in turn, died, the widow found the art treasure among his possessions. The bust was brought to the attention of Dr. Archer Jordan, '95, of Auburn, who thereupon brought the matter to the attention of Dr. Butler. It now comes to the college for permanent keeping. Dr. Butler's grandfather served as a trustee of Waterville College; Dr. Butler's father was an alumnus and trustee; Dr. Butler himself is an alumnus and former President; and Dr. Butler's son, Sheppard Butler, '03, is an alumnus. The College will gratefully accept the gift from Dr. Butler that it may be kept for long years to come as reminder of a family whose members have played so great a part in the life of the institution.

GERMAN EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE WAR

By NATHANIEL BUTLER, '73

The war has occasioned the sharpest scrutiny of the educational system of Germany and has called out a very considerable literature both of history and of comment. A part of this literature, and in some prospects the most important, because free from the prejudice that might arise from the spirit of the present crisis, was recorded in the middle of the last century. From another point of view, however, the most significant of this literature consists of the observations of experts who have recently examined the schools of Germany at first hand and whose conclusions are to be taken as the latest word upon the subject. I venture to call attention to a few of the more important of the titles, such as:

Educational Review, May, 1918.

School Review, June, 1918.

Prussian Elementary Schools, Alexander MacMillan's, 1918.

"Patriots in the Making," Scott, 1916.

From Scott's book I venture to quote as follows: "The great war has brought Germany before the judgment seat of humanity. The world insists on knowing what manner of people this is whose enemies accuse her of the worst barbarities, whose friends laud her benevolence to the skies. The seeker for truth stands bewildered before these conflicting opinions. It is as unfair, however, to judge Germany by the excesses of some of her soldiers, or even by the seeming ruthlessness of her treatment of Belgium, as it is to draw a verdict from the propaganda of praise. Nor is the spirit of the works of Chamberlain, Bernhardt, or Treitschke necessarily typical of the whole people. The German school, on the other hand, affords the fairest field in which to discover the ideals of the empire of the Hohenzollern; for Germany, beyond all other modern states, has embodied national aspirations in its educational system which, though not wholly free from the influences of tradition, custom and conservatism, recognizes in a degree elsewhere unparalleled the value of education as a political instrument and a factor in national evolution. Here it is that one finds the soul of Germany."

The judgment of German education in

the light of the war involves a general view of the course of educational development for a period of only one hundred years. To be sure the distinct statement that schools are state institutions and that they may be founded only with the knowledge and consent of the state, and that they are to be at all times open to state inspection, was first made in 1797 in the great document known as the Allgemeine Landrecht. By the law thus announced, the schools were transferred from clerical to state control, but that provision was in fact a dead letter until the year 1808. At that moment Prussia lay prostrate at the feet of Napoleon. There was no Germany. The lowest point in the ebb tide for the German states had been reached.

From 1807 to 1814 there took place the marvelous revival, or perhaps more correctly, creation of the spirit of nationalism which pervaded Prussia, and before the end of the century resulted in the North German Federation, and finally in 1871 in the consolidation of the German empire. We are concerned not with the Germany of Leibnitz, Comenius and Franke, of Froebel and Pestalozzi and Herbert, of Schiller and Heine and Goethe. We have to deal with Germany as she arose from the ruin wrought by Napoleon, the Germany of Stein and Humboldt and Bismarck. The point significant for our present purpose is that at the very beginning of this period, namely, in 1808, Baron Stein gave to William von Humboldt the task of organizing the German schools to conform to the civic ideal. And the shaping of the entire system for the specific purpose of producing in the person of every male individual a servant or an instrument to serve the German state proceeded almost without intermission up to the moment of the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The task to which von Humboldt applied himself in 1808 involved in the first place the organization of the common or elementary schools; second, the secondary schools, and third, the establishment of a university. By the terms of peace imposed by Napoleon Prussia lost its only university, namely, the University of Halle. Almost immediately, however, von Humboldt and his associates orga-

nized the University of Berlin. But that part of his work which concerns us at this moment was the framing of the elementary and secondary schools.

Von Humboldt invited a clergyman named Zeller to undertake the work of training teachers for the lower schools. Zeller had been a disciple of Pestalozzi and brought to the task the ideals of his master. Other workers, however, were welcomed and with great enthusiasm all applied themselves to the undertaking of organizing the lower schools and infusing into them the spirit of patriotism. Any one who can recall what was going on in the primary schools of the north during the civil war in America will be able to form a pretty distinct idea of the motives and character of these activities.

A more perplexing task was that of forming the program of study for the secondary schools. A compromise had to be effected between those who stood for vital humanistic culture on the one hand, and for formal discipline on the other. A third element claiming recognition in the formation of the secondary school curriculum was that represented by the champions of realistic education. Out of this conflict there emerged, in addition to the eight-year elementary school, three types of secondary schools, the wholly classical gymnasium, the semi-classical realschule, and third, the ober-realschule, whose program was founded upon modern languages, mathematics, and science.

The evolution of these types of schools covers a period from 1808, at any rate until 1890, resulting in a system of schools arranged in two entirely distinct strata. The elementary school known as the volksschule receives the pupil at the age of six. He is required by law to attend the school eight years. This school does not, as in America, articulate with the secondary school. At the end of his eight years the doors to all further schools are closed to him excepting that he may, and in some states is required, to attend a continuation school for three years of industrial or commercial training. His social and occupational destiny is fixed. Ninety-two per cent of the youth of Prussia receive all their school training in this type of school, where they pay no tuition fee and whence they emerge into industrial or commercial employment at the lowest level.

The secondary school is on an utterly different level. It does not articulate

with the elementary school just described. It receives the pupil at nine years of age, requiring as a prerequisite three years of elementary instruction received not in the volksschule, but in a special preparatory school. The full course of the secondary school covers a period of nine years and leads directly to the door of the university or the higher technical schools only avenue. These are the schools not for the volksschule for whom, as already explained, the eight-year elementary school is provided, but for the prosperous and socially well situated class. Only eight per cent of the youth of Prussia are enrolled in these schools. These are the schools not for the volksschule for whom, as already explained, the eight-year elementary school is provided, but for the prosperous and socially well situated class. Only eight per cent of the youth of Prussia are enrolled in these schools where tuition fees are charged.

From this hasty sketch it will be seen that distinct provision is made on the one hand for the 92 per cent comprising the volksschule, and on the other hand for the eight per cent comprising the prosperous and more fortunately situated classes of society. And in the interests of the rulers the schools are organized so as to keep these classes distinct and in these relative proportions. The German eight-year elementary school is intended to be the final stage in the school career of the pupil and to perpetuate the existing social stratification.

Absolute governmental control of the school is secured both through external administrative organization and through control of the inner life of the schools in the matter of rules, regulations, curricula, training of teachers and methods of instruction. There is in the first place a centralized bureau of control responsible only to the crown. This is presided over by an officer dependent upon the crown for his appointment and retention in office. With this official rests the ultimate authority in regard to examination, courses of study, tuition fees, salaries, pensioning and retiring of teachers. The immediate administration and supervision of school affairs is entrusted to provincial school boards, one of these boards practically existing for each of the provinces. Such a board is comprised of from three to five trained school inspectors. They receive their appointment from the crown. The provincial

school boards are the really effective medium of contact between the government and the schools, and through triennial, annual and semi-annual reports they keep the government fully informed upon all matters pertaining to the school work.

Teachers are certificated only upon the approval of an examination commission appointed by the central office. This commission pronounces upon the scientific fitness of the prospective teacher; his technical eligibility is determined by a totally different board. Thus the matter of school organization and administration is under the direct control of the emperor, and the whole system aims to make each individual a serviceable citizen *in the particular social stratum into which he is born*. It is not in the sense in which we should understand the term, an educational system at all, but rather a system of instruction organized and conducted for the purpose of training each individual to serve his political and military leaders.

The ideal finds its culmination in the famous address of the present kaiser in December, 1890, in which he declared that the schools "ought with energy to have instructed the growing generation in such a manner as to furnish ME with material with which I can work within the state." "A teacher," he continues, "should do what is demanded from him. He should teach the young and prepare them for resisting all revolutionary aims."

So completely has the educational system of Prussia been organized to meet this aim that its efficiency has been taken as evidence of its entire excellence, the perfection of the system to serve its purpose having blinded its admirers to the character of that purpose. The success with which the system accomplishes its purposes has been by most American students of German education accepted as evidence of its entire excellence.

From the disposition to regard the Prussian system as a model for ourselves, there has set in a distinct and powerful reaction. This is not wholly due to the emotional excitement of the war. The writer of an article appearing in the May, 1918, issue of the Educational Review expresses the judgment of many scientific students of education when he says: "It seems fair today to indict Germany for many of the educational errors from which we are suffering. Blind imitation has given us a

state control of education which leaves no power at all to the national government, an elementary school system which is as yet only partially related to high education, and the normal school which until recently has given few indications of measuring up to what we should reasonably expect of it."

From Germany, he observes, we borrowed directly an eight-year elementary school absolutely unrelated to higher education. This school has given us the greatest problem in our public education for the past century. It has brought about the problem of leaving school at the completion of the grades, or the age of fourteen, a situation to Germany's liking, but incompatible with our ideals of a free, democratic education. It has forced upon us the baffling problem of articulation between grade and high school, and between high school and college. The eight-year people's school, which we rather blindly brought over from Germany, has not there any connection with the school system which includes secondary and university training.

Expressions of doubt as to the entire excellence of the Prussian system have not been confined wholly to foreign commentators. Dr. George Kerschensteiner, director of the schools of Munich and one of the foremost German educators, visited this country in 1913 for the purpose of studying our schools. Many men in Chicago and about the University of Chicago will remember having met Dr. Kerschensteiner at that time. On the conclusion of his visits of inspection Dr. Kerschensteiner wrote an article, a translation of which constitutes Bulletin No. 24 of the 1913 series issued by the United States Bureau of Education. In the course of that article occur the following comments:

"The tendency of the German system to uniformity has in my opinion even gone beyond the bounds of necessity. An excessive paternalism obstructs the development of education to a considerable extent. New ideas, which are taken up with enthusiasm in American cities, elaborately tested as to their practicability, and ultimately discarded as worthless, or, if found good, developed further in exemplary fashion, make their way with difficulty in paternalized school systems, or languish for lack of a fair attempt at realization. A gifted educator who has the direction of a city school system in America, by years of efficient service may

gain the entire confidence of the people and by the exercise of wisdom and originality may make astounding progress in the development of the public schools, as the example of St. Louis shows. In the standardized school systems of the German cities there is far less chance of this, because it is necessary to overcome too many traditions that are sanctified by law and always vigorously defended."

In another part Dr. Kerschensteiner's article he says:

"In the United States the affairs of the school are in a much higher degree the affairs of the people than in Germany, where the citizens of a community have little or nothing to say about their school system. The local school boards in Germany are nowhere chosen by vote of the citizens. At most, the local government may select some or all of the members of the school board. These men, however, are not chosen for their interest in the schools, but more or less according to their political affiliation or with regard to their ability to co-operate in the other varied tasks of local government.

"With us, school questions as such never come directly to the people, and accordingly the people are for the most part accustomed to accept the educational program that emanates from the government. Only in the legislative assemblies of the separate states can the people find a real voice for their own ideas; and these assemblies are, of course, not made up solely from the school's point of view, but from many other points of view, among which the economic, sectarian, or purely political are conspicuous. In any case, the average man of the people in America is much more interested in the affairs of the public school than is the average man in Germany.

"In a nation like Germany, I believe that free, direct election of school boards by the citizens would not only be unobjectionable in the overwhelming majority of cases, but, given certain limitations of the power of the school boards, would make the public school system a greater boon to the community than it is today. Above all, however, the interest of every individual citizen would be aroused in his school system to a much greater extent, and his active sympathy would thereby be much stronger than at the present time in Germany. The development of the school system in old Scotland, which I became acquainted with several years before my studies in the United States,

convinced me absolutely of this."

I must permit myself one more extract from Dr. Kerschensteiner's article. He says:

"To the American high school there is a bright side, the lack of which in Germany is very deeply felt. There are features of the American high school that develop certain active qualities of the will which fail to thrive in the German schools with their often much too stringent compulsion. The great freedom of the American high school fosters individual initiative, courage, cheerfulness, good-fellowship, human qualities which are just as important as the passive qualities of will engendered in the German schools: Patience, persistence, endurance, thoroughness. The greater freedom which the American high school allows the student likewise forces the teachers in these schools into a service of comradeship with their pupils. The whole intercourse in the good American school is based more on mutual confidence than with us. This shows itself outwardly in the touching loyalty which the American student has for his high school, a loyalty which we unfortunately miss in the German student. It is very much to be desired that the German secondary schools learn far more than hitherto from this good feature of the American high school, and on the other hand the American schools would be benefited if they would adopt something of the strictness of our German secondary schools.

"The German secondary schools have still another dark side. Their declared purpose is not to educate the people in general, which is the oft-declared aim of the American high school, but to prepare for the university or technical school, and thereby for the government service. But since in Germany the government service, because of the lifelong tenure of office, means an absolutely secure livelihood once a position is obtained, more students throng into the higher institutions than are needed for the government work, and these persons are lost to commercial and industrial vocations.

"Thus Germany suffers more and more from an intellectual proletariat, a misfortune entirely unknown in the United States. Especially since the widespread development of the manual training high schools, with their careful fostering of technical education (a type of schools which we do not know at all in Germany), it seems to me that this danger has been

put off indefinitely so far as the United States is concerned"

But long before these expressions of doubt as to the excellence of the German school system, indeed as early as 1842, a Scotchman named Samuel Laing denounced the Prussian educational system, as follows:

"If to read, write, cipher and sing be education, they are quite right—the Prussian subject is an educated man. If to reason, judge and act as an independent free agent, in the religious, moral and social relations of man to his Creator, and to his fellow-men, be that exercise of the mental powers which alone deserves the name of education, then is the Prussian subject a mere drum-boy in education, in the cultivation and use of all that regards the moral and intellectual endowments of man, compared to one of the unlettered population of a free country. The social value or importance of the Prussian arrangements for diffusing national scholastic education has been evidently overrated; for now that the whole system has been in the fullest operation in society upon a whole generation, we see morals and religion in a more unsatisfactory state in this very country than in almost any other in the north of Europe; we see nowhere a people in a more abject political and civil condition, or with less free agency, in their social economy. A national education which gives a nation neither religion, nor morality, nor civil liberty, nor political liberty, is an education not worth having."

In the year following the publication of Laing's comments, Horace Mann, who praised in general the organization of German schools wrote, nevertheless, the following sentences. Again I remind you that these words were written in 1843. "In Germany," says Mann, "the government steps in to take care of the subject, almost as much as the subject takes care of his cattle. The subject has no officers to choose, no inquiry into the character or eligibleness of candidates to make, no vote to give. He has no laws to enact or abolish. He has no questions about peace or war, finance, taxes, tariffs, post-office, or internal improvements, to decide or discuss. He is not asked where a road shall be laid, or how a bridge shall be built, although in the one case he has to perform the labor, and in the other to supply the material. His sovereign is born to him. The laws are made for

him. In war, his part is not to declare it or to end it, but to fight and be shot in it, and to pay for it. The tax gatherer tells him how much he is to pay. The ecclesiastical authority plans a church which he must build; and his spiritual guide, who has been set over him by another, prepares a creed and a confession of faith all ready for his signature. He is directed alike how he must obey his king, and worship his God."

These comments, made before the middle of the last century, sound strangely like those uttered within the current year and under the special emotional strain of the war.

Thomas Alexander, after more than a year of careful study of the people's schools of Germany, has embodied an account of his observations and his conclusions in a book just off the press. In the preface to this book entitled "The Prussian Elementary Schools," the author says: "A careful study of the Prussian school system will convince any unbiased reader that the Prussian citizen cannot be free to do and to act for himself; that the Prussian is to a large measure enslaved through the medium of his schools; that his learning instead of making him his own master forges the chains by which he is held in servitude; that the whole scheme of Prussian elementary education is shaped with the express purpose of making 95 out of every 100 citizens subservient to the ruling house and to the state."

James L. McConaughy, of Dartmouth college, writes in the June issue of the *School Review*: "The aim of the *volkschule* is to provide well-trained, brow-beaten, docile followers; that of the higher schools and universities to provide leaders; furthermore, as the number of leaders desired by those in control of Germany is limited, barriers are placed along the way to decrease the number who complete the university course. The student in the *volksschule* is not supposed to learn; he merely studies. He is not supposed to think for himself; he is not allowed to go to the libraries. Nothing could be more pernicious to the German mind than a *volksschule* student who does independent thinking. What Germany wishes this school to turn out is a God-fearing, kaiser-serving citizen. Unthinking obedience to superiors is the ideal."

An English writer, Brereton, has written the following: "The German school

undertakes to tell the pupil what he is to think, how he is to think it, how he is to express it, and what he is to do with it. This is in accordance with the entire conception of social organization of the Prussian, that is to say, the German state; the central authority charges itself with the responsibility of devising the whole scheme of social organization, education and religious faith, and having devised that scheme, it hands out the finished product to be accepted without hesitation, doubt or even reflection by the people. The German army has been called a perfect fighting machine. It is no more truly a machine than the German school or the German social structure. The whole thing is intended to be operated accurately and efficiently."

It is for most of us well-nigh impossible to understand how the German system is not only tolerated by a great people, but regarded by them with passionate and loyal devotion. That it is so regarded is the outstanding proof of its efficiency. An approximation to understanding of how it can be reached by considering a little more closely how the school is made to serve the end. Instruction in history and in religion offer the best illustrations of this. This determination to use these studies in the schools as a means of producing a devoted loyalty to the empire and to the person of the kaiser was never completely outlined until the announcement of the Lehrplan of 1892.

Even in 1882 governmental rescript declared that the "object of historical instruction in the gymnasium is to arouse in the pupils a respect for the moral greatness of individual man in nations, to make them conscious of their own imperfect insight, and to give them the ability to read understandingly the greatest historical classics." Obviously, it would be next to impossible to formulate a loftier and broader ideal for historical study, but the Lehrplan of ten years later makes it entirely clear that the government had by that time determined to make use of the school to stem the tide of socialism and liberalism. Henceforth history was to be taught not as a means of intellectual training, nor as an essential part of liberal education, nor as an independent science, but pre-eminently with a view to the making of patriotic citizens.

Two years before the formal announcement of this Lehrplan the present kaiser,

in a public address, said: "I have for a long time been occupied with the thought of making use of the schools in their separate grades for combating the spread of socialistic and communistic ideas. The prime object of the schools will ever be to lay the foundations for a sound comprehension of both civic and social relations, by cherishing reverence for God and love for the fatherland.

"The school must endeavor to create in the young the conviction that the teachings of social democracy contradict not only the divine commands and Christian morals, but are, moreover, impracticable and, in their consequences, destructive alike to the individual and to the community. The school must bring the new and the newest history of the times more than hitherto into the circle of the subjects of instruction, and show that the power of the state alone can protect for the individual his family, his freedom and his rights. And it must bring the youth to know how Prussia's kings have exerted themselves to elevate the condition of the laborers, in a continuous development from the legal reforms of Frederick the Great and from the abolition of serfdom to the present day. Moreover, the school must show by statistics how considerably and constantly in this century the wages and condition of the laboring classes have improved under this monarchical protection."

Accordingly instruction in history has for the past thirty years been made directly subservient to building up a devoted patriotism. For the training of the teachers of history in the normal schools the official program states that the main purpose of the method is to "aid the students in gaining the ability to impart such instruction in history as will promote patriotism in their young pupils. The prospective teachers and instructors are to learn to understand and love the fatherland, its ordered life and institutions that they may become qualified to arouse and to nourish in their pupils love for the fatherland and for the ruling dynasty." The Franco-German war is referred to "as the beginning of the greatest and most splendid period that Germany has known in the course of her history." And in general the Hohenzollerns are represented as a race of heroes, their house being one of the two firm foundations of the German empire, the other being a well-trained army.

It is made to appear that in times of

danger divine Providence has always sent a Hohenzollern to rescue Germany from trouble and distress. Text-books are required to show "how the monarchial form of the state is best adapted to protect the family, freedom, justice and the welfare of the individual. Germany is shown never to have been at fault in any wars waged with other nations. Germany's wars have always been wars of self-defense. Inevitably the present conflict is to be regarded as designed to destroy the fatherland. A text-book in use in one of the upper classes of the gymnasium, says in reference to the North American civil war: "Between the north and the south of the Union the sharpest contrast has always existed; in the former, the north, a population preponderantly Germanic and Protestant, in the latter, the south, Romanic and Catholic. The relation of the Union to Germany has increased in warmth since the twelve millions of German citizens of the United States have become more deeply conscious of their Germanism and of their connection in spirit with the fatherland." After this one is not surprised to learn from the Prussian program of 1902 for higher schools that the "history of nations outside of Germany is to be considered only as it is of importance to German history."

