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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Edited by HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY of the Class of 1902

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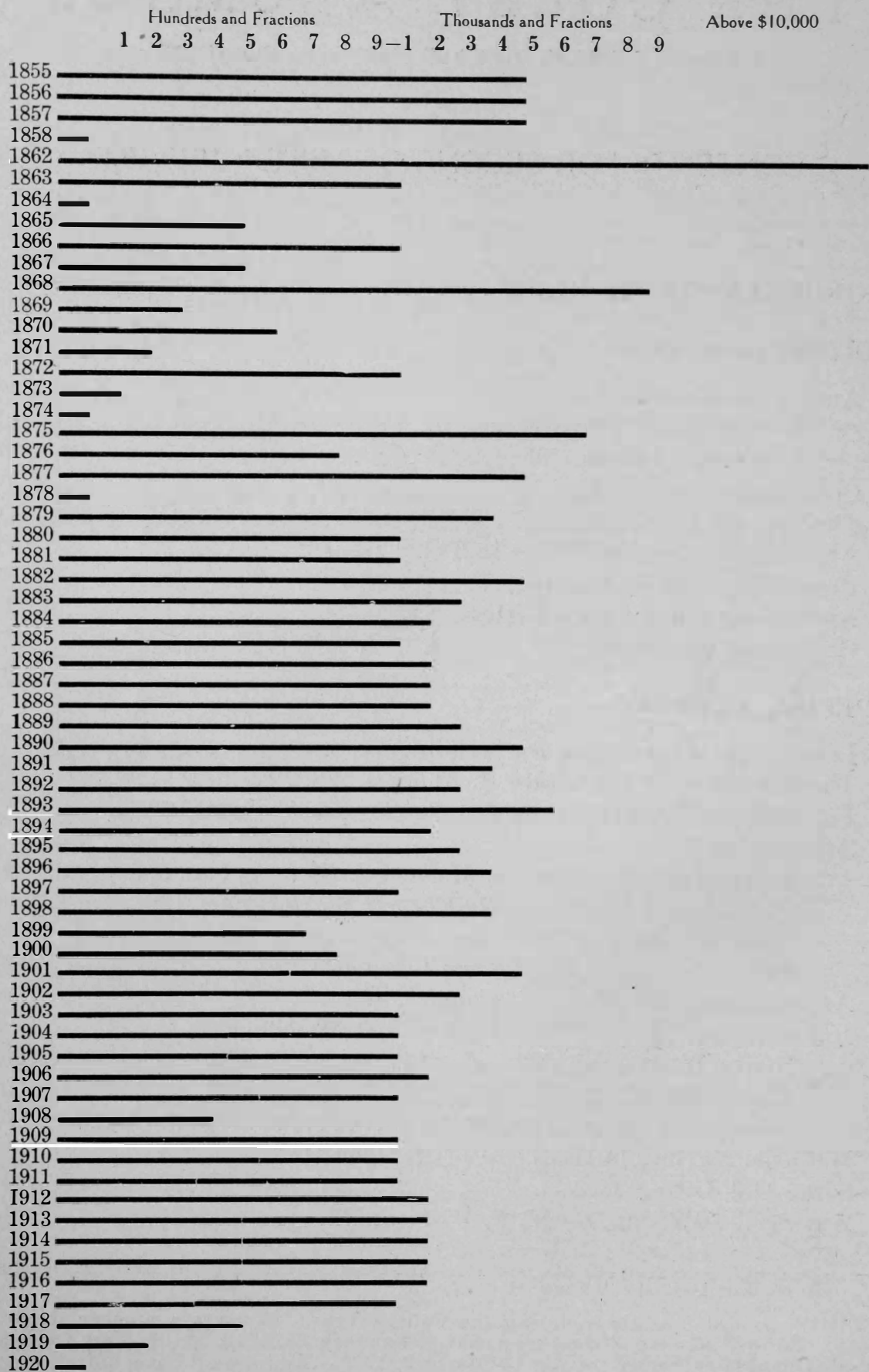
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How the College Classes are Giving to the Endowment Fund



THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume IX

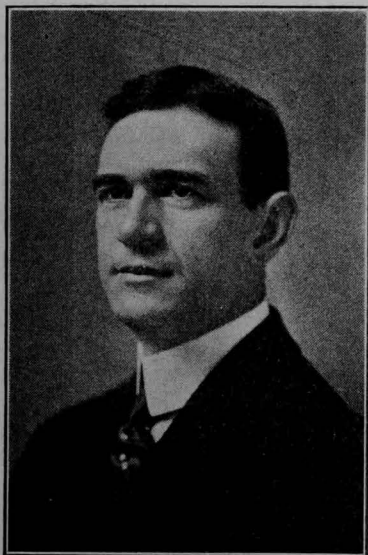
SECOND QUARTER, 1919-1920

Number 2

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among the Trustees
—1. Charles F. T.
Seaverns, '01.

The Board of Trustees at its April, 1919, meeting elected to its membership Charles F. T. Seaverns, of the class of 1901. The election of Mr. Seaverns to this highly important position means the addition of one more Colby man to the governing body whose heart and soul are thoroughly wrapped up in the welfare of the Old College. Evidences of this fact are not shown solely by his generous gift which made possible the remodelling of the Library in Memorial Hall and his later generous gift to the Endowment Fund which will help make the completion of it possible, but quite as much by those other evidences of loyalty which count for so much—interest in all things pertaining to Colby and a desire to be of service in all things which the College seeks to do. Mr. Seaverns was born in Chicago, in 1878. A year later his parents moved to Jamaica Plain,



CHARLES F. T. SEAVERNS, '01
Trustee of Colby

Boston, and here practically all of his early life was spent. He graduated from the Boston Latin School in the class of 1897, took examinations for Harvard, but decided to enter Colby, and did so in September of the same year. During his college course he was prominent in many student activities. He graduated in 1901 with the honors of Phi Beta Kappa. The next year he spent in study at Harvard, and then entered the teaching profession, a profession he has followed since. His first teaching experience was in the Robbins School, Norfolk, Conn., under the principalship of Alexander M. Blackburn, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1903. He succeeded to Mr. Blackburn's place and remained at the head of the school for three years. From 1912-1913 he taught in the High school at Pottstown, Pa., and since 1914, he has been instructor in Latin in the Hartford High School. Mr. Seaverns was married in 1914 to Mary Bushnell Hilyer, to whom two children have been born, a boy and a girl, both future Colby students. The ALUMNUS repeats only what it knows to be true in saying that the graduates of the College are very glad to see Mr. Seaverns upon the Board of Trustees because they feel sure that, in the larger things to be undertaken, his strong loyalty and his good judgment will count for a great deal.

Among the Trustees
—2. Archer
Jordan, '95.

It was natural enough that Archer Jordan, of the class of 1895, should be elected to the Board of Trustees by the alumni of the College. In the first place, he comes of a deservedly famous class—of lawyers, doctors, and teachers; but in the second place, his abiding interest in athletics—football, baseball, and track—has brought him into close touch and sympathy with a large number of our graduates. Whenever intercollegiate athletic contests have narrowed down to the deciding game and Colby is one of the contestants, Dr. Jordan has always been

found on the side-lines loyally shouting for the Blue and Gray. While a student, he was captain of the Football team, and in his senior year, captain of Colby's first Track team. Upon graduation he was elected principal of the Vassalboro High school, then for three years he was teacher of mathematics in the Mitchell Military Boys' School, Billerica, Mass. Leaving the teaching profession, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, to study dentistry, and from this institution he received the degree of D.D.S., in 1902. For the next two years he practised his profession in Waterville, removing to Auburn in 1904, where he has since carried on a most successful practice. He has held many offices, among them: membership in the Auburn City Council, president Maine Dental Society, President Colby Alumni Association, chairman Maine Intercollegiate Alumni Committee on officials, president Androscoggin Valley Dental Club, member National Dental Association, and, upon appointment by Governor Milliken, member of the Maine Board of Dental Examiners. During the World War he was the associate medical member of the 2d District Extension Board for Androscoggin County, serving in the capacity as dental examiner. His elevation to the Board of Trustees at the hands of his fellow-graduates is a deserved recognition of his deep interest in the College. That he will be faithful to the trust now placed in his hands no one who knows Dr. Jordan will doubt.

Only a few months remain in which to make your pledge for the endowment fund.

*Colby Sons of
Colby Men.*

At the present time there are enrolled in Colby in the Men's Division about fifteen students who are sons of former Colby graduates. A group of some of these boys will be found in this issue of the ALUMNUS. It is doubtful if this year is any exception in the number of Colby graduates who are represented by their sons, for in all the years of the past, sons have been taking fathers' places. This matter of having your boy represent you in the Old College has a very beautiful sentiment about it, and more of our graduates should be strongly encouraged to see to it that their sons are not drawn away from their fathers' college home. Of course, that son should follow father to the same college is not

always possible and perhaps not always wise. Necessity has little sentiment in its make-up. Distance, expense, and early specialization frequently over-rule the parents' wishes. It is not therefore, as some have expressed it, a lack of loyalty that some sons of Colby graduates should be going to other institutions of learning. But with an early calling of attention to this way of evidencing loyalty to Colby, more of our graduates might find ways in which to interest their children in the life of the College. We have known of several cases where parents have brought their sons to the College, introduced them to Faculty members, found for them congenial friends in the student body or among fraternity groups, and in this way have welded links that held these sons to Alma Mater. It would seem as though the coming Commencement, with the Centennial celebration, would be a most opportune time for graduates to have their sons visit the College that they may see for themselves the life the students live here and judge the worth of the institution by the distinguished graduates who will then be revisiting scenes of college days.

Be sure that you answer promptly the letter from the Committee on Attendance.

*The Annual Colby
Catalogue.*

The annual Colby Catalogue, the one-hundredth in the history of the College, has just come from the press. Last year's catalogue contained a large number of changes and improvements over former numbers, and the present catalogue follows closely its predecessor. The catalogue shows the largest student body since the College was founded, a total of 452, of which 258 are enrolled in the Men's Division and 194 in the Women's Division. Thus appropriately does the College round out its hundred years of growth. Several new courses are announced: a three-hour course in Bible, offered by Dean Holmes to women of the college; a three-hour course in Argumentation and Public Speaking, offered by Professor Libby, to the women of the college; and two half-year courses in Economics and Sociology, offered by Professor Macdonald, to both men and women of the college. One important change has been made in the requirements for graduation: Spanish may henceforth be offered as a substitute for

German, Freshman Year. Just what effect this change will have on the enrollment in the Department of German is not easy to foretell. That it will reduce somewhat the number electing the German may be taken for granted, but that it means the slow death of the department is not believed by any one, at least not so long as Professor Marquardt with his strong personality as a teacher, remains at the head of the Department. The catalogue is in all respects a creditable publication, comparing favorably with catalogues of other institutions.

Alumni and Alumnae Notes in Third Quarter.

On account of the space given to other important matter, all the alumni and alumnae notes will be given in the Third Quarter. This will be made a special feature of the number. Already hundreds of items have been collected and many more are earnestly solicited. Please see that the ALUMNUS has all the news about yourself and your classmates—marriages, births, deaths, change of residence, change of occupation, election to offices, addresses delivered, books or articles written—in fact, any item of news that will keep the College better informed about you. Remember, please, the most accurate news obtainable is that which you furnish.

Let it be said at the Anniversary Dinner that every Colby man and woman contributed to the Endowment Fund. Why not?

Answering Committees' Letters on Attendance.

Before this issue of the ALUMNUS reaches its 2,000 readers, graduates and non-graduates will have received the first circular letter from the Centennial Committee on Attendance. The ALUMNUS would urge strongly upon all those who receive these letters to answer them with marked promptness. In the first place, a prompt answer is a mark of courtesy to the Committee; in the second place, a prompt answer will give needed information that two or three other committees may get actively at work; in the third place, the committee on Entertainment must learn at once just how many graduates are coming back for the Big Event in order to plan wisely for their accommodations. Much therefore depends upon these prompt replies. Reader, don't fail to do your part in helping the committees to make the Centennial

Anniversary just what you would most want it to be.

Progress on the Endowment.

No reader of the ALUMNUS will fail to look through the long list of givers to the Endowment Fund which is printed elsewhere in this issue. It is a list that makes an unusually creditable showing for Colby. There will be found in it the names of those who can ill afford to give a single dollar—some who are just out of College and still in debt for their education, and others whose lines have never been cast in easy places and who need must count the cents and dollars, but each and all of them giving with a cheerfulness and a willingness that has made the work of raising the Fund not so much a piece of drudgery as an opportunity for great service. In fact, it has been this splendid spirit of cheerful and willing giving, even at the point of going without, that has kept the courage of President Roberts high, and has prompted him to say over and over again,

"With such a spirit of giving as this, the campaign can never fail!"

Elsewhere in this issue a chart is printed showing the relative pledges of the classes. Since the classes differ from one another in point of numbers, this chart is not a very satisfactory guide to their loyalty. But it is, however, interesting and significant since it evidences clearly enough that all the classes, through the 60 or more years represented, are found loyally supporting the College that gave their members a start in life. This is not always the case in some institutions, and it is worth pointing out at this time. The campaign is now nearing its close; only a few months remain before the line is drawn and the totalling is made. Before that time comes, every Colby man and woman should see to it that his or her name is written down as a giver. The gift need not be large, but a gift of some size there should be! It will be a proud day for Colby—prouder even than most of us already anticipate—when President Roberts shall announce the success of the campaign with these large-meaning words, "And no graduate of the College has failed to give!" Let no one of us fail in helping to make this possible!

From all quarters comes the word: "I'm coming back to the Campus to help Colby celebrate her centennial."

*Centennial
Activities.*

All matters connected with the coming Centennial Celebration of the College are coming on satisfactorily. Many of the committees are actively at work perfecting their plans while the General Committee is sparing no pains in its efforts to make the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the College a memorable occasion. That graduates may be kept in touch with the work of the several committees, brief mention is here made of such progress as they have reported. The Committee on Memorial Services has perfected its plans. Two brief addresses are to be made, one by Professor Libby, who for the past three years has been keeping voluntarily the war records of Colby men, and one by a high army official. At the close of the addresses, bronze medals, of appropriate design, will be presented to the 750 Colby men who were in service. This committee is presently to get in touch with all those who were sworn into the service of the country during the World War in order to secure a 100 per cent attendance. The Committee on Pageant has held important sessions, and its efficient, chairman, Adelle R. Gilpatrick, '92, has been in Boston consulting with experts on pageantry. It is to hold another meeting the first week of March at which a director is to be chosen and the several episodes put in final form. The Committee on Publicity has been doing some effective advertising, sending out matter from time to time to the press of the State and to some newspapers outside. The Committee on Music has contracted for a first-class orchestra and band. The Committee on General Catalogue, through the Editor of the Catalogue, Prof. Charles P. Chipman, '06, has been getting the matter into final shape, and has already sent the first

batch of copy to the printers. The Committee on Invited Guests has held one meeting and has another scheduled for early March. It has already decided upon the distinguished guests from the State and Nation who will be specially invited to the Centennial, and has also decided to invite the Colleges of New England, and a selected list from outside New England, to send delegates. The Committee on Accommodations has contracted for a tent capable of seating 2,000 people. This will be used for general assembly purposes, and will be pitched probably on the river bank just in the rear of Recitation Hall. The Committee on Attendance has just mailed out the first of a series of letters in which graduates are urged to return for the birthday celebration. The work of this committee has been held up until the address lists of our graduates could be brought up-to-date. This has now been accomplished, about 2,700 addressograph plates being used in the first mailing. The work of several other committees is dependent upon the information to be gained by the Committee on Attendance, and for this reason they are able to report no progress. But from the above report it will be seen that all important matters are receiving due attention. It is confidently believed that all of the 125 graduates who hold places on the various committees will be sure to take their duties seriously and will therefore do everything within their power to make memorable the hundredth birthday of old Colby.

There are some graduates who are to cross continents in order to be on the Campus for the Centennial celebration. Of course, no graduate living in New England will fail to reply to the committee's letter: "I'm coming!"

LOVEJOY AS A CHRISTIAN

BY MELVIN JAMESON

Reprinted from his book: *Elijah Parish Lovejoy as a Christian*

(Continued from First Quarter)

Immediately offers of a new press were made to the editor, some of them from distant states. The friends of the cause held a meeting at Alton to favor the continued publication of the paper. Money was furnished and a new press was at

once ordered. But inasmuch as there was a difference of opinion among his friends, Mr. Lovejoy at first decided to surrender the editorship unconditionally. Afterwards, however, he concluded to leave the decision to all his friends, and

if they so advised, to yield his position to a successor. In leaving the question with them he earnestly urged that they act without reference to his personal feelings. He wrote: "I should be false to the Master I serve, and of whose gospel I am a minister, should I allow my own interests (real or supposed), to be placed in competition with His. Indeed, I have no interest, no wish, at least I think I have none; I know I ought to have none other than such as are subordinate to His will. Be it yours, brethren, to decide what is best for the cause of truth, most for the glory of God, and the salvation of souls, and rest assured—whatever my own private judgment may be—of my cordial acquiescence in your decision. * * * I am ready to go forward if you say so, and equally ready to yield to a successor, if such be your opinion. Yet let me say, promptly, that in looking back over my past labors as editor of *The Observer*, while I see many imperfections, and many errors and mistakes, I have nevertheless done the best I could. This I say in the fear of God; so that if I am to continue the editor, you must not on the whole expect a much better paper than you have had."

As to the esteem in which Mr. Lovejoy was held, it may be said that he was Moderator of the Alton Presbytery. His friends having been appealed to by him, held a meeting, and after much deliberation expressed their judgment "that *The Observer* should be re-established, and that Elijah P. Lovejoy ought to continue to be its editor."

The new press arrived September 21st, an exact month after the destruction of its predecessor. As it was being conveyed to the warehouse, though no one interfered, unfriendly remarks were made by some of the bystanders, showing that the newly arrived packages were recognized by them as parts of an "abolition press." Their words of ridicule were that night succeeded by deeds of violence, for before another day dawned, this third press was broken in pieces and thrown into the river.

An experience of Mr. Lovejoy, about ten days later, at St Charles, a city across the Mississippi, in Missouri, only a few

miles from Alton, will show how much more violent his treatment would have been, if he had tried to reside in a slave state. This city was Mrs. Lovejoy's home, and they were visiting her mother, having with them their sick child. Mr. Lovejoy had preached twice on Sunday for his friend, Rev. Wm. M. Campbell, the pastor of the church, who had gone with him to the home of his mother-in-law. While they were conversing Mr. Lovejoy was called for from outside the house. Upon his responding, as he wrote, "They immediately rushed up the portico, and two of them, coming into the room, laid hold of me. One of them was formerly a Virginian, the other called himself a Mississippian. I asked them what they wanted of me. 'We want you down stairs, d—n you,' was the reply. They accordingly commenced attempting to pull me out of the house. And not succeeding immediately, one of them began to beat me with his fists. By this time Mrs. Lovejoy had come into the room. In doing so she had to make her way through the mob on the portico, who attempted to hinder her from coming by rudely pushing her back. * * * She flew to where I was, and throwing her arms around me, boldly faced the mobites, with a fortitude and self-devotion, which none but a woman and a wife ever displayed. While they were attempting, with oaths and curses, to drag me from the room, she was smiting them in the face with her hands, or clinging to me to aid in resisting their efforts, and telling them that they must first take her before they should have her husband. Her energetic measures, seconded by those of her mother and sister, induced the assailants to let me go, and leave the room." But they soon returned, and although Mrs. Lovejoy was lying upon the bed in a hysterical condition, and Mr. Lovejoy was holding the sick child in his arms, they broke into the room, rushed up to the bedside, and attempted to force him from the house. He adds: "I suppose they would have succeeded, had not my friend, Wm. M. Campbell, at this juncture, come in, and with undaunted boldness, assisted me in freeing myself from their clutches. They did not, however,

There are some graduates who are to cross continents in order to be on the Campus for the Centennial Celebration. Of course, no graduate living in New England will fail to reply to the Committee's letter: "I'm coming!"

leave the yard of the house, which was full of drunken wretches, uttering the most awful and soul-chilling oaths and imprecations, and swearing they would have me at all hazards. * * * They were armed with pistols and dirks, and one pistol was discharged, whether at any one, I do not know. The fellow from Mississippi seemed the most bent on my destruction. He did not appear at all drunken, but both in words and actions manifested the most fiendish malignity of feeling and purpose."

