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## Colby Alumnus Vol. 9, No. 4: July 1920

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# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Edited by HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY of the Class of 1902

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ARTHUR JEREMIAH ROBERTS, LL.D., '90 ..... *Frontispiece*

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ARTHUR JEREMIAH ROBERTS, LL.D., '90

Instructor, 1890-1894; Professor, 1895-1908; President since 1908

# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume IX

FOURTH QUARTER, 1919-1920

Number 4

## EDITORIAL NOTES

*The Colby Centennial.*

It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the 1200 graduates who were back for the Centennial celebration that the whole affair could not have been much if any improved upon. Hundreds of enthusiastic alumni and alumnae expressed to members of the Centennial Committee not only their heartiest congratulations over the way in which the celebration had been carried out but, what is vastly more to the point, their renewed love for the old College. The Committee could not have asked for greater commendation of its labors than this certain evidence of re-awakened interest in the College. In planning the celebration, the Committee endeavored to have a week of festivities that would be entirely in keeping with the traditions of the College and at the same time prophetic of its future. To carry this early conceived plan into execution meant of course the enlistment of the interest of many graduates, the organization of many committees, and the giving of careful attention to numberless details. The work upon the Centennial celebration began in July, 1919, and from then on and until the event itself there was no cessation in the work of those who had it in charge. Handicapped from the very beginning by a most inaccurate mailing list of our graduates, with no others except students to assist the Committee in out-of-class hours, and dealing with a graduate body that was for many months apathetic over the whole undertaking, yet the Committee never lost hope in the ultimate triumph of its plans. That the anniversary celebration was in all ways eminently successful, the well-nigh unanimous approval of attending graduates would seem to be sufficient proof. Pretty nearly one-half of the living graduates were present. While the Committee is entitled to a large share of praise, its members do not forget a score of others, notably Judge Cornish,

President Roberts, and Judge Wing, who gave freely of their time and thought that the Centennial might be the starting-point for an even greater Colby. For an illuminating review of the events of the week, attention is called to the address of Judge Cornish at the Anniversary Dinner. The high compliments which he graciously bestowed upon others might have been bestowed equally well upon himself.

*The Next Commencement.*

The Centennial Commencement exercises have evidently brought home to our graduates one bit of sound conviction, namely, that never again shall the College return to the old-time Commencement program. "No anti-climax for 1921!" and "We must capitalize this enthusiasm!" are succinct expressions that have been written into many letters and spoken by many lips. With the general conclusion reached by forward-looking graduates the ALUMNUS is in heartiest accord. To particularize a little: we want nobody else to deliver baccalaureate sermons except our own President Roberts; we want, as in the last two years, a first-class man to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address; we want a Sunday afternoon service that will not have the remotest suggestion of a Boardman Missionary sermon; we want a Monday afternoon service which shall have to do in some way with the history of Colby; we want a big College Sing; we want a delightfully planned President's Reception; we want the special-guest speakers for the Junior and Senior Class Day exercises; we want carefully planned Class Day programs; we want an out-door Pageant or Play or Concert or something that will again merit the attendance of 6,000 and more people; we want a Torchlight Parade with floats and historical characters; we want a special address on Commencement Day by some distinguished Colby man in place of the speak-



ers from the graduating class; we want the Morning Prayers conducted by well-known Colby men; we want an Alumni Lunch and an Alumnae Lunch and a Commencement Dinner, with a first-class caterer in charge, and with an array of after-dinner speakers who know how to say a great deal in a little time; we want as good a band and orchestra as we had this year; we want a big white tent for auditorium purposes, and then we want 1,000 graduates back on an illuminated campus to make the Commencement memorable. In other words the ALUMNUS wants to see the splendid enthusiasm of 1200 graduates capitalized—we want no anti-climaxes! What if it does cost the College five thousand dollars. The Centennial celebration cost the College ten thousand dollars, and one man, lost in his enthusiasm and his renewed love for the College, gave the interest on seven times ten thousand dollars, forever! Our good President has pointed the way in a baccalaureate address that will never be forgotten: "Give and it shall be given unto you."