Much praise has been bestowed upon the German schools because of the prominence given in their curricula to instruction in religion. And it is true that no elementary or secondary school program would be acceptable to the German government that did not provide for religion just as it must provide for history and geography, mathematics and science. In regard to no subject is there more attention given to the qualifications of teachers or the program of instruction. The teachers of religion are specifically trained, examined and certificated in the same manner as teachers of any other subjects, and no one not thus specifically trained may teach religion in the schools. Moreover a ministerial rescript of 1826 admonishes all teachers of religion not to forget the responsibilities of their position. They are not merely to train the intellect, but to educate their pupils to high Christian citizenship. It is held to be their duty to inculcate not simply a pleasing theory of morals, but faith in the living God and in Christ, the Savior of men.

It is further to be said that there are

many teachers of religion in the German schools whose work is characterized by love, sympathy, intelligence, and devotion. Nevertheless, there is an enormously preponderant weight of evidence that the system on the whole is largely barren of results to be estimated in terms of personal morality and piety. This would seem to result in the first place from an overreliance upon formal instruction for securing not only religious intelligence in the form of well-ordered knowledge, but also the establishment of the religious spirit and character through the setting up of practical habits of conduct. Moreover, the syllabus of instruction is largely obsolete, compelling instructors to teach religious dogmas that are directly in opposition to the best thought of the day. Prof. George Herbert Palmer said: "I have known a large number of German young men. I have yet to meet one whose religious nature has been deepened by his instruction in school."

Prof. Frederick W. Roman, in the classrooms of the University of Chicago, not long ago testified as a result of his own first-hand observations, that the great defect with the religious instruction in the secondary schools of Germany is that it is not sincere. "It is the poorest part of the whole German system. The material for instruction is literal and orthodox, but the teachers have all had university training and have been taught higher criticism in such a way as to lead them to disparage the biblical instruction. The Adam and Eve story, etc., are all taught literally in the text-book used, but the teachers do not believe them, and the teaching arouses skepticism in the minds of the pupils. There is no religious reverence in the class in religion and the teachers of religion lose their tempers and call their pupils names just as they do in other classes." One eminent German theologian is quoted as having said "that the German people must have much religion in their hearts, inasmuch as the school instruction in religion has not rooted it all out."

Despite the great amount of religion taught in the schools the Prussian people are not religious. The piety and reverence of the old German is buried deep beneath the onrushing current of industrialism, materialism, and their passion for wealth and world-power. Their God is force; their religion, Germanism. Observation of the German peo-

ple at work and at play leads to the opinion that the religious instruction of the schools has little effect upon their moral life and an ever decreasing effect upon their religious life. Their positive virtues are honesty and thrift. But while every virtue is taught to children, the average German man indulges himself in his early years either in drunkenness, licentiousness, or selfishness. Only a national disaster can make the German pious and reverent as of old.

In forming a final estimate of German education in the light of the war, it is necessary for us to hold before our minds a clear conception of what this thing is which has dominated its development, and which has so enthralled the German spirit, this so-called kaiserism, for which the mass of the German people for generation after generation evidently feel the most fervent loyalty and devotion. It seems to be entirely within the limits of truth and justice to say of it that its fruits are seen in the slavery of its people and in a low type of morality and religion. Its doctrine is the baldest form of the law of survival of the fittest. It is force divorced from moral considerations as opposed to organized good-will. It is the doctrine that he may take who has the power, and he may keep who can, as opposed to the law, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

This doctrine sincerely held expresses itself in international relations in perfidy and brutality, and in its internal affairs in keeping down the masses of the people in the interest of the ruling class. Prussia has never ceased to set herself against democracy. The German people have never dared to accomplish a revolution. Prussian education is designed and organized to perpetuate autocracy, and is perfectly efficient to that end. But its efficiency will no longer blind us to the detestable uses to which it has been devoted. We shall emerge from this war with our educational ideals clarified. We shall be able to discriminate sharply between the elements of good and evil in a perfectly conceived system which has been prostituted to ends abhorrent to a liberty-loving people.

This system is wonderfully conceived and perfectly organized. It is relentless, remorseless, inhuman and completely successful. It goes without saying that it possesses many excellent features which may profitably be studied and adopted. Its aim is entirely clear and its methods perfectly adapted to their accomplishment.

Perhaps the preeminently outstanding lesson for us is that we, too, should perfectly clarify our own aim and more completely organize our procedures for its accomplishment. This ought not to be difficult for in the light of the present situation we shall easily be delivered from the obsession of the Prussian school system. We shall no longer confound the term "efficiency" with excellence. We shall be able sharply to select the features of that educational system whose usefulness we are now prepared intelligently to estimate, and to disregard those features which, desirable from the point of view of Prussian autocracy, are wholly contradictory to the uses and interests of a free people. In place of the Prussian type of elementary school which we have adopted heretofore, we shall have the six-year elementary school, the reorganization of the grades immediately following the sixth so as to introduce subjects and methods more appropriate to youth in distinction from the child, and the further reorganization of secondary education so that what we accomplish now in fourteen years, following the age of six, we shall accomplish in twelve years. We shall recognize more clearly than heretofore that education should propose for itself not only vocational ends, but civic and cultural ends as well. It is fair to say that the great issue involved in the war is whether a democracy can be as successful in training a self-directing people informed by intelligence and led by ideals of integrity, justice, industry and courage, as autocracy is successful in training its people to submit to a system of efficiency imposed upon them from above. This seems to be the great lesson for American education to be derived from an estimate of German education in the light of the war.

THE COUPONS OF A COLLEGE COURSE

By FRED M. PREBLE, '81

In this connection the word coupon does not refer to the pleasing bit of paper that is attached to certain securities which may belong to a successful college man. Just now it is used without reference to negotiable values. For the present purpose it represents the unregistered dividends of a liberal education. As the word is employed at this time it stands for the unlisted but invaluable holdings which enrich the life of the college graduate. To the man with four well spent years in halls of higher learning there belong a number of things which have wealth abiding and all their own.

To a college course is attached the coupon of friendship. Surely it is by no means necessary to have a diploma in order to have friends. If it were, then the wealth of friendship would be in the hands of a very few of the world's very many. But the friendship of college men is a rare and unfailing investment. It is a bond with gilt edge and of long duration. The friends of boyhood may be loyal and not to be forgotten, the friends of manhood may be true and helpful, but the friends of college days are in a class alone; they walk and talk among themselves in a way unique and priceless. During his college course many a Damon has found his Pythias, many a David has found his Jonathan. This friendship may have been formed by sharing a room together, or by sitting side by side in the recitation hall, or by walking arm in arm on the college campus, or by meeting in the fraternity house, or by playing the game together on the athletic field. In some way college men have met in college days and have made friendships congenial, invaluable and life-long.

Of this abiding friendship of college men Professor Taylor spoke in his own matchless way at Commencement time. In the last paragraph of his faultless address he made mention of his own immortal love for his college and his college friends. He need not have uncovered the crystal chalice of his soul and let escape the never-dying perfume of that love. All who have ever shared his rich and enriching friendship have been sure of the rare and imperishable contents of his heart. And yet his words, like the fragrant nard of old, filled the hearts of

those who heard them and will abide forever, a sweet and precious memory. They should be repeated. Here they are: "Mr. James J. Hill said that every man's life that amounts to much has usually one great adventure. This college has been mine. I might even say that it has been my life itself, for within sound of its bell I was born, in hope and aspiration towards it my childhood grew up; my youth was moulded and shaped by it; within its walls my life work has been done, and under the eaves I expect to spend my remaining days. And at the last, if there is anything left in my ashes, any living spark, it will be my love for my college and for my college friends."

Attached to a college course is the coupon of influence. For the accumulation of knowledge, for the discipline of the mind, for the equipment for life's tasks the college man is greatly indebted to his Alma Mater. But great as his indebtedness is for what he has been taught, it is perhaps even greater to those who have taught him. The man behind the desk is an important factor in the training of the man in front of the desk. The personality of the professor is a priceless contribution to the education of the student.

I recall a scene in the class room of Colby College nearly forty years ago. Early in the recitation period a question in psychology came up for discussion. To some members of the class it could not be readily answered. They were sincere inquirers; they wanted to know the reasonableness of things. The professor, great of mind and heart, pushed aside the textbook and in a simple, quiet way told the story of his beliefs and gave a reason for the conclusions to which he had come. It was a memorable hour. And as the members of the class left the room, the one most of all in doubt said to his neighbor: "this has been a great occasion. I have learned more from a man today than I could have learned from books in many a day." And he voiced the honest convictions of all who were in the class that morning. By his noble personality, by what he really was that splendid teacher of college men added to the knowledge and enriched the life

of every man who was in the recitation room that day. The personal influence of a great man in the professor's chair is one of the most valuable assets that any college can claim.

To a college course is attached the coupon of merriment. Bruce Barton, editor of "Every Week," tells the story of "the famous cabinet meeting at the White House in a most critical period of the Civil War, when Lincoln gathered with his stern-faced, gloomy secretaries to transact momentous business. The President came in, picked up a book by Artemus Ward, the great humorist, and proceeded to read a chapter aloud. The atmosphere was electric with angry disapproval at this levity by the time he had finished. With a deep sigh he laid down the book. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'why don't you laugh? With the fearful strain that is upon me night and day, if I did not laugh I should die; and you need this medicine as much as I.' Then he turned to his tall hat lying on the table near him, and drew from it what Secretary of War Stanton afterward described as a 'little white paper.' The little white paper was the Emancipation Proclamation."

We all need to laugh. And in the memory of college men there are good and hearty laughs. During student days there were many funny situations, many droll experiences, many mirthful occasions, many jests and jokes and amusing stories. And they were the condiments of college life; they were the salt and pepper and mustard which added a palatable and pleasing flavor to tasks which were sometimes distasteful and disagreeable. And to this mustard jar and pepper box and salt cellar of his college years the man of many years may turn. In them he will find old-time spice for new-time moods. This is especially noticeable when at Commencement fellow students come together after long periods of separation. Watch them as they begin to tell an evergreen jest, or a kiln-dried joke and you will often see the transfiguration of their faces. The severe conflict of life has left its traces upon their countenances: the lips are tightly drawn: the corners of the mouth have downward curves. But let a smile play upon the lips, let a hearty laugh change the curvature of the mouth and the care-worn face of the old college man will be transfigured into the care-free face of happy youth. There is a gospel of gladness in

the upward curves. A merry heart doeth good as doth a medicine.

Attached to a college course is the coupon of appreciation. A liberal education ought to increase the earning capacity of a man; it ought to furnish him with tools and give him skill in using them. And such an education ought to do more. At its best it will do more. It will broaden the horizon of men; it will help them to see above and beyond the handle of the hoe of things which must be so often in their hands. A college course of the right sort and rightly pursued will touch the finer sensibilities of mind and heart and make them more susceptible to the beautiful, the true and the good. The college man's emotions ought to be sensitive to everything that is pleasing, ennobling and inspiring. He should find amusement, instruction and delight in what to other men is a commonplace world of men and things.

I know a college man, now many years from his graduation. For sometime he was professor of mathematics in a well known college of the middle West. Because of serious illness he was compelled to give up the work of his profession. Today he is living alone on a side-hill farm among the mountains of Vermont. But even there, he has not lost the sense of appreciation which was acquired in his college days. He still has insight and far-sight. His soul is keenly sensitive to the beautiful in nature, the pleasing in art, the instructive in literature, the inspiring in music and the good in mankind. Of himself he could, if he would, say what Emerson said of himself. "I have seen in the sky a chain of summer lighting which at once showed to me that the Greeks drew from nature when they painted the thunderbolt in the hand of Jove. I have seen a snow-drift along the sides of the stone wall which obviously gave the idea of the common architectural scroll to abut a tower."

To a college course is attached the coupon of culture. Culture is education plus embellishment and adornment. What the graceful arch, the frescoed ceiling, the mosaic pavement, the decorated walls, the stained glass windows are to chapel and cathedral, so is culture to a well-trained mind. It is ornamentation and attractiveness; it is the graceful, the artistic, the enriching. To the educated man culture is what color and perfume are to the flower, beauty and charm and allurements.

A business firm in Kyoto, Japan, speaks of its incense, manufactured from Oriental alones wood, as follows: "The subtle, delicious fragrance of this incense brings to the mind's eye the languorous sweetness of the quiet purple dask of the Orient. It is refreshing to tired nerves. It invigorates blood circulation. If you burn a few cakes every day in the parlor, the long, lingering, delicate odor of the incense gives your visitors the first impression of your refined taste." Like the delicate odor of this Japanese incense in the home of a man, is culture in the soul of a man. It is the pleasing reminder of elegance; it is the gratifying evidence of refinement.

But after all culture is better illustrated than defined, even as the beauty of the flower, or the odor of the incense, or the glory of the cathedral is better perceived by the senses than by the dictionary. And for illustrations of culture as the enriching possessions of college men we have not far to go. Our own Chief Justice Cornish, in his worthily spoken and worthily deserved address to Professor Taylor at the last Commencement dinner, affords a splendid example of the educated man plus the refinement and the charm of culture. His was the language of more than a college graduate, more than an able lawyer, more than a distinguished jurist. It was the language of a cultural gentleman. Speaking of his college course he said: "The influence of those four years in the Latin department was deep and abiding, and two things stand out prominently in that instruction. First, that the fine print is the most important part of the Latin Grammar, and that lesson has stuck. There is a world of philosophy in it because when applied to the affairs of after life it makes the difference between thoroughness and superficiality. Secondly, Professor Taylor had no use for the active periphrastic conjugation which ends in *urus* and signifies 'about to be,'

or 'about to do.' He had no use for the men who end in *urus* and always are about to do something but never do it. That lesson has never been forgotten."

And in his response to the tribute of Judge Cornish Professor Taylor affords another and resplendent example of the college man plus the elegance and charm, the grace and beauty of culture. In all literature it would be difficult to find an allusion more apt or more delightful than the one with which he so beautifully began his incomparable address. "The younger Pliny, in one of his letters, referring to the singularly fortunate, life-long career of Virginius whose funeral oration had recently been pronounced in the Roman Forum by Tacitus, mentioned as the crowning piece of his friend's good fortune, 'an eloquent eulogist.' That piece of good fortune is mine today, and so much more mine as I have myself been permitted to hear the eloquence: Virginius couldn't." This is the language of a college man, a Latin scholar, an illustrious professor. And it is more; it is the language of a gentleman, urbane, refined, cultured. On that occasion Professor Taylor's words, like the delicate incense made from fragrant Oriental wood, will long and delightfully remain in the sanctuary of the heart.

As a college man, far away from my graduation, I find great joy in looking at the coupons which are still attached to my four years' course in Colby College. By me the course was not easily pursued. Those years were filled with the toil, the care and the anxiety of self-support. But the worth of it all far exceeds the cost of it all. And now, in the leisure of retirement, I compute with great satisfaction the dividends that have accrued. Mine may not be as many nor as valuable as other college men may have, but in the higher and nobler sentiments of the soul they do greatly enrich the value of my life.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SON

In the death of Associate Justice Arno W. King, of the class of 1883, the College loses one of her most distinguished and valued sons. A brief summary of his life follows, with tributes from two Colby graduates who knew him intimately:

Arno W. King was born in Lamoine,

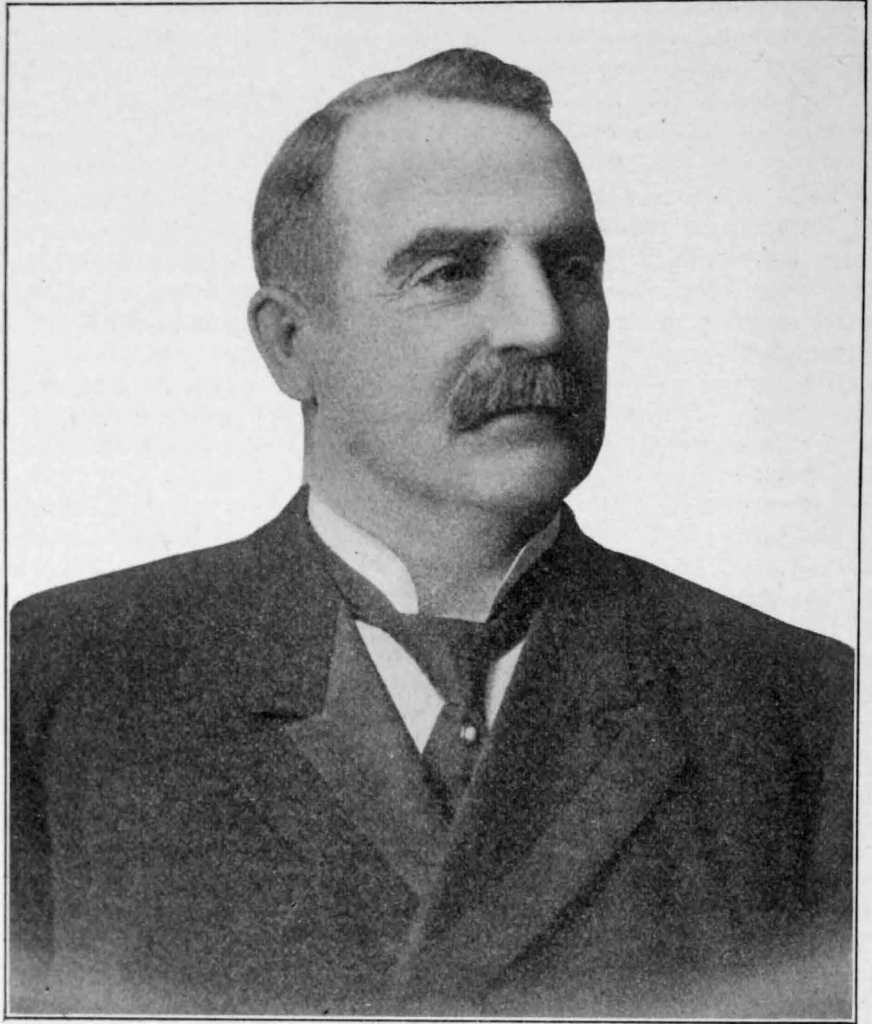
August 2, 1855, a son of the late Warren and Mary King. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native town, after which he fitted for college at Waterville Classical Institute. He entered Colby College, but did not complete the course.

Leaving Colby, Mr. King came to Ellsworth and entered the office of the late Chief Justice Andrew P. Wiswell to read law. He then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar in Hancock county in October, 1883.

In 1884 he was taken into partnership with Mr. Wiswell, and the firm became Wiswell & King, later, for a few years, Wiswell, King & Peters, during which time Congressman John A. Peters was a member of the firm, and again Wiswell & King, upon Mr. Peters' retirement from the firm. The partnership with Mr. Wiswell continued until the latter's appointment to the supreme court bench in April, 1893.

As a practicing lawyer, Mr. King soon gained prominence. To a wide knowledge of law, a keen sense of honor and strict integrity, he joined a natural courtesy in the handling of cases in court, and an eloquent and convincing style of argument. He had long been recognized as a leader in the Hancock county bar, and when his appointment to the supreme bench came in 1907, it was recognized by the legal fraternity throughout the State as a most fitting one. Possessing the judicial temperament and bearing, he rose most naturally from a pleader in the courts to an expounder of the law, and his colleagues on the bench have given frequent testimony as to his ability.

In his home town of Ellsworth, it is as friend, neighbor, business man and influential and honored citizen, rather than the able jurist, that he will be missed and mourned. No man occupied a higher place in the esteem of the community, to which he was ever loyal, giving un-



ARNO W. KING, '83

Late Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court

stintedly of his time and of his means for the development and betterment of the town. During the most active years of the board of trade, he was its president, and in efforts for the industrial development of Ellsworth he had taken an active part and given financial support.

He served for a few years as president of the First National bank, and had been a director and a member of the executive board of the Union Trust Co., which succeeded it, since its incorporation. He had also been president of the Ellsworth Loan & Building Association since its organization.

In fraternal circles Judge King gave loyal devotion to the Masonic order. He was a past high priest of Acadia chapter, R. A. M., a past commander of Blanquefort Commandery, K. T., and a past grand commander of the grand commandery of Maine, the highest Masonic office in the State.