What these infuriated men would have done if he had fallen into their hands it is easy to conjecture. The only safe course seemed to be to escape beyond their reach. Finding an opportunity of doing this, he slipped away in the darkness, and after going about a mile, secured a horse and was able to reach Alton in safety.

Over against the strong and violent pro-slavery sentiment of the South, as indicated by the incident just narrated, there was at the North a correspondingly intense anti-slavery sentiment, nowhere more marked than in Ohio. It is not surprising, therefore, that from that section of the country, as was understood, came the funds for the purchase of a new press, but where it was to be set up was uncertain, since a request had been received from Quincy, Ill., to make that city the future location of *The Observer*, and there were strong reasons for complying with the request.

But now the time approached for the proposed meeting of anti-slavery men at Upper Alton, to form an Illinois Anti-Slavery Society. About two hundred and fifty persons from different parts of the state, all north of Alton, had signed the call for this convention. Some of them were aged clergymen, highly esteemed by Mr. Lovejoy, and he looked to this representative meeting to decide as to the future location of the paper. The convention met October 26th, 1837, in the Presbyterian Church of Upper Alton. The venerable Dr. Gideon Blackburn was, by general consent, called to the chair. I cannot dwell upon the events of that mockery of a convention. Suffice to say that it was actually captured by pro-slavery men, one of whom, the Attorney General of the state, who in this meeting went so far in the expression of his anger as to shake his fist in Mr. Lovejoy's face, succeeded in having himself put on the Business Committee, with two good men,

one of them Dr. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College. When this committee brought in their report, the Attorney General presented a minority report, which the captured convention adopted, and then, at the end of the second session, adjourned *sine die*!

Immediately the real friends of the cause, for which the convention had been called, met at the private residence of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, formed a State Anti-Slavery Society, and chose Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, Corresponding Secretary. After a full discussion of the question of *The Observer*, they recommended Mr. Lovejoy to continue its publication in Alton. It is proper to add, however, that many were opposed to this decision without some assurance from the city of Alton of the maintenance of law and order instead of mob rule. It was therefore not absolutely certain that Mr. Lovejoy might not take the paper to Quincy, Ill.

On the 30th of October, in the Presbyterian church at Alton, Dr. Edward Beecher made an address to the friends of free speech, in which he favored defending Mr. Lovejoy against all opposition. He was interrupted by a stone thrown through a window. Immediately the order was given from the gallery, "To Arms," and the church door was at once guarded by armed men. This prevented any further disturbance, and Dr. Beecher finished his address. Such prompt show of readiness to resist violence was the result of a conference between Mr. Lovejoy in company with some of his friends and the Mayor, which had been followed by the organization of a company of about fifty men. It was some of this company who responded to the order of their captain, and some of the same men defended the fourth press in the warehouse a few days later. They understood that they were acting with the authority of the Mayor.

Only one other meeting remains to be considered—a meeting of two sessions. It was held November 2d and 3d, three days after the meeting in the Presbyterian church at which Dr. Beecher had been interrupted in his address. At the first session of this last meeting Dr. Beecher presented resolutions, which set forth in positive language the invaluable right of free discussion, and called for the maintenance of this right in behalf of Mr. Lovejoy and *The Observer*. These resolutions were referred to a committee

of which the aforesaid Attorney General was a member, to report on the following day. At the second session, the following day, a resolution, introduced by the Attorney General, was promptly and unanimously adopted, limiting participation in the meeting to citizens of Madison county. Others were to consider themselves as only "welcome spectators." Among these Dr. Beecher, of Jacksonville, Morgan County, was of course included. The committee then reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for those referred to them. As finally adopted, the new resolutions recommended abstinence from violence, and moderation in discussion, but demanded that the editor of *The Observer* be no longer identified with any newspaper established in Alton. One member of the committee, however, Winthrop S. Gilman, protested against the substitution of the new resolutions, and expressed the opinion that "the rigid enforcement of the law would prove the only sure protection of the rights of citizens, and the only safe remedy for similar excitements in the future."

At the close of Mr. Gilman's earnest words of protest, Mr. Lovejoy made his last recorded public address as follows: "Mr. Chairman, it is not true, as has been charged upon me, that I hold in contempt the feelings and sentiments of this community with reference to the question which is now agitating it. I respect and appreciate the feelings and opinions of my fellow citizens, and it is one of the most painful and unpleasant duties of my life that I am called upon to act in opposition to them. If you suppose, sir, that I have published sentiments contrary to those generally held in this community, because I delighted in differing from them, or in occasioning a disturbance, you have entirely misapprehended me. But, sir, while I value the good opinion of my fellow citizens as highly as any one, I may be permitted to say that I am governed by higher considerations than either the favor or the fear of man. I am impelled to the course I have taken because I fear God. As I shall answer to my God in the great day, I dare not abandon my sentiments, or cease in all proper ways to propagate them.

"I, Mr. Chairman, have not desired or asked any *compromise*. I have asked

for nothing but to be protected in my rights as a citizen—rights which God has given me, and which are guaranteed to me by the Constitution of my country. Have I, sir, been guilty of any infraction of the laws? Whose good name have I injured? When and where have I published anything injurious to the reputation of Alton? Have I not on the other hand, labored, in common with the rest of my fellow citizens, to promote the reputation and interests of this city? What, sir, I ask, has been my offense? Put your finger upon it—define it—and I stand ready to answer for it. If I have committed any crime, you can easily convict me. You have (your) juries, and you have your attorney (looking at the Attorney General), and I have no *doubt* you can *convict* me. But if I have been guilty of no violation of law, why am I hunted up and down continually like a partridge upon the mountains? Why am I threatened with the *tar barrel*? Why am I waylaid every day, and from night to night, and my life in jeopardy every hour?

"You have, sir, as the lawyers say, made up a false issue; there are not two parties between whom there can be a *compromise*. I plant myself, sir, down on my unquestionable *rights*, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights,—*that is the question*, sir; —whether my property shall be protected; whether I shall be suffered to go home to my family at night without being assailed, and threatened with tar and feathers, and assassination; whether my afflicted wife, whose life has been in jeopardy, from continued alarm and excitement, shall night after night be driven from a sick bed into the garret, to save her life from the brick bats and violence of the mobs; *that, sir, is the question*."

This reference to the sufferings of his devoted wife, on his account, so affected the speaker that he lost his self control, and gave way to grief. A wave of sympathy swept over his hearers, some of whom wept. Even his enemies were affected. Regaining self control he proceeded: "Forgive me, sir, that I have thus betrayed my weakness. It was the allusion to my family that overcame my feelings. Not, sir, I assure you, from

Every Colby man and woman on the Endowment Roll! That's the wish and the prayer of those who are looking forward to a greater Colby.

any fears on my part. I have no personal fears. Not that I feel able to contest the matter with the whole community. I know perfectly well I am not. I know, sir, you can tar and feather me, hang me up, or put me into the Mississippi without the least difficulty. But what then? Where shall I go? I have been made to feel that if I am not safe in Alton, I shall not be safe anywhere. I recently visited St. Charles to bring home my family, and was torn from their frantic embrace by a mob. I have been beset night and day at Alton. And now if I leave here and go elsewhere, violence may overtake me in my retreat, and I have no more claim upon the protection of any other community than I have upon this; and I have concluded after consultation with my friends, and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to remain at Alton, and here to insist on protection in the exercise of my rights. If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton."

One who was present at the meeting bears this impressive testimony: "I cannot attempt to describe his *manner*. He was calm and serious, but firm and decided. Not an epithet or unkind allusion escaped his lips, notwithstanding he knew he was in the midst of those who were seeking his blood, and notwithstanding he was well aware of the influence that that meeting, if it should not take the right turn, would have in infuriating the mob to do their work. He and his friends had prayed earnestly that God would overrule the deliberations of that meeting for good. He had been all day communing with God. His countenance, the subdued tones of his voice, and his whole appearance indicated a mind in a peculiarly heavenly frame, and ready to acquiesce in the will of God, what ever that might be. I confess that I regarded him at the time, in view of all the circumstances, as presenting a spectacle of moral sublimity, such as I had never before witnessed, and such as the world seldom affords."

Only three days later, November 6th, the fourth press arrived, and was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey and Gilman, being "snugly packed away in our third story, guarded by volunteer citizens with their guns," to use the language of Mr. Gilman, a member of the firm. It was he who had insisted, at the late meeting, that Mr. Lovejoy should be

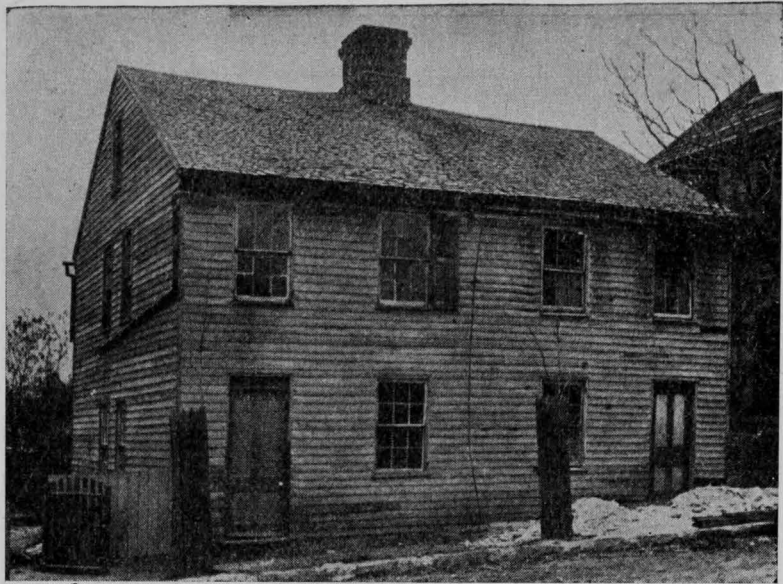
protected in his rights of free speech. His conduct corresponded with his expressed opinion. He afterwards wrote: "The Mayor had been consulted by me, and was present when the press was landed, and all arrangements were made, I believe, with his sanction. He told us he would make us all special constables, and would order us to fire on the mob, if we were assailed." The number of well-armed citizens the night the press was received, was about sixty, all ready to defend it by force of arms against all assailants. Mr. Tanner gives a fac-simile of the order to the party of defenders on the ground floor of the warehouse, as follows: "You will hold your fire until the second and third stories have fired, and don't waste a single charge. Have a light and other preparations to reload."

It is well to remember these preparations to resist the slave power, and their significance, to the credit of much stigmatized Alton, which had the misfortune to be the scene of the first bloodshed in the inevitable conflict, that, before it ended, deluged the land with blood. It is a question impossible to be answered with correctness, but for its suggestiveness well worth asking, What town of the size of Alton, on the border of a slave state, would have furnished as many volunteers from among its citizens to arm themselves for the protection of an anti-slavery press at that period of the conflict? Judging from Mr. Lovejoy's own words, such was the spirit of the times, that he did not know a place where he would be safer than in Alton!

During the day following the arrival of the fourth press the city was quiet, and in the evening, although the defenders of the previous night assembled, it was with expressions of mutual congratulation rather than of apprehension. Mr. Gilman, however, intending himself to stand guard in his warehouse all night, asked some of his friends to remain with him and nineteen remained. About 10 o'clock they became aware that a crowd had gathered. Soon the demand was made for the surrender of the press. Shots were fired on both sides. A man in the mob was killed. Threats were made to set the warehouse on fire. A ladder was placed against the building and a man began to ascend it to carry out his threat. Volunteers were called for from the defenders inside the warehouse to go out and fire upon this man. Mr. Lovejoy was one of three who re-

sponded. Two of the three were hit by shots from the mob. Mr. Lovejoy, shot fatally, five balls being lodged in his body, had strength enough to run up stairs into the counting room, where he immediately expired. This was November 7th, 1837. The next day he would have been thirty-five years old.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence of this tragic death, in view of all its aggravating circumstances, upon the cause in which the precious life was laid down. Of that influence, Dr. Samuel Willard, of Chicago, at the time of the tragedy a resident of Upper Alton, and an intimate friend of Mr. Lovejoy, wrote more than forty years after the event: "The wide-spread and deep indignation that stirred myriads of



THE LOVEJOY HOME
Cherry Street, between Second and Third, Alton, Illinois



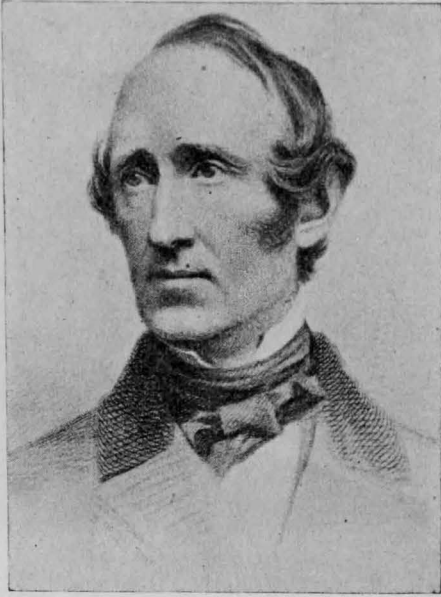
William Ellery Channing

This silhouette is the only available portrait of Lovejoy, but it corresponds well with the authentic account that is given of his personal appearance.

hearts throughout the land did more to drive nails in the coffin of slavery than Mr. Lovejoy could have done in a long life." No better evidence of the impression made by the event upon the minds of thoughtful men could be possible than that afforded by the words of ex-president John Quincy Adams, who wrote so soon afterwards, of its having given a "shock as of an earthquake throughout this continent, which will be felt in the most distant regions of the earth."

I will here mention but one instance of this influence—the occasion it afforded for the entrance of Wendell Phillips upon his life-long career of opposition to American slavery. After the news of the Alton riots and the murder of Lovejoy reached the city of Boston, an indignation meeting, called by Wm. Ellery Channing and kindred spirits, was held in Faneuil Hall, December 8th, 1837. Strong resolutions, prepared by Dr. Channing, were presented. These resolutions were opposed by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in an extended speech, in which he likened the rioters of Alton to the "orderly mob," which threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. He charged Lovejoy with presumption, and declared that he "died as

Don't fail to send your contribution to the Endowment Fund to President Roberts. If you have already contributed and find it possible to contribute again, don't let the first contribution restrain you from making the second!

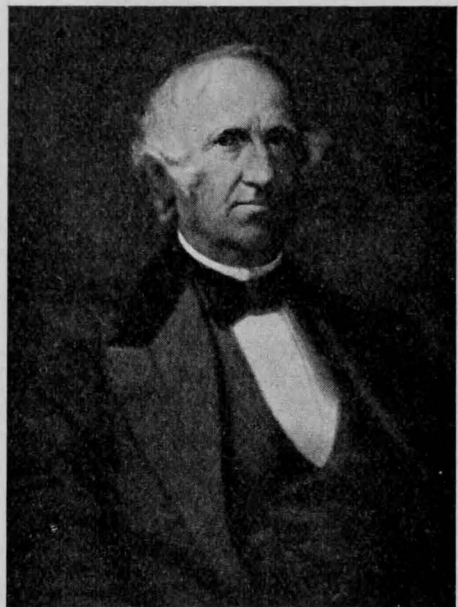


Wendell Phillips

the fool dieth." Wendell Phillips, then a young man, was in the audience. Though a lawyer, his voice had never been heard in Faneuil Hall. But he came forward, and answered the Attorney General in an impromptu speech, which took the audience by storm. As to the merits of this speech, George William Curtis, in his eulogy pronounced at the funeral of Mr. Phillips, said that there had been three great speeches in the history of our country—one, the speech of Patrick Henry, which closes with the familiar words, "Give me liberty or give me death;" one, (though not in this order of time), the brief address of Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery; one, the speech of Wendell Phillips, at the meeting held in Faneuil Hall, to denounce the murder of Lovejoy. "*These three,*" said Mr. Curtis, "*and there is no fourth.*" Any one who will read the speech, being familiar with the circumstances of its delivery, will not be disposed to dispute this claim for it is of surpassing excellence. We know how determinedly Wendell Phillips sprang into the arena, and engaged in a life-long conflict with American slavery; what merciless blows he dealt; how he never slacked his hand till the monster lay lifeless in the dust.

Two years after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Phillips came to Alton and de-

livered one of his lectures in the City Hall. The next day he went to the cemetery and stood beside the grave of Lovejoy. He visited also other memorable spots. Before he left the city, he wrote a letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. The letter is dated Alton, Ill., April 14th, 1867, and is in part as follows: "I lectured here last night, and today have been visiting the places made historical and sacred by the labors and martyrdom of Lovejoy. Hitherto the name of the city brought always but one idea to my mind, and I could never hear it or see it in print, without a shudder. A cordial welcome here, and by men who have done good service in the valley of the Mississippi, where the battle was for a time so hot, has broken that spell, and I trust hereafter to think of it as the home of brave and true men. * * * I can never forget the quick, sharp agony of that hour which brought us news of Lovejoy's death. We had not fully learned the blood-thirstiness of the slave power. When John Brown confronted it at Harper's Ferry, we had long known the risk that any man ran who defied the fiend. But twenty years before, Garrison had just waked up to its horrors, and we saw it but blindly. The gun fired at Lovejoy was like that of Sumter—it scattered a world of dreams! Looking back, how wise as well as noble his



WENDELL PHILLIPS IN LATE LIFE

course seems! Incredible, almost, that we should ever have been obliged to defend his 'prudence'! What world-wide benefactors these imprudent men are—the Lovejoys, the Browns, the Garrisons, the saints and martyrs! *How prudently most men creep into nameless graves, while now and then one or two forget themselves into immortality!*"

Is not exactly this the secret of Lovejoy's consecrated life? He forgot himself in his devotion to the welfare of his fellow men. He looked not on his own things but on the things of others, and so this mind was in him, which was also in Christ Jesus.

As we of Alton, and those who come after us, lift our eyes to the familiar winged figure of victory, poised so lightly on the summit of the Lovejoy monument, as if about to fly abroad, and proclaim in trumpet tones, to all the world, the triumph of free speech and human liberty, let our ears be quick to catch the announcement, in gentler tones, of another triumph—even the triumph of the grace of God in the heart of our now honored fellow citizen, delivering him from all fear of man, and filling him with a great love so akin to love divine, that he counted not his life dear unto himself in his service of his fellow men, but cheerfully resisted evil even unto blood, striving against sin. So shall he, though dead, yet speak to us, and to all who know the story of his life, of a power able and ever ready to help us in our conflict with evil, that we also may serve our generations by the will of God as he served his.

HON. OWEN LOVEJOY, M.C.