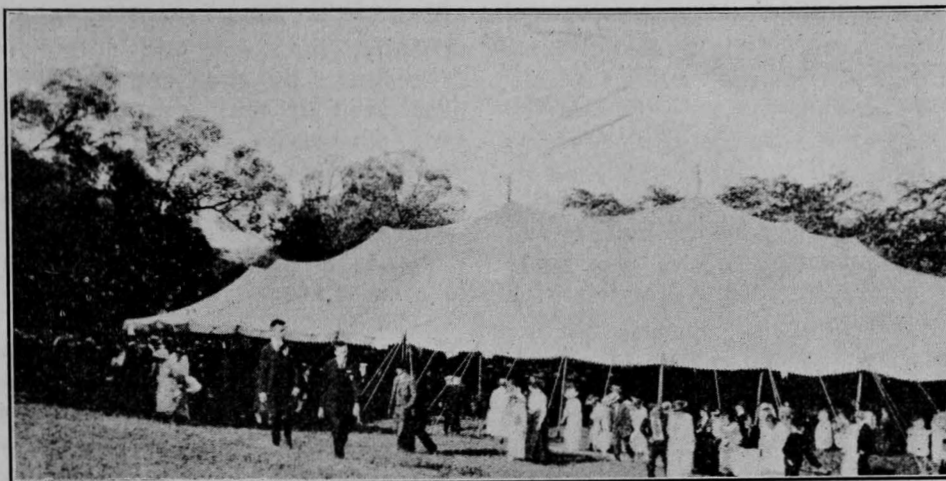
*Colby's  
President.*

The conferring of the degree of doctor of laws upon President Roberts at the last Commencement was in keeping with his wish that when he should find it wise to accept in person such an honor, the honor come from his alma mater. It is no secret that in the last few years several colleges have invited him to become the recipient of an honorary degree but he has all the while consistently declined it. It was most fitting that at the Centennial Commencement and at the end of a wonderfully successful campaign for a larger endowment, Colby should see fit to honor one of her most deserving sons. One thing in connection with the bestowal of this honor is worth recording. No degree was ever granted that was received by the Commencement audience with more marked manifestations of genuine approval. This was but additional evidence, shown only in a more striking way, of the love which graduate and undergraduate body hold for their President. It is very much worth recording that with each succeeding year, Colby's President grows in popularity and power. More and more Colby men and women find in him those qualifications that best minister to the constant need of an executive—

contagious enthusiasm for the College, a deep and never failing interest in all members of the Colby family, a matured scholarship, a full measure of sound common sense, and a wholesome optimistic view of life, even when college burdens fall heaviest, that is cause for wonderment. To find all these needful qualifications in a man is to find a safe leader for young men and women whose careers are but just beginning. With the raising of the Centennial Half Million very largely to his credit and with his completion of thirty years of almost continuous teaching in one institution, President Roberts may naturally feel that his work for Colby is largely done, but as a real matter of fact he ought to be made to feel that his best service for Colby is only beginning. Nothing contributes so largely to the feeling of permanency about one's college as the long-continued services of a President and his Faculty. If this is so, and graduates everywhere attest the fact, then every undertaking of our President should be encouraged, to the end that the old College may continue to benefit increasingly from his wise administration.

*Miss Coburn's  
Report.*

Considerable interest will be aroused by Miss Coburn's special report submitted to the Board of Trustees. The report is to be highly commended for the facts it contains and for its straightforward presentation. These facts as presented are indisputable and the arguments based upon these facts are sound enough, but the general conclusion of the whole discussion in its direct application to Colby opens up the real field of controversy. It is to be noted that this report of Miss Coburn's while written ostensibly to suggest ways of meeting the requirements of The Collegiate Association took on a much larger phase in that it outlines a future policy for the College which if adopted would embark us upon a sea of controversy. There is this to be said in favor of the addition of women teachers: While Colby is doing quite as much for its women students as many other colleges and universities that are co-educational, the College could and should do more for them. It may be safely argued that they should have other women of rare worth as instructors, women who bring to their positions not only instructional ability but cultural ability, if we may



A Very Small Part of the 2000 People Who Packed the Tent on Several Occasions

employ that expression, as well. It may also be safely argued that courses of study peculiarly adapted for women to teach and for women to pursue need to be added to the list of electives. But while these things and others may be said in favor, the ALUMNUS has long felt that to meet the pressing requirements of a growing institution some other plan than that suggested by Miss Coburn should be followed. The ALUMNUS believes that the next important action by the Board of Trustees should be the establishment of a separate college for women with such relations existing between it and Colby as those existing between Harvard and Radcliffe or Tufts and Jackson. The arguments in favor of such a plan are obvious enough. That Maine needs such an institution, that the alumnae would heartily favor and support it, that Waterville is ideally located for it, that its membership would quickly double the present membership of the Women's Division, and that it could be operated at less expense than distinct women's colleges and with most if not all of their advantages, are arguments that occur to one on first thought. Such a plan would mean incidentally the easy meeting of the requirements of the Collegiate Association, which first gave rise to Miss Coburn's report. The ALUMNUS would suggest that a special committee be named to look into the wisdom of establishing a woman's college under

the supervision of the present Board of Trustees.