In public and private life, Justice

King was a man of incorrupt character, of large charity and kindness of heart. He was beloved of his associates, and will be deeply and sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

He leaves a widow, a son, Lieut. Robert P. King, two daughters, Mrs. Glenn A. Lawrence and Mrs. Bryant E. Moore, one brother, Dr. Nathan C. King, and two sisters, Mrs. Eben H. Googins and Mrs. Charles A. Reynolds.

From members of the bench and bar, and public men all over the State come expressions of sorrow at the death of Associate Justice Arno W. King.

Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish, '75, says:

"The termination of Justice King's judicial career at the very zenith of his intellectual powers is most deplorable, and brings with it a sense of deep personal sorrow.

"He has given of the fullest and richest years of his life to the service of his native State, and has left an indelible impress upon its jurisprudence. Justice King was the ideal magistrate, learned in the law, calm in temperament, patient in hearing, deliberate in acting, just in decision and firm in conviction.

"He was solid and safe and dependable in all the relations of life, a lover of

truth and justice and a hater of sham and wrong.

"Yet with all his virility, he combined the gentleness and sweetness of a child, who to him, as to the Master, typified the kingdom of heaven. He looked out upon the world with a loving and unselfish heart, and the world loved him in return.

"This State is poorer to-day for the loss that has come to it; and the members of the court mourn not merely for an honored associate but for a true friend and cherished companion."

Former Chief Justice William Penn Whitehouse, '63, says:

"In the lamented death of Justice Arno W. King, the State mourns the loss of an honored magistrate of its highest judicial tribunal, one who had enjoyed the absolute confidence of the people of the State, as well as the sympathy and good will of the bar, and the highest respect and affection of his associates on the bench.

"For his high ideals of life, as well as of the judicial character and function, for his love of truth and justice, and the credit he has reflected upon the legal profession and the supreme court of our State, he will be long and kindly remembered and his early departure deeply lamented."

VICTORY

By Pvt. 1st Class Fred Albert Pottle, '17, Medical Department, U. S. A. Overseas

I stood sublime above the clouds—the sun,
Its rays unbent by earthy mists, did light
With welling glory the Expanse, though night
Did whelm the depths below, and darkness run
Along the vales, the summits all but won.
I marked those days, though not with mortal sight
I soared beyond, and gloried in my flight
For mid that Night, I felt my Day begun.

And lo! Methought I saw as one apart,
My body move along the paths of men,
With halting steps and vacant eyes and heart
Sickened by thwarted purposes, but then
I soared a god, yet saw on pinions furled
The dim and darkening summits of the World.

COLBY IN THE GREAT WAR

By HERBERT C. LIBBY, '02, Professor of Public Speaking, Colby College

This is the fifth installment of the article telling of Colby's part in the Great War. With each taking up of the pen with which the facts are chronicled, I am impressed with the fact that the college is passing through days in which the scenes are swiftly changing and through days that will be remembered long in the annals of its history. Since the fourth installment of this story, in June last, a complete change has taken place in respect to the combatting forces across the waters, while here in our own college the scenes have been shifted all about, and from a quiet academic institution we have become a war college operating very largely under the direction of the Government. In such wise move the rapid days that make important history. In such fashion, too, has the oft-repeated question of last Commencement, "What of the coming year?" been answered.

The important single events which have worked the present changes in the

College are the lowering of the draft age and the introduction of what is called the S. A. T. C. (Students' Army Training Corps.)

It will be recalled that when the college closed in June there was much discussion over the likelihood of increasing our fighting forces overseas to five million men. When it became clear that this was the purpose of the administration at Washington, discussion followed over the possibility that the Government might lower the draft age. It was certain that the maximum draft age would be raised, in which case scarcely any immediate effect would be felt by the college. But to lower the draft age limit to 20 or even to 19 and 18 would mean that every young man, physically fit, would be called into service and the college left depleted of its numbers. It was this possibility that faced us early in June and through July. On August 5 the amended Selective Draft Law was passed, and down went the minimum age limit to 18.

But the Government promptly made provision against empty halls of learning. Through the cooperation of the Committee on Education and Special Training, connected with the War Department, a plan of organization of college students was worked out and submitted to the collegiate institutions of the nation. This plan involved the introduction into the colleges of the Students' Army Training Corps, the Corps to be open to men regularly enrolled as students, the physical equipment of the colleges to be used, and with full utilization of the teaching and executive personnel. The general agreement entered into involved the turning of the colleges into army cantonments, the teaching of courses prescribed by the Government, the giving up of the students twenty years of age and over after three months of intensive training, the nineteen years' old students after six months of intensive training, and the eighteen years' old students after nine months of intensive

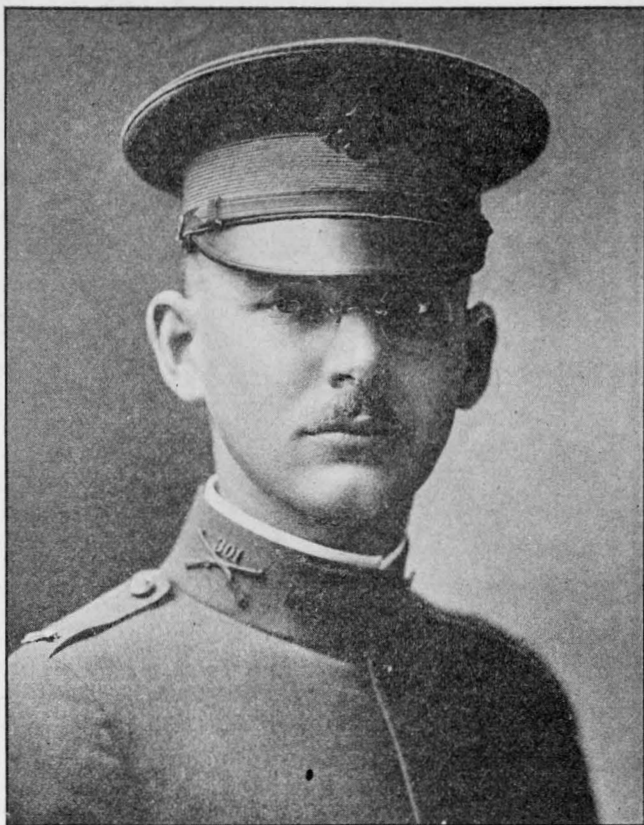


CAPT. R. H. GALLIER, '18
7th Cavalry, U. S. A.

training. It meant also that the college would have its numbers maintained in that it would receive from the camps two or three times each year as many men in new recruits as the college sent away. On the face of it this general plan seemed simple enough, but a moment's reflection will make clear the nest of troubles in which Colby and all other colleges found themselves. If space permit I may make mention of some of these troubles.

In expectation of the 18-year old draft, camps at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Presidio, Cal., were opened on July 18 to September 16, to be conducted with a view to teaching the student attendants how to give military instruction to other students. The camps were to be made up of a limited number of picked students and members of faculties. Along with other colleges, Colby responded by sending Prof. Homer P. Little, of the Geology Department, and fourteen students, as follows: W. V. Driscoll, '19, R. J. Miranda, '19, A. F. Scott, '19, S. P. Wyman, '19, J. W. Brush, '20, E. E. Buse, '20, R. E. Wilkins, '20, H. L. Baldwin, '21, C. L. Brown, '21, C. Drummond, '21, H. C. Marden, '21, R. A. Mellen, '21, A. E. Adams, '21, and L. H. Cook, '21.

As the training continued at the Plattsburg Camp, whither the Colby men had gone, changes were made in the distribution of its members at the end of the two months' course. It was not understood that commissions were to be given, and it was understood that the Colby men sent to the Camp were to be permitted to return to College. Commissions, however, were given to nearly all the older men enrolled in the Camp, and forthwith these lieutenants were sent to all parts of the country to give instruction in the S. A. T. C. or to draft men. Of our Colby men, Driscoll, Miranda, Wyman, Buse, and Mellen received commissions. Scott was also offered a commission, but declined it, believing it his duty to return to Colby where he might be permitted to finish advanced courses in chemistry in which he was specializing and in which he was showing unusual ability. That he acted wisely, even under some pressure, no one who knows the character of



LIEUT. E. B. FARRAR, '14

his work in Colby will gainsay. The Government needs the Scott type of chemist. Professor Little was also offered a commission, but he, too, declined to accept one, knowing that his immediate duty was to the College where he heads the important department of Geology. The other Colby men returned to the college at the end of their training.

I am inserting here a general statement regarding the work of the S. A. T. C., issued by the Committee on Education and Special Training, that it may form a part of the history of Colby in the Great War.

"The man-power bill pending in congress definitely binds the country to the policy of consecrating its entire energy to the winning of the war as quickly as possible. It fixes the age limits from 18-45 both inclusive. It places the nation upon a war basis. The new military program, as outlined by the Secretary of War, calls for the increase of the Army by more than two million men by July 1, 1919. This will probably necessitate the mobilization of all physically-fit registrants under 21, within ten months from this date. With respect to students, since they are not to be made

in any sense a deferred or favored class, this means that they will practically all be assigned to active service in the field by June, 1919. The only exceptions will be certain students engaged in technical studies of military value, e. g. medicine, engineering and chemistry. Under these conditions it is obvious that schools and colleges for young men within the age limits of the new law, cannot continue to operate as under peace conditions. Fundamental changes must be made in college and school practices in order to adapt them to effective service in this emergency.

"The following statements outline the general plan under which the Students' Army Training Corps will operate under the changed conditions produced by the revision of the selective Service Law:

1. "All young men, who were planning to go to school this fall should carry out their plans and do so. Each student should go to the college of his choice, matriculate, and enter as a regular student.

"He will, of course, also register with his local board on the registration day set by the President. As soon as pos-

sible after registration day, probably on or about October first, opportunity will be given for all the regularly-enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps at the schools where they are in attendance. Thus the Corps will be organized by voluntary induction under the selective Service Act, instead of by enlistment as previously contemplated.

"The student, by voluntary induction, becomes a soldier in the United States Army, uniformed, subject to military discipline and with the pay of a private. He will simultaneously be placed on full active duty and contracts will be made as soon as possible, with the colleges for the housing, subsistence and instruction of the student soldier.

2. "Officers, uniforms, rifles and such other equipment as may be available will be furnished by the War Department, as previously announced.

3. "The student-soldiers will be given military instruction under officers of the Army and will be kept under observation and test to determine their qualification as officer-candidates, and technical experts such as engineers, chemists and doctors. After a certain period, the men will be selected according to their performance, and assigned to military duty in one of the following ways:

(A) He may be transferred to a central officers' training camp.

(B) He may be transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training school.

(C) He may be assigned to the school where he is enrolled for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited specified time.

(D) He may be assigned to the vocational training section of the corps for technician training of military value.

(E) He may be transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

4. "Similar sorting and reassignment of the men will be made at periodical intervals, as the requirements of the service demand. It cannot be now definitely stated how long a particular student will remain at college. This will depend on the requirements of the mobilization and the age group to



JOHN N. HARRIMAN, '16
Assistant-Paymaster, U. S. N.

which he belongs. In order to keep the unit at adequate strength, men will be admitted from secondary schools or transferred from depot Brigades as the need may require.

"Students will ordinarily not be permitted to remain on duty in the college units after the majority of their fellow citizens of like age have been called to military service at camp. Exception to this rule will be made, as the needs of the service require it, in the case of technical and scientific students, who will be assigned for longer periods for intensive study in specialized fields.

5. "No units of the Students' Army Training Corps will, for the present, be established at secondary schools, but it is hoped to provide at an early date for the extension of military instruction in such schools. The secondary schools are urged to intensify their instruction so that young men 17 and 18 years old may be qualified to enter college as promptly as possible.

6. "There will be both a collegiate section and vocational section of the Students' Army Training Corps. Young men of draft age of grammar school education, will be given opportunity to enter the vocational section of the Corps. At present about 27,500 men are called for this section each month. Application for voluntary induction into the vocational section should be made to the local board and an effort will be made to accommodate as many as possible for those who volunteer for this training.

"Men in the vocational section will be rated and tested by the standard Army methods and those who are found to possess the requisite qualifications may be assigned for further training in the collegiate section.

7. "In view of the comparatively short



LIEUT. N. E. ROBINSON, '15
Y. M. C. A. Service. France



A. J. GOLDER, '21
Instructor, Camp Plunkett

time during which most of the student-soldiers will remain in college and the exacting military duties awaiting them, academic instruction must necessarily be modified along lines of direct military value. The War Department will prescribe or suggest such modifications. The schedule of purely military instruction will not preclude effective academic work. It will vary to some extent in accordance with the type of academic instruction, e. g. will be less in a medical school than in a college of liberal arts.

8. "The primary purpose of the Students' Army Training Corps is to utilize the executive and teaching personnel and the physical equipment of the colleges to assist in the training of our new armies. This imposes great responsibilities on the colleges and at the same time creates an exceptional opportunity for service. The colleges are asked to devote the whole energy and educational power of the institution to the phases and lines of training desired by the government. The problem is a new one and calls for inventiveness and adaptability as well as that spirit of cooperation which the colleges have already so abundantly shown."

The sum and substance of the above paragraphs is that the introduction of the S. A. T. C. meant changing the college to a war basis. Subsequent bulletins set forth the hours to be devoted in each term to work of a strictly military

character and to work to be done in the academic department. Certain courses are prescribed. These include a course in War Issues, the first term dealing with history and economics, the second term with government, and the third term with philosophy and literature, to be taught by Professors Black, McDonald, and Libby, and President Roberts; a course in Sanitation and Hygiene, taught by Professor Chester; Surveying and Map-Making, taught by Professor Carter and Professor Little; Navigation, taught by Professor Trefethen, and Military Law to be taught by Professor McDonald. In order to give these extra courses, certain advance courses have been stricken from the schedule, and professors whose courses were not included among the list of so-called "Allied Subjects" and who therefore had few students, have been commandeered to assist professors in other departments.

No sooner had the plan for conducting the S. A. T. C. been generally accepted by the colleges than the problems of meeting the Government requirements grew in number. To issue rules and regulations that approached any single standard of uniformity and have that standard apply to the 400 colleges accepting the plan, especially when no two of the 400 colleges were alike, was much more easily conceived than executed. Much initiative was of necessity left to the individual institution. The problems to be



S. M. WALLACE, Corp., '18
102d Field Hospital



H. CYR, '21
16th U. S. Engineers

met concerned themselves at Colby for instance, with the re-arrangement of the physical equipment to meet the needs of soldiers, with the establishment of a mess hall, with the establishment of military officials whose duties, as laid down by the War Department, included the familiarizing themselves with the academic life of the college and hearty cooperation with the faculty of the institution; and the organization of the day's work, not only for the soldiers but for the civilians, including nearly 150 women, so that the Government's prescription courses might be given every right of way and yet the civilian membership in no way slighted. It meant, not only in Colby, I am told, but elsewhere, general confusion, and confusion worse confounded since the Government officials themselves were quite unable to give prompt replies to important telegrams of inquiry.

For the two weeks prior to the opening of College, as scheduled, on October 1, the campus was a busy place. The dormitories had to be emptied of their fraternity belongings and other furniture—changed from home-like quarters to barracks patterned after those of the cantonments; the old Gymnasium was swept clean of all paraphernalia and changed into an attractive mess hall, an accomplishment in installing all that goes with cooking food, housing the cook, and seating one hundred and more men, that is far easier said than done. In order to

be ready for the opening, crews worked days and nights and Sundays. But the trick was done, and when the students began to arrive they could be assigned to their beds in the barracks, and on Saturday noon, September 28, the soldiers were able to have their first mess.

As fast as the students arrived on the campus they were given a physical examination by Lieut. D. B. Cragin, Contract Surgeon, after which each man was required to fill out his papers with a view to induction into service. This work continued for several days prior to the day set for the opening of the college, or until September 28 when Dr. Cragin discovered that he was examining a number of out-of-state students who were carrying high temperature and were to be classed as Spanish Influenza victims. It was then found that many of the college men had been exposed to the epidemic, and upon the advice of Dr. Cragin the college postponed its opening to October 10. All students living within 100 miles of the College were advised to return home, but all others living beyond that distance were offered housing and subsistence at the expense of the college and were to be given close oversight.

Upon order of the Commanding Officer of the S. A. T. C., all students who were to become members of the Corps were required to present themselves for further orders on Tuesday, October 8. The following day was set apart as Reg-



E. L. CASWELL, '18
Med. Dept.

istration Day, and the day after as the time for beginning the academic work of the college. Because of the Spanish Influenza epidemic a strict quarantine was placed upon the student body, and up to the hour of writing these lines, October 21, the quarantine is still in force. Elsewhere in this issue a complete list of new members of the college is given as well as a complete roster of the members of the Training Corps.

On Registration Day occurred, as is usual, the election of courses. For ten days prior to the opening of college a committee of the Faculty, consisting of Professors White, Parmenter, and Libby, had been working out a schedule of courses to meet the requirements of the Government and the needs of the civilian members of the college. Several times this schedule was changed to conform to new orders from Washington; and when the day of Registration arrived this Committee, although having made faithful effort to familiarize itself with all Government literature dealing with the S. A. T. C., found itself unable to give all information needed by students for an intelligent election of courses. The Committee made several guesses, and in several instances used its own best judgment, and the election of courses was gone through with. Fortunately the Committee made no serious mistakes, and was complimented upon its work by Professor Gregory, of Yale, representing the



PROF. P. W. HARRY, Colby
On leave of absence

War Department, who made an official call upon the institution a day or two after the college year was underway. Not only was no fault found with all that was done, but Professor Gregory asked for numerous samples of our printed literature that he might forward them to other institutions that had not yet found the light.

On Thursday forenoon, October 10, occurred the formal service of induction on the College campus. From the window of Chemical Hall I looked down upon a scene never before witnessed on the old campus. Standing at attention, facing the flag pole, with old Memorial Hall in the background, were two long lines of college boys ready to swear their allegiance to the flag and to the country for which it stands.

The following report from the Waterville paper gives an accurate account of the exercises:

"A simple but impressive ceremony was carried out on the Colby college campus yesterday morning, when the students of the college, who have been accepted for the Student's Army Training Corps, were inducted into the service of the United States.

"The service of induction was held in front of Chemical Hall and was under the direction of Harvey D. Eaton, chairman of the local Exemption board, No. 2. Because of the fact that the campus is under quarantine, there were few present



R. O. BRINKMAN, '20
U. S. Nav. Avia.

to witness the changing of the young men from civilian to army life. To those who were privileged to be present the scene was one of unusual interest. Because of the failure of some of the necessary papers to arrive not all the men were inducted but all those who met the necessary requirements became members of the S. A. T. C.

"The men will be formed into two companies but as a precaution yesterday, some of them, who are afflicted with colds, were separated from the others and stood in a company by themselves. As their names were called they stepped forward two paces and formed a separate line. At the close of this part of the service, Mr. Eaton said that on account of lack of papers, no more names could be called. Also that the government is not ready with uniforms, but that they would all be supplied with a brassard to wear on their left arms two inches above the elbow to indicate that they had been inducted into the service. The brassards were distributed by Sergeant Arthur F. Scott, and the men were ordered to affix them to their clothing as soon as possible.

"President Arthur J. Roberts then stepped forward and addressed the men, saying: 'Gentlemen, you are here primarily as soldiers of the United States and only incidentally as students of Colby and you are here for a very definite purpose. One of the difficulties that we have experience heretofore has been to regulate



B. F. GREER, '16
1st A. A. Bat., France

the course of studies to apply to the after life of the students. If a boy came here and was to study for a doctor, he could not understand just why he had to spend so much time studying trigonometry.

"We are overcoming that difficulty. There is no boy here who is to do this work for three or six months, who has any doubt about what it is for. He knows that his work has a definite relation to his future.

"Keep in mind, gentlemen, that you are soldiers and that discipline is necessary to make first-class fighting men. Every member of the faculty will cooperate with you to help you prepare for the task that is before you and that is to help make the world a safe place in which to live.

"You are face to face with a tremendous task. For the love of Heaven, gentlemen, don't waste an hour. The military officers here will work in hearty accord with the faculty to help you in your task. Your commanding officer is not only interested in your military work, but he is interested in every one of you boys.

"The preparation that you are making is altruistic preparation. You are not trying to get good marks for your personal gain, but you are getting ready to help the world for democracy. It's the biggest year yet at Colby and we shall make it a success."

"Mr. Eaton then appointed Sergeant



R. F. LORD, '20, Commander
U. S. S. Orca

Stanley Black, leader of the contingent and added, 'Sergeant Black, you will take charge of these papers and deliver them to your commanding officer,' and turning to the men, 'whereupon you are in full control of the United States.'

"The commanding officer, Lieut. James S. Armstrong, then read to the men a communication from the Committee on Education and Special Training, and orders from General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army; orders from Hon. Benedict Crowell, acting Secretary of War, and also from President Wilson, commander-in-chief of the United States Army.