During nearly all the time of Mr. Lovejoy's residence in Alton, his brother Owen, younger by more than eight years, was intimately associated with him, and under his direction, pursued his studies in preparation for the ministry of the gospel. Years later, with his residence at Princeton, in the northern part of the State, he became a prominent leader in the party of reform, and represented his district in Congress. His words there, in one of his speeches, are well worth quoting: "It is as preposterous to think of taking slavery down through the civili-

zation of the ages, as to think of floating an iceberg through the tropics." What was the influence of his brother's death in deciding his purpose and conduct as to the vexed question of his day, may be learned from his own testimony that before the funeral from the home on Cherry Street, he went into the room where the dead body was lying, and there alone with the dead and with God, vowed on his knees never to forsake the cause that had been sprinkled with his brother's blood.

After Owen Lovejoy's death, Mr. Lincoln wrote of him: "It would hardly wrong any other to say: '*He was my most generous friend.*'" This friendship began long before Mr. Lincoln became president, and continued "with increasing respect and esteem" on Mr. Lincoln's part, as he himself testified, until Mr. Lovejoy's death in 1864.

During the first Lincoln campaign in 1860, Hon. Owen Lovejoy visited Alton and made a political speech in City Hall to a throng of spellbound hearers. Dur-



Owen Lovejoy

The happiest Colby men and women who return for the Centennial will be those who contributed all they were able to make possible the success of the Endowment Campaign.

ing the speech, he made no allusion to the tragedy which had so influenced his life, the incidents of which must have been vividly recalled by this visit. But in conclusion he said, as recorded by the late Thomas Dimmock: "This is not the time or the place to speak of my brother or of the cause for which he died. Enough that he lives, a dear and precious memory in the hearts he left behind. As for his cause, time will vindicate that, as surely as God lives and reigns. Twenty-three years ago, the blood of my brother, slain in the streets, ran down and mingled with the waters of the mighty river which sweeps past your city to the sea."

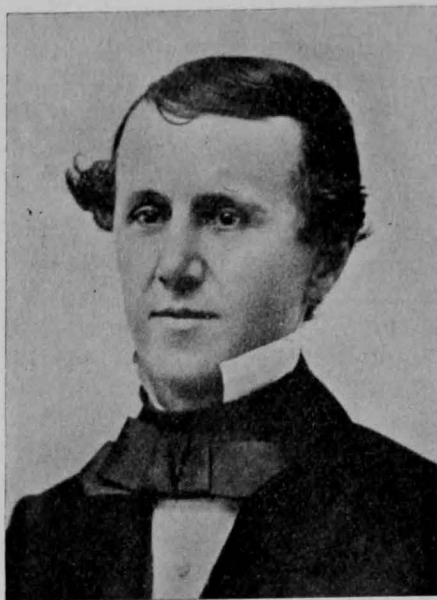
"The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea;
And Wyckliff's dust shall spread abroad,
Wide as the waters be."

WINTHROP S. GILMAN.

It was a happy thought of the Monument Association to let one of the panels of the monument commemorate the brave men who defended the Lovejoy press. One of these men was Winthrop S. Gilman. In the public meeting of November 2nd and 3rd, at which Lovejoy made his last address, Mr. Gilman earnestly opposed the resolution that prohibited the further publication of *The Observer* in



*Yours Truly
H. Tanner.*



W. S. Gilman

Alton. He claimed that the editor should be protected in his Alton publication of his paper. He was of the firm of Godfrey & Gilman, in whose warehouse the fourth press was, as he expressed it, "snugly packed away in our third story, guarded by volunteer citizens, with their guns." He wrote: "The Mayor had been consulted by me, and was present when the press was landed; and all arrangements were made, I believe, with his sanction. He told me he would make us all special constables, and would order us to fire on the mob, if we were assailed. The number of well-armed citizens, the night the press was received, was about sixty, all ready to defend it by force of arms against all assailants."

The day preceding the eventful night of November 7th, Mr. Gilman sent his young wife, with their child, to her father's in Upper Alton, while he remained to be one of those who guarded the press in his warehouse.

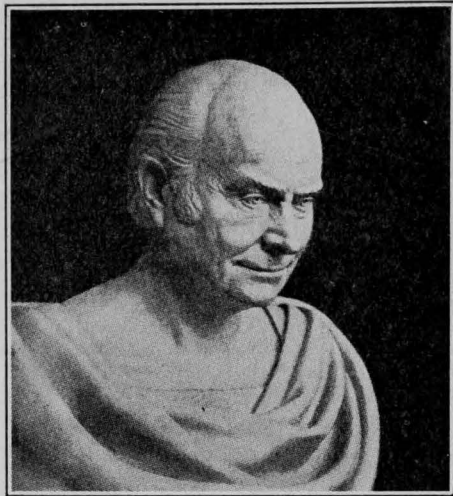
HENRY TANNER.

Henry Tanner was another of the brave defenders of the fourth press. He claimed to have for effective service, an unusually good rifle. To him we are indebted for a full account of events, of which he was an eye witness. His book

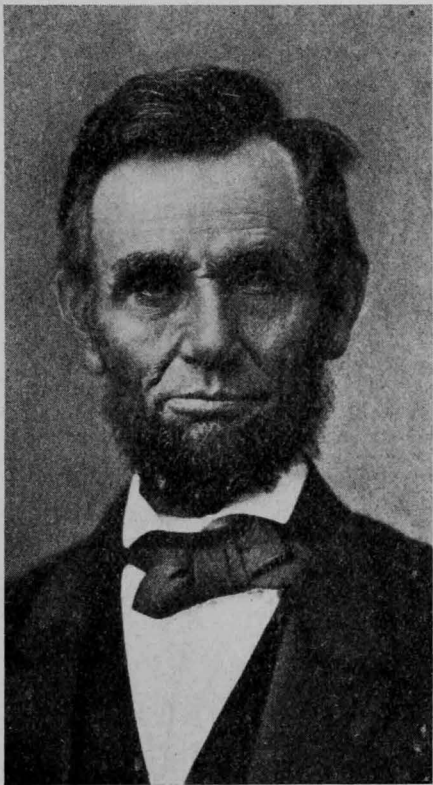
was published in 1881. He gives a *fac-simile* of the order to the party of defenders on the ground floor as follows: "You are to hold your fire till the second and third floors have fired, and don't waste a single shot. Have a light and other preparations to reload."

J. Q. ADAMS.

That the present generation may know how wide-spread the interest was in the tragic event more than eighty years ago, it is well to read the words of so distinguished a statesman as Ex-President John Quincy Adams, written in his Introduction to the Memoir of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, published by his brothers, Joseph and Owen, in 1838. We cannot fail to be impressed by the stately rhetoric of his lofty language. Mr. Adams



J. Q. Adams.



Abraham Lincoln

wrote: "The incidents which preceded, and accompanied and followed the catastrophe of Mr. Lovejoy's death, point it out as an epocha (*sic*) in the annals of human liberty. They have given a shock as of an earthquake throughout this continent, which will be felt in the most distant regions of the earth. They have inspired an interest in the public mind, which extends already to the life and character of the sufferer, and which, it is believed, will abide while ages pass away. To record and preserve for posterity, the most interesting occurrences of his life has been considered an obligation of duty especially incumbent upon the surviving members of his family; and in the effusion of his own mind, and the characteristic features of his familiar correspondence, the reader will find the most effective portraiture of the First American Martyr to the Freedom of the Press, and the Freedom of the Slave."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An emphatic assertion by Abraham Lincoln of the historical importance of the event of Lovejoy's death may fittingly follow the preceding appreciative testimony.

There are some graduates who are to cross continents in order to be on the Campus for the Centennial Celebration. Of course, no graduate living in New England will fail to reply to the Committee's letter: "I'm coming!"

nies. This assertion is found in an authentic letter,* which he wrote March 2nd, 1857, to Rev. James Lemen, Jr., who had sent him for examination a number of letters received by his father, Rev. James Lemen, Sr., whom Mr. Lincoln styled "Jefferson's Anti-Slavery Agent in Illinois." As to these letters, Mr. Lincoln wrote as follows: "Those of Elijah Parish Lovejoy were more interesting to me than even those of Thomas Jefferson."

*This letter is included in a volume of "Hitherto Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln," recently published by the Houghton & Mifflin Co., Boston.

Later in the letter occurs this startling assertion: "*Lovejoy's tragic death for freedom in every sense marked his sad ending as the most important single event that ever happened in the new world.*"

Thus nearly twenty years after John Quincy Adams had written his estimate, did Abraham Lincoln express an equally exalted estimate of the same tragic event, little dreaming that he should soon have and should improve an opportunity to emancipate an enslaved race, and should then himself die another martyr in their behalf.

Two Important Things for all Colby Men and Women to Keep in Mind:

First, the importance of every graduate contributing to the Half-Million Endowment Fund!

Second, the importance of every graduate returning to the campus for the Birthday Celebration!

THE 1920 ENDOWMENT FUND

BY ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, '90, *President of Colby*

In order to meet the condition of the General Education Board and secure our Centennial Half Million we still need nearly thirty thousand dollars. One-third of this amount will, it is confidently believed, be subscribed by former students of the College whose pledges have not yet been solicited. Colby names that are missing from the list of contributors printed herewith will most of them be

found in the final roll of honor when our canvass is completed.

We shall accomplish our purpose,—though it is not yet clear where all the money is coming from. We must have the assistance of many more of those who have had no personal connection with the College, but who believe in the sort of work we are trying to do and are glad to support it. It is they who will save

from failure the enterprise in which we are engaged.

The Endowment Committee in these last weeks of effort needs more than ever before the coöperation of all the friends of the College. Not only is their money needed, but even more the information they can provide and the influence they can exert: we must have substantial con-

tributions from men and women who are not yet aware of the sort of investment opportunity we are offering here at Colby just now. It must be the business of our friends to make them aware!

The following is the list of the subscribers to our fund to date of February 15th, together with the amount pledged by each class:

1855	N. W. Blanchard		1869	C. H. Kimball		Ida May Fuller Pierce	
		\$5000		E. S. Rawson		C. D. Smith	
1856	A. R. Crane	\$5000		G. S. Rowell		G. W. Young	\$5875
				P. S. Warren	\$340		
1857	Z. P. Hanson		1870	C. H. Cumston		1878	W. G. Mann
	G. M. P. King			H. Putnam	\$600		\$25
	In memory of					1879	Class Gift
	J. G. Soule		1871	C. W. Foster			G. E. Murray
	In memory of			G. S. Paine	\$250		C. E. Owen
	by						E. C. Whittemore
	J. K. Soule		1872	J. H. Barrows		1880	J. E. Case
	Wealthy Soule Weymouth			E. B. Haskell			H. R. Chaplin
	Sophia Soule Wacy			T. G. Lyons			C. W. Clark
	Martha Soule Dearborn			H. R. Mitchell			J. E. Cochrane
	C. A. Dearborn	\$5500		W. W. Perry	\$1175		H. L. Kelley
1858	E. W. Pattison	\$50	1873	A. H. Kelley	\$100		H. L. Koopman
							Minnie Mathews Mann
1862	J. F. Liscomb		1874	C. E. Williams			H. W. Page
	R. C. Shannon	\$126,000		C. E. Young	\$75		F. W. Shaw
1863	G. B. Ilsley						A. M. Thomas
	G. D. Stevens		1875	Mary Low Carver		1881	J. E. Trask
	W. P. Whitehouse	\$1600		L. C. Cornish			
1864	William Keely	\$25		W. Goldthwaite			C. H. French
				G. W. Hall			C. L. Judkins
1865	S. R. Morse	\$500		H. Hudson			F. M. Preble
				G. I. Peavey			E. C. Ryder
1866	F. W. Bakeman	\$1000	1876	E. H. Smiley	\$7400		Jennie M. Smith
							C. B. Wilson
1867	D. P. Bailey						
	C. R. Coffin	\$500				1882	W. W. Andrews
1868	W. H. Clark						Caroline Raymond Bill
	C. L. Clay						Orie O. Brown
	R. W. Dunn						W. C. Crawford
	E. S. Small						H. A. Dennison
	J. D. Taylor	\$9245	1877	F. J. Bicknell	\$825		G. L. Dunham
				Louise H. Coburn			H. Dunning
				J. H. Drummond			R. G. Frye
				Fannie Elliot Mann Hall			J. G. Gardner
				H. N. Haynes			G. H. Gould
				J. R. Henderson			H. B. Hall
				W. H. Looney			J. F. Hill
				C. F. Meserve			Minerva E. Leland
							S. J. Novell
							A. H. Noyes
							B. A. Pease

Be sure that you answer promptly the letter from the Committee on Attendance,

W. C. Philbrook
E. H. Phillips
W. H. Robinson
E. F. Tompson
H. S. Weaver
W. H. Wyman

\$5500

1883

R. H. Baker
H. C. Barton
A. A. Cambridge
W. G. Chapman
C. D. Edmunds
C. H. Hanson
F. H. Hanson
G. W. Hanson
A. C. Hinds
In memory of
by Asher E. Hinds
B. J. Hinds
Jennie P. Howard
M. A. Johnson
A. W. King
E. C. Robinson
H. Trowbridge
E. C. Verrill
G. M. Wadsworth
B. F. Wright

\$3325

1884

Helen A. Bragg
J. E. Cummings
C. S. Estes
F. B. Hubbard
D. W. Holman
J. C. Keith
H. M. Lord
S. Mathews
F. D. Mitchell
T. P. Putnam
E. F. Robinson
A. I. Thayer

\$2300

1885

G. R. Berry
F. H. Edmunds
W. H. Snyder

\$1225

1886

B. Boyd
L. C. Bridgham
J. B. Bryant
R. J. Condon
H. R. Dunham
C. A. Flagg
G. E. Googins
H. Knox
R. A. Metcalf
S. B. Overlock
G. P. Phenix
H. L. Putnam
A. M. Richardson
E. Sanderson
C. P. Small
H. W. Trafton
Bessie R. White
Julia E. Winslow

\$2325

1887

F. R. Bowman
W. Bradbury
Winifred H. Brooks
C. E. Cook
N. H. Crosby
H. F. Curtis
H. Day
C. E. Dolley
H. D. Dow
H. D. Eaton
J. F. Larrabee
F. K. Owen
E. E. Parmenter
I. O. Palmer
C. C. Richardson
E. A. Ricker
M. H. Small
A. W. Smith
W. F. Watson
G. E. Wilkins

\$2400

1888

E. P. Barrell
Mary Farr Bradbury
A. H. Brainard
Bertha L. Brown
A. F. Drummond
E. B. Gibbs
B. P. Holbrook
M. S. Howes
Edith Merrill Hurd
A. B. Lorimer
E. C. Mathews
H. H. Mathews
W. J. Meader
W. W. Merrill
H. C. Prince
J. A. Shaw
Lillian Fletcher Smiley
W. D. Stewart
J. F. Tilton
C. H. Wood

\$2760

1889

N. S. Burbank
P. P. Burleigh
H. E. Farnham
J. King
F. E. Nye
L. Owen
C. H. Pepper
B. Putnam
E. L. Sampson
E. F. Stevens

\$3650

1890

C. W. Averell
J. E. Burke
W. Cary
Anna S. Cummings
W. R. Curtis
Adelaide True Ellery
D. W. Hall
G. N. Hurd
F. P. King
H. P. Knight
Cornie Spear Lovell
Mary N. McClure

M. L. Miller
Antha Knowlton Miller
A. B. Patten
A. J. Roberts
J. B. Simpson
M. M. Smith
C. W. Spencer
Mary Greene Thompson
A. P. Wagg
E. G. Walker
W. C. Whelden
M. A. Whitney
E. T. Wyman

\$5660

1891

Effie Dascomb Adams
N. L. Bassett
G. R. Campbell
Emeline Fletcher Dickerson
L. L. Dunham
W. Fletcher
G. A. Gorham
Mary Morrill Ilsley
R. L. Ilsley
F. W. Johnson
E. B. Mathews
E. D. McArthur
E. C. Megquier
C. S. Pease
J. Perkins
H. R. Purinton
A. K. Rogers
W. A. Smith
L. P. Sturtevant
E. C. Teague

\$4420

1892

Class Gift
Dora Knight Andrews
G. A. Andrews
W. L. Bonney
H. E. Brady
E. L. Chaney
C. O. Chipman
Grace M. Cummings
Nellie Bakeman Donovan
W. N. Donovan
G. P. Fall
O. W. B. Farr
Adelle Gilpatrick
F. T. Johnson
H. F. Kalloch
C. A. Merrill
D. G. Munson
F. B. Nichols
E. F. Osgood
H. L. Pierce
Dora M. Sibley
E. H. Stover
S. Stark
C. H. Sturtevant
H. E. Wadsworth

\$3480

1893

Class Gift
A. H. Bickmore
D. E. Bowman
Helen Beede Breneman
D. J. Gallert

L. O. Glover
O. L. Hall
I. C. Hight
H. T. Jordan
Eva Taylor McKenzie
L. C. Miller
R. N. Millett
Lucia H. Morrill
E. L. Nichols
A. Robinson
J. Ogier
C. N. Perkins
F. E. Russell
J. B. Slocum
C. F. Smith
G. O. Smith
Grace Coburn Smith
C. F. Stimson
Mary B. Tefft
Katherine Berry Tilton
\$6825
1894

A. H. Berry
A. L. Blanchard
Frances E. Chutter
E. C. Clark
A. H. Evans
M. C. Freeman
D. T. Harthorn
A. E. Hooper
G. W. Hoxie
A. M. Jones
Elinor Hunt Jones
T. H. Kinney
Clara Jones L'Amoureux
G. H. D. L'Amoureux
F. S. Latlip
J. S. Lynch
Annie E. Merrill
P. S. Merrill
Clara P. Morrill
Frances H. Morrill
H. W. Osgood
F. W. Padelford
Grace Ilsley Padelford
E. H. Pratt
F. B. Purinton
V. A. Reed
R. W. Stimson
V. C. Totman
F. L. Tozier
W. B. Tuthill
Lillie Hazelton Tuthill
V. S. Whitman
N. M. Wing
\$2245

1895
J. C. Bassett
R. K. Bearce
A. C. Blake
F. Bryant
Clio Chilcott
H. P. Ford
Emma A. Fountain

Linda Graves
Madge Wilson Gray
W. L. Gray
T. E. Hardy
S. H. Hanson
Lila Harden Hersey
R. V. Jewett
A. Jordan
A. T. Lane
H. D. McLellan
H. W. Nichols
F. E. Norris
H. W. Parmenter
J. F. Philbrook
Lily S. Pray
C. E. Purinton
H. L. Springer
Ermina Pottle Stimson
A. W. Snare
Carrie M. True
Annie M. Waite
P. M. Ward
H. T. Waterhouse
W. L. Waters
\$3595

1896
R. F. Averill
Myrtice D. Cheney
A. S. Cole
Edna Moffatt Collins
Richard Collins
B. R. Cram
Mary S. Crosswell
C. L. Curtis
C. E. Dow
Florence E. Dunn
H. W. Dunn
E. L. Durgan
H. W. Foss
E. L. Getchell
H. E. Hamilton
Olive Robbins Haviland
Caro L. Hoxie
W. L. Hubbard
C. E. Hutchinson
Gertrude Ilsley
C. B. Kimball
Edith Farr Kimball
A. W. Lorimer
J. B. Merrill
Martha C. Meserve
B. B. Metcalf
F. M. Padelford
Jessie Pepper Padelford
Charlotte Young Parker
Ethel Pratt Peaks
F. W. Peakes
J. M. Pike
Evelyn Whitman Pratt
H. N. Pratt
L. G. Salisbury
C. E. Tupper
H. T. Watkins
\$4052

1897
R. M. Barker
G. K. Bassett
Harriet Vigue Bessey
Mercy A. Brann
H. H. Chapman
C. L. Clement
H. S. Cross
A. J. Dunton
Alice Nye Fite
D. L. Flynt
Grace Gatchell
Helen Hanscom Hill
Harriet F. Holmes
W. H. Holmes
Marion Parker Hubbard
A. R. Keith
Helen F. Lamb
Octavia W. Mathews
Tena P. McCallum
E. E. Noble
H. S. Philbrick
Grace Goddard Pierce
H. Pierce
H. H. Putnam, Jr.
F. A. Roberts
In memory of
H. B. Watson
C. H. Whitman
P. F. Williams
Fannie Parker Wing
\$1710

1898
F. W. Alden
H. S. Allen
R. B. Austin
A. G. Averill
Lenora Bessey
Janet Stephens Boynton
C. K. Brooks
H. M. Brown
A. W. Cleaves
Edith M. Cook
R. H. Cook
H. L. Corson
H. H. Cushing
H. R. Dalrymple
C. M. Drummond
F. R. Dyer
J. L. Dyer
G. A. Ely
H. M. Gerry
F. G. Getchell
Myra Marvell Getchell
C. E. Gurney
E. E. Hall
E. C. Herrick
E. R. Josselyn
Alice Cole Kleene
A. E. Linscott
O. L. Long
G. H. Lorimer
F. W. Manson
J. E. Nelson

Let it be said at the Anniversary Dinner that every Colby man and woman contributed to the Endowment Fund. Why not?