*Increase in  
Professors'  
Salaries*

Through the kind offices of the General Education Board in a special gift to the College of \$15,000, the salaries of all members of the teaching staff have been considerably increased. With the exception of two members of the staff who in return for "extra service" are receiving \$3150, full professors are now receiving \$2750 as against the old maximum salary of \$2000. The minimum salary paid to any member of the Faculty, according to the schedule recommended by the Board, is now \$1800. Thus the critical situation in which the College found itself and because of which the College was unable to retain instructors who could not live upon the salaries paid, has been met. It is the agreement of the General Education Board to continue this extra assistance for a period of three years, but reducing the sum for 1921 to \$12,000, and for 1922 to \$8000. This means that the College must not only make up these reductions in order to maintain the salary schedule but also add a considerable sum in excess of \$15,000 if the promises of a further increase in salaries, held out by the special committee of the Board that conferred with the heads of departments, are to be kept. Presumably this "further increase" is to offset in a measure the lost savings

which the members of the Faculty sustained in the last five or six years while living expenses more than doubled and the salaries remained at the same figure as in former years. It is to be devoutly hoped that the Trustees will so wisely handle this whole matter of salaries that it may no longer be a favorite topic of discussion among Faculty members. And, too, nothing so thoroughly impairs the efficiency of a teacher as constant reminders by others that he is getting less in salary than a hod-carrier or a street-cleaner!

*Now for Coopera-  
tion!*

In the last few years, letter after letter has come to the ALUMNUS from graduates expressing in the highest terms their approval of the work of the magazine and all that it is seeking to do for the College. The President and the Board of Trustees have on more than one occasion voiced their conviction that the magazine is a vital factor in the life of the institution. It would seem as though now after nine years of hard struggle and inadequate support, the ALUMNUS is really coming into its own as the one strong bond of union between College and graduate body. If this is so—and many graduates are saying that it is—then how loyally should those 1200 graduates who cheered lustily for the greater Colby that is to be now rally to the magazine's support! Instead of 600 supporters it ought to carry on its rolls every Colby man and woman. If this might come to be, then what strides the magazine might make, what an agency it might become for

spreading the name and fame of Colby! We urge every reader of this brief appeal to consider what his or her duty really is. Please keep in mind, incidentally, that not one dollar received in revenue by the ALUMNUS has ever been used or will ever be used to pay for editorial services. Editing our graduates' magazine is simply a labor of love, and whoever contributes financially toward making that labor more worthwhile, is a sharer in a distinct service to alma mater.

*The Lovejoy  
Bookcase.*

One simply-worded letter will sometimes open up a whole chapter of historical lore. Back in 1919, Rev. Melvin Jameson, of Alton, Illinois, wrote a letter to the Editor of the ALUMNUS asking for the exact wording of the Lovejoy tablet placed in the College Chapel. In replying, the Editor of the ALUMNUS asked as a special favor that Dr. Jameson do what he could to find there in Alton some suitable memorial to the sainted Lovejoy that might be presented to the College. A lengthy correspondence followed as a result of this letter with the result that the College has now come into possession of the Lovejoy Bookcase. In this issue of the ALUMNUS, the address of Mr. Norman L. Bassett, '91, who presented the bookcase to the College, and the address of acceptance by Hon. George C. Wing, are given in full. The occasion of the presentation of the Lovejoy Bookcase was an important feature of the Centennial exercises.

## "GIVE AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN UNTO YOU"

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

[The Baccalaureate Address to the graduating class of Colby was delivered on Sunday morning, June 27, by the President of the College. In order to accommodate all the returning graduates and townspeople the city opera house was made use of instead of the Baptist church auditorium, but even the opera house was not large enough to hold comfortably all who wished to attend the morning exercises. Of the address itself, those who heard it were

quick to characterize it as the sanest and the most inspiring sermon ever delivered at a Colby Commencement. The ALUMNUS is privileged to reproduce the address exactly as delivered.—EDITOR.]

I wish to speak this morning in quite intimate fashion to you who are so soon to leave us, and in the hope that what I may say will perhaps gain impressiveness from the circumstances of the hour. Such counsel and advice as I



may give are the last that you as a college class will ever receive. After Wednesday you will separate, never to meet in full class membership again. You will have your reunions but there will always be vacant chairs. You have more in common today with these four years of companionship and friendship

just behind you than you will ever have again. A word spoken to all this morning will come home to each with stronger emphasis and greater force because of the closeness of your sympathy and the intimacy of your relation with one another.