The following were the words from General March:

"The Students Army Training Corps has been organized to assist in training a body of men from whom the United States will draw officer material in large numbers. The need for these officers is one of the most imperative connected with our large army program, and patriotic young men will be given an opportunity to acquire this training with the knowledge that they will thus be enabled to better serve their country in the great drive which is to come. Superior leadership spells success in war, and it is the duty of every member of the Student Officers' Training Corps to do his utmost to qualify as a leader of men."

The President's message read as follows:



A. D. COLBY, '20, Ensign
U. S. N.

"The step you have taken is a most significant one. By it you have ceased to be merely individuals, each seeking to perfect himself to win his own place in the world and have become comrades in the common cause of making the world a better place to live in. You have joined yourselves with the entire manhood of the country and pledged, as did your forefathers, 'your lives, your fortune and your sacred honor' to the freedom of humanity.

"The enterprise upon which you have embarked is a hazardous and difficult one. This is not a war of words; this is not a scholastic struggle. It is war of ideals, yet fought with all the devices of science and with the power of machines. To succeed you must not only be inspired by the ideals for which this country stands, but you must also be the battle is fought. You must not only be thrilled with zeal for the common welfare, but you must also be masters of the weapons of today.

"There can be no doubt of the issue. The spirit that is revealed and the manner in which America has responded to the call is indomitable. I have no doubt that you will use your utmost strength to maintain that spirit and to carry it forward to the final victory that will certainly be ours."

"The flag was then raised by Sergeant Black to the top of the flagpole, which is located on the campus and the call to the colors was sounded by Musician Donald



J. W. GREENE, '19, Corp.,
39th Inf.

Smith. With Old Glory floating proudly in the sunlight and the civilians with bared heads, the youthful soldiers repeated the oath of allegiance to the flag their faces reflecting the seriousness of the occasion as they dedicated all that they are and all that they have to the service of their country that freedom and liberty may live forever."

On subsequent days more induction papers arrived from Washington, and as fast as they were received the students were taken to the office of Harvey D. Eaton, '88, chairman of the Local Exemption Board No. 2, and sworn into service. Up to the present time about 120 men have been inducted. This was the limit set by the Government, but special permission has been granted the College to increase its number to 130 and undoubtedly this number will soon be reached.

Great confusion was experienced in handling the students who, as mentioned in the last ALUMNUS, had joined the Naval Reserves. When the S. A. T. C. was introduced into the College it looked to the Naval Reservists as though they would be given small quarter. That they were to be allowed to train with the S. A. T. C. did not interest these students, while the matter of Government pay, such as was to be allowed the men of the S. A. T. C., was of considerable interest. Several telegrams were sent to Washington asking for full in-



HAROLD F. LIBBY, '20
U. S. S. Maumee

formation, but such information as served any useful purpose arrived too late to hold the Reservists in Colby. About a dozen of the students left to join Naval Units in other colleges, chiefly Bowdoin, with the full expectation that they would be called to active service within a few months.

As matters turned out, it was just as well that Colby was unable to secure a Naval Unit. It was found later that the Government was not desirous at all of establishing Units except in colleges peculiarly fitted for this kind of instruction, and that colleges seeking for numbers only and not for maximum efficiency in instruction were more than likely to come under the ban of the Government.

Five military instructors have been assigned to the College. These men have taken offices in Chemical Hall and from these offices orders are issued which govern the members of the S. A. T. C. These officers are:

James S. Armstrong, 2d Lieut., Commanding Officer; Henry S. AcKin, 2d Lieutenant; Lewis H. Reed, 2d Lieutenant; Francis M. Wanamaker, 2d Lieutenant; and J. J. Ruppert, 2d Lieutenant.

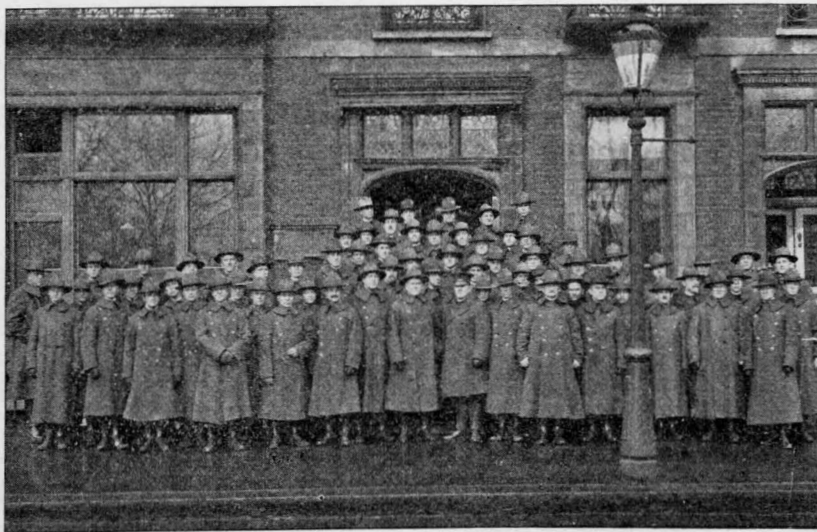
Incidentally, President Roberts will have an eye out that all goes well with the institution. He has resigned a good many duties, hitherto carried, to Uncle Sam, but he still retains his portfolio as President of Colby and from the old office on the second floor of Chemical

Hall a good many orders still continue to be issued. The military authorities will never find a more loyal or intelligent helper in the work of winning the war than Colby's President.

When the service flag was dedicated in June, last, it bore the figures "342". One hundred and more men have been counted into service since then. Four of the stars were gold in June, 11 are gold in October. Mention is made at the end of the Honor Roll of those of our



W. M. GOODSPEED, '18
U. S. N. R. F.



GROUP OF Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES READY FOR OVERSEAS' DUTIES
R. H. Lord, '12, in front row, fifth from left

college family who, for the country they loved, gave the last full measure of their devotion.

Following are excerpts of letters received from Colby men in national service:

France, Aug. 18.—Many thanks for the Alumnus which came two or three days ago. By it I attended Commencement between drills—heard those choice remarks by Judge Cornish and Dr. Taylor, got a warm handshake from "Rob", yourself and other friends. Your remembrance is appreciated. Colby and old associations are often in mind these days.—Sergt. R. E. Nash, '11, Bat. E, 54th Art. C. A. C., Am. E. F.

France, Aug. 24.—Received the Alumnus all right. I was very glad to get the paper as by means of it I was able to get in touch with many of the boys again. Am ever yours in the interests of Colby.—Corp. J. W. Greene, '19, M. P. E. S., A. P. O. 718, Am. E. F.

Maryland—I received my commission as 2d Lieut. F. A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. I am assigned to the F. A. C. O. T. C., Camp Taylor, Ky. Give my regards to the D. U's. Saw Lieut. LaBelle in Chicago.—Lieut. I. D. Love, '19.

France, Sept. 4. The best part of the June Alumnus was Professor Taylor's speech in response to the trustees' resolutions. Please hold him in his chair until we fellows get back to finish the



S. L. FLAGG, '18, Sergt.
103d Inf.

course.—Corp. F. D. Blanchard, '19, Evacuation Hosp., No. 1, Am. E. F.

European Waters, Aug. 26. The two Alumnuses were better than a thousand dollar check.—A. G. Sanderson, '19, U. S. S. Leonidas, U. S. Nav. Forces, European Waters.

France, Aug. 15. We all like to hear about college and old friends we counted among the faculty and students. The Alumnus never fails to freshen the memories and strengthen the bonds. Here's to the Alumnus and its editor!—Sergt. S. L. Flagg, '18, M. D., 103rd Inf., Am. E. F.

France, Sept. 5. I am more grateful to you than words can express for the Alumnus for it has been a source of much pleasure to me. It almost seemed like a visit to the dear old college once more. I have been in France since February and have travelled over a bit of it since then. . I have never yet happened to meet any Colby boys but came very near meeting Lieut. Charles Piebes a short time ago. I couldn't get a chance to speak to him, and when I was able to make inquiries I found he had left. I have hopes of being able to see him as he is stationed at a field only a few miles from here. . . We can hear the big guns roar all the time and once in a while the Boche planes furnish a bit of excitement.—S. W. Wentworth, '20, Co. 20, 1st M. M. Regt., 4th Bat. A. S., Am. E. F.



RAYMOND L. GIROUX, '20, Corp.
103d Reg.

Meteechen, N. J., Sept. 17. After many weeks of watchful waiting my commission has made its appearance. . . I know I never would have become even a 2d Lieutenant without my A. B. I can assure you that the more I see of this world the more I appreciate the fact that I stuck out my college course.—2d Lieut. L. Heminway, '17, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Raritan Arsenal, Meteechen, N. J.

France, Sept. 1. Received the Commencement number of the Alumnus a few days ago and I appreciate your sending it. The snapshots of the seniors interested me greatly as well as did the whole paper. As time goes by the old college seems dearer than ever to me. . . We are now stationed at a training station up among the hills of France. . . We are working hard and hope to see more active service soon.—C. M. Bailey, '18, Bat. F, 303 F. A., Am. E. F.

France, Aug. 22. Received the Alumnus August 19th and read with much interest every line of its contents. I have been able to locate friends who I thought were in college at the present time. Any news from the dear old college is greatly appreciated by me.—Wagoner L. L. Black, '19, 101st Amb. Co., 101 Sanitary Train, Am. E. F.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 3. Back from the lands of Scotland. Six weeks at Camp Devens. Now in the chemical warfare service.—W. A. Mooers, '14, 1745 Coit Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio.



E. L. McCORMACK, '19
Casual Detach.



C. M. BAILEY, 18,
303d H. F. A., Am. E. F.

France.—Everything is breaking our way, and the Allies never were so confident since the war began. They are steadily pushing the Hun back and in some places he is offering but very little resistance. He is not given a moment of rest and I don't believe the Allies will stop until they hammer him into submission. Hun prisoners are coming in at all times in steady streams, and it is said that their morale is very low. However, the Allies can't let up for a single minute, nor can we forget last spring.—Sergt. F. L. Irvin, '16, 148 U. S. A. S., Am. E. F.

Hadley, Mass., Sept. 26. I declared war a couple of days before Congress did and enlisted in the regular Navy as a coal passer. Fireman, 3d Class, is the official rating, but coal passing is what you get paid for. From that time I became a useful and greasy citizen. I am now an Ensign, U. S. N., and assigned to the U. S. S. Galveston. I don't know what she is or where she goes, but she is of the light cruiser class and—I am perfectly satisfied.—Ensign P. F. Christopher, '14, U. S. N.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12. There are quite a number of Colby men here at the Navy Yard at the present time. Mr. Chaney, the chief clerk in the Supply Department; Dr. Tribo, Dr. Walker, and Gibson; while Nardini, William Harriman and Belger are at one of

the shipbuilding plants nearby. . . Am going to sea today so if you write at any time make it South Eliot, Maine.—Asst. Paymaster H. Knight, '14, U. S. N. R. F.

France, July 10. Fourth of July in Clearmont Ferrand as far as the Americans were concerned was a perfect day—one that soldier lads will be telling about for years to come. . . In addition to all this the Fourth proved to be as much of a Colby reunion for me as it did a holiday of holidays. The first Colby boy I saw was Glover Campbell, '15, 1st Lieutenant in the 55 H. F. A. . . Before the morning was over I bumped into Jimmie Wright, '15, and Kimball, '16, both of whom are in the 55th. At the reception for officers at the Hotel de Ville I saw Perley Thorne, '06, 1st Lieutenant in the H. F. A. . . Wright told me that there was a Colby fellow by the name of Piebes, '18, in my own camp. He is a 1st Lieutenant and one of our best fliers. So here we are, six Colby boys in one little city of France. . . I am flying every day and have finished my training as a bombing observer.—2d Lieut. G. W. Perry, '14, A. S. Sig. R. C., Am. E. F.

Renfrew, Ont., Aug. 13. Just a line to let you know that although out of the States we are still with you all. I am at present chief chemist here making smokeless powder for the British Government. W. M. Rand is here also as first-assistant. Although we are not in



D. W. ASHLEY, '15
Asst. Paymaster, U. S. N.

active service we are nevertheless trying to do our bit.—E. J. Higgins, '16.

Paris, France, July 31. Just at present I am in a French hospital receiving treatment for water on the knee, which, although a slight malady, seems to hang on indefinitely. I have been here a month, and am in for a month longer. Since I have been in France, I have served pretty well along the whole line, as well as spending four months in Paris as mail clerk and censor. The army demands a variety of accomplishments. I myself have been cook, clerk, censor, ambulance driver, interpreter, and general errand boy! With best wishes and many thanks.—A. E. Hinds, '16, 4 Rue Ventadour, Paris.

12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, July 24. One walks amid ages of history here and can readily believe in the "voices" that inspired Joan of Arc. And the war seems very close.—Prof. G. B. Franklin.

Somewhere in the U. S., Aug. 13. I am so glad to be in the army game. . . I want to take my place with the rest of the men until the war is over. There is a leveling process going on that one would never dream possible in ordinary life. At Y. M. on Sunday night I sat with a Catholic and Lutheran listening to a Methodist preach. Some of my best friends are Catholics and we are friends for life because of what we have already gone through. The training one receives



S. D. WENTWORTH, '20
4th Bat. Air Service

in the army seems invaluable to the minister of the future if for no other reason than to enlarge his outlook on life and to arouse a sympathetic attitude toward the thoughts and actions of others.—Sergt. H. L. Newman, '18.

In Muddy France, Aug. 7. We have been in this drive since July 18 with a few days rest to get some more men and officers, and all told have pushed Jerry about 43 kilometers from where we first went over the top. He is putting up some fairly stiff resistance right now as we have a river to cross. We have crossed the river four times during the last two days but have had to come back because the units on our flanks did not succeed. We are going over this P. M. to stay over for we got orders that our Division will not be relieved until we get to a town about three kilometers past the river. The men all want to get over there. Our American soldier is the bravest man in the world. The way in which officers and men alike have carried themselves through this drive is wonderful. I could not believe they were so courageous. They fear nothing. I ran across two German papers yesterday dated July 24 and 25, but they did not say a word about U. S. troops in the drive. All they mention are the French, British, and Italians. Well, right in the center and out on both sides of it from Chateau Thierry where we started, all the troops were Americans with the exception of the



F. J. HOWARD, '18, Lieut.
A. S. S., U. S. R.



R. A. HUSSEY, '16, Lieut.
Base Hosp., Camp Dix

French, and the French are wonderful fighters. They go to battle much as Americans go to work in the morning. I had been playing against Bowdoin for four years at college, but at the start of my career I worked and played for the first time shoulder to shoulder with a Bowdoin man. The man I have reference to was Lt. Rickard, B. '17. He took his platoon forward the second day of the drive and after carrying it about three miles to the front was stopped by a sniper's bullet. Even in these hours, absolutely without sentiment, I cannot help when I think of Maine to think of a gentleman who is no more but who will always be remembered by the few of us left, as a clean-cut man and a game leader. . . . It rains here about every three hours or at least it has for the past ten days, and between the gummy mud, ankle deep to knee deep, and the stench from dead horses and men, coupled with the flies, we have a lovely time. If I am as lucky to the end as I have been so far, I surely will be there for 1920. We will be relieved probably tomorrow for a rest because I know we will get to our objective, but I am getting this off before we go over as these drives are costly. . . . P. S. The river over here would be called streams at home. The Marne is about twice the size of the Messalonskee but deeper, and the river before us that we waded through eight times is about four and one-half feet deep but awfully wet.—

Lt. T. F. Joyce, '17, Company Commander, 59th U. S. Inf., Am. E. F.

12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, Aug. 15. I promised you I would let you hear from me when I arrived on this side of the big water. We left New York about a month ago, yet I have not been sent to a post. Expect to leave very soon now. As you know, I am going with the French army. There is a great demand for Y. M. C. A. workers both in the French army and the American army. In London, I ran across Ingraham, of Colby, also Frazer in New York, and former Coach Smith who tried flying and who is now in Paris with a Y. M. C. A. uniform on his back. There are a great many Americans on the Boulevards here. This morning I conducted a small party of officers around the city in a taxi. Paris has changed a good deal. No music or laughter; but little light in the streets. There is plenty to eat, but everything very expensive. . . Please let my Waterville friends know you have heard from me.—Prof. P. W. Harry.

Somewhere in France, March 16, 1918. We arrived in France about the 15th of October and went directly to one of the small towns many miles from the lines where we spent most of our time in intensive training. We were billeted in barns for the most part. . . After one night here we went directly into the front lines for our first taste of real war.



CARROLL B. FLANDERS, '17, Sergt.
F. A. O. T. S.



C. A. TASH, '20
Instructor, Radio School

The medical corps was divided so that two men were to attend to the medicinal needs of each company the rest to remain a short distance back in the dressing station. It was my good fortune to go with one of the line companies. My chum and I were quartered in a dugout with ten French medical men. . . Two of the men were French priests and have been in the battles of the Somme, Marne, Verdun, etc. Every morning mass was held there in our little dugout. . . Under the careful instruction of these men I am now able to tell by the sound of the shell whistling through the air whether it is French or German and its size. . . The second night in he sent us greetings in the form of an hour artillery barrage. In the middle of this a runner came into my dugout saying that a lieutenant had been wounded so I hiked out for my first real wound. A piece of shell had passed through the left chest close to the heart and lungs. I bandaged the wound to the best of my ability and set out with six litter bearers for the dressing station which was three kilometers behind the lines. Arriving there we left our man in the care of a doctor who bound him up more securely for his trip to a base hospital. By the time we started back to our position the barrage had lifted and only the speaking of a machine gun broke the stillness of the air. . . Two nights afterward they put over a gas attack and

also the next morning but there were no serious results. Now we are three miles back of the lines and our only form of entertainment are the air raids which occur every clear night. We have passed through town after town where the only thing left standing is the sign post tell-

ing the name of the unfortunate place. Let's hope we get a chance to get over into their country and give them a taste of their own medicine for that is the only thing that will ever bring them over to terms of peace."—S. G. Blackinton, 103d U. S. Inf., Am. E. F.

COLBY'S HONOR ROLL

The following is a list of Colby men in the National Service. Changes and corrections have been made up to October 10, 1918.

CLASS OF 1919

Anderson, C. V., Yeoman, 1st C, %Naval Attache American Legation, Copenhagen, Den.

Arnold, W. B., Lieut., Flying Cadet, Rich Field, Waco, Tex.

Ashworth, J. C., Corp., U. S. M. C., 77th Co., 6th M. G. B., Am. E. F.

Bailey, C. M., U. S. N. R. F., Harvard Naval Unit, Cambridge, Mass.

Barnes, P. P., U. S. S. M. A., Urbana, Ill.

Beverage, M. L., M. Dept. 103d Reg. 26th Div., Am. E. F.

Black, L. L., 101st Ambulance Co., 101 Sanitary Train, Am. E. F.

Blanchard, F. D., Corp., X-Ray Dept. M. C., Evacuation Hosp. No. 1, Am. E. F.

Bourne, H. A., Co. H, 23d Engineers Reg., Am. E. F.

Carey, R. T., Musician, U. S. N., U. S. S. So. Dakota.

Castelli, R. E., Ft. Hancock, Ca.

Chase, E. C., Lieut., Supply Co., 103d Reg., 26th Div., Am. E. F.

Choate, J. F., Lieut., 304th Am. Tr., Camp Meade, Md.

Conlon, J. B., U. S. N. R. F., Hingham, Mass.

Cook, E. M., Seaman, U. S. Nav. Ry., Bat. No. 1, A. P. O. 701, Am. E. F.

Craig, L. A., U. S. A. C., School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ithaca, N. Y.

Crosby, L. S., Q. M. Co., U. S., Nav. Northern Bumping Grp., Avia. Forces, Field A, France.

Driscoll, W. V., 2d Lieut., Co. C, Div. B'n, 161st Dep. Brig., Camp Grant, Rockport, Ill.

Dunbar, E. C., 2d Lieut.

Ellingwood, E. F., Am. E. F.

Gallier, W. D., Ensign, U. S. N., U. S. Naval Acad., R. O. Quart., Room 319, Annapolis, Md.

Gibson, F. A., Pharmacist Mate 2c, Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H.

Grace, T., Sergt., 5th Co., 2d T. Bn., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Greene, J. W., Corp., Hq. Co., 39th Inf., A. P. O. 718, Am. E. F.

Hanson, B. S.

Heath, A. S., Lieut., Hdq. Co., 56 Pioneer Inf., Am. E. F.