J. R. Nelson
T. R. Pierce
Elsie Reid Pike
F. H. P. Pike
B. C. Richardson
Helen Sullivan Richardson
J. E. Stephenson
Mary Evans Stephenson
D. J. Tolman
E. S. Treworgy
Annie Pepper Varney
C. W. Vigue
Blanche Walker Wellman
J. O. Wellman
G. A. Wilson
C. M. Woodman

\$4820

1899

H. S. Brown
C. H. Dascombe
H. L. Hanson
H. A. Hoit
Bertha Weston Hutchinson
E. H. Maling
G. A. Martin
Maude Hoxie Martin
Alice M. Purinton
C. E. G. Shannon
H. R. Spencer
Agnes C. Stetson
W. O. Stevens
Helene Bowman Thompson
A. B. Warren
Rachel Foster Whitman

\$725

1900

C. Cotton
E. T. Cushman
Mary Philbrook Dunning
H. D. Furbush
Jennie Tirrell Gerry
S. P. Hedman
Grace B. Holden
J. H. Hudson
Emma F. Hutchinson
W. B. Jack
F. F. Lawrence
Grace Chaney Masterman
Ethel M. Russell
A. M. Sanborn
E. R. Safford
Mary S. Small
H. F. Totman
C. F. Towne
Gertrude Pike Towne

\$830

1901

R. A. Bakeman
Mary Blaisdell Bellnap
A. M. Blackburn
A. D. Howard
F. M. Joseph
Grace Farrar Linscott
G. A. Marsh
Rena Clark Marsh
S. E. Marvel
S. Perry
W. Purinton

E. B. Putnam
E. C. Rice
C. F. T. Seaverns
Lou Peacock Smith
W. H. Sturtevant
N. P. Thayer
Margaret Williams Thomas
H. L. Withee

\$5710

1902

Class Gift
N. V. Barker
R. C. Bean
Florence Wilkins Bragdon
G. W. Chipman
Edna Owen Douglass
Marion Reed Drew
W. W. Drew
Grace Bicknell Eisenwinter
J. H. B. Fogg
A. L. Goodwin
H. L. Gray
F. P. Hamilton
A. O. Jones
J. G. Larrison
H. C. Libby
Mabelle Dunn Libby
Vera N. Locke
M. H. Long
G. W. McCombe
C. F. McKoy
A. H. Mitchell
Nina G. Poor
Nellie Lovering Rockwood
W. H. Rockwood
Edith Williams Small
G. S. Stevenson
Marjorie Elder Stevenson
F. W. Thyng
L. L. Workman
O. A. Wyman

\$3735

1903

C. W. Atchley
Grace Warren Atchley
June Dunn Bakeman
Edith C. Bicknell
R. F. Brunel
S. E. Butler
C. M. Daggett
Alice M. Pierce
Lois Hoxie Smith
L. C. Staples
W. H. Teague
L. E. Thayer
G. W. Thomas
E. May Tolman

\$1256

1904

Eva Clement Ames
V. S. Ames
Jennie Chase Brooks
C. R. Bryant
Mary Caswell Carter
Edith Watkins Chester
A. Clark
Jennie M. Cochrane
W. A. Cowing

Ruby Carver Emerson
F. H. Leighton
Harriet Cleveland Nason
Lillian Berry Newton
C. N. Perkins
J. A. Partridge
J. B. Roberts
Evaline A. Salsman
Paulenah H. Simmons
Harold W. Soule
Mary M. Ward
E. B. Winslow
F. E. Wood

\$1650

1905

D. K. Arey
Alice Pinkham Ballard
Alona Nicholson Bean
S. G. Bean
Elizabeth P. Blaisdell
H. H. Bryant
C. W. Clark
Rose Richardson Clark
G. D. Coy
S. Ernestine Davis
A. L. Field
C. N. Flood
A. M. Frye
Eleanor Stone Goodwin
May L. Harvey
Ethel L. Howard
W. Hoyt
H. N. Jones
H. R. Keene
Ida P. Keen
A. I. Lockhart
Mary Moor Lord
R. P. Norton
J. B. Pugsley
Blanche Lamb Roberts
G. W. Starkey
A. L. Tillson
A. J. Uppwall
P. L. Whitaker
Blanche V. Wilber
Carrie Allen Wood

\$1440

1906

I. A. Bowdoin
Anna M. Boynton
Cornelia B. Caldwell
Jennie Linton Carter
C. P. Chipman
J. W. Coombs
E. P. Craig
R. W. Dodge
W. L. Dodge
R. L. Emery
F. L. Homes
V. M. Jones
K. R. Kennison
Harriet Drake Kidder
J. W. Leighton
E. C. Lincoln
Ella E. Maxcy
C. N. Meader
Clara Norton Paul
Beulah F. Purinton

R. L. Reynolds
L. L. Ross
W. H. Rowe
Cora Farwell Sherwood
Edith Kennison Stene
W. S. Stevens
Pearl Jones VanWeelden
Susan H. Weston
H. E. Willey
Elaine Wilson
L. L. Woods
Christia Donnell Young
Nettie Fuller Young

\$2025

1907

M. E. Berry
H. B. Betts
Myrtis Bassett Betts
H. C. Bonney
Inez Bowler
Adelaide Holway Brown
R. A. Colpitts
W. E. Craig
Sarah S. Cummings
E. G. Davis
L. W. Dunn
R. C. Emery
Hattie S. Fossett
Grace Stetson Grant
Lubelle Hall Hodgman
Milton B. Hunt
B. F. Jones
Rose Beverage Lane
E. E. Masterman
Marian Learned Meader
M. C. Moore
Bertha E. Nead
Ellen J. Peterson
Hortense W. Philbrick
L. H. Powers
Edith P. Priest
Nellie Winslow Rideout
C. A. Rush
T. A. Smart
Annie Cook Starkey
A. K. Stetson
A. W. Stetson
W. H. Teague
O. A. Thompson
P. L. Thorne
E. B. Tilton
Alice R. Tyler
Bertha Robinson Wheeler
Clayton M. Ward
In memory of
by Mr. Gilbert H. Ward
A. K. Winslow
In memory of
by Mr. and Mrs. B. H.
Winslow
B. A. Wright
D. M. Young
R. B. Young

\$1988

1908
F. B. Condon
Nina Holmes Dunn
C. C. Dwyer
Caroline Noyes Ervin
G. A. Gould
J. E. Hatch
V. R. Jones
H. Marquardt
J. T. Mathews
I. R. McCombe
Nettie M. Runnals
Helen Campbell Shaw
Angie Corbett Steele
Mary Abbott Stobie
A. C. Thompson
R. F. Thompson

\$480

1909

Helen E. Adams
E. F. Allen
C. D. Athern
Helene Bellatty
Ida Proctor Boston
M. I. Buker
J. Chandler
Fannie M. Crute
E. T. Cushman
R. B. Davis
Marion Goodwin Dow
Clara A. Eastman
W. G. Foye
L. S. Guptill
W. E. Hackett
J. W. Hammond
Myra I. Hardy
June Philbrick Jones
H. W. Kimball
H. F. Lewis
Marion W. Long
P. A. Mason
Mabelle Babson Mayo
H. A. McLellan
E. W. Merrill
Jessie Whitehouse Merrill
L. O. Merrill
N. I. Mixer
F. H. Paine
Agrandece Record Pullen
E. S. Rawson
Cora E. Robinson
F. H. Rose
Austin Shaw
Ella McBurnie Stacy
Pearl Davis Steffenson
Maude Eaton Wadleigh
Abbie Hague Warren
J. D. Whittier
Sarah B. Young

\$1772

1910

Leona Garland Berry
A. D. Blake
Addie Knight Boynton

Stanley F. Brown
Verena H. Chaney
Caro B. Chapman
M. Crowell
Mary Donald Deans
Emma Berry Delahanty
H. F. Dow
Annie L. Fogg
N. H. Garrick
R. N. Good
C. A. Grant
Jennie Grindle Grindle
H. O. Harriman
C. L. Haskell
Evie Eastman Hebert
Ruth Wood Hebner
Pauline Herring
F. T. Hill
Helen J. Hinckley
Cassilena Perry Hitchcock
E. A. Howe
Rosalind M. Jewett
Sarah Ketcham
Lillian Lowell
T. L. Mahany
Eleanor Creech Marriner
H. B. Moor
W. G. Ramsden
I. W. Richardson
Helen V. Robinson
Rachel Marshall Sterling
C. H. Swan
Maude A. Weed
Grace E. Whittier
Mary E. Woodman

\$1270

1911

A. L. Applebee
A. W. Blake
Inez Mace Bridges
R. C. Bridges
R. V. Brown
Margaret Hare Buck
Marjorie Bucknam
Louise N. Buzzell
D. W. Clark
Hazel Cole
Laura Day Cole
Mary Weston Crowell
Helen Warren Cummings
R. L. Ervin
Blanche Farrington
Elsie Lawrence Fentuman
Minnie E. Fernald
Alice Thomas Good
Helen D. Higgins
I. Higginbotham
I. M. Holt
H. W. Kidder
Sinia F. King
Margaret E. Lincoln
L. H. Miller
Emerald Bradman Mosman
Hazel Breckinridge Malley

Only a few months remain in which to make your pledge for the Endowment Fund.

R. E. Nash
 Lucille Noyes
 T. P. Packard
 James Perry
 C. H. Pierce
 Ellen M. Pillsbury
 Rose M. Pillsbury
 H. M. Pullen
 J. C. Richardson
 R. R. Rogers
 Margaret Fielden Rogers
 J. K. Romeyn
 Gertrude Coombs Rose
 Louise A. Ross
 F. A. Shepherd
 E. Louise Springfield
 E. G. Stacy
 L. E. Thornton
 Rose Carver Tilley
 G. W. Vail
 Ethel Wood West

1912

H. C. Allen
 L. B. Arey
 R. E. Baker
 E. A. Baldwin
 S. Bisbee
 Marian E. Brown
 C. Brownell
 Mary M. Buswell
 Florence E. Carll
 A. E. C. Carpenter
 S. C. Cates
 Florence Cross Cleveland
 E. H. Cole
 Maude F. Collins
 Etta A. Creech
 Harriet L. Davis
 J. P. Dolan
 Eva Reynolds Dunbar
 Clayton E. Eames
 Bertha Wilson Eldridge
 R. J. Faulkingham
 C. G. Fletcher
 Alban Fowler
 E. D. Gibbs
 Elsie Gardiner Gilbert
 Ethel Gilpatrick
 Ruth E. Goodwin
 G. M. Gray
 T. S. Grindle
 Ethel V. Haines
 Ruth O. Hamilton
 R. A. Harlow
 S. A. Herrick
 M. T. Hill
 H. C. Hodgkins
 R. P. Hodsdon
 Margaret Holbrook
 Ruth E. Humphries
 Helen Hunt
 Sarah Snow Jellison
 W. E. Jones
 Leslie F. Jordan
 Laurel Wyman Keppel
 Arthur A. Knight
 Edith R. Lenhardt
 M. E. Lord

R. H. Lord
 O. E. Lowell
 Earle C. Macomber
 J. E. May
 Pearl Mitton
 L. Morris
 Louise B. Powers
 Leora E. Prentiss
 Mildred Ralph
 Jennie M. Reed
 M. C. Rideout
 W. J. Rideout
 Rita M. Robinson
 D. G. Roby
 J. Rooney
 Myrtle Rumery
 Lillian Carl Shubert
 Harold H. Sinclair
 Margaret B. Skinner
 Freda Snow
 Seymour Soule
 Emmons W. Stacy
 Villa Barrett Stacy
 Ethel M. Stevens
 Ethel Ward Strickland
 Mary A. Strickland
 L. C. Sturtevant
 Gail A. Taggart
 J. B. Thompson
 B. B. Tibbetts
 Bessie Cummings Walden
 Emma Leighton Walden
 E. E. Washburn
 In memory of
 by Mr. and Mrs. W. W.
 Washburn
 A. L. Welch
 Susie M. Wentworth
 A. L. Whittemore
 Jeanette Winchester

1913

G. C. Adams
 Margaret Adams
 Mattie Windell Allen
 C. Barnard
 D. Baum
 G. L. Beach
 C. F. Benson
 W. F. Berry
 E. R. Bowker
 L. R. Bowler
 F. Bradstreet
 W. B. Carroll
 I. L. Cleveland
 Lucy Clough
 H. J. Clukey
 H. S. Cushman
 F. G. Davis
 D. W. Ellis
 C. M. Fogg
 V. A. Gilpatrick
 J. C. Goldthwaite
 R. F. Good
 R. K. Greeley
 E. C. Green
 H. B. Greene
 Marian Ingalls Hague
 I. O. Harlow

J. L. Howe
 R. W. Hogan
 F. A. Hunt
 E. H. Hussey
 P. W. Hussey
 R. M. Hussey
 J. P. Kennedy
 C. J. Keppel
 Eva Macomber Kyes
 Avis Thompson Lamareau
 Dora Libby
 B. B. Mansfield
 E. C. Marriner
 Frances Pollard McBride
 Meroe F. Morse
 S. I. Mower
 F. D. Nardini
 Bessie Dutton Pillsbury
 Diana Wall Pitts
 Angie Beckford Rand
 C. G. Reed
 J. O. Reed
 Sarah Pennell Reed
 M. P. Roberts
 L. G. Shesong
 C. A. Small
 C. C. Soule
 Phyllis St. Clair
 Marion E. Tebbetts
 Bessie N. Tobie
 Robert E. Walsh
 R. R. Webber
 H. N. Welch
 John Wells
 D. H. White
 Iva B. Willis
 Clara E. Winslow
 C. H. Witham
 Ada Waugh Young
 Andrew Young

\$2195

\$2175

1914

W. B. Ashford
 Florence Cole Barnard
 Lucie F. Barrows
 Louise Drummond Beach
 W. L. Beal
 R. H. Bowen
 P. L. Campbell
 F. S. Carpenter
 Edith Washburn Clifford
 Florence Cole
 R. E. Colomy
 E. K. Currie
 Lena Cushing
 W. B. Dexter
 Annie Dudley
 Idella K. Farnum
 V. H. Farnham
 E. B. Farrar
 Lillian Fogg
 Blanche Farrington
 H. P. Fuller
 A. D. Gillingham
 F. T. Gillingham
 M. A. Griswold
 Alice Beckett Haley
 Grace W. Hamilton

R. I. Haskell
 Nannie L. Soule Hatch
 Mabelle H. Hunt
 Cora Patterson Hutchins
 David Jack
 F. H. Jones
 Marion Dodge Keef
 E. S. Kelson
 J. W. Kimball
 H. Knight
 R. A. Lowell
 F. S. Martin
 Mabel Bynon McDaniel
 N. J. Merrill
 S. B. Miller
 W. A. Mooers
 H. M. Morse
 G. G. Newton
 C. E. Nason
 H. W. Nutting
 Eva Pratt Owen
 R. E. Owen
 Gladys Paul
 W. M. Payson
 G. W. Perry
 J. F. Pineo
 G. W. Pratt
 H. G. Pratt
 Erma V. Reynolds
 C. D. Robinson
 Marion E. Springfield
 V. H. Tibbetts
 W. A. Tracy
 E. L. Warren
 Lois Peacock Warren
 M. Warren
 C. B. Washburn
 Ethel Merriam Weeks
 Grace Weston
 L. A. Wilson
 W. Winslow
 C. F. Wood
 E. L. Wyman
 Hazel Young

\$2480

1915

D. W. Ashley
 E. Mildred Bedford
 P. P. Bicknell
 Lena Blanchard
 R. A. Bramhall
 H. S. Campbell
 G. Campbell
 E. A. Carpenter
 Ethel Chamberlain
 Marguerite Chamberlain
 A. F. Clark
 L. W. Crockett
 T. J. Crossman
 W. C. Dacey
 R. O. Davis
 P. A. Drummond

H. H. Dunham
 F. B. Dunn
 Vivian Ellsworth
 Myrtle Everett
 Jennie Farnum
 A. D. Gilbert
 R. W. Gillmore
 Aldine Gilman
 Ruth W. Goodwin
 L. W. Grant
 A. M. Guptill
 Helen N. Hanson
 Mildred Holmes
 E. G. Holt
 M. F. Hunt
 R. B. Hutchins
 F. A. James
 C. H. Jones
 Nellie Lightbody
 C. B. Lord
 Ina M. McCausland
 J. E. McMahon
 C. R. Mills
 Ruth Morgan
 L. F. Murch
 A. C. Niles
 W. J. Pendergast
 E. W. Pratt
 H. W. Rand
 H. Ricker, Jr.
 Ruth Brickett Rideout
 Marguerite Robinson
 N. E. Robinson
 K. Royal
 E. A. Russell
 May H. Sargent
 L. H. Shibles
 H. A. Small
 C. V. Smith
 L. P. Spinney
 C. H. Taylor
 R. R. Thompson
 Amy J. Tilden
 Mary Tobey
 A. Ruth Trefethen
 J. H. Trites
 Mary Washburn
 Dorothy N. Webb
 L. F. Weeks
 Leonora Dyer Whelden
 R. M. Whelden
 A. P. Whipple
 Evelyn S. Whitney
 R. H. Williams
 A. R. Willard
 E. M. Woodward
 A. H. Yeaton
 R. C. Young

1916

H. H. Barker
 Marjorie L. Barker

\$2232

A. F. Bickford
 S. G. Blackington
 Alice C. Boynton
 Edith Pratt Brown
 H. H. Bryant
 W. E. Burton
 J. A. Campbell
 L. F. Carter
 Yvette G. Clair
 Alice A. Clarkin
 A. D. Craig
 Berle Cram
 Iris Crosby
 P. G. Curtis
 R. J. Doyle
 Vivienne Wright Dunn
 F. M. Dyer
 H. A. Eaton
 F. C. English
 T. Fieldbrave
 F. C. Foster
 Lucille H. Foster
 Esther D. French
 H. O. Goffin
 B. F. Greer
 A. E. Gregory
 Effie M. Hannan
 Marion Harmon
 Clara Hinckley Hemenway
 L. D. Herring
 E. J. Higgins
 Elizabeth Hodgkins
 Alice A. Hunton
 R. A. Hussey
 C. M. Joly
 R. C. Joudry
 R. W. King
 R. Kolseth
 L. Levine
 W. C. Lincoln
 N. W. Lindsay
 Helen Marr
 W. B. Marston
 Alice C. Mather
 Louise McCurdy McKinnon
 I. W. Merrill
 P. J. Mayers
 E. M. Miller
 Hazel A. Moore
 L. Catherine Moses
 J. H. Prince
 Antoinette Ware Putnam
 D. E. Putnam
 G. W. Putnam
 W. M. Rand
 J. M. Richardson
 Edith C. Robinson
 Ella Robinson
 Eva Roby
 Marion Wyman Sims
 E. C. Simpson
 Vivian Skinner

There are some graduates who are to cross continents in order to be on the Campus for the Centennial Celebration. Of course, no graduate living in New England will fail to reply to the Committee's letter: "Im coming!"