You are all of you eager to achieve



MRS. LINA SMALL HARRIS. The Spirit of Learning in the Colby Pageant



success. You are hoping for large returns on the investment of time and effort and money that a college course represents. The text I have chosen—brief, easy to remember—tells you what you wish to know,—how to succeed in life. This is the text, "Give and it shall be given unto you." Now Jesus meant this, one may be sure, as practical advice to be followed by men and women living in a world like this, and when he uttered the injunction "Give" He had in mind the actual material and spiritual possessions of men and women and when He made the promise "it shall be given unto you," He had in mind the rewards, tangible and other, that men and women think best worth gaining; for after injunction and promise Jesus goes on to say, "Good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over shall men give into your bosom." The gifts and rewards are those men and women confer upon one another.

When Jesus tells you how to succeed do not be afraid to trust Him; He knew what he was talking about. Any program of conduct he prescribes is workable because based on penetrating and all-inclusive knowledge of human nature. He understood men and women through and through and saw clearly what the world needs if it is to escape chaos and ruin. The mission of Jesus Christ was to make this planet a better place of residence, and to make us, you and me, better men and women. His teachings are all directed towards that end and are the only practical means of accomplishing it.

"Practical" is the word that best describes the Gospel: it is all the time telling us what to do rather than what to think. The emphasis is everywhere on conduct. So practical indeed is the Gospel that your life, unless penetrated through and through with its spirit, will be a failure, no matter how much money you make or how many honors you win. So practical is the Gospel that unless the social and economic problems that face us are solved in accordance with it, no final solution of them will ever be possible at all. Our warrant for implicit confidence in the Gospel of Jesus Christ as a guide to life is that its teachings are in accord with the facts of human nature, as exemplified in our own lives and in the lives of those about us. "Give and it shall be given unto you" is not true simply because

Jesus said it: rather, He said it, because it is true.

In all the teachings of Jesus there is a basis of sound common sense,—which is only another name for the habit of seeing things as they really are. When Jesus tells us what to do He speaks with the authority of complete understanding. Our text, "Give and it shall be given unto you" is in accord with the obvious facts of experience and observation. You have found it true these last four years. What you have got out of your college course is measured by what you have put into it. If you have given little, but little has been given to you. Your gains are commensurate with the industry and energy and enthusiasm with which you have gone about your tasks. The most generous givers among you have received the richest rewards.—

"Give and it shall be given unto you." The great writers have found it to be true,—the poets and novelists and philosophers. Had they kept their thoughts to themselves they would really have had little to say. It is giving that has given them always more to give. The clergyman preaches better sermons when he has to prepare two a week than he would if he had to prepare only one a month. If a scholar should try to hoard his learning, if he should refuse to share it with others, his treasure would steadily diminish. In order to grow, you must give. You will surely shrivel unless you share with others the best you have.

Our text is of course true in the spiritual life. If anybody should try to keep his religion for his own use exclusively, he pretty soon wouldn't have any at all. Our own personal salvation may so completely engross our attention that before we know it we are lost! How blind were they who cried "He saved others; Himself He cannot save:" it is only by saving others, that we save ourselves.

Your success in life will depend in no small measure upon the number and kind of friends you have. Life is after all a great co-operative enterprise. You can do but little alone; you must have the help of others. Well, "Give and it shall be given unto you." Try to see how much you can get out of your friends,—and all at once you haven't any. They are gone. But try to see how much you can do for your friends,

and they will do more for you than you would ever have thought of asking. Kindness and sympathy, expressed in word and act, will pay you larger dividends than any other investment you can possibly make.

Some of you are planning to go into business. You expect to begin at the bottom and work up. It is imperatively necessary that you should bear this text in mind. A young man who sees how little he can give for what he is getting, who is careful to do more than he is paid for, has no chance of getting ahead. Promotion does not come to such. Unless you do more than you are paid for doing, you are overpaid already. Jesus speaks to the ambitious young man, eager to succeed in business. "Give and it shall be given you."

No tither will admit that his giving has made him any the poorer; he will tell you rather that it is the practice of tithing that has enabled him to keep the wolf from the door. If I may be permitted to give you a bit of worldly advice, I would suggest that all of you form the habit right away of devoting a stated portion of your earnings to the support of various good causes. Such a habit I feel sure makes against the waste and extravagance and improvidence that make men poor. As a matter of fact, we should go far to find anybody who had been impoverished by gifts for religious and educational and charitable objects. There are plenty of wealthy men, however, who feel certain that their financial success is vitally bound up with the habit of giving. The man for whom our college was renamed, Mr. Gardner Colby, once said that he thanked God for a hand to get and a heart to give,—and he believed that heart helped hand quite as much as hand helped heart.