Hendricks, G. F., Lieut., U. S. A. C., Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

Heyes, L., U. R. N. R. F., Bowdoin Naval Unit, Brunswick, Me.

Hughes, R. C., Ensign, U. S. S. Texas.

Johnson, J. H., '19, 15th Co., C. O. T. S., Camp Lee, Va.

Klain, J. A., Co. F, 39th Inf., Am. E. F.

Knox, J. A., U. S. N. R. F., Holyoke Wharf, Portland, Maine.

MacCarthy, G. R., Bugler, Co. H, 103d Reg. 26th Div., Am. E. F.

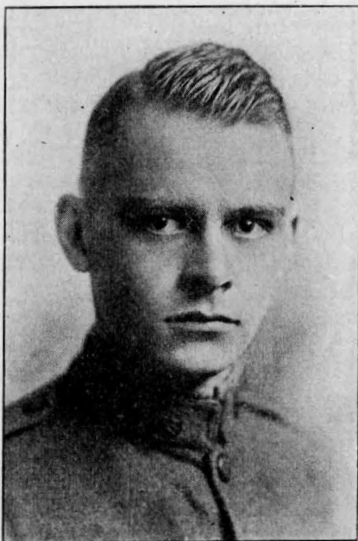
Maddocks, A. W., Lieut., Asst. Div. Gas Officer, 33d Div., Am. E. F.

McCormack, E. L., Casual Detachment, Hazelhurst Field No. 1, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

Miranda, R. J., 2d Lieut., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Nourse, N. L., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Osgood, H. A., M. C., 103d Reg., 26th Div., Am. E. F.



D. S. KNOWLTON, '16, Corp.
Base Hospital 44

Pedersen, W. R., Dental Assistant, 102d Reg., 26th Div., Am. E. F.

Perry, E. J., U. S. N. R. F., Bowdoin Naval Unit, Brunswick, Me.

Sanderson, A. G., M. C., U. S. S. Leonidas, %N. Y. Postmaster.

Seekins, B. L.

Small, B. E., Nav. Avia. Det., M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

Small, W. E., S. S. Brandon, % N. E. Fuel and Trans Co., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Speare, H. R., Ensign, Nav. Av., Coco Solo, Panama.

Sussman, J. G., U. S. N. R. F., Naval Section, Colby.

Sweet, G. F., Fort William, Portland, Maine.

Tooker, V. H., Officers Material School, Cambridge, Mass.

Tozier, D. P., Co. B, 30th Eng., Am. E. F.

Tracy, C. M., Franklin Institute, Boston, Mass.

Twichell, S. G., Am. E. F.

Weisman, M. M., Junior Watch Officer, U. S. S. Manchuria, %P. M., N. Y. City.

Whitten, G. R., 5th Tr'g Bt., F. A., O. T. C., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Wyman, S. P., 2d Lieut., 36th Tng. Bat., F. A. C. O. T. S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

CLASS OF 1920.

Baxter, W. N., U. S. N. R. F., S. S. Pawnee.

Brinkman, R. O., U. S. Naval Avia., Dept. Co. H, M. I. T., Boston, Mass.

Brooks, P. L., M. Dept., Co. H, 56th Pioneer Reg., Am. E. F.



L. R. BOWLER, '13, Lieut.
Special Duty

Brown, C. A., Wireless Operator, S. C., No. 247.

Brownville, C. G., M. C., 103d Reg., 26th Div., Am. E. F.

Bucknam, E. W., U. S. N. R. F., Hingham, Mass.

Claffie, J. H., U. S. N. R. F., Bowdoin Naval Unit, Brunswick, Me.

Colby, A. D., Ensign, U. S. N. A. Station, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

Conley, C. H., U. S. Nav. Radio School, Craigie Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Cook, D. M., U. S. N. R. F., Bowdoin Naval Unit, Brunswick, Me.

Cross, W. W., Gunners' Mate, U. S. Nav. Ry., Bat. 1, A. P. O. 701, Am. E. F.

Daviau, A. R., U. S. N. R. F., U. S. S. Aroostook, U. S. Nav. Forces, Europe.

Dudley, W. C.

Emery, H. A.

Evans, G. L., 2d Class, Radio Div., U. S. S. N. Y.

Everts, E. W., 6th Training Co., 5th Training Camp, Fort Monroe, Va.

Fagan, R. B., 77th Co., 6th Mach. Gun B'n U. S. Marines, Am. E. F.

Fahey, E., Hdq. Co., 304th Inf., Am. E. F.

Fraser, M. W., U. S. Signal Corps.

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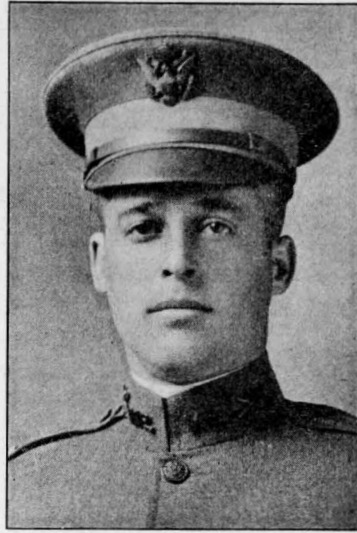
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 Newman, H. L., '18, 3d Observation Bat., F. A. C. O. T. S., Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Newton, R. L., '18, Corp., Reg. Band, 56th Pioneer Inf., Am. E. F.
 Niles, A. C., '15, Sergt., Headquarters Co., 303d F. A., Am. E. F.
 Nutter, C., '17, Co. B, 19th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.
 Nutting, H. W., '14, Cadet, Eberts Field, Lonake, Ark.
 O'Brien, M. B., '16, Y. M. C. A., Recreational Sec., Y. 27, Camp Devens, Mass.
 O'Leary, D. T., '18, Corp., 14th Co., Camp Devens, Mass.
 O'Neil, A. J., '16, U. S. N. R. F., U. S. Nav. Hosp., Pelham Bay, N. Y.
 O'Neil, H., '18, M. O. R. C.
 Palmer, A. F., '80, Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aquesseau, Paris.
 Parker, R. H., '18, U. S. Nav. Avia. Detach. M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.
 Patterson, A. H., '18, Corp., Amb. Co., No. 30, 5th Sanitary Train, A. P. O. 745, France.
 Pease, C. E., '10, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
 Pepper, H. L., '06, Major, 3d Me. Reg., Waterville, Me.
 Pepper, J. L., '89, Lieut., M. O. R. C.,

Tr. Detach., Toledo Univ., Toledo, Ohio.
 Perkins, F., '80, Col., Chief of Militia Affairs, Governor's Island, N. Y.
 Perkins, C. H., '17, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
 Perry, J. G., '18, Corp., Bat. D, 303d F. A., Am. E. F.
 Perry, I., '16, Avia. Corps., Montgomery, Ala.
 Perry, J., '11, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Base Sect. 2, U. S. A., P.O. 705, Am. E. F.
 Perry, G. W., '14, Lieut., Avia. Sig. E. R. C., Am. E. F., U. S. A. P. O. 723.
 Philbrook, M. A., '18, U. S. N. R. F., Rockland Navig. Sch., Rockland, Maine.
 Phillips, C. N., '78, Col., C. A., Washington, D. C.
 Piebes, C. H., '18, Lieut., A. S. S. C., U. S. R., 800 Repair Squad., Am. E. F.
 Pierce, C. H., '11, Lieut., 54th Art., C. A. C., Bat. B, A. P. O. 707, Am. E. F.
 Pottle, F. A., '17, A. E. F.
 Pratt, H. S., '17, 1st Lieut., 301st Inf., Am. E. F.
 Pratt, G. S., '17, 2d Lieut., Ft. William, Portland, Maine.
 Pratt, G. W., '14, U. S. A. C., Flying Cadet, Love Field, Dallas, Tex.
 Prince, E., Corp., 42 Bal. Co., A. S. S. C., Morrison, Va.
 Pugsley, J. B., '05, Athletic Director, Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.
 Putnam, D. E., '16, Sergt., 317 Sig. B'n, Co. B, No. 1671568, Am. E. F.
 Putnam, G. W., '16, Corp., Co. F, 103d Inf., Am. E. F.
 Ramsdell, H. P., '15, C. M. M., U. S. S. C., No. 392, Port Clinton, Ohio.
 Rand, W. M., '16, 1st Asst. Chem., British Chem. Works, Renfrew, Ont., Can.



C. M. BLISS, '18, Lieut.
 U. S. A. C.

Ranney, B. M., '18, Co. C, 317th Field Sig. B'n, Am. E. F.
 Reed, C. G., '13, Lieut., Mach. Gun Co., 103d Reg., 26th Div., Am. E. F.
 Reid, E. H., '17, Corp. Co. B, 302d B'n, Heavy Tank Corps, Pobyhanna, Penn.
 Reynolds, H. C., '12, 15th Co., 4th Bn., Am. E. F.
 Reynolds, T. J., '14, Harvard Ensign School, Cambridge, Mass.
 Richardson, J. C., '11, Am. E. F.
 Richardson, C. S., '17, U. S. Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.
 Richardson, I. W., '10, 1st Lieut., M. C., U. S. A., 6th B'n, Ft Totten, N. Y.
 Robbins, A. H., '16, Electrician, U. S. N. R. F., Castletownbere County Cork, Ireland, c-o N. Y. Postmaster.
 Robinson, A. F., '18, Corp., Camp Gordon, C. O. T. C., 18th Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Robinson, C. W., '18, Musician, U. S. N., 3 Branan St., Newport, R. I.
 Robinson, H. L., '18, M. E. R., Harvard Univ., 21 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
 Robinson, N. E., '15, 2d Lieut., Y. M. C. A., 12 Rue d'Arguesseau, Paris.
 Roby, D. G., '12, Co. B, 101st Reg., U. S. Inf., Am. E. F.
 Rogers, A. R., '17, Lieut., 103d Inf., 26th Div.
 Rollins, C. A., '17, Musician, Hdq. Co., 113th Inf., 29th Div., Am. E. F.
 Romeyn, J. K., '14, Co. A, 57th Inf., Sour Lake, Tex.
 Roundy, H. N., '19, Field No. 1, Dashing 48th Aero Ser. Squad., Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.
 Rowell, F. W., '14, U. S. A. C., School of Mil. Aeron., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Royal, F. M., '18.
 Royal, K. T., '15, M. O. R. C., Harvard, Mass.
 Russell, E. A., '15, Lieut., 240 Aero Squad., Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.
 Scribner, E. R., '17, Lieut., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 Shepherd, J. E., '14.
 Shailer, P. N. R., '16, Mach.-Mate Ic., U. S. Nav. Base 13, U. S. Nav. Forces.
 Shannon, C. E. G., '99, Lieut., Base Hosp., M. O. R. C., Greenville, S. C.
 Shaw, A., '09, Lieut., M. O. R. C., 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 Shea, L. A., '17, Sergt., Ord. Dept., U. S. A., P. O. No. 717, Am. E. F.
 Shepherd, F. A., '11, Y. M. C. A., War Ser.
 Shirley, A. E., '19, Lieut., Bat. E, 115 F. A., 30th Div., Greenville, S. C.
 Simpson, E. C., '16, Developing B'n, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 Skillings, A. E., '17, Hdq. Co., 302d F. A., Am. E. F.
 Skillin, G. R., '18, Sergt., Development B'n Hdq., Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Small, C. P., '86, Lieut., M. O. R. C., 25 E. Wellington St., Chicago.
 Smith, C. A. H., '18, A. Sec. 3, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

Smith, W. B., '17, Corp., Q. M. C. N. A., Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
 Smith, C. V., '15, Chaplain, Camp Devens, Mass.
 Smith, R. N., '17, Ensign, U. S. Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Rds., Va.
 Smith, R. W., '18, 73 Aero Squad., Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.
 Smith, V. G., '18, Yeoman 2c, Victory Plant, Squantum, Mass.
 Snow, G. W., '13, U. S. A. S., Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.
 Soule, S., '13, U. S. A. C., Princeton, N. J.
 Spencer, H. R., '99, Y. M. C. A., 12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.
 Sprague, R. L., '18, U. S. N. R. F., Indian Head, Md.
 Stacey, O. P., '13, Lieut., M. A., S. C. N. A., Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex.
 Staples, S. D., '16, Lieut., Gas Defense Ser., R. H. Long, Co., Framingham, Mass.
 Steves, E. R., '16, Y. M. C. A., War Service, Camp Devens, Mass.
 Stevens, N. L., '16, Wireless Tel. Sch., New London, Ct.
 Stevens, N. F., '17, 43d Co., 11th B'n, Dep. Brig., Camp Devens, Mass.
 Stevens, O. C., '13, Capt. C. A. C., Ft. Amadon, C. Z.
 Stinson, J. W., '19, M. O. R. C., Jefferson Med. Col., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Struthers, H. K., '16, 5th Co., Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Sturtevant, L. C., '12, 240 Aero Squad., Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.
 Taft, H. B., '16, 47th Inf., Co. E., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
 Tarbox, F. A., '17, Med. Dept., U. S. N. R. F., Machias, Me.
 Taylor, C. H., '16, Lieut., Ord. Dept., 308 Am. T'n, 83d Div., Am. E. F.
 Thayer, L. I., '16, M. O. R. C., Ballston, Spa, N. Y.
 Thomas, L. K., '18, Service Co. No. 4, Block D, B'l'g L. 35, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Thompson, M. R., '17, Ensign, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Thompson, P. A., '18, Ensign, U. S. N.
 Thompson, R. R., '15, U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, Ord. Dept., Sheffield, Ala.
 Thorne, P., '07, Lieut., H. F. A., A. P. O. 707, Am. E. F.
 Tibbetts, B. B., '12, Lieut., 54th C. A. C., Bat. F, Am. E. F.
 Totman, O. L., '18, 2d Lieut.
 Towne, J. G., '99, Major, 103d Reg., 26th Div., A. E. F.
 Tracy, W. A., '14, Co. D, 73d Inf., 12th Div., Camp Devens, Mass.
 Trask, L. S., '09, Lieut., Amb. Co., No. 29, 5th Sanitary Train, A. P. O. 745, Am. E. F.
 Trefethen, W. W., '17, 27th Balloon Co., Aviation Branch, Morrison, Va.
 Tribou, H. A., '08, Surgeon, U. S. N., Portsmouth, N. H.



WILLARD B. ARNOLD, '19, Lieut.
Flying Cadet

Van Allen, F. C., '19, Musician Naval Band., S. S. Huntington.
 Walker, H. E., '06, Lieut., F. A. N. A., 2d Dist. Depot Div., 1st Corps, A. P. O. No. 727, Am. E. F.
 Walker, F. D., '11, Asst.-Surg., U. S. N. R. F., Navy Yards, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Wallace, S. M., '18, Corp., 102 Field Hospital, A. E. F.
 Waldron, I. N., '17, Capt., Fort Bliss, Texas.
 Ware, Jno., '18, Rifle Range, Wakefield, Mass.
 Warren, E. W., '15, Bat. A, 302 F. A., Camp Devens, Mass.
 Washburn, W. C., '03, Chem. Warfare Ser., Baltimore, Md.
 Weg, N., '17, M. O. R. C., 541 West 141 St., New York.
 Weir, H. A., '14, Mach. Gun Co., 106th Reg., Am. E. F.
 Welch, H. N., '13, 1st Lieut., F. A., 13th B'n, Replacement Depot, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
 Wells, J., '13, 2d Lieut., Sig. O. R. C.
 Weston, R. W., '15, Co. A, 331st Bat., Camp Colt, T. C. U. S. N. A., Gettysburg, Pa.
 Whelden, R. E., '17, May Replacement Draft, Co. 9, Am. E. F.
 Whipple, A. P., '15, Sergt., 303d Inf., Camp Devens, Mass.
 Whittemore, A. L., '12, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
 Whittemore, P. G., '17, Corp., 56th Pioneer Reg., H. F. A., Am. E. F.
 White, D. H., '13, 1st Lieut. Ethlene Plant, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.
 Whitney, R. C., '18, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Whitten, S. E., '09, Sergt., 56th Pioneer Inf., Hq. Co., Am. E. F.

Whittier, J. D., '09, Extension Service, U. of Vt., Emerg. Asst. State Club Leader, Montpelier, Vt.

Willard, A. R., '15, Lieut., Student Co. No. 7, Barracks C-12, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Williams, R. H., '15, Am. Mission, Mot. Tr. Div., par B. C. M., A. E. F.

Wilson, G. A., Jr., '98, 2d Lieut., 112th Inf., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Winslow, W., Lieut., U. S. N., U. S. S. Virginia.

Witham, C. H., '13, 2d Lieut., 9th B'n, Headquarters, Camp Devens, Mass.

Witherell, C. H., '01, Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Baldwin, Popham, Beach, Me.

Wood, F. N., '18, 7th Co., 2d B'n, 153 Dep. Brig., Camp Dix, N. J.

Wright, J. J., '17, Bat. D, 55th Reg., C. A. C., Instructor French Auto School, Clermont, Ferrand, France, Am. E. F.

Wriston, J. C., '19, Hosp. Ap., Newport, R. I.

Wyllie, C. O., '16, Clerk, Med. Det., 301st F. A., Camp Devens, Mass.

Wyman, E. A., '18, Naval Exp. Sta., New London, Conn.

Wyman, E. L., '14, Lieut., Love Flying Field, Dallas, Tex.

Young, L. E., '17, 42d Co., 11th B'n, 151 Dep. Brig., Camp Devens, Mass.

Young, R. C., '15, Lieut., 12th Co., 3d Bat., 151st Depot Brigade, Am. E. F.

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

The following students, enrolled in the three upper classes, are members of the Students' Army Training Corps. Students in the class of 1922 who are members of the Corps will be found listed in the membership of the Entering Class:

CLASS OF 1919.

Harold E. Brakewood, Whitefield, N.H.
Edward A. Cronin, Pittsfield, N. H.
Arthur F. Scott, Englewood, N. J.
William B. West, Culverton, Ga.

CLASS OF 1920.

John W. Brush, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Alfred L. Fraas, Fitchburg, Mass.
Curtis H. R. Hatch, Fairfield.
Merle F. Lowery, Monticello.
Guy E. Rouse, East Pepperill, Mass.
Thaddeus F. Tilton, Woodfords.
Robert E. Wilkins, Houlton.
James L. Wilson, Houlton.

CLASS OF 1921.

Ernest A. Adams, Jr., Whitinsville, Mass.
Harold L. Baldwin, No. Stratford, N.H.
Walter D. Berry, Monticello.
Stanley R. Black, Waterville.
Ralph C. Bradley, Providence, R. I.
Abel Brudno, Newburyport, Mass.
William E. Burgess, Fairfield.

Robert D. Conary, Sunshine.

Leslie H. Cook, Mystic, Conn.

Maurice E. Coughlin, Oakland.

Clark Drummond, Waterville.

Fred H. Eastman, Lisbon, N. H.

Bernard E. Esters, Houlton.

Everett H. Gross, Searsport.

William P. Hancock, York Village.

Louis R. Goodwin, York Village.

Charles R. Hersum, Waterville.

Isaiah M. Hodges, North Vassalboro.

Frank J. Hois, New Bedford, Mass.

Daniel R. Holt, Clinton.

Hugh Kelley, Searsport.

Neil F. Leonard, Worcester, Mass.

Lewis Levine, Waterville.

Harvey P. Mairs, Oakland.

Harold C. Marden, East Vassalboro.

Wayne W. McNally, Clinton.

Philip H. Merchant, Fairfield.

William J. Pollock, Waterville.

Libby Pulsifer, Skowhegan.

Willard A. Seamans, Winthrop.

Donald A. Shaw, Clinton.

Albert G. Snow, Bluehill.

Phil T. Somerville, Houlton.

Raymond H. Spinney, South Eliot.

Harold R. Stone, Unity.

Joel E. Taylor, Skowhegan.

John B. Tschamler, Augusta.

Samuel Wolman, Waterville.

ENTERING CLASS, MEN'S DIVISION.

The following are the students enrolled in the Freshman class, Men's Division. All have been inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps except those whose names are printed in *italics*:

Asa C. Adams, Linneus.

Arthur B. Baker, Charleston.

Raymond D. Bates, Willimantic, Conn.

Ashley D. Bickmore, Charleston.

Raymond H. Blades, Needham, Mass.

Roger E. Bousfield, Malden, Mass.

Wendell E. Boyer, Waterville.

Theodore C. Bramhall, Belfast.

George W. Brier, Oakland.

Henry L. Brophy, Fairfield.

Thomas A. Callaghan, So. Brewer.

James B. Caswell, Weeks Mills.

Walter G. Chamberlain, Lisbon, N. H.

James D. Connolly, South Portland.