B. H. Smith
E. P. Smith
Susie Smith Smith
I. R. Stanwood
S. D. Staples
Carolyn Stevens
F. F. Sully
Mina M. Titus
C. A. Treat
Frances Trefethen
Florence Stobie Woodward
C. O. Wylie

\$2150

1917

Lucy M. Allen
Mildred Greeley Arnold
Attalena Atkins
W. J. Blades
F. L. Bragg
H. S. Brown
G. F. L. Bryant
Harriet Canham
E. W. Campbell
Catherine Clarkin
Helen D. Cole
E. D. Cawley
H. M. Crockett
A. B. Crossman
Madeline Daggett
Marian R. Daggett
J. H. Deasy
Flora Norton Dexter
Gertrude V. Donnelly
Hazel A. Durgin
J. F. Everett
Grace A. Farnum
C. B. Flanders
D. B. Flood
Hazel M. Gibbs
M. G. Golden
Mildred S. Greene
W. M. Harriman
H. E. Hall
F. E. Heath
W. W. Heath
L. D. Hemenway
R. B. Huber
F. K. Hussey
M. L. Ilsley
M. B. Ingraham
G. L. Judkins
Leonora Knight
Selma Koehler
Elsie M. Lane
H. C. Lasky
C. W. Lawrence
G. E. Leeds
C. B. Leseur
T. N. Levine
A. C. Little
P. L. Lovett
T. B. Madsen
F. W. Marriner
Evie Learned Miller
J. R. Monroe
Jeanne Moulton
Ruth Murdock
Phoebe Vincent Parker

Lucy Taylor Pratt
H. S. Pratt
C. S. Richardson
F. A. Pottle
C. B. Price
O. H. Rankin
Hazel L. Robinson
E. D. Record
C. A. Rollins
Irma M. Ross
L. A. Shea
Marian White Smith
R. N. Smith
W. B. Smith
Margaret Brown Staples
Floy M. Strout
Edna Peabody Strout
Vivien Small Sullivan
A. N. Sylvester
M. R. Thompson
D. W. Tozier
Annie F. Treworgy
Earle Tucker
Lillian N. Tuttle
H. H. Upton
W. L. Webb
Florence E. Wheet
R. E. Wheldon
P. G. Whittemore
O. C. Wilbur
Winifred Atwood Wilbur
Grace Fletcher Willey
L. E. Young

\$1555

1918

Mary Jordan Alden
P. E. Alden
Doris P. Andrews
Ethel M. Armstrong
C. M. Bailey
M. A. Bigelow
Eunice E. Chase
Phyllis V. Cole
Gladys V. Craft
Alta E. Davis
J. H. Dunn
Mildred Barton Flood
Norma H. Goodhue
Winifred Greeley
R. M. Hayes
H. F. Hill
Mollie Treat King
Marguerite Bradbury
Lampley
Marian E. Lewis
P. B. Libby
Alberta Shepherd Marsh
H. E. Moor
H. L. Newman
R. H. Parker
M. A. Philbrook
C. H. Piebes
Lenna H. Prescott
B. M. Ranney
Dorothy I. Roberts
Ruby M. Robinson
Jennie O. Sanborn
Winifred Shaw

A. L. Shorey
C. L. Silverstein
Isabel Snodgrass
R. L. Sprague
F. F. Sully
Gladys Twitchell
Leila M. Washburn
Hazel L. Whitney
R. C. Whitney
E. A. Wyman

\$520

1919

E. R. Craig
Hildegard V. Drummond
Marion Williams

\$255

1920

Arthur A. Hebert
S. G. Twitchell

\$30

OTHER FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE.

A. W. Anthony
Miss Kate J. Anthony
T. B. Ashcraft
W. B. Arnold & Co.
Mrs. G. G. Averill
C. I. Bailey
C. M. Bailey
E. A. Bailey
C. H. Barton
Bath Sunday School
Miss Alice Benjamin
Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett
F. L. Besse
J. W. Black
Boothby Bartlett Co.
F. E. Boston
G. K. Boutelle
W. A. Bowen
W. P. Breneman
B. E. Carter
Mrs. Elvira Caswell
W. Chester
Gardner Colby,
Trustee, 1865-79
In memory of
by Francis Gardner Colby
C. A. Dean
J. S. Dean
Day & Smiley Co.
E. R. Drummond
In memory of
by A. F. Drummond
Hildegard V. Drummond
Ola Drummond Thomes
Aubigne Drummond
Wyman
H. R. Dunham Co.
A. W. Esleeck
H. E. Fales
G. S. Flood & Co.
A Friend
Miss Mary A. Gardner
Girls' Glee Club
Dr. M. S. Goodrich
S. A. & A. B. Green
F. W. Grover

W. A. Hager & Co.
 Fred P. Haggard
 P. W. Harry
 Mrs. Ella M. Hawes
 E. H. Haskell
 C. W. Hussey
 Fred Joy
 H. F. Kalloch
 Mrs. Nellie True King
 Neil Kelliher
 W. J. Lanigan
 H. P. Little
 A. Marquardt
 O. A. Meader
 M. L. Madden
 Merrill-Mayo Co.
 G. H. Milliken
 I. B. Mower
 R. Nivison
 E. D. Noyes

F. F. Noyes
 H. Wallace Noyes
 Mrs. H. W. Page
 Sarah E. Parkhurst
 G. F. Parmenter
 Mrs. T. Raymond Pierce
 Portland Alumnae Asso.
 W. E. Pratt
 S. L. Preble
 H. Purinton
 Frank Redington
 W. E. Reid
 President Henry E. Robins
 In memory of
 by Kingman Nott Robins
 and Mrs. Martha Robins
 Esleek
 Rollins, Dunham Co.
 W. B. Seymour
 Ellen M. Shove

Mrs. Carrie E. Soper
 L. H. Soper Co.
 Mrs. R. J. Stetson
 I. Frank Stevens
 Mrs. Martha H. Stobie
 L. O. Tebbetts
 J. G. Towne
 C. B. Walker
 Wardwell Dry Goods Co.
 Waterville Iron Works
 Waterville Steam Laundry
 M. J. W.
 C. J. Weber
 Wesley R. Wells
 C. H. White
 Wentworth Music Co.
 G. C. Wing
 B. H. Winslow
 Mrs. Eleanor S. Woodman
 Wyandotte Woolen Co.

FALL MEETING BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BY CHARLES E. OWEN, '79, *Secretary.*

(Portland, Me., November 14, 1919.)

Pursuant to adjournment the Trustees of Colby College met at 10.00 o'clock A.M. on the above date in the Directors' room of the Rumford Falls Power Company.

Members present were: Alden, Bailey, Bassett, Bradbury, Chapman, Miss Coburn, Cornish, Dodge, Drummond, Gibbs, Jordan, Murray, Owen, Page, Roberts, Trafton, Wadsworth, Wing.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Bradbury.

The records of the June meeting were read and approved.

Judge Wing, Chairman of the Committee on Finance presented the report of the Committee which was accepted and ordered spread upon the records. The report follows:

November 10, 1919.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Trustees of Colby College:

The first meeting of the Finance Committee of Colby College was held at the Treasurer's office in Waterville on October 31, 1919.

Present: Messrs. Wing, Dunn and Cornish, with President Roberts and Treasurer Hubbard in conference.

The Committee organized for the ensuing year with Judge Wing as Chairman and Mr. Hubbard as Secretary.

The bond of the treasurer fixed at \$25,000 in the American Surety Company of New York was ordered to be renewed on December 1, 1919.

The deposits of the College were or-

dered to be continued in the Ticonic National Bank, with interest on balances at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The Committee make the following recommendations:

1. That the Trustees pass a formal vote acknowledging and accepting the bequest of \$10,000 of the late Rev. Abijah R. Crane, D.D., which was reported by this Committee to the Trustees at their annual meeting in June, 1919, and pledging this corporation to faithfully carry out the terms of said trusts as specified in the bequest.

2. That the Trustees further pass a vote expressing their appreciation of the act of Albion Hale Brainard, the executor of said will, and a graduate of this College, in personally assuming and paying the inheritance tax assessed by the State of New Jersey upon said trust fund said tax amounting to \$425.91, in order that the full amount of \$10,000 may be received by the College. Respectfully submitted, George C. Wing, Leslie C. Cornish, Committee on Finance.

The following Resolutions were presented by Judge Wing unanimously adopted by a rising vote, ordered spread upon the records and copy sent to Mr. Brainard.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas Rev. Abijah R. Crane, D.D., of the Class of 1856, and for forty-eight years an honored and devoted Trustee, by his last will and testament bequeathed

to the College the sum of \$10,000 under the following terms and conditions:

"First:—I give to the trustees of Colby College the sum of Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to be known as the Frances Herrick Crane and Fannie Crane Brainard fund for Biblical Literature.

I stipulate that Four hundred dollars (\$400) of the income from this fund shall be paid annually to my sister Mettie Crane Newton toward her support and upon her death the entire income from the ten thousand dollars shall be expended as follows:

(a) The interest of five thousand dollars shall be expended annually for instruction in Biblical Literature in Colby College either by class room work or by lectures, as the Faculty of Instruction may determine.

(b) The interest of five thousand dollars shall be expended annually for instruction in Biblical Literature in Hebron Academy either by class room work or by lectures, as the Faculty of Instruction at the Academy may determine.

In connection with this it is my hope that the sum given may result in a permanent endowment for the establishment and maintenance of a department of Biblical Literature in the aforesaid institutions: and I also trust that Mr. Albion Hale Brainard who best knows my plans and wishes will be consulted in regard to the matter."

Therefore VOTED:

1. That the Trustees gratefully accept said bequests which is the last expression of Dr. Crane's love for and interest in this institution under the terms and conditions therein specified, and pledge themselves faithfully to carry out the terms of said trust in accordance with the expressed desire of Dr. Crane.

2. That the thanks of the College be extended to Mr. Albion Hale Brainard, the executor of said will and a graduate of this college in the class of 1888, in personally assuming and paying the inheritance tax assessed upon said bequest by the State of New Jersey, amounting to \$425.91 in order that the college might receive the full amount of \$10,000.

3. That a copy of these entire votes be sent by the secretary to Mr. Brainard.

President Roberts reported favorably as to the conditions at the College and emphasized the need of an advance in the salaries of the faculty as soon as possible.

On motion it was voted that an effort

be made at once to secure a sum for the faculty in addition to the regular salaries for the current year and to increase said salaries for the next fiscal year beginning May 1st, 1920.

Messrs. Wadsworth, Chapman and Drummond were appointed a Committee to carry out the provisions of the above vote.

On motion it was voted that the thanks of this Board be extended to Prof. Taylor for his generous gift of \$1,000 for the benefit of the department of Latin for the current year which is but an additional expression of his loyalty and devotion to the College.

Fourteen of the eighteen trustees present pledged the sum of \$100 each toward the advance proposed for the faculty.

President Roberts made further report as to the raising of the endowment. Approximately \$60,000 in pledges remained to be secured. Progress is being made every week. The president expressed full confidence that success in securing the balance within the time allowed will be realized.

Mr. Gibbs, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the June meeting to present a plan for securing annuity funds presented the report of the Committee which follows:

November 14, 1919.

Upon investigation, your committee find that sixty-six schools and colleges are selling annuity bonds or rather issuing them either for gifts or upon purchase, and have learned of forty-seven others that are actively considering this mode of securing funds.

The great missionary societies have long found this an excellent way to secure funds. The rate of income paid is determined by the age of the donor. We recommend the adoption of this plan for Colby College as one of the best ways to increase its funds, and recommend that in cases of gifts the rates of interest paid by the American Baptist Home Society be adopted, and recommend that a simple and attractive form of bond be adopted.

The report was accepted and its recommendations adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bailey it was voted that when securities are offered as a fund on which annuities are to be paid such securities be accepted at their market value and annuity bonds be issued only on approval of the Finance Committee.

Voted: that the same Committee Gibbs, Padelford and Hall be retained to prepare

a form of Annuity bond for the use of the College.

Mr. Alden, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the June meeting by request of the Athletic Council reported. The report was accepted.

The vote to accept was subsequently reconsidered and on motion it was voted to recommit the report to the Committee with instructions to further investigate what other colleges are doing and to present a plan of procedure.

The special Committee on Previous Action of the Board in abolishing the Department of Greek reported, and in accordance with the recommendations of this report it was voted: In view of the changed conditions since the vote of the Board of trustees on June 15, 1918, to abolish the Department of Greek, which action was partly based on the uncertainties brought on by war conditions, to rescind the above mentioned action: also to rescind the vote of April 12, 1919, that this change should become effective at the end of the college year in 1920.

The Special Committee of the faculty on Reserve Officers Training Corps recommended that no action be taken. The recommendation was adopted.

On motion it was voted that at the beginning of the next academic year the tuition be increased to \$100 per year.

Dr. Bradbury of the Centennial Committee reported progress and gave a general outline of the plans for the Centennial celebration. Mr. Bassett of the same Committee presented in detail some of the plans which the Committee is considering, among them the plan to procure a Colby College flag, also special recognition exercises for Colby men who served in the war. The matter of expense involved in the proposed celebration was discussed and on motion it was voted:

That this Board endorses and approves the general plan of the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the college as outlined by the Centennial Committee, that all necessary expenses to be incurred in connection therewith be determined upon by the Finance Committee of this Board in consultation with said Centennial Committee and that an estimate thereof be presented to this Board at its next meeting.

Voted that pending the presentation

of said estimate the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for the above purpose.

Voted that a Committee of five of which the Chairman of the Board shall be a member be appointed to prepare a design for a Colby College flag, also a design for a bronze medal to be presented to those Colby men who served in the war and to report to the Board at the April meeting. Miss Coburn, Mr. Charles Hovey Pepper of the class of 1889 and Messrs. Cornish, Bassett and Bradbury were appointed.

Voted that the historian, Dr. Whittemore, be asked to have the first draft of the manuscript for Colby College history in the hands of the Committee on History not later than March 1st, 1920.

Voted that the date suggested by the Centennial Committee for Commencement this centennial year, June 26 to 30, be adopted.

Mr. Gibbs introduced the consideration of the outstanding needs of Colby College that ought to be provided for during the next five years and on his motion it was voted:

First: that an application be made to the Survey Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention for funds with which to erect a college chapel, to improve the existing plant, and to increase the college endowment.

Second: That the request be made for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars with which to erect upon the campus a suitable chapel.

Third: That the request be made for fifty thousand dollars for improvements on the existing plant.

Fourth: That the request be made for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for additional endowment, the income to be used to increase the salaries of the teaching staff, and for scholarship aid for deserving students.

On motion it was voted that President Roberts attend the next meeting of the Survey Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and be authorized to associate with himself in attendance upon said meeting such friends of the college as he may think advisable.

A communication from the Colby Alumnae Association warmly endorsing the campaign for the Centennial endowment and asking consideration of the de-

Let it be said at the Anniversary Dinner that every Colby man and woman contributed to the Endowment Fund. Why not?

sire of the Alumnæ Association for membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ was read by the Secretary.

Voted: That Miss Coburn be a Committee to investigate the proposition and

report at the April meeting of the Board.

Voted: That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet in Portland on Saturday, April 10th, 1920, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Voted to adjourn.

ATHLETICS AT COLBY

TRACK WORK AT COLBY.

BY MICHAEL J. RYAN,
Colby's Athletic Director.

Athletics at Colby College have suffered greatly on account of conditions brought about by the war and it will require the united efforts of the college authorities, the alumni, the student body and the athletic department to place them in a condition worthy of Colby.

The football season was disastrous and to me the outlook for track and baseball is not very encouraging.

We lack material in all three sports, the equipment and facilities for training are not adequate, and the spirit that prevails in the college is not the kind that produces good results.

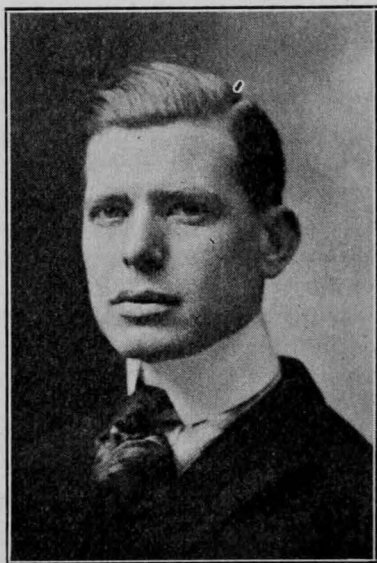
Before Colby will take her place in the sun a definite athletic policy will have to be adopted, athletics will have to be placed on a systematic business-like basis, authority and effort will have to be cen-

tralized, the undergraduates will have to understand their duty to their alma mater, schedules that are favorable to the best interests of the college will have to be arranged, the alumni will have to lend their undivided support, a smart press agent should be working in conjunction with us, and the proper facilities and equipment should be provided.

It is very unfortunate that athletics are in such poor condition here this (the centennial) year because winning combinations would have been a wonderful asset in the line of advertising, and I am quite sure would have helped the endowment fund considerably; but it may be for the best if it will prove to all parties concerned the real needs in this phase of the college life.

The athletic department is one of the most important departments of a college and is to a college what the advertising department is to a large corporation. A business cannot survive on poor advertising; neither can a college. It should be the aim of Colby to get as much advertising of the proper kind as possible through its athletic department. Our teams in all of the major sports should be on a par with the best and our schedules should be such that we can realize a good percentage of the victories and a big return financially.

The alumni could be of tremendous help if they would take a keen interest in sport and try to influence eligible school-boys who have some experience in athletics to come to Colby to matriculate and to try for our teams. Efforts should be made to get the very best boys possible and ways should be provided to help any worthy boys who might need help. I believe if this were done and proper coaching provided that our football team could be made strong enough to play some of the leading contenders for championship honors at Fenway Park in Boston, the Polo Grounds in New York, or at some similar place where handsome financial returns could be gained and the college greatly benefitted by the large amount



MICHAEL J. RYAN
Athletic Director at Colby

of advertising that would naturally accrue from such games. Such has been the experience of the Dartmouth College team which realized nearly \$50,000 on the football season just passed.

In track we have men of the highest calibre in various events as a nucleus to build our track team around. We should have middle distance men who are capable of forming a relay team good enough to compete against the best at the B. A. A. games and at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Races and individuals who are capable of taking part in such great athletic fixtures as the Hunter Mile in Boston, the Millrose 600 in New York, and the Suburban Quarter in Brooklyn. Our cross country team should be of championship calibre, capable of holding its own in the Maine, New England and National Intercollegiate Association Championships.