The road of the profiteer leads in just the opposite direction from that which the text advises us to travel. The first word in his motto is not give,—it is get. Of course the profiteers are not all manufacturers and merchants. Any one of us is a profiteer who is more concerned about the compensation to be received than about the quality and amount of the service to be rendered.

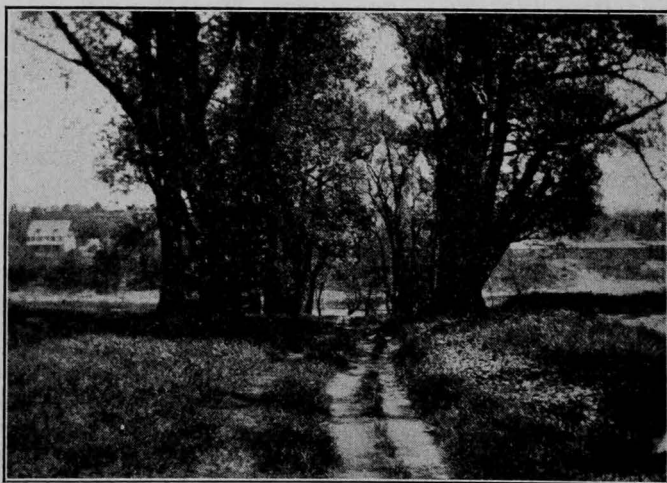
If we put wages before work we are profiteers. As you teach school this coming year, or make a beginning in some sort of business, your attitude will be that of the profiteer, if you are more interested in what you are to take out than in what you are putting in.

As I urge you this morning to give, I wish to assure you that you can give a great deal more than you perhaps think you can. For every one of us who thinks he can do more than he really can there are a hundred of us who could do vastly more than we think we could. The world's greatest tragedy is that of undeveloped human power. The late Professor Shaler of Harvard University, one of the wisest men of his day and generation, in the last book he ever wrote said that it was his deliberate conviction that of all the talent entrusted to human kind not one one hundredth is ever brought to full fruition. And he said that this conviction was based not merely upon his observation of boys in college but of men in mills and mines and armies.

Gray's *Elegy*, the richest bequest of 18th Century English literature, has for its central theme the idea of undeveloped human power.

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid  
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;  
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed  
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

That is, perhaps in this grave yard lies some man who under other and favoring circumstances might have been a great statesman or a great poet, but who lived out his life here without giving evidence to others or being himself



THE HISTORIC BOARDMAN WILLOWS

aware of the possession of extraordinary powers.

Then, too, we can easily recall notable instances where quite unsuspected latent powers have developed in men to answer new demands and to meet more compelling requirements.

When Fort Sumpter was fired on there was living in Galena, Ill., a man well on towards middle life, a graduate of West Point, who stood 25th in a class of 35. After a brief term of service in the army, he had engaged in the real estate business and then had tried farming and now at the outbreak of the Civil War he was clerk in a leather store. If there had been any way of settling the controversy about human slavery in the United States, except by fighting, the chances are millions to one that not a person in this audience would ever have heard the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

In 1872 there was probably not a man in Buffalo who thought that the high sheriff of Erie County was big enough man to be President of the United States. Yet inside of fifteen years Grover Cleveland was in the White House, and we are accustomed to count him among the best of our presidents.

As a rule the men whom we elect to high office turn out to have more ability than we thought they had when we voted for them.

It has been remarked that in every crisis of our national life a great man has been providentially raised up to meet it. I am very ready to believe that, but I believe also that in no small measure it is the crisis itself that makes the man great, by finding and developing within him the quite hidden, latent capacities the crisis demands. Had the administration of Washington or Lincoln been in an uneventful period of our history—like the presidency of Franklin Pierce, for example—it is entirely possible that neither of these greatest presidents would have given evidence of the possession of unusual ability.

In the late war boys whom we thought we knew through and through displayed qualities of character we did not dream they possessed,—and they dreamed it even less than we. In this war, too, nations displayed unbelievable capacity for sustained endurance, for protracted suffering, for repeated sacrifice. When the war broke out we were saying that it could not last three months; and then,

that it must be over in six months; and then that it could not conceivably continue beyond a year; but it went on for four years and a half, and ended at last without anything like complete exhaustion on the part of any one of the major belligerents.

What our Master did with a group of fishermen is the classical example for all the ages of the capacity with which human kind is endowed.

The old Greek injunction "Know thyself" is in one sense impossible of fulfillment. We none of us know what we can do or what we can bear, until put to the test.