Eden C. Cook, Willimantic, Conn.

Thomas R. Cook, Waterville.

Willard J. Curtis, Jr., South Paris.

William F. Cushman, Stonington, Conn.

Luther B. Dodge, Weeks Mills.

Kenneth C. Dolbeare, New, London, Conn.

Ralph E. Eaton, Windham, Conn.

Kenneth H. Emery, Mexico.

Albert C. Farley, Bridgewater.
 Marlin D. Farnum, Medford, Mass.
 Charles H. Gale, Medford, Mass.
 Edwin W. Gates, Dover.
 Seldon W. Gerrish, Greenville Jct.
 Harold L. Gifford, Detroit.
 Haven D. Googins, Jackman.
 Wendell F. Grant, Houlton.
 William E. Guiney, Biddeford.
 Walter R. Guthrie, New London, N. H.
 Asa Hall, Thorndike.
 Dewey E. Hall, Thorndike.
 Howard C. Hapworth, Waterville.
 Charles V. Hardin, Waterville.
 John P. Hedman, Jemmland.
 Frank L. Hodnett, Danforth.
 Robert M. Jackson, Waterville.
 Earl Ernest James, Warrenville, Conn.
 Clifford M. Jones, Houlton.
 Bernard L. Lee, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Raymond S. Leonard, Brooks.
 Perley L. Libby, Dexter.
 Reuben Licker, Portland.
 Raymond A. Lyons, Danforth.
 Arthur B. Malone, Chelsea, Mass.
 Raymond R. Manson, No. Vassalboro.
 Leonard W. Mayo, Oxford, Mass.
 William J. McDonald, Colchester, Conn.
Charles J. Paddock, Skowhegan.
Herbert A. Perkins, Waterville.
 Roland N. Pooler, Fairfield.
 Everett B. Price, Worcester, Mass.

Elwood A. Richardson, Hanover.
 Chester L. Robinson, Warren.
 Percy F. Rogers, Houlton.
 Robert G. Roper, Needham Hgts, Mass.
 Matthew A. Rosebush, Bancroft.
Harold M. Sachs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham Segal, Fishdalz, Mass.
 Evan R. Shearman, Woodfords.
 Philip Simon, Charles River, Mass.
Milton P. Smiley, Waterville.
 Donald O. Smith, Waterville.
 Walter L. Smith, New London, Conn.
 Dana E. Stetson, Lynn, Mass.
 Clarence J. Stone, North Haven.
 Robert L. Stone, Bath.
 Henry D. Teague, Bath.
 William H. Tierney, Biddeford.
 Charles W. Totman, Gardiner.
 Charles M. Treworgy, Surry.
 Arthur E. Urann, E. Sullivan.
 Philip S. Wadsworth, Portland.
 Clarence S. Walker, Needham Heights, Mass.
 William J. Wallace, Penacook, N. H.
 Albert H. Weymouth, Charleston.
 Alfred C. White, Lisbon Falls.
 Hugh C. Whittemore, Woodfords.
 Elmer L. Williams, South Brewer.
 George H. Wills, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George B. Wolstenholme, Sydney Mines, N. S.
 James M. Woodman, North Jay.

THE STARS OF GOLD

By the Editor

When the ALUMNUS was published in June, last, four Colby men had given their lives for country in the Great War, namely, Murray A. Morgan, of the class of '15, who fell at Verdun; George G. Watson, of the class of '17, who died at Camp Logan, Texas; Herbert H. Fletcher, of the class of '19, who died in Washington, D. C.; and Henry L. Curtis, of the class of '12, who fell on the battlefield of France.

On June 19 came the announcement of the death of 2d Lieut. Henry Leslie Eddy, of the class of '17, who was assigned to the 78th Co., U. S. Marines, and who fell in the Chateau Thierry drive.

On July 12 came the announcement of the death of Priv. John Arthur Stowell, of the class of '19, musician in the Second Marine Band of the 103d U. S. Inf., who died on the battlefield June 4.

On August 4 came the announcement of the death of Henry B. Pratt, Jr., of the class of '18, who was connected

with the 103d U. S. Inf., and who died on the battlefield of France on July 19.

On September 25, came the announcement of the death of Capt. Charles A. Sturtevant, of the class of '97, who was in the Medical Corps of the Army, located at Camp Devens, and who died of Spanish Influenza on Tuesday, September 24.

On October 5 came the announcement of the death of Elvin Leslie Allen, of the class of '01, who was Physical Director in Y. M. C. A. service, and who died in October.

On October 20 came the announcement of the death of Lieut. George N. Bourque, '18, who was in command of Co. B, 103d Infantry, and who died on the battlefields of France on September 26.

On October 18 came the announcement of the death of Corp. Edward Elvin Washburn, of the class of '12, who was in the Chemical Warfare Service, and who died in Cleveland, Ohio, October 17.

Comment has been made in previous numbers of the ALUMNUS on the first four Colby men mentioned in the list above. Below will be found letters and newspaper clippings recounting valuable facts concerning the last seven Colby men mentioned in the above list who have given the supreme sacrifice.

HENRY LESLIE EDDY, '17.

(From the New Britain Newspaper)

Lieut. Henry Leslie Eddy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Eddy of 240 West Main street, was killed in action with the United States Marine Corps on June 4, according to a formal war department telegram received by his parents last night. Details are lacking, but through the Red Cross and various branches of the war department the bereaved family is making every attempt to learn further details of how the young hero met his death on the field of honor.

Lieut. Eddy is the first New Britain officer to lay down his life in France and is likewise the first Connecticut boy who was commissioned at Plattsburg who has been killed in action. He was also one of the first Plattsburg officers to be sent overseas for actual service and by his ability, backed up by a conscientious desire to perfect himself in military tactics, he soon won a place of distinction among his fellow officers and some time after arriving in France he was assigned to the Marine Corps, that body of men who

have done such wonderful work during the recent offensive.

Lieut. Eddy was born in this city on July 30, 1894, having been scarcely 24 years of age when his career was so tragically cut short by a German bullet. He was a member of the First Baptist Church and Sunday school and a gold star, the first to be placed on this church service flag, will shortly be dedicated to him in memory of his supreme sacrifice. He attended the local schools and while a student at the New Britain High school was prominent in athletics. He was a football player of considerable ability and played quarterback on one championship team. After being graduated from High school in 1913 he attended Colby College in Maine. He also studied at Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vt. He left college however, to accept a position in the local office of the Corbin Screw Division of the American Hardware Corporation and was engaged there when the first Plattsburg Training camp opened about a year ago. He secured an appointment from this city and attended the first camp. Although he originally desired to join the aviation corps, and did attend the ground school at Cambridge for a time, he soon transferred to the infantry as his lack of previous mechanical training would have hampered his progress so that it would have taken him much longer to qualify for a commission and get into active service.

At the conclusion of the First Officers' Training Camp, Lieut. Eddy returned to the second camp last August as an instructor. He stood very high in military affairs and when the second camp was graduated he was given a commission as provisional second lieutenant of infantry. There were comparatively few provisional second lieutenantencies given out and for this reason the honor accorded the New Britain boy was more notable. A provisional second lieutenantency provided that the officer, upon making good in active service, should have an opportunity to become an officer in the regular army, whereas the regular Plattsburg officers are held in reserve and at the conclusion of the war would go back into civilian life as reserve officers.

After spending a leave of absence at his home in this city, Lieut. Eddy was ordered to report for active duty early in the year and during the month of January was sent overseas. Arriving in



HENRY L. EDDY, '18, Lieut.
Killed in France

France as an infantry officer, unattached, he was assigned to a special school of automatic under the French military authorities. There he studied the more intricate systems of warfare, including hand grenade work, bombing, automatic pistol, rifle fighting, etc., and was in several engagements in the front line trenches with the French soldiers. He was graduated from this school with honors and was immediately picked for the important position of second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

Lieut. Eddy was assigned to the 78th Company, 6th U. S. Marines, and was with this command when he was killed in action. Inasmuch as he met his death on the battlefield on June 4 it is believed that he was with the very first increment of the Marine Corps that swept on across shell torn No Man's Land, driving the German hordes before them. It is also believed that the local soldier was one of the first Marine Corps officers to fall during that magnificent smash.

Mrs. Eddy, the young officer's mother, received a letter from her son recently which was written on May 26, only nine days before he was killed. In this letter he inclosed a snapshot of himself, taken in the trenches, and tenderly advised his mother not to worry if she did not hear from him in a long time as he expected "to be very busy." On receipt of this letter the family understood this significant phrase to mean that he would be busily engaged behind the lines in training the soldiers, but it now appears that Lieut. Eddy fully realized the seriousness of the immediate future, but ever thoughtful of his loved ones at home, refrained from intimating to them anything that would tend to cause them additional worry. Lieut. Eddy leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Eddy being bookkeeper at the New Britain National bank, and one sister, Miss Elizabeth Eddy. The family is prostrated at the tragic news of the young officer's death.

(From an Editorial in the New Britain Newspaper)

LIEUTENANT EDDY.

New Britain today mourns the loss of Lieutenant Henry Leslie Eddy, the first officer from this city to die in France. The fallen officer was scarcely more than a boy—in six weeks he would have observed his twenty-fourth birthday. But he was a man, nevertheless, every inch

of him. When his country called for volunteers, he applied himself diligently to his studies at an officers' training camp, and having secured a commission, left soon for France, where he was assigned to the Marine Corps, a contingent which is ever to be found where the fighting is thickest. Though details are lacking, it is most probable that Lieutenant Eddy fell while leading his men against the foe, for he was ever eager to "mix it" with the enemy.

Lieutenant Eddy was one of the best known young men of the city. His genial disposition and manly character won for him hundreds of friends who will be shocked to learn of his sudden death. They will extend to his family, with the Herald their sincere sympathy in this hour of affliction. And they will always keep his name and memory sacred in their hearts. He was the first New Britain officer to die and he died an officer's death.

(From Newspaper Clipping, July 5)
POSTHUMOUS D. S. C. AWARD TO LIEUT.
EDDY FOR VALOR.

A Distinguished Service Cross, one of the few war decorations given by the United States, has been posthumously awarded to Second Lieutenant H. Leslie Eddy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Eddy of West Main street. The publication of this decoration by order of General Pershing will undoubtedly continue to Lieut. Eddy's family through his death.

The publication of the award today disclosed that Lieut. Eddy, of the U. S. Marines, made his supreme sacrifice in the enemy drive in the Chateau-Thierry sector. The citation reads:

Killed in action at Chateau-Thierry. They gave supreme proof of that extraordinary heroism which will serve as an example to hitherto untried troops.

JOHN ARTHUR STOWELL, '18.

(Clipping from the Express Advertiser, July 12)

John Arthur Stowell is the first Freeport son to make the supreme sacrifice in the present war, as a cablegram from his brother, Raymond Stowell, who was with him in France was received by his parents, Mr and Mrs. John Stowell, this morning. The cablegram was as follows:

"Artie gone. Don't worry; I'm prouder of him than ever."

Signed:

"RAY."



JOHN A. STOWELL, '19
Killed in France

Young Stowell was about 26 years old, a graduate of Freeport High School, and was a student at Colby College when the war broke out. He and his brother, Raymond, enlisted in the old Second Maine in the medical department about a year ago, and he also was a musician in the Second Maine Band. The brothers were sent to France early last Winter in the 103rd Regiment. The family have received many interesting letters from them since. Besides his brother in France, he is survived by a father, mother, and a brother, Elwell Stowell, of Bath, and a sister Miss Mildred Stowell, of Freeport.

(Letter from Pvt. W. G. Hastings, '18, dated Somewhere in France, June 20.)

During the bombardment early Sunday morning (writer probably refers to June 16) a call came for volunteers to carry off wounded from No Man's Land. Here Stowell received his first wound which he dressed himself and continued to work helping evacuate others until he received the fractures of leg and arm. Furthermore, because another man near was wounded more severely than he, he sacrificed himself in refusing to be carried back until his comrade had first been evacuated. Such a Christ-like deed as he exemplified will be stamped indelibly upon the memories of many of us who knew him in Colby and who have followed him to the front. The following is

a copy of the report of his conduct by the hand of one of our surgeons:

'J. Arthur Stowell was brought in to me with two compound fractures on one leg and fractured arm which he received while attempting to get a wounded soldier under intense bombardment. He showed the greatest fortitude and courage and made the supreme sacrifice with a spirit that was most admirable. It may interest you that the Captain of E Company has made a special report of his conduct. (Signed) R. A. Pierce, 1st Lieut. M. C. N. G.'

"He was buried the following day, June 17, and rests in the vicinity of Major Lufberry, just outside of Toul."

(Letter from F. D. Blanchard, '19, dated Somewhere in France, July 16, Evacuation Hospital No. 1)

Stowell, '19, was brought in on June 16th suffering from multiple wounds and severe shock and died unconscious in a few hours. He was wounded in action while acting as stretcher-bearer in a minor engagement. The band helps out the medical detachment in the trenches and it was while doing this work that he drew his number. I have visited his grave in the little American cemetery several times, and have thought each time as I have looked at his name on the little gray wooden cross that his was the "rare privilege of dying well." There are three wreaths on his grave, more than on any other in the cemetery except that of a famous aviator who was recently killed. The largest wreath is marked "To J. Arthur Stowell from his comrades in the ——— Infantry Band". There is another marked "To Our Brother in Phi Delta Theta" and a third "To My Brother Artie". Art was one of the first to enlist last spring when the call came and he is one of the first from college to pay the supreme price of patriotism and I hope that Colby will see fit to honor him as the hero that he is.

(Clipping from the Portland Press, July 28.)

Freeport today paid tribute to the memory of John Arthur Stowell, the first boy from this town to enlist after the United States entered the war and first to give his life for his country. Away off in No Man's Land, a few weeks ago, this young Christian soldier, one of the hundreds of thousands who went overseas on the eighth crusade, volunteered

to go out and rescue the wounded. Terribly injured himself by shrapnel, he refused to be taken back until others who he saw were worse off than he had been removed from the field, and this delay, no doubt, caused his death.

(Clipping from Portland Press, July 28.)

The memorial service, which was held in the Nordica theatre, was very largely attended, and the principal speakers were Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Cummings of Portland, formerly of the 103rd Infantry, and President Arthur J. Roberts of Colby college, where young Stowell was a student when he enlisted. Back of the stage was hung a huge American flag and to the left was the Freeport high service flag, with a gold star in the center. At the right was another national banner and at the front was an easel on which stood a large portrait of the young hero. Above it floated the flags of the Allied nations, and cut flowers principally lilies, were placed at the foot. About the picture were entwined his college class colors. Miss Annie Hunter was chairman of the decorating committee.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic occupied seats at the front of the theatre and the exercises were opened by W. W. Fish, who spoke a few words regarding Stowell's character. Particularly appropriate to the occasion was the scripture selection read by the Rev. John Carruthers, who also offered prayer. He read from Isaiah those verses wherein occurs the passage "Whom shall we send? And the answer was: 'Send me'" Mr. Carruthers closed his prayer with these words: "Arthur Stowell put on the whole armor of the nation and that of God. He died a Christian, professing the Savior and fighting for His principles."

Col. Cummings was the first speaker and he told of his acquaintance with the Stowell boys. When the Second Maine was last year sent to the camp ground in Augusta, Stowell was in the band, while his brother, who enlisted a short time after he did, was a member of the medical corps. During the stay in Augusta, on the trip across and for the time that Col. Cummings had charge of the band, he became very well acquainted with the Stowell boys. "I came to love them, as all must who knew them well," he said. He said that Arthur was especially anxious at the beginning to learn and do all that he could. He spoke

of his great courage and said that the boy was typical of the men of the 103d Regiment. Col. Cummings said that the letter which the brother, Raymond, wrote home telling of Arthur's death, was one of the most beautiful that he had ever read, expressing pride in the dead and faith in God.

After "A Perfect Day" had been sung by Clifton E. Wass, President Roberts was introduced. He said that Arthur Stowell was the same in college as he was on the battlefield. He was clean and straightforward. This memorial service, the speaker went on, was not to mourn the death of the boy, but to realize keenly our duty. We should be grateful because he died doing our work.

President Roberts then read a letter telling how Arthur Stowell had received one wound and dressed it himself. Then he helped a lot of others before he received two terrible shrapnel wounds. Referring to the sacrifice in giving his life for others, President Roberts said that the boy's conduct was typical of the whole American effort, that it was a mirror reflecting America's altruism in that she was not seeking an extension of her possessions and indemnities, but was laying the foundation for an everlasting peace. He said that Arthur Stowell's parents should be proud that their boy had a chance to go to the front and show the stuff that was in him before he met his fate. In conclusion President Roberts said: "The Kaiser is fighting against evolution. He cannot win, because it is God's world in which he is fighting."

The service closed with the benediction by Mr. Carruthers.

HENRY B. PRATT, JR., '18.

On the back of the picture of young Pratt sent by his father, a resident of Caribou, Maine, is the simple statement that his son, Henry, was killed in action on July 19. And then follows these words: "My father died in Libby Prison when I was but two years old. Father, now son. What more can my country ask of me?"

(Letter to President Roberts from Henry B. Pratt, Jr., dated Somewhere in France, June 3, 1918.)

At last opportunity offers me a chance to express my appreciation of your kindness in remembering me with the rest of the Colby students who are "In the service". In the service means a lot nowadays, especially if duty has sent you



HENRY B. PRATT, JR., '18
Killed in France

to France. Since landing in France I have had numerous little hardships, but after seven months I have become very optimistic. We can always think "It might be worse". Last fall it was mud and dust. Last winter it was cold, snow and unheated barns. Last spring it was slush and mud. Drill! Drill!! Drill!!! Then on February 8th we started for the front and we've been dodging in and out ever since, never getting out of the danger zone and never knowing the next move. Now don't picture me a living skeleton! These hardships have had an altogether different effect. I'm just as fat, and harder than I ever was in my life. And the grand summer weather, that so far has prevailed has given me a beautiful "tan". My "Echoes" have been coming regularly. Your little "Prayer-book" is a treasure. I have met many Colby men, and I'm glad to say we have "something" to talk about. Thanks again, and good luck to Old Colby.

CHARLES A. STURTEVANT, '97.

The following is taken from the Manchester (New Hampshire) *Mirror and American* of Tuesday, September 24:

One of the saddest and most conspicuous examples of the ravages of influenza that could possibly come to Manchester is afforded by the death of Dr. Charles Alton Sturtevant, who died at Camp Devens at 5 o'clock last night following

an illness of but seven days. The news of his death became generally known this morning, and in all quarters occasioned the deepest regret and sorrow as Dr. Sturtevant was well and most favorably known, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community to the highest degree. He was a fine type of manhood in every respect, was skilled in his profession, a student who delved that he might master many of the great problems of life, a true friend, possessed a charity so large that he was never known to press a bill for services upon the unfortunate, and possessed a presence and personality that was kindly and which never failed to impart confidence. His loss is one that cannot be made good, and applies to the city as a whole, as well as to the members of the family circle and personal acquaintances.

Dr. Sturtevant was born in Oakland, Maine, 43 years ago. After attending the schools of his native town he in turn graduated from Coburn Classical Institute, Colby College and Boston University of Medicine. He had just located in Somerville, Mass., when the war with Spain broke out, and he promptly volunteered his services, was accepted, and served for four years with the commission of a lieutenant, two years of this time in the Philippines. After leaving the army he came to Manchester, beginning practice in 1904, and soon had a large following. As soon as the United States declared war upon Germany he again volunteered, was accepted, and in August, 1917, was ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where he remained three months, and was then sent to Vancouver, where he took charge of the camp, having forty physicians under him, and was also in charge of the sanitation of the entire settlement, civilian as well as military.

The Vancouver camp was largely devoted to the aviation branch of the service. He remained at Vancouver until August 1, when he was transferred to Camp Devens. During his service he invented several devices calculated to enhance the comfort of sick soldiers and to prevent them from catching communicable diseases, his suggestions in these particulars being adopted by the government for other camps. He was commissioned as captain and had been notified that he would receive a commission as major within two weeks.

It was only two weeks ago that Dr.

Sturtevant spent several days with his family at Lake Winnepesaukee, where they have been annually for several years, and it was arranged that Mrs. Sturtevant and their son and daughter, who had planned to pass the winter in the South, should visit him at Camp Devens before their departure. Last Wednesday they were called to Camp Devens by news of the Doctor's illness and arrived before he became unconscious. He was first taken with a cold, and this developed into a severe case of influenza, the hold of which could not be broken. The remains will be brought to Manchester for the funeral and burial, services to be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Eager, corner of Union and Webster streets, next Thursday afternoon. The body will be received this evening and will be cared for by Elmer D. Goodwin.