In baseball we should always have a strong team to play a good strong schedule and a southern or a western trip should be arranged occasionally during the Easter recess.

If we could keep building up continually and have teams as strong as I mentioned, boys would flock to Colby from all parts of the country. This has proved the case in other institutions and I am sure would hold true here.

I believe that Colby should be a member of the National Collegiate Association and should be represented each year at the convention of that organization so that she can keep up to the minute on all matters pertaining to athletics and physical training in the Intercollegiate world and to establish closer relations with all of the leading colleges throughout the country.

A clever press agent is greatly needed here to increase our prestige in the sections where we are already known and to make us known in cities and localities where we are very seldom ever heard of.

The athletic field needs to be reconstructed and made up-to-date; proper and adequate seating arrangements are greatly needed as the grand stand and the bleachers have long since served their usefulness and are not entirely safe and certainly do not add to the beauty of the campus. A modern gymnasium is a great necessity here as the present one is by no

means large enough and is of no value for training teams which places us at a great disadvantage in track and baseball and is of no help whatever in football. The only use that the present building serves is to accommodate a small class in gymnasium work or to practice basketball, handball or boxing more of which activities save gymnasium work (which is required of the two lower classes) has any standing here, except as a means of recreation or exercise.

The faculty acted wisely when it made physical training compulsory for all Freshmen and Sophomores. I am a firm believer in athletics and physical training for the whole student body and I would like to see enough play fields, tennis courts, and gymnasium space to allow every man in college to take an active part in athletics or exercise of some kind throughout the year each year of his college course.

The activities encouraged here are sufficient for the present size of the student body and the facilities at our disposal but if our members should grow to a large enough extent it would be a great benefit to the college to organize an outing club and conduct a winter carnival each year and to adopt basketball and hockey as major sports.

The athletic department has opened an office in Roberts Hall on the campus and we hope to keep in close touch with the student body through the agency of men appointed by the student council to represent the athletic director in each of the four classes and in each of the fraternities at the college. In this way it is hoped to keep the athletic situation before the students and as a means of developing good athletic material from their ranks we propose to promote both Inter-class and Inter-Fraternity tournaments in Track and Field sports, Basketball, Volley ball, Hand ball, Boxing and Tug-of-War throughout the winter months. This method ought to induce a large number to participate in sport, develop good physiques and instill in them a spirit of competition which will be of great value to those who qualify for the 'Varsity teams. We also propose to hold a get-together night once a month at which boxing, wrestling and other exhibitions will be put on as a means of entertain-

Only a few months remain in which to make your pledge for the Endowment Fund.

ment for the student body, the members of the alumni who are available and boys from the nearby preparatory schools. In this way we hope to make the gymnasium the common meeting place of all Colby men and develop a real Colby spirit which is so much needed to help us realize success on the athletic field.

In the spring we propose to conduct tennis tournaments in both singles and doubles and if it is at all possible to use the athletic field without interfering with the 'Varsity baseball team we will have a baseball league and arrange a suitable schedule for them to play.

Football practice would also be advisable in the spring to keep the football men who are not engaged in other sports identified with their game and to teach the rudiments to men of the physical training classes who have attained the required development and who might prove good candidates for the 'Varsity team.

The athletic department should be developed to a high state of efficiency as athletics and physical training will occupy a very important place in the life of this nation in the future. The statistics of the selective draft of the American army in the emergency just passed shows us that thirty-five per cent of the men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one in this country are physically deficient and not qualified to bear arms. Plans are being formulated to reduce this deficiency to a minimum.

At the recent National Collegiate Association conference held in New York, which was attended by representatives from the athletic department of 174 colleges on this continent Secretary of War Baker said he did not know what the American army would have done for officers if the colleges had not gone in so strong for athletics as there was no other source from which men with trained bodies as well as trained minds could be drawn to the schools for officers. He entreated the representatives present to go back to their colleges and further their work of athletics and physical training to include every man of their student bodies and make them all fit physically as well as mentally so that they could be of service if the country ever needed them again.

Athletics and physical training should be put on such a high plane at Colby that every son of the college would go out into life with the full knowledge that he is physically as well as mentally fit to gain

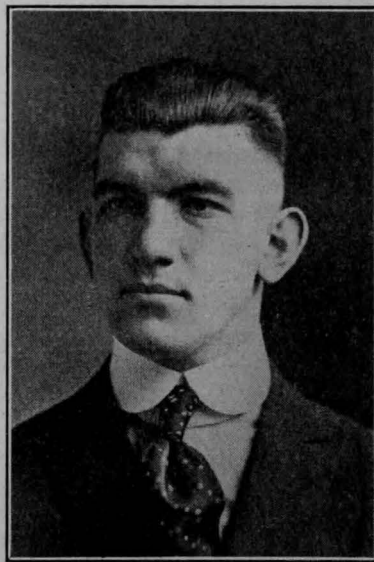
a leading position and that he is qualified to serve the colors if necessary.

OUR BASEBALL PROSPECTS.

By EVERETT W. BUCKNAM, '20,
Captain 1920 Baseball Team.

This is the year for Colby. During the past years of organized athletics among the colleges of Maine, our college has won many championships. We should come through this year. We must win that championship because we expect more Colby men back at this graduation, more Colby spirit, and more interest by the alumni in what we are doing for our college than ever before.

Alumni, we have a big job before us. We have a lot of material for our baseball team, yet we are lacking in the most important position, that is, pitchers. We have not been lucky enough to have a good pitcher enter this college since Jimmy James, '15, left. Next year a few more of us will be graduated and we will become alumni, and we must then make it a part of our duty to try to direct some promising pitcher to our old college. Alumni, your college appeals to you to get into the game again and let your support be seen by the appearance of some pitchers here next fall. If any of you have a fellow in mind who is going to



EVERETT W. BUCKNAM, '20
Captain of the Colby Baseball Team

college somewhere, let us know his name and some of us here can tell him about our college, its spirit and athletic prospects and in that way we shall all be working together. *Let us make a special effort to get pitchers.*

We shall expect an unusually large response to the call for baseball candidates this spring, for we have several old men back with us again after absences of one or two years, due to the Great War. We lost four letter-men last spring. Captain Driscoll, a catcher who had played four years here; Nourse, for three years 'Varsity second baseman; Hayes, who was captain of the championship team of 1918, and Marshall who held down the initial sack for two years. Yet with the loss of nearly the whole infield, we have some fine material for all positions.

For catcher we have two men, Grant who did some fine work last year, and Lampher, a freshman from Maine Central Institute, who bids fair to become one of the best catchers Colby ever had. I played against him several times last summer and I feel that Colby is lucky in having him here.

For pitchers we have three men back, Klain, a southpaw, who did good work here three years ago. He pitched for his company in France and will be a great help. Hamer and I will be on hand to do our best at pitching. Howard, from the freshman class, comes from Goddard Seminary with a good reputation as a pitcher and we expect him to come through well.

At first base we have Wills who won his letter last year at that position. Also we have Haines, a transfer from Norwich University; Lenville, from Springfield, Mass., High School, so that competition here will be keen.

At second we have Taylor who has played there and in the outfield for two years; Powers from Worcester who comes with a reputation as a clever player.

At shortstop we have Fraas who has played short the past three years; Carter, from M. C. I.; and Fitzgerald from Worcester, Mass. We expect Harold Good, brother to Ralph and Roy Good who are known to many alumni, to return at the opening of the second semester, and he has a name of being a clean short-stop.

At third we have Sullivan who played

last year, also Greenlaw who played there three years ago and who has returned from the service where he played in a creditable manner.

For the outfield we have Williams, Tyler, Pulsifer, all letter-men and in addition we have Pendergast, from Coburn, Lyond, from Oak Grove Seminary, Forsythe, from Springfield, Mass., Daniels, from Coburn, and Callaghan, from Bangor.

There seems to be no dearth of material for every position. At present outlook the hardest problem facing the coach will be the developing of a good pitcher. Outside this, there will be enough material for every position to guarantee that the team will be a fast, well balanced one.

COLBY FOOTBALL FOR 1920.

BY LIBBY PULSIFER, '21,
Captain of Colby's Football Team.

I refrain from saying a word about that inglorious football season just past, except this: The sting of that season has affected every member of the team, every member of the Athletic Council, every man in college, and every man of the



LIBBY PULSIFER, '21
Captain of the Colby Football Team

Be sure that you answer promptly the letter from the Committee on Attendance.

faculty and many of the Alumni. It has brought us to our senses. It has stirred us to a realization of how much a good representation on the athletic field means to Colby, by showing us how sorely a poor representation can hurt Colby.

With an ambition to put absolutely the best football team on the field that the college can possibly get together we approach the season of 1920; and our ambition is not built around a "hope" that we have a good team. We *must* have a real team, one that will be a credit to the college. Nothing is going to be "good enough" unless it is the very best that we can get.

Now, as to material; next June four letter-men will be lost by graduation. They are Jacobs, Kalloch, Tyler, and Bucknam. We know we shall miss them because they are all splendid football men. We are not going to stand by and mourn their departure, however. We are out to influence all the red-blooded high school and preparatory school men that we can get in touch with to come to Colby this fall. In this the help of the Alumni may count for much. There are eight letter-men left to form a nucleus for the new team. These are Pooler, Cook, and Pulsifer who have worn the "C" three years, and have played at center, guard, and end respectively; the others won their letters this past season and are Gulick, tackle, Wolman, end, Niles, halfback, and Stearns, quarterback.

Next we come to that vital question of a coach. The Council, through the energetic efforts of Graduate Manager Ervin and Professor Parmenter, have done well. After a careful consideration of every available man the services of John B. McAuliffe, Dartmouth, '15, have been secured. He was strongly recommended by Frank Cavanaugh who so successfully coached Boston College last season. When it was made known that McAuliffe was coming to Colby, Glen Warner, Larry Bankhart, and several other football authorities expressed great surprise that he was on the market, to say nothing of our being able to get the man. While McAuliffe was at Dartmouth he played at tackle. As a captain, Cavanaugh says, "He was the best general on the football field I ever saw." Since graduating from college he has coached very successfully at Marquette University.

Perhaps you may judge by what I have said thus far that I am making idle prophecies for a great season next fall.



PRIVATE E. C. NILES, '21
Twice Disabled with a Broken Leg, but
Still One of Colby's Mainstays

If this is your idea you have misunderstood me. I am foreseeing that in our college, football will be back to normal; that Colby, for the first time since the beginning of the war, will be in a position to compete on the same footing with other colleges. We have an average number of old men around which to build a team. We have a student body which is going to stand by us, win or lose. We have, too, the record of a season so contrary to Colby traditions and so contrary to the records of past Colby football seasons that it can only spur us on more than anything else. We have that disgrace to live down.

There is one thing we have lacked. We need the support of the people of Waterville. The college brings a very large amount of money into the city. It deserves the loyal support of the people if only in return for this. And then, from the people's standpoint, there is a world of benefit that can be derived from witnessing a good smashing contest between two rival colleges. The spirit of conflict, the spirit of keen rivalry, and the loyalty that a person takes in during an afternoon at a football game should in itself be worth the effort to attend it. For spirit and loyalty are the essence of true Americanism.

In conclusion, I want to impress upon you that Colby is going to have a football season next year that will be a credit to

Colby. The team, you will be proud of, because it will be made up of a bunch of men who will be playing clean, hard, fighting football from the beginning to

the end of every game, and from the beginning to the end of the season. They will deserve your support and they will get it. "On To Victory"!



E. L. McCORMACK, '20



A. R. DAVIAU, '22



R. O. JANES, '20

Colby Boys Who Have Returned to College to Complete Their Education

THE CHRISTMAS GIVERS

BY ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, '90

One hundred and ninety-six former students and other friends of the College have enrolled in this year's Christmas Club. The total amount contributed is five thousand and twenty-five dollars.

Although the College has always been very grateful for Christmas gifts, yet this year's extraordinary need has deepened appreciation for such generous financial assistance. It will go far towards meeting the inevitable deficit of 1919-1920.

Those who have joined the Club are as follows:

Mr. N. H. Barrows
Mr. F. L. Besse
Prof. J. W. Black

Mr. W. P. Breneman
Prof. Webster Chester
Mrs. Leslie C. Cornish
Central Maine Power Co.
Miss Helen S. Meader
Rev. I. B. Mower, D.D.
Mrs. T. Raymond Pierce
Redington & Co.
Mr. Robert Stobie
Hon. George C. Wing, LL.D
Mrs. Eleanor S. Woodman.

'57

J. G. Soule
In memory of
by J. K. Soule
Wealthy Soule Weymouth

From all quarters comes the word: "I'm coming back to the Campus to help Colby celebrate her Centennial."

Sophia Soule Wacey
 Martha Soule Dearborn
 Charles A. Dearborn

'62

R. C. Shannon

'63

G. B. Ilsley
 W. P. Whitehouse

'67

D. P. Bailey

'68

R. W. Dunn
 J. D. Taylor

'71

G. S. Paine

'72

J. H. Barrows
 W. W. Perry

'73

W. S. Bradley

'74

W. H. Kelley

'75

Mary Low Carver
 L. C. Cornish
 G. W. Hall

'76

C. E. Meleney
 A. W. Small

'77

Louise H. Coburn
 W. H. Looney
 E. F. Lyford
 C. F. Meserve

'78

D. T. Wyman

'79

J. Geddes
 E. Flood
 Hattie Britton Joy
 W. A. Joy
 W. H. Lyford
 G. Merriam
 G. E. Murray
 C. E. Owen
 P. S. Warren
 E. C. Whittemore

'80

H. L. Koopman
 H. W. Page

'82

W. C. Crawford
 H. A. Dennison
 J. F. Hill
 S. J. Nowell
 W. H. Wyman

'83

C. D. Edmunds

'84

H. M. Lord

'86

R. J. Condon
 G. P. Phenix
 J. K. Plummer
 H. W. Trafton

'87

W. Bradbury
 I. O. Palmer
 A. W. Smith

'88

Bertha L. Brown
 Mary Farr Bradbury
 A. F. Drummond
 E. B. Gibbs
 B. P. Holbrook
 H. C. Prince

'89

J. King
 L. Owen
 C. H. Pepper

'90

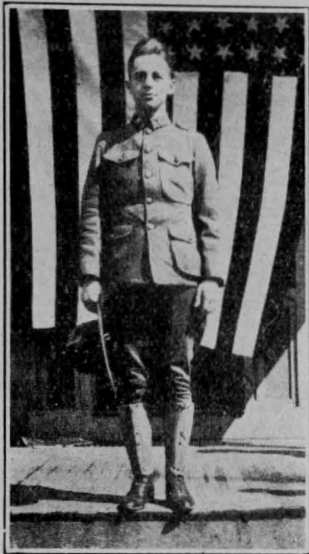
W. R. Curtis
 D. W. Hall
 A. B. Patten
 A. J. Roberts
 M. A. Whitney

'91

N. L. Bassett
 F. W. Johnson

'92

C. E. Cohen
 A. G. Hurd
 D. G. Munson
 C. A. Merrill
 F. B. Nichols
 C. H. Sturtevant
 H. E. Wadsworth



J. F. CHOATE, '20



H. A. OSGOOD, '20



C. A. TASH, '20



R. K. HARLEY, '20



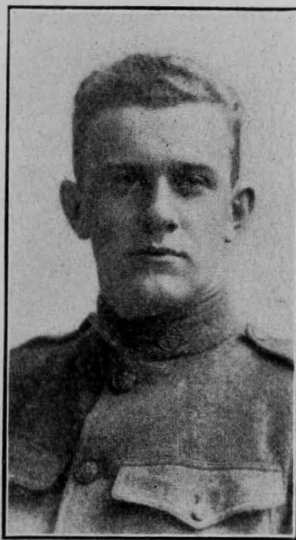
E. M. COOK, '20



H. C. WHITE, '20



S. G. TWICHELL, '20



L. R. MORSE, '20



W. R. PEDERSEN, '20

Group of Colby Boys Who Have Returned to College to Complete Their Education

'93

H. T. Jordan
J. H. Ogier
J. B. Slocum
Grace Coburn Smith
G. O. Smith

'94

A. H. Berry
Frances H. Chutter
E. C. Clark
F. W. Padelford
V. A. Reed
V. C. Totman

'95

J. C. Bassett
R. K. Bearce
Linda Graves
Madge Wilson Gray
W. L. Gray
A. Jordan
M. Blanche Lane
Carrie M. True

'96

Florence E. Dunn
H. W. Dunn
C. B. Fuller
W. L. Hubbard

'97

Marion Parker Hubbard
Helen F. Lamb
Octavia W. Mathews

'98

F. W. Alden
Lenora Bessey
A. W. Cleaves
Edith M. Cook
H. M. Gerry
E. C. Herrick
E. R. Josselyn
T. R. Pierce

'99

C. E. G. Shannon

'00

Jennie Tirrell Gerry
J. H. Hudson
Emma F. Hutchinson
F. F. Lawrence

'01

R. A. Bakeman
C. F. T. Seaverns

'02

H. C. Libby
C. F. McCoy

'03

June Dunn Bakeman
C. M. Daggett
Mabel Dunn Libby

'04

Edith Watkins Chester
Ruby Carver Emerson
F. H. Leighton
E. B. Winslow

'05

D. K. Arey
Rose Richardson Clark
G. D. Coy
May L. Harvey
R. P. Norton
A. L. Tillson

'06

C. P. Chipman
R. W. Dodge
C. N. Meader
R. L. Reynolds

'07

W. E. Craig
Marian Learned Meader
Ellen T. Peterson

'08

C. W. Bradlee, Jr.
J. A. Burton
J. E. Hatch

'09

E. F. Allen
M. I. Buker
Mabelle Babson Mayo
F. H. Paine

'10

Mary Donald Deans
Cassilena Perry Hitchcock
Mary E. Woodman

'11

Margaret Fielden Rogers
R. R. Rogers



D. P. TOZIER, '20



L. A. CRAIG, '20



J. A. KLAIN, '20



H. T. URIE, '20



L. S. CROSBY, '20



S. L. FLAGG, '20



T. GRACE, '20



P. L. BROOKS, '20



C. W. ROBINSON, '20

Group of Colby Boys Who Have Returned to College to Complete Their Education

'12

E. D. Gibbs
 Laurel Wyman Keppel
 J. E. May

'13

P. W. Hussey
 C. J. Keppel
 Dora M. Libby
 C. A. Small
 R. E. Walsh
 J. Wells

'14

R. H. Bowen
 J. P. Flanagan
 H. P. Fuller
 F. S. Martin
 Eva Pratt Owen
 R. E. Owen
 J. F. Pineo
 E. L. Wyman

'15

R. A. Bramhall
 P. A. Drummond

Jennie Farnum
 Mildred Holmes
 R. D. Robinson
 Dorothy N. Webb
 E. M. Woodward

'16

F. C. Foster
 Esther D. French
 Edith C. Robinson

'17

C. B. Price
 O. C. Wilbur
 Winifred Atwood Wilbur

'18

Norma H. Goodhue
 P. A. Thompson
 Gladys P. Twitchell
 Leila Washburn

'19

Carrie E. Hall
 Mary E. Tourtillotte
 S. P. Wyman

AMERICANISM

BY LESLIE COLBY CORNISH, '75, CHIEF JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF MAINE.

At the October Term, 1919, of the Supreme Judicial Court for Kennebec County, Maine, Chief Justice Cornish who was presiding, addressed the applicants for naturalization as follows:

"I wish to say a word to the applicants for admission this morning before we begin the work of the day in testing whether you are, according to the rules laid down by Congress, fitted for citizenship. I wonder if you appreciate the importance of this occasion? This is no idle ceremony through which you are about to pass. It is an important step in your life. You are renouncing and giving up your allegiance and loyalty to the land of your birth and are pledging your allegiance and your loyalty to this land of your adoption,—the United States.