Do not hesitate to assume heavy responsibilities. They are agencies of development. The heavier load you carry gives new strength for the burden. I like to see a boy with an ambition apparently several sizes too large for him; our text shows him how to grow to fill it. If his ambition is too small for him, he will surely shrink to fit it.

Have faith in your own possibilities. Don't be afraid to aim high. What others have done, you can do. It is by giving all you have, that you get more and more to give.

It is by giving that we learn the joy of giving. When Jesus said it is more blessed to give than to receive He was but stating a familiar fact of human experience. We love best those for whom we do most not those who do most for us. Parents, as a rule, I think, love children better than children do parents; for, as a rule, I think, parents do more for children than children do for parents. The mother seems to love best, not the child who runs errands for her and helps her about the housework, but the lame child or the blind child for whom she has to do everything. God so loved the world that He gave His son for its redemption, and just because of that gift, because of Gethsemane and Calvary, He loves it all the more.

The four or five millions of American young men who in the war just ended gave themselves unreservedly for any service and any sacrifice our country might demand love our country more than we can who have given so much less. And today our best defence against the perils that assail our national life is the patriotism of these men,—a patriotism grown intense through service and sacrifice. People become increasingly devoted to good institutions,



to churches and colleges, through supporting them. More than once this past year a man has said to me, "But I am not interested in your college," and I have replied, "I'll guarantee you will be interested in it, if you make a contribution towards our centennial endowment fund." If the fire of affection for Colby now flaming in all your hearts is to be kept steadily burning through the years, you must form and practice the habit of doing something for the College. Give and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over, for love and loyalty, like mercy, are twice blessed,—blessing him that gives and him that takes.

Although the Bible says that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" and that "knowledge puffeth up," yet I do not feel sure that these two words, wisdom and knowledge, are always thus sharply distinguished in scriptural use. But this is precisely the difference in the words that Tennyson had in mind when he wrote of the pretensions of knowledge:

Let her keep her place  
She is the second, not the first.  
She is earthy, of the mind,  
And wisdom heavenly of the soul.

We show our wisdom, or lack of it, by the way we use our knowledge. Wisdom is plan and purpose and method. Wisdom is the correlation of learning with life. Knowledge without wisdom is at best useless and at worst a danger and a menace.

Perhaps some of us recall reading in the newspapers five or six years ago about an educational marvel, an intellectual prodigy, who at fifteen years of age was being graduated with high honors from our oldest and perhaps greatest American university. Last year we were reading in the newspapers about him again. A confessed atheist and anarchist he was sentenced to a post-graduate course in the Massachusetts state prison, for offence against society. What a pity that he could not have some wisdom to go with his knowledge!

A college that is content to provide knowledge and make no effort to influence the uses to

which it shall be put is leaving undone the vitally important part of its work. "Give and it shall be given you," but yours would be a poor gift indeed if it were knowledge only.

In the ancient scriptures there is a story of a young man, just about to begin his life work, as you are about to begin yours, to whom God appeared in a dream at night and said: "Ask what you will and I will give it to you." And the young man, instead of asking for wealth and power and long life, prayed: "O God, give me an understanding heart." And what more fitting prayer for you at the end of your college course than that of young King Solomon, "O God, give me an understanding heart," so that all you have learned you may use aright?

The Great Apostle writes that we brought nothing into this world and it is certain that we can carry nothing out. In narrow sense what the Great Apostle writes is true; the baby comes clutching not so much as a single penny in his tiny fist and there is no pocket in the shroud. But in broader sense what the Great Apostle writes falls far short of the truth; for we have all brought into the world our aptitudes and tendencies, our inheritance from the generations before us,—and we carry out of this world into the next the character we have formed and moulded here. Now any process of education that leaves character out of the account is forgetting its all-important purpose.

Quintilian says only a good man can be a great orator. Character counts for more than a glib tongue. Whatever occupation or calling you plan to follow,



BACK CAMPUS—The Pageant Grounds



the first requisite for success is character. Lawyer, physician, teacher, merchant,—whatever you plan to be character is the rock foundation on which to build. Give and it shall be given unto you, and your greatest possible gift is yourself. If you really aren't worth giving, the returns are bound to be small.

A Christian college is not a place where Baptist Latin, for example, or Baptist chemistry is taught; but rather a place where wisdom is held to be quite as important as knowledge; where learning is looked upon as a means to life and not as an end in itself; and where character is considered quite as necessary as scholarship for human equipment.