Dr. Sturtevant was a member of the Derryfield club, the Manchester Medical Society, New Hampshire Homeopathic Society, which he served as secretary and then president for several years, the American Medical Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was examiner for the New Hampshire Optometrist Society. He is survived by his wife, son Edwin R., daughter, Harriet, and mother, Ellen E. Sturtevant of Augusta, Me., brother, E. W. Sturtevant and sister Mrs. Belle Chaffee.

(From Waterville Morning Sentinel.)

Captain Charles Alton Sturtevant died at Camp Devens, Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, the cause of his death being Spanish influenza. Capt. Sturtevant was an Oakland boy, the son of Edwin and Ellen Sturtevant of Ten Lots, and was born March 27, 1876. He attended the public schools here, also the Oakland High school, was a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, of Colby College and of the Medical Department of Boston University. He enlisted in the Spanish American war and saw five years of foreign service in the Philippines. He was married fourteen years ago to Miss Harriet Rehm of Buffalo, N. Y., and after his marriage located in Manchester, N. H., where he practiced medicine for fourteen years. Capt. Sturtevant enlisted in this war in the summer of 1917 and went to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, to an officer's training camp. He was later transferred to Vancouver, Wash., where he was in the aviation section of the Medical Reserve Corps.

While in Vancouver he was medical examiner, not only for the corps but for the entire town and had forty doctors under him. He remained there eight months and was transferred to Camp Devens two months ago where he was a medical officer in the 74th Infantry, as he desired to be appointed for overseas duty. Capt. Sturtevant is survived by his wife, two children, Edwin R., and Harriet Sturtevant, his mother, Mrs. Ellen Sturtevant of Augusta, a half sister, Mrs. Isabel Chaffee of Winslow and a half brother, William Sturtevant of Oakland. Funeral will be held in Manchester, N. H., on Thursday afternoon.

ELVIN LESLIE ALLEN, '01.

(Letter to the ALUMNUS, dated 1 April, 1918, France.)

I am enclosing a photo of Robert A. Bakeman, Cobly, '01, and of myself, taken in Paris on the eve of our departure for work with the Foyer du Soldat, "Somewhere on the French front". The land here looks like Maine, covered here and there with pines, but the farming country is much better. The Foyers du Soldat or the Union Franco-Americaine, is an organization for work among the French troops similar to the work of the Y. M. C. A. among the British, Canadians, and American troops, and it is largely financed by the American Y. M. C. A. I am within three miles of the



E. L. ALLEN, '01 (on left of picture)
Died in France

front line and sometimes the shelling of the lines gets so heavy that the house shakes. Sleeping then isn't over-comfortable. (It reminds me of my first attempts to sleep in North College when the "shifters" were moving in the yards). This is tremendously worth-while work. Everywhere in France we are very hospitably received. If we look as though we did not know our way, people run across the street to offer help and will walk a quarter of a mile out of their way to show us where to go. French women who know English tell pitiful stories but with never a whimper. Their loyalty is splendid! It makes a man forget all about his homesickness and discomforts. I'll never laugh at a Frenchman or any other foreigner again. My French must make listeners want to laugh but they never smile unless I do first. I once thought that French courtesy was a kind of veneer but I know now that it is genuine. It is so damp that I study nights in bed hoping that je peux parler bientot. If you can put a bit of this in the Alumnus I shall be grateful for it will save a first letter to many whom I should be glad to hear from. The class of '01 isn't very often in evidence in the Alumnus. I append a brief record of my experience since leaving college, with one or two dates: Born 1879. Married and have four children. Mrs. Allen is a Colby girl. Instructor at Coburn. Athletic Director at Coburn—one state football championship, one baseball championship, started "John" Coombs. Principal of High schools in Aroostook county. County Y. M. C. A. secretary in Michigan and New York. Graduated from Silver Bay Y. M. C. A. Institute. One summer session of graduate work at Dartmouth College. Principal of Good Will High school for last five years.

(From the Waterville Morning Sentinel.)

The community was shocked and saddened yesterday to learn of the death in France from pneumonia of Elvin Leslie Allen, former principal of Good Will High school, who has been in Y. M. C. A. work abroad since last February. Mr. Allen was but thirty-nine years of age and was a native of Hallowell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Loren C. Allen, both of whom are deceased.

The family moved to Waterville when Mr. Allen was a young boy and made their home on upper College avenue. He

received his education in the public schools, Coburn Classical Institute and was graduated from Colby in the class of 1901. He was a member of the A. T. O. fraternity and was prominent in athletics during his college life, especially in football and baseball and for the last two years was pitcher for the college nine.

After leaving college, Mr. Allen took up the profession of teaching and taught in Washburn, Aroostook County; later going into Y. M. C. A. work in Michigan and New York. He returned to Maine and taught in Litchfield Academy for a year and was then called to Good Will where he was principal of the High school for five years previous to going to France.

Mr. Allen was very fond of music and was himself a good musician. While at Good Will he organized the State Boys' band that was a great attraction at the boys' conferences in Portland for three successive years. He also directed school orchestras and did much to interest the pupils of Good Will in music.

Fifteen years ago, Mr. Allen married Miss Mary Stuart of this city, and five children were born to them, four of whom, Robert, Martha, Loren and Frances are living. The fifth, Philenah, died a few years ago at the age of two and one-half years. After Mr. Allen left for France, Mrs. Allen and her family moved to Skowhegan and later came to Waterville to live at the Allen homestead on upper College avenue. Mrs. Margaret Purinton Allen, Mr. Allen's mother, died about two months after her son had gone to France.

Mr. Allen was urged to go into Y. M. C. A. work by Governor Milliken and other leaders of the work in the state. He sailed for France on February 23, in company with his wife's cousin, Robert Bakeman and Mrs. Allen was in New York to see them off. Since being over there, Mr. Allen has been a physical instructor, and has worked wholly among the French. During a time he was an instructor in English in a school, filling the place of someone who was absent.

Only Friday, Mrs. Allen had a letter from her husband, which was written 22 days before saying that he was on a vacation and was suffering from severe nervous fatigue so was unable to write but a short letter as his hand was shaking badly.

Mr. Allen was a rare type of Christian gentleman and was greatly admired and

respected by all who knew him. He was always doing for others, forgetting self entirely in his desire to do good. He had in mind a project for building an institution in France on the same principle as Good Will, for the education of French orphans and had even gone so far as to write to his uncle, Hon. Horace Purinton for an estimate of the cost and other details.

Mr. Bakeman was with Mr. Allen when he died and sent the telegram bearing the sad news to Mrs. Allen. Besides his immediate family, he leaves a brother, Elmer W. Allen of this city.

EDWARD ELVIN WASHBURN, '12.

(From the Waterville Morning Sentinel.)

Word was received yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Willis W. Washburn of China, that their youngest son, Corp. Edward Elvin Washburn, died of pneumonia yesterday morning at a base hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. Corp. Washburn was born in China and was twenty-nine years of age. He was a graduate of Colby in the class of 1912 and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He was prominent in baseball when in college and was popular among his college mates. Since graduation he has taught in various places in Maine and for the last three years has been an instructor in the Greenwich High school at Greenwich, Conn.

Corp. Washburn endeavored several times to enlist in the army but failed to pass the physical examination. Last July he again made an attempt and was accepted and went to Camp Devens in the Chemical corps. A few weeks ago he was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died. This is the first break in a family of six, five of whom graduated from Colby College. He was of a particularly bright and sunny disposition and his family have the deep sympathy of their many friends.

Beside his parents, Corp. Washburn is survived by three brothers, Wendall C. and T. Waldo Washburn of China and Lieut. Willis F. Washburn of the United States army; and two sisters, Miss Edith C., and Miss Mary Washburn. He was a member of Central Lodge of Masons and of the Eastern Star Lodge of China. The remains will be brought to his home in China where funeral services will be held.

(Clipping from the Morning *Sentinel*:)

FUNERAL OF CORP. E. E. WASHBURN.

Funeral services for Corp. Edward Elvin Washburn were held at the Baptist church in China yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Brown officiating. A detail from Co. G, of this city, went to China and acted as escort to the remains from the residence to the church, where the services were held. The detail consisted of First Sergeant King, Color Sergeant Dutill, Serpts. McAlary, Roderick, Jones, LaChance, Musician Smith and Privates Jones, Maheu, Deschine, Vigue and Poirer. Sergeant Herbert L. Butler, of Co. H, 103d Infantry, recently returned from France, was also among the number who attended the services from Waterville.

There was a large number of friends present at the services, which were particularly impressive, besides a delegation from the Masonic lodge of China and the Eastern Star. Many beautiful floral tributes testified to the popularity of the young soldier. The casket was draped with the American flag for which the young man offered and gave his life.

The remains were escorted to the cemetery in China village by the detail from Co. G, who accorded the deceased the last military honors. A salute was fired and taps were sounded by Musician Smith as the remains were lowered into their last resting place. This was the first military funeral that has been held in China, Corp. Washburn being the first soldier from China village to lose his life in the service in the present war.

LIEUT. GEORGE N. BOURQUE, '18.

No more valiant fighter ever laid down his life for a great cause than Lieut. George N. Bourque. Comrades speak of him as "fearless in the midst of danger." It is told of him that in one skirmish, he came out with a bullet scratch on his forehead, and four bullets through his clothing. Only a handful of his men escaped the terrific firing. Lieut. Bourque joked about the incident and within a day or two was ready for another engagement. That he played well his part no one will ever gainsay.

Lieut. Bourque was able to remain in college but a short time, but for the months he was in classes he gave every indication of possessing unusual ability.

(Clipping from the Waterville *Sentinel*:)

A widespread sorrow was created in the city yesterday when it became known that a telegram had arrived, announcing the death on the field of battle in France of Lieut. George N. Bourque of this city. He was a young man who was universally popular with young and old alike. His military career has been followed with interest by his friends, who were proud of his record. Twice he was appointed to positions in which there was little element of danger, but it was at his request that he was transferred to active service where he could take part in the fighting. That he fought valiantly and well has been made evident by the letters from "over there" which have told of the desperate chances he has taken and from the stories told by returning soldiers. That he died like a hero, there is none to doubt. Although details have not been received by the family, it would seem from a letter received from France in which his death was spoken of, that he received the fatal wound from a machine gun bullet. A singular but sad coincident in regard to the affair is that Lieut. Bourque lost his life in France on the same day that his father died in this city, the 26th of September.

Lieut. George N. Bourque was born in this city and spent his entire life here. He would have been 25 years of age, had he lived until the 25th of this month. He graduated from the Waterville High school in the class of 1914 and while there, was a favorite with all. He attended Colby about a year, but his health was not of the best at that time and he did nothing but light work for a time.

Lieut. Bourque always had a taste for the military life and enlisted in the old Company H, when he was sixteen years of age. He showed such ability that in six months he was made a corporal and the following year a sergeant. When Company H went to the border, Lieut. Bourque went as a quartermaster sergeant and was made a first sergeant while in Texas.

He left Waterville with Company H, and went to Bath and from there went to Plattsburg, graduating with a commission of lieutenant. He went across to



LIEUT. GEORGE N. BOURQUE, '18, 103d Inf.
Killed on the Battlefields of France.

France with a company of officers sailing on September 21, 1917. He attended a French military school just outside of Paris for six months and acted as instructor in the same school for four months more.

While at this school, he applied for a transfer to the firing line as he wanted a more active part in the war and he was sent to the 163d Infantry, composed of Massachusetts and New Hampshire boys. He was offered a position on Pershing's staff, but on finding that it was clerical work only, he asked to be sent to the front and was put in command of Company B, 103d Infantry, where he met his death. He had a singular ability in handling men and was beloved by those in his command.

Lieut. Bourque is survived by his mother, Mrs. Celina Bourque of Redington street, five brothers, Joseph, Thomas, Henry and Eli of this city, and Augustus of Fairfield and three sisters, Mrs. William King of Bangor, Mrs. George Rancourt of St. George, Canada, and Mrs. Joseph York of this city.

(Lieut. Bourque's Letter to the ALUMNUS, 1917.)

"I hope that this will not be too late in reaching you. I have just received the Alumnus. I am most grateful to you for the magazine, and more so for the thought that lies behind it. As you undoubtedly imagine, news is very scarce, and when one receives a magazine like the Alumnus it makes one forget that perhaps one has been forgotten. It cheers up a man, and God knows that that is what is needed above all else. Our soldiers do not mind the hardships but they are easily affected by what we term the 'blues', or a longing for friend-

ly surroundings. Of course, the same illness exists among the officers. I was nearly determined to write a good long letter telling you of conditions as I see them but upon reflection I decided not to do so for it would be taking up too much of your time. I again thank you for your kind thought."

In this letter, Lieut. Bourque gave the following facts about himself: First Lieutenant, Infantry; Regiment, 163d; Company, Headquarters; Date of enlistment, June 30, 1911; Date of promotion, August 15, 1917.

COLBY AT NORTHFIELD

By Chauncey L. Brown, '21

On June 13th a dozen Colby men boarded a train en route for Northfield, Massachusetts, to attend the regular summer Y. M. C. A. conference. This year the conference held unusual interest because of the messages brought by speakers from "over there."

Dr. John R. Mott delivered the opening message. Coming as he did direct from the war zone after having visited all the allied fronts many times and knowing well the needs of China and other countries in the Far East, he brought a world-message.

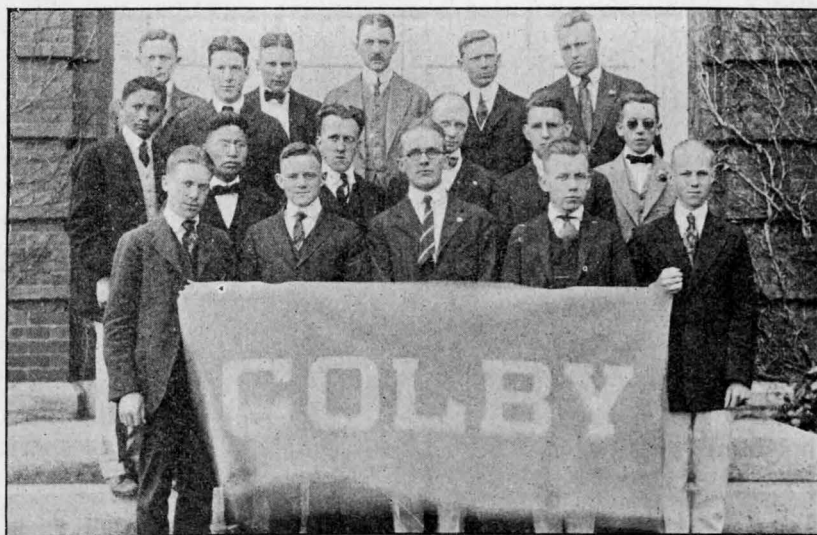
Although Dr. Mott was called away soon after the opening of the conference there were many other excellent speakers, among them Bishop Gary, of South Carolina, Dr. Kern, of Pittsburg, David Porter, of New York City, Thomas Mott Osborne, and Capt. John McNeill.

Capt. McNeill was especially popular. He is a returned chaplain of the Canadian army who has seen many awful sights and who has had some remarkable experiences on "Round Top." The Colby men will never forget his evening talks among the pines.

There were meet-

ings each day for the discussion of problems relating to Y. M. C. A. work in the colleges. There were group-meetings for mission study and Bible study. Yet there was plenty of time for recreation. Each day a certain period was devoted to sports. An instructor in physical drill from one of the army camps supervised these sports. A field-meet was held in which Colby won first place.

From time to time some of the conference speakers were invited to our quarters to give us brief talks. In this way the delegation received a greater benefit from the conference. Many of the men also had personal conferences with the big men there.



COLBY'S DELEGATION AT NORTHFIELD, 1918

Front Row (left to right) McNally, '21, Bell, '19, Scott, '19, Spinney, '21, Drummond, '21. Second Row—Song, '21, Peaslee, '21, Dr. Padelford, Ayer, '21, Brown, '21. Third Row—Mabakiao, '21, Brush, '20, Black, '21, Leonard, '21, Prof. Black, Prof. Johnson, Cook, '21

WITH THE ALUMNI

NOTE—Colby men should report promptly to the Editor of the ALUMNUS all news items about themselves and their collegemates or classmates. These items, because personal in character, are read with very great interest by all Colby men, and they serve a most useful purpose in keeping the College in closest possible touch with her graduates. *Never fail to report immediately a change of residence.*

1868—The following item will interest all members of '68: "Rev. H. M. Hopkinson and Mrs. Phianna A. Perry were married in the home of the bride Tuesday evening, July 2. Rev. Mr Hopkinson served several years in the Civil War and for 38 years held Baptist pastorates in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. He also was a missionary to the Province of Massein, Burma, four years. Forty years ago he was pastor of the Baptist Church, West Wardsboro, Vt., soon after returning from the foreign field. Upon the departure of his son's family from their summer home in Wardsboro last fall, he came to the home of Rev. E. W. Johnson, where he has since lived. Mrs. Hopkinson has been a resident of West Wardsboro, Vt., more than fifty years and has been an active worker in the church."

1877—The Rochester Theological Seminary Bulletin has the following obituary note of Dr. Henderson: "Josiah Robert Henderson, D.D., was born in Merrimack, N. H., on July 25th, 1853. At the age of 23 he received his Arts degree from a sturdy Baptist College—Colby. He immediately came to this Seminary, and was graduated in the class of 1880. Then followed seventeen years of pastoral labor, twelve of which were spent at Palmyra, N. Y. In the same year that was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Doctor Strong's election to the presidency, Doctor Henderson was called from the pastorate to the office of Corresponding Secretary of this Union, being elected on December 28th, 1896, and taking office on March 1st following. The twenty-one years of his secretaryship—by far the longest in the history of the Union—have seen a great advance in the resources of the society and in the number of students in the Seminary. To

this increase his efforts have in no small way contributed. In the years to come the Union will often become the beneficiary in the estates of generous persons whose attention has been drawn to the cause of ministerial education and to this Seminary in particular by the quiet but efficient labors of Doctor Henderson as he has gone in and out among the churches of New York State. His worth to the Union and to the Seminary under its care has increased with his widening experience and deepening knowledge. He knew more of the alumni of the Seminary than any other officer. By him, as by Professor Betteridge, all of the graduates were held as personal friends, and their careers closely followed. The welfare and the betterment of the Seminary were always very near to Doctor Henderson's heart, and in its service—as would have been his wish—he completed his life work. His going lays a heavier burden of thought and affection for the cause he loved so well upon those who remain."

1879—Old '79 is represented in the present student body of the college by Leonard Withington Mayo, son of W. W. Mayo, of Oxford, Mass. The young man is a worthy representative of the class.

1881—The Kennebec *Journal* contains the following: "The many friends of the Rev. John Monroe Wyman of Damariscotta formerly of Augusta, were shocked and pained on Saturday, August 17, to learn of his death at the Augusta General hospital, which occurred at 1.30 P. M., following an operation which took place on Wednesday, the 14th. The immediate survivors are the wife, Minnie Haynes Wyman, the aged mother, living with a daughter in Newark, N. J., six children and four grandchildren. Also one brother, Drew T. Wyman of Pocas-

sett, Mass., one sister, Mrs. Frank Hanson of Newark, N. J., and a nephew, Prof. Drew T. Harthorn of Coburn Classical Institute. The children are Eva, wife of Dr. A. M. Dunlap of Pekin, China; Mary Alice, a graduate of Wellesley and teacher in Lincoln Academy; John Monroe, Jr., 'Somewhere in France;' Marion, a trained nurse, and wife of W. R. Sim of North Andover, Mass., Willard Gordon, cadet at West Point, and Leslie Haynes, a school boy at home. Mr. Wyman was born at North Livermore, Me., June 22, 1857, was a graduate of Colby in the class of '81 and of Newton Theological Institute in 1884. The same year he was ordained as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Roslindale, Mass., where he remained five years. In October, 1889, he accepted a call to the Winthrop Street Baptist Church, Augusta, where he served as its beloved pastor for the following eleven years. He also held the office of superintendent of schools from 1893 to 1897. During the year 1900 he returned to Massachusetts, where he held successive pastorates at Marlboro and Foxboro, four and eight years respectively, six years ago again returning to Maine in response to a call from the Damariscotta church, of which he was pastor at the time of his death. Mr. Wyman was the embodiment of the true pastor and Christian gentleman, ideal in his family relations and as friend and neighbor and with a sweet and buoyant courage that radiated through every word and deed. His sudden death comes as a grievous blow to those who knew him best and their sorrowing sympathy goes out in fullness to the bereaved family. The funeral services were held at the Damariscotta church Tuesday, August 20, at 3.30 P. M., Dr. E. C. Whittemore of Waterville officiating.