"This is a step that means something, and before you enter upon it I wish to say a word to you, so that you may appreciate more fully what you are doing and what it signifies. You are asking at the hands of this Court the privilege of becoming

an American citizen. As you are now you are citizens of another country. You ask to be made a citizen of this country. This privilege is granted under the law of Congress upon certain conditions. You must have been at least five years a resident of the United States, and you must have been at least one year a resident of this State of Maine. Further than that, the Act provides that it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court admitting any alien to citizenship that during all this time he has behaved 'as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.' That means something. It means that you must show to this Court, and prove by witnesses, that you are men of good moral character, law-abiding men, such people as we wish to become citizens of this State. Our own statute provides further that before a naturalized citizen can be registered as a voter

he must be able to read in the English language, so that is a prerequisite.

"This gives you certain rights—this admitting to citizenship—but it also imposes upon you certain duties. We hear too much in these days of people's rights, and we hear too little in these days of people's duties. Everybody is clamoring for his rights and demanding them, never thinking of what his duty is to society nor what he owes to the community, to the State, and to the Nation. You renounce today your allegiance to the old country, and you ask to be admitted as a citizen of this country, and you pledge your loyalty to it. That means that you must be Americans through and through. You cannot be German-Americans; you cannot be Irish-Americans; you cannot be French-Americans. No hyphen can be placed there. You must be Americans from now on. The five years we have just passed through have taught America a lesson as to the kind of citizens she must admit, and we want them one hundred per cent Americans. You have placed yourself under a new flag. No longer are you under the tri-color of France, or the Cross of St. George. You are under the Stars and Stripes, and on the one hand that flag will follow you and protect you wherever throughout the world you may go. As an American citizen you can claim its protection and receive it. On the other hand, you must follow that flag and protect it wherever that flag may go and wherever you may go.

"I have said something as to your rights. Let me say a word now as to your duties. First, your duty as voters. Where you have had your allegiance before—in most countries at least—the people have not ruled. In this country the people rule. We govern ourselves. Therefore, it is important, as long as the people are the rulers as well as the ruled, that they should be intelligent rulers. It is important, if you wish to vote—to exercise your right of franchise—that you seek to educate yourselves so as to become familiar with the spirit of the government of this country; learn something of its history; learn something of what the fathers and the grandfathers have gone through to create this government and to

preserve it. If there are night schools, and you are uneducated, you should go to those night schools as they are provided in many of the cities of this State and perfect yourself in the English language. Perfect yourself in the history of our government. Read the newspapers. Read the American newspapers. Throw away your own newspapers. I think there is nothing that does more harm and that keeps people from being real American citizens than the fact that they cling to the newspapers printed in their own language. The Italian newspapers, the Finnish, the Lithuanian, abandon those. Learn to read the American newspapers printed in the English language, so that you can get in touch with what is going on in this world. Otherwise you cannot be intelligent voters. Become interested in everything that pertains to this country. Improve yourselves so that you may enter into and become a part of it. Do not herd off and segregate yourselves, transferring a little piece of Italy to a street somewhere, or a little piece of France to another street somewhere. That is the trouble in many places. They preserve the old customs. They read the old newspapers. They talk their own language, and they do not become American citizens at all. Just let that go by, the old, and take up the new, and try to get into the spirit of the American people. Naturalization, which we give you here today, changes your legal position, your legal status; but it does not change you really unless you yourselves supplement that naturalization by making yourselves more and more, as the months and years go by, real Americans.

"One word more. I have spoken of your duties as voters. That does not interest me so much as your duties as citizens. You only vote once or twice a year. You are citizens 365 days in the year, and it is a great deal more important for you to know and to perform your duties as citizens than it is as voters, and if you perform them well as citizens I do not worry about your performing them well as voters. What are the important duties that you as citizens living here among us should have in mind? In the first place you must be law abiding. This is a land of law and order; or at

The happiest Colby men and women who return for the Centennial will be those who contributed all they were able to make possible the success of the Endowment Campaign.

least it has been up to within a recent time, and we hope that it will continue to be, as the fathers laid it out that it should be. Law and order must prevail. The established authorities must be obeyed. This is no place for mob rule. It is a place for the administration of justice, and every man can obtain his legal rights through the proper channels if he will, and that is the only way in which he should attempt to obtain them. Be industrious. Be good workers. Be willing to give service for the money that you receive. Be prudent and saving, and so be home builders and home makers. The man who owns his home and has a family, we need not worry about him. He will stand for law and order because he has something to protect. So I say be home makers and home builders. Take good care of your families. Do not neglect them. Educate your children so that they may grow up in the spirit of our institutions and with the full knowledge of what our government means and stands for. Then one other thing, which perhaps you would not expect to be said in court—Go to church. I do not care whether your church is Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; go to church. Keep in touch with the church authorities. A Godless country can never have a government that will endure. If you men, as you become citizens, will become church goers, church followers, have good homes, educate your families, be industrious, honest and law abiding, you will then justify us today in admitting

you to the rights of citizenship in this country.

"Three hundred years ago, next year, a little sloop drifted into the harbor of Plymouth, in the mother state of Massachusetts. She came from old Plymouth in England. I have stood on that dock in old Plymouth, England, and have seen the tablet that marks the spot from which that little band of Pilgrims set forth. They came to new Plymouth three hundred years ago. That little sloop contained how many? Only one hundred all told, men, women and children. It contained only fifty men; not a larger number than you who are grouped before me this morning to be admitted to American citizenship; and yet from that little band, and those that came after them, has come this Republic. Just think of it! To them we are indebted for laying the foundations strong and firm, in education, in religion, in loyalty, in liberty and justice. Our ancestors in 1776 and those years following, created this government of ours. Our fathers saved it in '61, and it has been preserved to the present time. Now you ask to be admitted in order that you may take part in it. We will admit you if you comply with the requirements; but I pray you to have in mind as you go forth from this court house the privilege which it is, and the duties which are imposed upon you, and that you, so far as you are concerned, will always in every way possible do your best to maintain and preserve what the fathers have won."

IN MEMORIAM

HENRY W. HARRUB, '83

The following is taken from the Taunton Daily Gazette, of the issue of December 12, 1919:

Henry W. Harrub, superintendent of Taunton public schools from June, 1905, to September, 1919, passed away at his home late yesterday after a long period of failing health. Mr. Harrub's condition had been grave for several days preceding the end. Funeral services will be held at the Broadway Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Harrub's health became so impaired in the spring that he insisted at the May meeting of the school board that his resignation be accepted. He has

gradually declined since that time. He was well known in educational circles through this section of New England, stood high in the esteem of the teaching profession and was respected in the community where he had lived during the later years of his active life. The family has received many expressions of sympathy and condolence.

Mr. Harrub was a native of Scituate, Mass., and was born there in August, 1854. He was a son of Darius and Matilda Schultz Harrub. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and the Waterville Classical school. He was a graduate of Colby College and the Castine, Me., normal school, receiving

his degree of A.B., from the former in 1883. Seven years later, Colby College also conferred on Mr. Harrub the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

His school preparation fitted him for the profession of teaching and he was a school master at Pawtucket till 1890, when he was appointed master of the Weir Grammar school.

Mr. Harrub since that time has been identified with the schools here. For fifteen years he was master at the Weir, and for the fourteen thereafter, from June, 1905, was superintendent, succeeding the late Clarence F. Boyden.

The results of Mr. Harrub's direction of the Weir school attracted the attention of the board when he was chosen superintendent. Succeeding school boards showed the appreciation of his administration by unbroken re-elections annually. At the time that Mr. Harrub tendered his resignation the board appointed a committee to wait upon him, and if possible to secure the withdrawal of that document. He was urged to reconsider his determination, but declined to accept another election.

Aside from his connection with the Taunton schools he was prominent in the Bristol county and state associations of school workers and directors.

He was a member of several educational organizations and a life member of the Old Colony Historical Society. He was a former director of the Taunton Y. M. C. A., to the well-being of which he devoted much thought and energy, and before coming here was identified with the corresponding association in Pawtucket, of which he was one of the organizers. He served there for many years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

He was a man of quiet and refined tastes, and his friendship and association will be missed by those who were privileged to meet and know him intimately. He was a lover of nature and a man of broad general information. Shakespeare was a favorite author. His home life was ideal and his public service was enthusiastically and faithfully carried.

Mr. Harrub was twice married; first to Annie M. Clark of Pawtucket, in 1888, and, second, to Emily R. Philbrick of Taunton, in 1898, who survives him. He also leaves one daughter, Deborah M. Harrub, and two brothers, Walter S. Harrub of Scituate and William Harrub of Honolulu.

As a mark of respect to his memory all the public schools of the city omitted their afternoon sessions today, and the high school closed at eleven o'clock.

JAMES PERRY, '11

Press dispatches of Sunday, February 8, contained brief announcement of the death at the hands of brigands, in Syria, of "James Perry, a Y. M. C. A. Secretary." The news was later confirmed in a letter received by F. A. Shepherd, '11, from the international Y. M. C. A. headquarters in New York. The letter follows:

"We have just received your telegram and I am sorry indeed that it seems I must confirm the fears of your friends at Colby. James Perry, 1911, was serving as our general secretary throughout Turkey. He had done a magnificent piece of work. In less than a year he had organized activities for Armenian refugees in no less than five cities and had done it so efficiently that the Y. M. C. A. was asked to extend the work to fifteen additional cities in 1920.

"No doubt it was while visiting some of these places that the attack took place. All the information which we have is contained in the statement given to the press by the State department on Saturday evening. The message to us reads as follows:

"The American relief workers killed recently by Turkish brigands Aintab Syria, during attack on convoy for



JAMES PERRY, '11

American relief supplies were James Perry and Frank Johnson. Perry was a secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Assistant Secretary of State Long announces nothing was known at the State department concerning the history of these men. Department advices to day reveal that a large force of brigands and 150 French sent to the scene of the murder to get the bodies, not yet recovered. The attack was at 3 A. M. February 2, about fifteen miles south of Aintab, according to advices from Beirut.'

"In view of this inadequate information we have today sent a wireless to Constantinople by U. S. radio, asking for full particulars.

"Mrs. Perry and her two children are in Constantinople and are exceptionally well cared for, since they have a large apartment with one of our Y. M. C. A. families. Besides a host of good friends she has the help and sympathy of our complete diplomatic and consular staff as well as the more than 100 other Americans engaged in missionary and educational activities and in business. We for our part want to take every possible step that will lighten her burdens in this time of great sorrow.

"As one who had been looking forward to a life of long service in fellowship with Mr. Perry, I am especially saddened by this loss and I want to assure you as well as the other friends in Waterville of the deepest sympathy both of myself and of the whole international committee."

In the tragic death of Perry, Colby loses one of her strong graduates. Throughout his college course he was a prominent figure in all student activities. Upon graduation he went to Hartford Theological Seminary from which he graduated in 1915. Then he went abroad, and during the World War was one of the prominent Y. M. C. A. workers as well as a director of the foyer du soldat with headquarters at Bordeaux. At the close of the War he was sent to the near East and at the time of his death, as the above letter tells was doing a valuable service for the stricken people of that section of the world.

He was the son of W. W. Perry, '72, and brother of Sherman Perry, '01, George W. Perry, '14, and J. Gleason Perry, of the senior class. His last letter to the ALUMNUS, containing a snap-shot

similar to the one reproduced in this issue, expressed the belief that he would be able to get back for the Centennial. Colby mourns his death.

FRANKLIN J. JONES, '78

Rev. Franklin J. Jones was born in Lebanon, Me., on August 8, 1853. He was graduated from Colby in 1878, and as an honor man was one of the orators on Commencement Day. He took his theological course at Newton Theological Institution. In 1880 he married Harriet Newell Hanscom, who has been for many years a Foreign Missionary Secretary for Pennsylvania, and more lately for the Atlantic District. He had one child, a daughter, Grace June Jones, now Mrs. Charles Brennan of Detroit, Mich.

He held successive and successful pastorates at Allenton, East Providence Center and East Greenwich in Rhode Island, in West Springfield, Mass., and at the Passyunk Ave. Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa. As a pastor he was widely beloved and only failure of health caused him to leave the active ministry. For a number of years he was the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Examiner*, and his work was highly praised by those in authority for its accuracy, impartiality and uniform kindness.

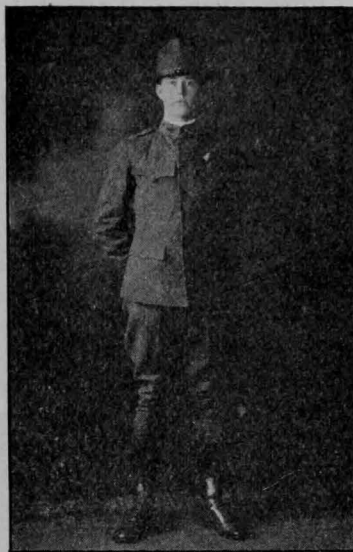
Mr. Jones was connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia for fifteen years before his death. For the last two years he was in a sanitarium for his health, but despite his illness, his cheerful patience never faltered and nurses and patients alike found in him a helpful friend.

He fell peacefully asleep on Sunday evening, October 19, 1919. At the funeral, which was held October 23d, beautiful tributes of affection were spoken by Dr. Groves Drew, Dr. William Creditt, (for a number of years Mr. Jones was actively connected with the Downingtown Institute of which Dr. Creditt is the President), Dr. Russell H. Conwell and Dr. John Gordon. He was carried to his last resting place in beautiful Laurel Hill Cemetery by personal friends from the Provident Life and Trust Co. The honorary pall bearers were Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Dr. J. B. G. Pidge, Dr. A. J. Rowland, and Dr. Walter Shumway.

Let it be said at the Anniversary Dinner that every Colby man and woman contributed to the Endowment Fund. Why not?



J. G. PERRY, '20
[Son of W. W. Perry, '72]



P. P. BARNES, '20
Son of C. P. Barnes, '92



L. W. MAYO, '22
Son of W. W. Mayo, '79



Colby Boys
Who are Sons of
Colby Men



T. F. TILTON, '20
Son of J. F. Tilton, '88



A Genuine
Evidence
of Loyalty



R. E. WILKINS, '20
Son of G. E. Wilkins, '87



L. PULSIFER, '21
Son of the late W. M. Pulsifer, '83



C. DRUMMOND, '22
Son of A. F. Drummond, '88

WITH THE MARINES IN HAITI

BY FRANKLIN M. DYER, *of the class of 1916.*

Tucked away between Cuba and Porto Rico is a small island of the West Indies about which the average American knows little or nothing. He may have a faint recollection—the product of happy school days—of the West Indies, as a unit, but he knows little of the individual islands composing this group and less concerning the peoples and their customs.

The Republic of Haiti is bounded on the East by the Dominican Republic, which forms the Eastern part of the island; on the North and West by the Atlantic Ocean and on the South by the Caribbean Sea. The length of the island, East to West, is over 400 miles and the breadth from North to South ranges from 17 to 160 miles. Its perimeter is about 900 miles. Fourteen mountain ranges lie across the country which is watered by forty-four rivers and streams.

The word Haiti means hilly, according to Haitian linguists. It is well chosen, for the island is one mass of mountain ranges beside which our own New England mountains look like ant hills.

After one spends a short time in Haiti, he feels a certain under-current of emotions which entirely baffles all attempts

at description and which has won for her the expression "Mysterious Haiti".

The population of the little republic numbers approximately two million people. Port au Prince, the capital city, has a population of from 60,000 to 70,000.

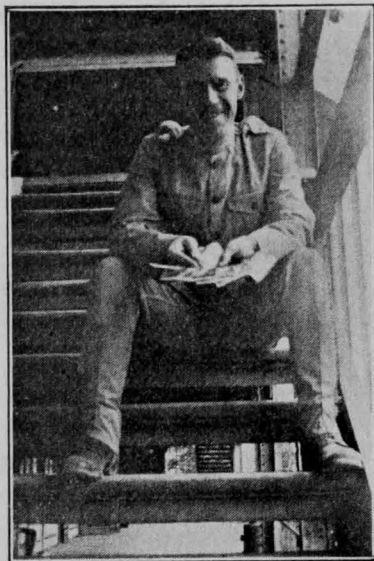
The climate of Haiti, though exceedingly hot, does not endanger the lives of foreigners. That which makes the tropical climate so trying is due more to the continuous heat than to the intensity of it. The warmest season of the year begins about May. During the rainy season, which extends from April until late in November, it rains every afternoon or night but very rarely in the morning. It is a climate well-adapted to an ignorant, shiftless and lazy race of people such as the Haitians have proved themselves to be.

Like other tropical countries, Haiti abounds in mangos, alligator-pears, oranges, tangerines, limes, sweetlemons, chestnuts, bananas, watermelons, muskmellons, papaws, etc.

The chief industries are raising of sugar cane, coffee, fruits and—revolutions. Dyewoods and refined sugar are the chief exports. There are many undeveloped mineral resources throughout the island within easy access to the various seaports along the coast.

Haiti closely follows the American Republic, as a model, in her form of government—the chief difference being found in the method in which Haitians attain public offices. In order to attain the highest office within the gift of the people, a candidate must be financially able to stage a revolution of greater or less intensity—the greater, the better—against the government and incidentally know how to wear evening clothes.

In general, the Haitian populace is illiterate. Back in the hills the natives still practice voodooism and certain sects are said to practice cannibalism. Haitian aristocracy, however, does exhibit traces of education to a marked degree and has advanced so far that the aristocratic lady feels perfectly capable of holding a lorgnette at precisely the correct angle while the aristocratic gentleman swings his cane or steps on the accelerator of his high priced automobile with as much ease as does the New Yorker. Haiti has made



F. M. DYER, '16—On Pay Day

strenuous efforts to establish an educational system and, under the tutorship of French priests and Nuns, her schools, convents and colleges are fast attaining a high standard of efficiency.

Catholicism is the religion of the country and the Haitians—especially those in the cities—appear to be very devout church-goers. Out in the hills, however, the people follow voodooism although the Catholic Church has missionaries working among those people, also.

Haitian landscapes with their green foliage and fragrant flowers in bloom the year around present some exceedingly beautiful scenes. The tropical sunrises and sunsets are a delight to the aesthetic eye and it seems that each succeeding sunset endeavors to paint a more beautiful picture than that preceeding.

From the time Columbus first discovered the island in 1492, it has been the scene of revolution after revolution, of bloodshed, of humiliation, of great suffering, of ambition, of endeavor, and finally, one of triumph. It has been said that up to the time America intervened, in 1915, more blood had been shed on its soil, per square mile, than on any other equal area in the Western Continent.

After several bloody engagements between the French and Spanish troops, French rule was established on the island in 1586. The natives, dissatisfied with French oppression and cruelties, fought for and obtained their independence from France, under the leadership of Dessalines, 1804. The Haitians, in their great happiness at being freed from the yoke of slavery, naturally proclaimed their liberator to be governor-general of Haiti for life.

The Haitians could not keep peace even among themselves and during the last century revolutions have been a habit and it has seldom been that three years have rolled around without more blood-spilling and a new revolutionary leader being seated in power at the Haitian capital, Port au Prince.

The chaotic conditions existing in the Republic of Haiti and in the Dominican Republic, which forms the Eastern part of the island, eventually led up to American intervention and the sending of Uncle Sam's Marines to Haiti. Both republics had floated large loans in European coun-

tries and were unable to meet the demands for payment.