Just another word about the Christian college. Other things being equal I believe one gets a sounder education under teachers who are men of religious faith than under those of opposite sort. The

philosopher or scientist who takes it for granted that this is God's world and He is working out His plan and purpose in it, is, I believe, more likely to find out the truth than he who begins by eliminating God from the universe altogether.

What is a Christian education about which we read and hear so much? People cannot tell whether you have a Christian education or not until they see what you do with it. If you use it simply the better to look out for number one; if you try to make it an avenue of escape from hard work; if you think of it as a ladder up which to climb to other people's shoulders to be carried,—if these are your plans and purposes about your education it is not a Christian education. It is a Christian education only if you think of it as a kind of trust which you are to administer for the benefit of all with whom you have to do, only if you use it for bringing in the Kingdom here in the world.

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## THREE LESSONS OF A CENTURY

(THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.)

SHAILER MATHEWS, LL.D., '84, *Dean of the Divinity School, The University of Chicago.*

A hundred years is not a long period when compared with geological ages, but in the affairs of men it is by no means insignificant. The century through which our Alma Mater has served successive generations is of especial importance. During its course social questions have been forever answered, to be replaced by others of even greater moment; wealth has increased enormously; science has remade our knowledge of the universe; and the United States has become a world power. To the modern man the America of 1820 would seem all but a foreign land. Its population had only begun to pass the frontier of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, and the great states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois could boast of only here and there small towns along the rivers. Chicago and St. Louis were little more than villages, while from the Missouri to the Pacific there was hardly a white man to be found and the land was in the possession of buffaloes and Indians. It was a world without railroads, telegraphs, automobiles, telephones, kerosene oil,

anthracite coal, street railways, and bathrooms. Manufacturing establishments had only begun to appear in the North, and the cotton gin was still working economic revolution in the South. Immigration of other than British subjects had hardly begun. There was no national banking system, practically no navy, and all but no standing army. The political ideals of the nation were still those of the great men of Virginia and Massachusetts. Europe was weeks distant; Asia, with the exception of India, was all but unknown. And there were millions of slaves in a nation that had never repudiated the Declaration of Independence.

In American history the year 1820 is more than an arbitrary date. It was the year of the Missouri Compromise. With that legislation there may be said to have begun an epoch of struggle between social and political forces which was destined not only to fasten upon the United States sectional enmity, but also to bring about a new nation, and to no small degree a new world. The cen-

tury which then began saw America a laboratory for the conduct of experiments in social readjustments destined to be of world-wide significance. Similar experimentation was, it is true, carried on in Europe. With the exception of Great Britain there is practically no government now existing which was then in control of a state. The hundred years have seen the solidification of France in a Republic, the unification of Italy, the rise of the Imperial unity of Germany, and the democratization of England. But in no nation was the social evolution so complete, or the forces involved so various, as in the United States.

### I.

The changes wrought during these years were numerous. One might speak of the development of wealth, education, art, athletics, of four wars, not including those with Indians. But three major developments seem to me to be of particular significance for our own day.

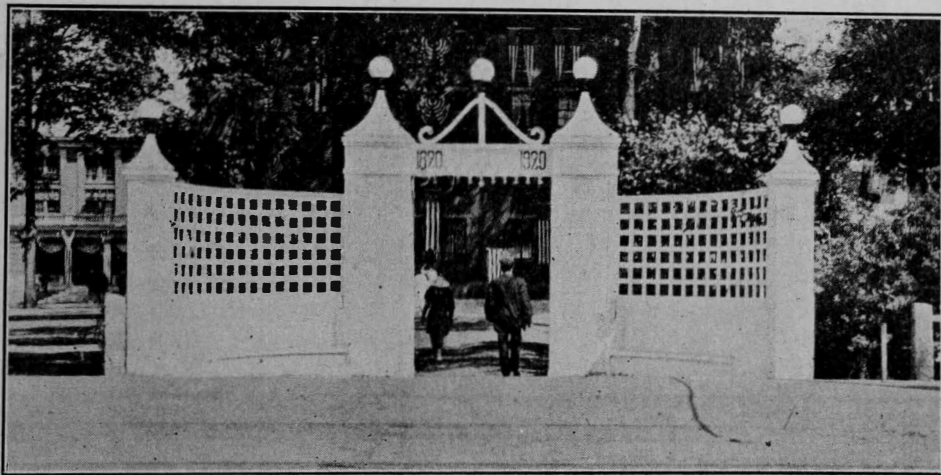
1. During this century we see the rise and fall of the conception of capitalism as an economic order denying personal rights to the worker.