1884—The following clipping will interest members of the class of '84 who knew well J. L. Deering mentioned: "Lieut. Vinton Deering of Cambridge, Mass., whose name was reported a short time ago in the casualty list, was the son of Dr. John L. Deering, a former well-known resident of Lisbon. Dr. Deering was for years a missionary to Japan."

1882—Members of the class have learned with profound sorrow of the death of George Dana Sanders which occurred on the morning of Monday, September 9, at his birthplace and summer

home in Patten, Maine. His age was 66. He graduated with the old class of '82 and was prominent, as a student and as a graduate, in all the college activities. In '85 he graduated from Newton. He was pastor of the Chapel Baptist Church at Gloucester, Mass., from 1885 to 1893; First Unitarian Church, Waterville, from 1904 to 1911; he was chaplain of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1888 to 1899. He was chosen minister of the First Church of Houlton in November, 1915, going there to take up his pastorate in December, 1915. It is written of him that "probably no minister ever served this church or few of the former pastors of the other churches, who has been more popular with the townspeople. Mr. Sanders made many strong friendships. His nature was an intense one, and if it showed in strong and forceful utterances, it also manifested itself in his strong attachment for his friends and they reciprocated." The deepest sympathy of his classmates is extended to Mrs. Sanders.

1887—At a meeting of the joint school committee of the towns of New Brain-tree, Sturbridge, and West Brookfield, held Saturday, August 31, at the West Brookfield Town Hall, Charles C. Richardson, superintendent of the Dana district, was unanimously chosen as superintendent of schools, to begin his three-year term September 15. Supt. Richardson, is a graduate of Colby College and has had an extensive experience as teacher and superintendent. He was principal of Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Me., for five years; principal of Chatham, Mass., high school for two years; principal of the Cumberland, R. I., high school for four years, also superintendent of the Cumberland, R. I., schools for seven years; superintendent of the Charlton-Leicester, Mass., Union District for five years; superintendent of the Dana District for three years. He took as graduate work, chemistry, physics, French, German, Emerson College of Oratory, vocal music, a year at Newton Theological Institution and has had much practice in public speaking. He has taken courses and readings in most branches in the higher mathematics, including calculus, quaternions, and Space of four dimensions. Mr. Richardson is master of the subordinate Grange of his town, and on the executive committee of the Pomona Grange, and holds church and society offices. He is married and has two children, a son in the

service in France, first clerk of the headquarters detachment of the 301st engineers; also a daughter who is a teacher of English and Spanish in the New Hampshire State College."

1888—On September 28, Mrs. Jennie B. Gibbs, for twenty-seven years wife of Emery B. Gibbs, '88, died after less than twelve hours' illness, of apoplexy, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. She had been a constant attendant, with her husband, at the Colby Commencements and other feastdays, and so was well known to many of the alumni and professors. Mrs. Gibbs was deeply interested in all the various semi-public activities of her husband, particularly in those connected with the Brookline Baptist Church. An hour before the shock which proved fatal she was telephoning him in regard to preparations for entertaining their pastor, Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford. The church has sustained a heavy loss in her death, only second to that borne by her husband and daughters, with whom her home life was ideally happy.—Benjamin P. Holbrook has been doing volunteer recruiting publicity work for the Northeastern Department of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. He wrote several articles, each of which was published in two or more Boston papers, resulting in the application of scores of men to be secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. in France.

1892—The following newspaper clipping will interest all members of the class of '92: Millbury goes The Gazette's gallery of father and son soldiers one better today by presenting father, son and grandson. The group is composed of Daniel E. Hurd, his son, Capt. Albert G. Hurd, and grandson, Lieut. Gordon K. Hurd. The first mentioned of the three is a veteran of the Civil war and served with Co. G, 9th New Hampshire Infantry. He is chaplain of George A. Custer Post G. A. R., of Millbury and is well known among the G. A. R. men of Worcester county. Comrade Hurd was born in Lempster, N. H., and will be 75 years old October 26. He is in good health and is naturally proud of the fact that he has a son and grandson who have responded to the call of the colors in the present war. His son Captain Hurd, is serving in the medical corps of the army and was one of Millbury's leading physicians when he won his commission and entered the service. Dr. Hurd comes from a long line of military men. In ad-

dition to his father he had six uncles in the Civil war. One of the uncles was Dr. Yorick O. Hurd, surgeon of the 48th Massachusetts regiment. Captain Hurd is a member of leading medical societies of the state and country. His membership in the Worcester Medical Society has brought him in close touch with his brother physicians and surgeons of this vicinity, by whom he is held in high esteem. Captain Hurd was born in Warner, N. H., and reached his 48th birthday today. He is now located at Camp Lee, Va., having been sent there from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to assist in caring for the soldiers ill with influenza. Lieut. Hurd, son of Capt. Hurd, is a native of Millbury, where he has lived all his life. He is a graduate of Cushing Academy and was a junior at Amherst Agricultural college when he was selected from the student body to enter the students' army training camp at Plattsburg. On completing the course at the camp he was given a second lieutenant's commission and is now assigned to Newberry College, S. C., as military drill master. Lieut. Hurd is 21 years of age and is the youngest commissioned officer in the service from Millbury.

1893—Rev. Joel Byron Slocum, D.D., was chosen by the alumni of Newton Theological Institution, his alma mater, to give the alumni oration at the commencement in June, 1918. Dr. Slocum's subject was "Jesus and the New Day." The address was published in the *Watchman-Examiner*, August 15, 1918. Dr. Slocum is having a successful pastorate of the strong Warburton Avenue Baptist Church of Yonkers, N. Y.—The class is represented in the present student body of the college by Herbert A. Perkins, son of Supt. C. N. Perkins, of Waterville—a chip of the old block.

1897—C. L. Clement who has been superintendent of schools in Southwest Harbor has been elected to a similar position in Fryeburg, Maine.

1900—The ALUMNUS is in receipt of a specially printed leaflet from the Elementary School *Journal*, entitled The Results of Some Classroom Measurements, the author being Carl Cotton, Superintendent of Schools, West Springfield, Mass.

1901—The following news item regarding the death of John A. Hale will furnish classmates with the circumstances of his tragic death: John A. Hale of Sturtevant street was instantly killed

by falling under the wheels of the west bound shifter, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hale, who had not been working during the week because of the illness of his wife, started to go down town on an errand and as he was in a hurry to get back to allow the nurse to go out, he cut across lots to the Maine Central yards to go down the tracks. When he was nearly in front of the Scale house the west bound shifter came along and Mr. Hale started to swing on to the step in front of the shifter and missed his footing going directly under the wheels of the shifter which killed him instantly. The body was brought down to the upper crossing and taken to the undertaking rooms of the Redington company. Mr. Hale was a machinist in the Maine Central Repair shops for the last sixteen years. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hale, now of Savannah, Ga., and was born in Rangoon, Burmah, where his father was a Baptist missionary for many years. He lived in Burmah until he was about sixteen and came to America to enter school. He graduated from Hebron in 1897 and from Colby College in 1901, where he received honor rank. Always being of a mechanical nature he entered the machine shops to learn the machinist trade shortly after his graduation. He was married June 3, 1903, to Miss Mabel Maxim of this city. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church of this city since early manhood and took an active part in all church affairs. He leaves beside his wife, a son, two and a half years old, an infant daughter, three days old, his father and mother, two sisters, Emma and Lucy and a brother Will, all of Savannah, Georgia, and one brother, Charles, in the service, now stationed at Camp Gordon. The funeral services were held at the Baptist Church vestry Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Rev. Arthur Phelps conducted the services.—The class loses one of its most promising members in the death of Elvin L. Allen. Within a week after the news of the death of Allen in France came the news of the death of Mrs. Allen at her home in Waterville. On the same day of her death occurred the death of her father. On the following day, Mrs. Allen's sister passed away, and a day or two later, Loren, the oldest of the four Allen children.

1902—Rev. C. C. Koch, who is taking up the work at the Springvale Free Baptist Church, was born in Clinton Falls,

Minn. He was graduated from Pillsbury Academy in 1897. After a year of special study in Chicago, he came to Colby College, Waterville, graduating in the class of 1902. The next three years were spent at the Newton Theological Institute, Newton Center, Mass. After a summer's sojourn in Europe he took up missionary-evangelistic work in Oxford County. Then followed pastorates at Sedgwick, Spring Valley, Minn., Washburn and Mars Hill, where he has been for the past five years. Mr. Koch has a family of three children, two boys ages eleven and eight, and one girl, age two years and four months. Mrs. Koch was Miss Carolyn Kerswell of Foxcroft. She is a graduate of Foxcroft Academy and for a year attended Bates College and Cobb Divinity School at Lewiston.

1906—The Boston Herald recently contained the following item: "Clarence N. Flood, superintendent of the Saugus public schools, has sent his resignation to the school committee and expects to become superintendent of the Braintree schools at an increased salary. He denies that his decision was in any way influenced by his action in preferring charges against Mrs. Theodore Hooker, head of the Saugus High school commercial department. These charges he laid before the school committee last Saturday. He alleged that Mrs. Hooker is insubordinate and a detriment to correct management of the pupils. Mrs. Hooker who has retained Atty. Joseph G. Breyer of Boston to prepare her case for a public hearing on the charges, asserts that Mr. Flood had certain reasons for preferring the charges, which she will state at the proper time. She announced that she had refused to resign at Mr. Flood's request."

1906—After nine very successful years as Principal of Derby Academy, Vt., I. A. Bowdoin was elected Principal of Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt. This is one of the old academies in the state, now the High school of the town. The school year under the principalship of Bowdoin has opened auspiciously; the enrollment is the largest in years. Bowdoin has shown conspicuous ability both as an instructor and an administrator.

1907—The *Zion's Advocate* of June 26, last, has the following item regarding a '07 man. Evidently Colpitts lives up to the reputation gained in Colby. "Rev. Robert A. Colpitts, pastor of First Church, Somerville, is meeting with the

general, generous, and very enthusiastic appreciation which attended his pastorate in Wesley Church, Springfield. To unusually impressive and excellent preaching, he is adding very wise and delightful pastoral and other services as they occur. With incessant activity he is making pastoral visits on all the people of his church before the vacation season begins. Beginning the last Sunday of June and continuing through the first Sunday of September, First Church unites with the Prospect Hill Congregational Church for all Sunday and mid-week services except the Sunday school. Until the last of July these services will be in the Congregational Church and conducted by Mr. Colpitts. During the rest of the period the services will be in the Methodist Episcopal Church and conducted by Mr. Soper."—Gordon Jones is the new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, of Watertown, Mass.

1910—H. F. Dow has secured a position in Hackensack, N. J.—N. H. Garrick, 295 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, is Contract Surgeon of the S. A. T. C. of Boston University. This position carries with it the rank of Lieutenant.

1913—E. H. Hussey is still Principal of the North Kingstown High school, Wickford, R. I., having failed to pass the draft board. After his rejection he tried to get into Y work, but his application was received just after the ruling limiting appointments.—Owen P. Stacey was married on Saturday, August 17, to Kathleen O'Connell, of Dallas, Texas. Stacey is a Lieutenant in the aviation branch of the service.—The news has been received in this city of the death of Mrs. Frederick F. Sully, wife of Internal Revenue Collector F. F. Sully of Bangor. Mr. Sully was a Colby man and has many friends here who will be grieved to learn of his loss. Mrs. Sully leaves besides her husband, her father, R. J. McGarrigle of Bangor, a sister, Miss Mabel McGarrigle and three brothers, who are in the United States service, Capt. Charles McGarrigle at Honolulu, Corp. Jesrold McGarrigle, Co. I, U. S. Infantry, France, and Private Philip McGarrigle of the gas engine department of Franklin Institute, Boston.—*Waterville Sentinel*.

1914—Rev. David Jack, now pastor of the thriving First Congregational Church of Swampscott, Mass., recently met with an accident that carried him into "the Valley of the Shadow." He was run

down by an automobile and received concussion of the brain, fracture of the skull, broken ribs, perforated lung, and badly damaged down the left side. The doctors gave him up but, as Jack puts it, "I had a mighty Father in Heaven, a devoted wife on earth, a sound constitution, and countless praying friends." Jack is not yet out of doors, but he is well out of the woods.—Flora Amanda Norton and Dr. Wilbur Brooks Dexter were married on Sunday, June 30, at Worcester, Mass. They reside at 5621 Angora Terrace, West Philadelphia, Pa.

1915—The following clipping gives a few of the facts regarding the Wright-Dunn wedding: "Miss Vivienne Augusta, daughter of Captain and Mrs. John F. Wright, was married to Fred Ballentyne Dunn of New Haven, Conn., son of Mrs. Albert Dunn, at the home of her aunt, Miss Lillian Snell, August 6. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are graduates of Colby College. Rev. J. H. Peardon officiated. They will make their home in New Haven, Conn., where Mr. Dunn is secretary of the boys' division of the Y. M. C. A."—Miss Cora Amelia Patterson of Winslow and Roland Bachelder Hutchins of Methuen, Mass., were married at the Winslow Congregational Church. The couple left for Methuen, Mass., where they were given a reception, after which they left for Wilmington, Delaware, where Mr. Hutchins, who will be employed as chemist by the Dupont Company, will receive his appointment. Mrs. Hutchins is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Patterson, and has always lived in Winslow. She is a graduate of the Winslow High school, and also of Colby College, class of '14. She is also a member of Sigma Kappa Sorority. Mr. Hutchins is the son of Edwin Hutchins of Methuen, Mass., a graduate of the Methuen High school and of Colby, class of '15, and a member of Phi Delta Theta.—Odette Montgomery Pollard and Vernelle Wallace Dyer were united in marriage on July 30, last, in Waterville. Dyer is located at Camp Devens in Y work.

1916—E. P. Smith has recently entered into partnership with B. F. Smith under the firm name of Smith & Smith, cash market, dealers in meats, fish, and provisions, with store located at 304 Water Street, Augusta. Smith continues as Principal of Potter Academy where he is doing excellent work.—On September 21, last, Arthur D. Craig was united in mar-

riage to Inez Renshaw Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Perkins, of Pawtucket, R. I. They announced their "At Home" after the first of November, Minneapolis, Minn.—Riford Kent, weight seven pounds, arrived at the home of E. M. Woodward on the date of September 29. A future son of Colby.—T. Fieldbrave graduated from Crozer Theological Seminary in June, last. He was ordained to the ministry the same month, and received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania, majoring in Anthropology. He is now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work among the Hindus who are fighting in France.—The *Morning Sentinel* has the following bit of romance for members of the class of '16: "A romance which was commenced in college days, was ended last Saturday when Miss B. Antoinette Ware and Donald E. Putnam were united in marriage in Lowell, Mass., on June 29 last. Mrs. Putnam is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ware of College avenue. She is a graduate of Waterville High school in the class of 1912, and was valedictorian. She graduated from Colby College in the class of '16, receiving the honor part and class prophecy, and art editress of the Colby Oracle for four years. She was a member of the Glee Club and Dramatic Club. She received her diploma from Thomas Business college in June. She has been a very popular young lady in the city and has entertained many an audience with her famous solo dances. Mr. Putnam is the only son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Putman of Houlton, Me., and a graduate of Houlton High school and of Colby College in 1916, receiving the honor part historian. He is in the United States service and is 1st Sergeant in the 317th Field Signal Corps at Camp Devens. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam will reside at Camp Devens until he is called for over-seas duty. Both have a host of friends in the city who extend hearty congratulations."—Miss Mary Newton Beckett of Calais and Morrill Leonard Ilsley, Colby, '16, of Waterville, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Beckett, of Lowell street, Calais, last evening. The wedding ceremony took place in the parlors of the home under an arch of ferns to which was suspended a wedding bell fashioned of field daisies. The officiating clergyman was Rev. George Boardman Ilsley, Colby, '63, of Westbrook, grand-

father of the groom, the double ring service being used. The bride's father gave her in marriage. Mr. Ilsley attended Colby for four years, graduating in the class of 1916. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben L. Ilsley of 3602 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Both his parents were graduated from Colby in the class of '91, his mother being formerly Miss Mary Morrill, daughter of Llewellyn Morrill of Waterville. Since his graduation, Mr. Ilsley has been attending Johns Hopkins University, where he has been taking a medical course. He has enlisted as hospital apprentice in the Medical Naval Reserve and will work in North Carolina this summer under the Rockefeller Foundation and will go into active service this fall at the call of the President. Mrs. Ilsley took a course in Domestic Science in the University of Maine and has been an instructor in that course at the Waterville High school during the past two years.

1917—From the Belfast, Me., news column: "Ensign Charles B. Lesseur and Mrs. Lesseur (Winnifred Gray) of Hyde Park, Mass., who have been guests for the past few days of the latter's aunt, Mrs. Lois Sherman of High street, returned to Hyde Park, Saturday morning. Ensign Lesseur, who has been training in New York, recently received his commission, and is now waiting to be assigned to a ship. He enlisted a year ago last March, being called in April. He is a Colby College man, and is well remembered there as Captain of the football team, where he was known as 'Big Ben.' He later entered Tufts and had only one more year to go at the time he enlisted."—The following will be of more than ordinary interest: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoyt Pratt announce the marriage of their daughter, Harriet Stacey, to Mr. Norman Dunham Lattin, Lieutenant, National Army, on Tuesday, June 18, 1918, Corning, N. Y. The members of '17 extend all kinds of good wishes!—Ensign Mark R. Thompson, U. S. N., was married to Margaret Arnold, daughter of Fred J. Arnold, on Saturday, September 21, at Waterville, Me. Classmates extend heartiest congratulations and every good wish.—A romance which was started in college days had its culmination Tuesday, July 9th, at the residence of John A. Sears at 17 Lafayette street, Calais, Maine, when Miss Winnifred Atwood of Fairfield, was

united in marriage to Oliver C. Wilbur of Woodbury, N. J. Mrs. Wilbur is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard K. Atwood of Fairfield, and attended the public schools of that town. She is a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute in 1913, and of Colby College in 1917. Mr. Wilbur is a graduate of Colby in 1917 and was affiliated with the C. C. fraternity and a member of the Colby Chemical Society. After a wedding trip passed on the St. Croix, the Berkshires and the Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur will be at home after September 2nd at 48 Center street, Woodbury, N. J., where Mr. Wilbur has a fine position as chemist for the Dupont Company. Both have a host of friends in the city and vicinity who unite

in extending congratulations and wishing them happiness.

1918—A. L. Shorey is superintendent of schools in the towns of Ashland, Portage, Masardis, Garfield, Nashville, and Ox Bow. It is a big territory to cover, but Shorey is equal to the task. He writes that he has "37 schools to look after and expects to have work enough to keep me out of mischief."—After six or seven examinations, E. B. Marriner was finally turned down by the draft board. In order to serve his country in the next best way, he secured employment in the Bath Iron Works. In September he was offered a fine position as Principal of the No. Haven High school where he is now preparing boys for Colby.

COLBY MEN AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

Colby men who are overseas are again reminded of the fact that Colby is a member of the American University Union and that all graduates and former students are privileged to make use of the Union's quarters at the Royal Palace Hotel, Place du Theatre Francais, Paris, and at 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1, near Cockspur Street and Haymarket, London. The purpose of the establishment of these quarters is to provide at moderate cost a home with the privileges of a simple club for American College men and their friends who may be passing through Paris or London or are on furlough.

Many Colby men have already taken advantage of their membership in the Union as shown by the following students who have registered:

Bakeman, Robert A., '01, 12 rue d' Aguesseau, Paris.

Blanchard, F. D., '19, Corp., Med. Dept. Evacuation Hosp. No. 1, Am. E. F.

Getchell, Everett L., '96, Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

Herring, Leon D., '16, Sgt., Q. M. C., 1st Division, Am. E. F.

Hill, Mahlon T., '12, 2nd Lt., 26th Division Infantry Am. E. F.

Pierce, Chester H., '11, 1st Lt., 54th H. Arti., C. A. C., A. P. O. 707, Am. E. F.

Pugsley, John B., '05, Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

Flagg, Sewell L., '18, Sgt., Med Dept., 103rd Inf.

Hastings, Wallace, G., '18, Pvt., Med. Dept., 103rd Inf.

Howard, Frank J., '18, Aviation.

Irvin, Francis L., '16, Aviation 148th Aero Squadron.

Morse, L. Roger, '20, Med. Dept., 103rd Inf.

Nash, Ralph Eastman, '11, Pvt., A. P. O. 718, Art. Candidates School.

Osgood, Harold A., '19, Med. Dept., 103rd Inf.

Palmer, Asher F., '80, Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aguesseau.

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