It looked very much as though things had come to such a crisis that foreign countries would take up arms to enforce their demands. The United States grew worried and when the Dominican Republic sent an appeal for aid, the United States occupied the republic and placed an Admiral at Santo Domingo City, the capital city, as Military-Governor of the island.

Meanwhile, many Americans had settled in Port au Prince and other Haitian cities for commercial reasons and the chaotic conditions of the Republic threatened the safety of American citizens to such an extent that the American minister asked for aid.

It came in the form of an American battleship and it arrived none too soon either, for just as it was entering the bay the revolutionists—or cacos, as they are called—attacked Port au Prince and started for the President's palace,—the real objective point of every revolution. The President appealed to the French Embassy, next door, for protection but it was refused. On his return to the palace, he was shot, his head placed on a long pole and the cacos marched through the city, plundering, killing, and burning as they went.

Two boat-loads of Marines were put ashore, with machine guns, from the battleship and they drove the cacos to the hills. "Le Caserne de Dessalines"—the present Marine Barracks—was captured by one squad of Marines and Fort Liberté—a fort overlooking the city and bay—was captured by two squads of Marines. American Intervention was successful, a Military Occupation was established and once again that famous message "*The Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand*", was flashed to Washington.

The Military Occupation of Haiti numbers from 1,000 to 1,500 Marines and is under the command of a Brigadier-General. Part of the troops are stationed at strategic points in the interior and the rest make up the various depot, radio and headquarters' detachments necessary to the maintenance of a complete organization.

To this occupation fell the duty of

Only a few months remain in which to make your pledge for the Endowment Fund.

squelching revolutions, putting things on an orderly and sanitary basis and establishing and maintaining a stable form of government. It was a task not only requiring brave and sturdy soldiers but also calm and clear-thinking statesmen. Its first act along these lines was the establishment of the Haitian Gendarmerie, or Native Constabulary. These troops perform similar duties to American National Guardsmen and are officered by enlisted and commissioned men of the Marine Corps.

Since the Marines have sought to guide the Haitian Republic out of darkness and into light a wonderful progress has been made. At Port au Prince docks have been built, streets paved, schools made more sanitary, hospitals built, war has been made on the Malaria-carrying mosquitos and the general life of the natives put on a higher plane. A Protestant Episcopal Bishop, after making an inspection tour of the island, said, "The Marines are really doing a great missionary work here among these poor ignorant natives."

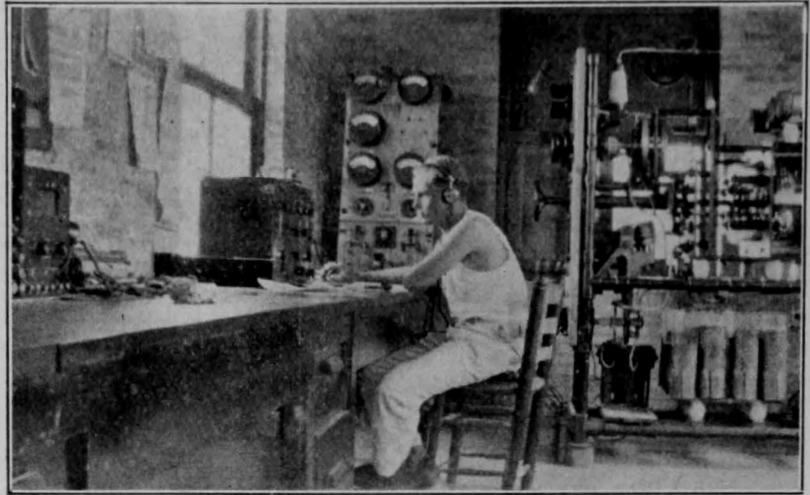
Even with the capital city of the republic built over, one reckons without the Haitian populace if he expresses surprise that the entire island hasn't been passified in a period of four years. The natives, kept in ignorance of America's real pur-

pose by revolutionary leaders, are easily influenced against all "blancs" and are continually kept in a state of unrest. Consequently, the Marines are still called upon to make Haiti "safe for democracy" but very unpopular for anybody with the revolutionary bee under his vest.

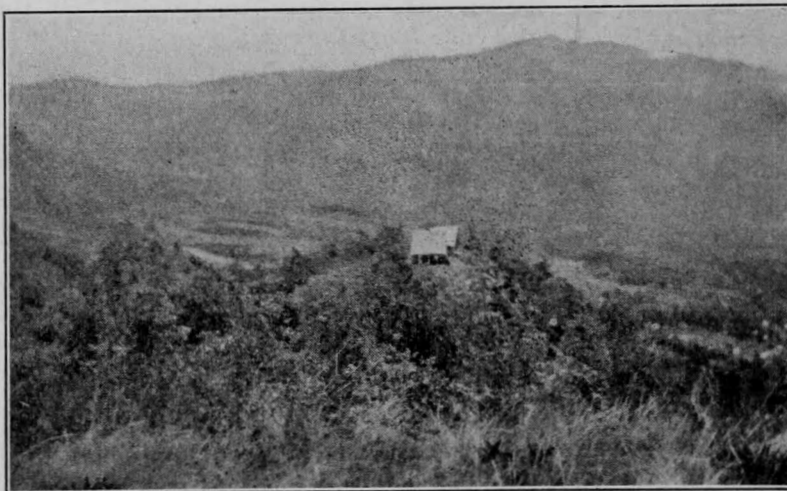
The Marines are greatly handicapped by a lack of men and are often called upon to fight in battles in which they are outnumbered fifteen to one. In spite of this, they succeed in breaking up these bands of cacos before they can concentrate their forces for an attack on Port au Prince.

All fighting is carried on in the latest approved type of guerrilla warfare and, therefore, very nerve-racking. The chase often leads through almost impenetrable undergrowth, over almost impassable mountains and streams until, foot-sore and weary, the Marine can scarcely place one foot before the other,—yet, on he goes for he it is who stands between the caco and democracy, safety, and prosperity.

Even now, with the World apparently at Peace again, revolution still brews in far-off Haiti. This very day the writer clipped the following from a Boston Evening *Traveler*: "United States Marines and Haitian Gendarmes yesterday repelled an attack on Port au Prince, the Haitian



A High Powered Naval Radio Station at Port au Prince



In the Haitian Wilderness—Field Radio Station in charge of F. M. Dyer, '16

capital, by a force of 300 cacos, more than half of whom were killed, wounded or captured, after being pursued outside the city." Called to the test and not found wanting—an every-day occurrence for the Marines in revolution-racked Haiti.

It was the writer's privilege to be placed in charge of a radio field set with the troops in the field as well as to be connected with the high-powered Naval Radio Station at Port au Prince and it was an experience never to be forgotten. Stationed, for a time, on top of a mountain 3000 feet above sea level, with an assistant and guard of four men and instructed to keep in communication with Brigade Headquarters at whatever cost, was only one of the many thrills experienced.

Such a life was not, however, entirely devoid of amusing incidents. One, in particular, still haunts the memory. We had been stationed on the mountain-top for about two weeks and had nipped in the bud two or three attempted attacks, so naturally all of us had a bad case of nerves—the result of the continual suspense under which we were kept—when suddenly we were brought to our feet by the wierdest shrieks I've ever heard or hope to hear again. Down at the foot of the mountain, strung along the so-called Las Cahobas-Belladere trail was a howl-

ing mob of natives; some mounted on mules, others running—all greatly excited. Our first thought was, naturally, that the cacos had succeeded in overcoming the small number of Marines sent to battle with them early that morning and had killed a number of natives and badly frightened the rest of them. In such a case the natives would naturally make for Las Cahobas and the protection of our troops stationed there. Upon investigation, however, what was our astonishment to find that such was not the case but that it was caused from the fact that a native, who lived in Las Cahobas and had a small farm on the outskirts of the town, had had his head cut off by a caco because he refused to join with them. The natives had gone out after the body and were mourning his death in this queer manner. It appeared to be extremely funny afterwards but at the time it was intensely realistic.

And still the work of the Marines goes on in Haiti. He must continue to sit on the lid. What the future policy of the United States will be toward this unruly neighbor is largely a matter of conjecture but whatever it may be we can depend on Uncle Sammy's Marines to untangle the situation and to do it with a style that will not bring discredit upon our country and flag.

SOME OLD LETTERS

The ALUMNUS is indebted to Miss Louise H. Coburn, '77, for a copy of a letter written just about sixty years ago by a student in Waterville College. Miss Coburn sends us the following comment:

"The writer was my uncle-in-law, Benjamin White Norris, of the class of 1843. The letter, written during his freshman year to his father, is a handsome copy-book hand, and I have transcribed it verbatim et literatim et punctuatim. It was sealed with wax, and directed upon the back to Capt. James F. Norris, East Monmouth, Me. The Waterville P. O. mark is on one upper corner, and on the other is the number ten, which indicated amount of postage in the days before postage stamps.

"Mr. Norris was a very loyal son of the College. He had an honorable career, holding several state offices in Maine,

and a Major's commission in the Civil War.

The letter follows:

Waterville College March 7th 1840

Dear Father

I have seated myself to write you a few lines respecting my health and situation. I arrived here the day after I left home, was examined, and entered my class since which time I have got along very well. My health is not very good at present, neither has it been much of the time since I came here. x x I think I shall see a physician and if I do not get better I fear I shall be obliged to drop my studies and betake myself to some more active employment. I am quite well contented, like the officers of instruction very much, and also the students. Truly it seems almost like a new world to me here. The ringing of the college bell for prayers, the stated hours for

study, the manner of recitation, (and the entire seclusion from female society) are all new to me. I have not spoken to a lady since I have been here, neither do I expect to till I go home. The bell rings in the morning before sunrise, at which time all the students leave their rooms and repair to the college chapel where some of the professors attends to the reading of the Bible and prayers. From thence they proceed to their recitation rooms where they spend one hour reciting their lessons; then the bell rings for breakfast. Our hours for study and recitation are all marked out. We have from 9 till 11, from 2 till 4, and from 7 till 9 o'clock to get our regular college lessons, in the reciting of which we spend three hours, and the rest of the time we can devote to exercise and reading. We have short lessons assigned to us, but we have to get them well and thorough, especially those in Latin and Greek Grammars and mathematics. Those who cannot recite the parts assigned to them without any questions have to let some other one of the class take it and proceed in his stead. The course of instruction here is very hard and thorough and dull fellows like myself have to study hard you may depend. There are about 55 students here 17 or 18 of which belong to my class. We have to pay from one dollar to \$1.12 per week for board, 12½ cts a week for washing, \$8.00 a term for tuition, \$2 or 3 for room rent and use of library. Other expenses vary with the economy of each student. I room with Mr. Dexter as I expected when I came from home. We have a pleasant room, well furnished and also good boarding at Commons. It is not probable that I shall go to Montville this term in consequence of the pressure of my studies, neither do I think I shall be at Monmouth till the close of the term which will be in about 9 weeks, unless the traveling should be good at Town meeting, at which time I may go home. As I have nothing more in particular to write, I must now draw to a close.

I want you or A to write as soon as you rec this as I feel anxious to hear from home. x x x Tell James I think he can get a good singing school here if he will keep any time this spring. If he would like to come tell him to let me know and I will try to get him a school. They have poor singing at present. Mr.

Rounds takes the lead at the Baptist Meeting house. I should very much like to have him come if he can.

Your Affectionate Son

B. W. Norris

Capt. James F. Norris

Another letter written about 76 years ago, was recently sent to President Roberts. Its author is Timothy Otis Paine, '47, teacher, clergyman, and author, and it was addressed to his brother, Albert Winslow Paine, long connected with the U. S. Treasurer's Office. The letter has not, of course, been edited. It follows: July 17; 1844.

Dear Brother Albert.

Things happen on the College premises—President Sheldon in front of his house spreading hay with both feet and both ends of the pitch-fork at the same time upon the full run, ha, ha, ha. One of the students has mown a place in front of S. C. about a rod long and given it up for the day. We set out seventy trees last fall which are now thriving well. Across the road three or four acres of corn & beans planted by the students look pretty good. The great locust tree in front of my windows is in a green state making beautiful shade for the disputants. We get along very peaceably. President & faculty give good satisfaction, are very familiar with the *Students*.

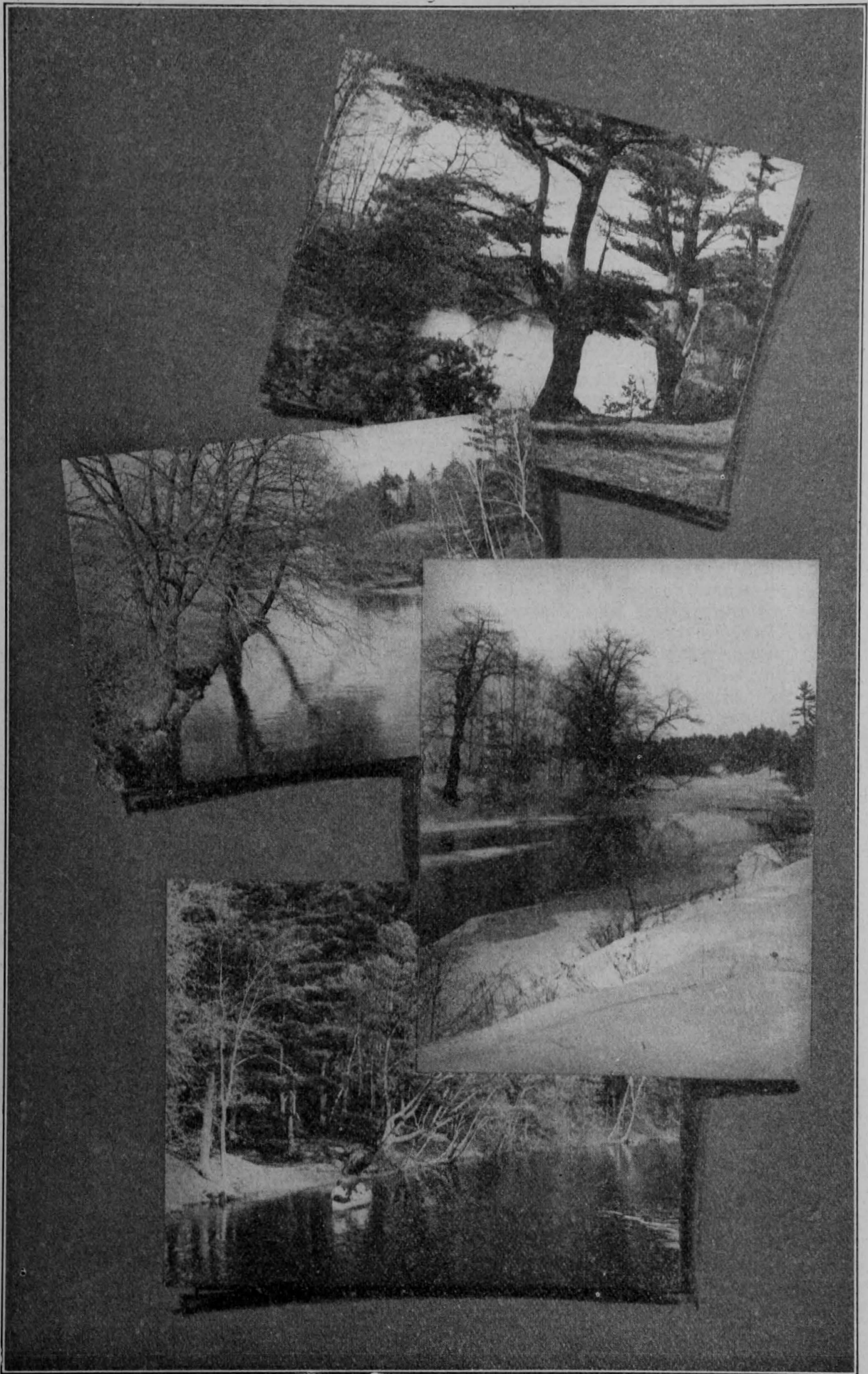
I have got almost through my first year in College. It has been the shortest year of my life and I may say with truth the most pleasant one. Our examination will take place in about two weeks. But I do not fear to have it come much. The sitting on the seats so long is the worst part of all. Albert I cannot be thankful enough to you for inducing me to take the course which I am now pursuing. As it was by your influence that I am here.

Timothy.

Nov. 21. Waterville College. P. S. Would have sent you a Cat. of Wat. Col. if they had been anywise decent; there were about fifteen errors, grammatical and verbal ! ! ! ! !

The Students will have a "nice" one out soon.

1846. They are doing strange things there. Expelled one of my class mates for blowing a horn, Fourth of July, and one of the class below me, if they are not taken back I do not know what will take place.



SUMMER AND WINTER CONTRASTS ALONG THE MESSALONSKEE

AMONG THE MISSING

BY WILLIAM FRANKLIN WATSON, '87.

When the Colby Alumnus of the first quarter appeared I was surprised to find myself reported among the missing; whether living or dead they did not know.

I can say as Mark Twain said when they reported his decease prematurely: "The report of my death was grossly exaggerated."

I would like for the Alumnus readers to know that I am very much alive and enjoying the best of health. My home is in Athens, in the State of Georgia, quite near to the city of Atlanta. The principal departments of the big University of Georgia are located in Athens. This is the oldest State University in America, having been chartered in 1785.

I generally respond promptly to all communications received and I do not know of any reason why I should be classed among the derelicts. Yet my alma mater treats me like a red-headed step child. For many years I have endeavored to keep on speaking terms with her. I have called to see her a few times. On those occasions she does not know me of course. When I modestly try to introduce myself she looks at me coldly awhile, then says: "Ah, yes, Watson, I am quite sure that I remember you now. But really, Wat, I thought you were dead."

In contrast to this I recall other experiences. Some years ago I visited a large business establishment on Broadway, New York, and remained in the office not more than fifteen minutes. It so happened that last summer I had occasion again to visit the same office. I had not the slightest recollection of the appearance of the office or of the people and did not expect them to remember me. But the moment I entered an official came forward, shook hands and called me by name.

Under all ordinary conditions one need not and should not expect such a marvel-

ous memory as this New York office manifested and of course one should not be overly fussy or sensitive.

Those who live in or near Waterville and keep in touch with the college can not understand the gloomy and depressing sensation which comes to one who returns several years after graduation and finds himself unknown in the midst of strangers.

The list of Colby graduates is a long one. Of course it takes earnest effort to keep track of them. But such effort would be richly rewarded in many ways. No graduate who is willing to answer a letter or postal card should be reported as "missing." Such treatment is discourteous and inexcusable.

(NOTE: Much that Mr. Watson says in the above contribution is true. It should never happen again that Colby men need be advertised as "missing", and that this is not likely ever to happen again will need to be credited to Professor Chipman who has been exerting every effort possible to locate the more than 3000 living Colby graduates. But Mr. Watson has made the very unfortunate blunder of selecting the wrong illustration for "discourteous and inexcusable treatment." He states that his address is Athens, Georgia, but Post Master General Burleson has been endeavoring to make us believe that this good Colby man has not been near Athens, Georgia, for the past two or three years. Every letter sent out from the ALUMNUS office addressed to W. F. Watson, Athens, Ga., has been returned. Professor Chipman reports that his letters so addressed to Mr. Watson have been returned. We therefore beg this Colby man to believe that while "treatment" may have seemed "inexcusable and discourteous", we have been doing our best to keep him tied up to the old College.—Editor.)

Don't fail to send your contribution to the Endowment Fund to President Roberts. If you have already contributed and find it possible to contribute again, don't let the first contribution restrain you from making the second!

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