In 1820 two forms of capitalism were developing in the United States, that of slavery and that of the wage system. The latter system was yet incipient and found only in the North. The capitalistic group of the South was not industrial but agricultural, and it owned not only the land and means of production,

but the workmen themselves. Slavery was capitalism in its extreme form.

To appreciate the real significance of slavery in America, it is necessary to remember that it passed through a series of stages. In the eighteenth century slavery was all but universal in the American colonies; one out of every fifty inhabitants of Massachusetts, for instance, was a slave. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution there was all but uniform belief in both North and South that slavery would ultimately disappear because of the stopping of the slave trade. By 1804 seven of the original states had abolished slavery, and all the thirteen, except South Carolina, had prohibited the slave trade. In the course of a few years all but no slaves were held in the North, and the slave trade was forbidden under severe penalties. The political leaders of the South were not committed to the system in any philosophical way and had voted to make the Northwestern Territory free soil, and the slave holding was numerically small although all but autocratic in politics and social life.

That slavery should become the center of sectional policies and a social philosophy was due to an unexpected and vast development in this super-capitalism. The invention of the cotton gin committed the South to King Cotton. Instead of diversified farming, a one crop system arose which required practically no skilled labor. Sugar and rice became



TEMPORARY MEMORIAL GATE with a Glimpse of the old South College in Gala Dress

of secondary importance. The tobacco crop which was still a source of great wealth was destroying the fertility of the soil, and Virginia and the other tobacco-raising states became slave breeding states for the benefit of those where cotton could be raised.

This economic revolution was to have profound effect upon the political and social theories of the two sections of the country. Manufactures and wage-systems were unknown to the South, and labor instead of being universal among the whites as in the North was limited to the negro. In the North the development of capitalism took the form of industrial expansion; in the South it was wholly centered around the labor of the negro slave. Prior to 1820 these two interests had come into more or less serious conflict in the embargo policy of Jefferson and the War of 1812. In 1820, with almost startling suddenness, the conflict between slave and free labor appeared in the struggle to maintain a balance of power between the two rival sections in the Senate.

The land between the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Atlantic which had been ceded by various states to the Union had been organized into states where the rights of the slave owner were undisputed. The vast Louisiana territory purchased from Napoleon, except in Missouri unsettled, had been left without designation. When Missouri sought admission as a state the two sections separated by the Ohio immediately clashed. The Northern states demanded that Missouri should be a free state; the Southern states demanded that the existence of slavery already present within its limits should be recognized. For a few months the two policies seemed incapable of agreement. But at last a compromise was reached which permitted the admission of Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, with the decision that slavery should not further extend north of 36-30 limits. The compromise was epochal not only in that it permitted the extension of slaves in the territory south of 36-30, and then (in the opinion of a majority of Congress) recognized the right of Congress to forbid slavery in the territories; far more important was the fact that while the Union had been saved two economic systems with their accompanying moral justifications had been brought into irrepressible conflict. From

1820 the South stood for a capitalism that denied personal rights to the workman; the North for a capitalism that regarded workmen as persons.

Eighteen hundred fifty saw the completion of the economical-social philosophy in the attitude of the South. Slavery instead of being regarded as an incident in the economic life served as the basis of a complete philosophy of society. The eighteenth century doctrine of Jefferson with its insistence that all men were created equal was frankly discarded. A group of political teachers, chief among whom were Thomas R. Dew of William and Mary College, and Chancellor Harper of South Carolina, elaborately argued the necessity of social classes. This new philosophy argued that civilization demanded the "forced labor of masses of ignorant people whom to make free would be a social crime." Furthermore, it was claimed that the Bible and the Christian Church sustained slavery as an institution. Chancellor Harper stated in 1837 that "the exclusive owners of property ever have been, ever will be, and perhaps ever ought to be the virtual rulers of mankind. . . . It is as much in the order of nature that men should enslave each other as that animals should prey upon each other". Harper declared that it was palpably untrue to say that every man was born free. The proclivity of the natural man is to dominate or to be subservient, for "if there are sordid, servile and laborious offices to be performed, is it not better that there should be sordid, servile, and laborious beings to perform them?" At the same time, Calhoun openly declared slavery to be a blessing. "There never has yet existed", he said, "a wealthy and civilized society in which one portion of the community did not in point of fact live on the labor of the other." "Nothing can be more unfounded and false than the opinion that all men are born free and equal; inequality is indispensable to progress; government is not the result of compact, nor is it safe to entrust the suffrage to all". Governor McDuffie in a message to the legislature of South Carolina affirmed that "domestic slavery is the corner-stone of our republican edifice". In contrast with the situation of the slaves, the wage-system of England was explicitly said to be a source of less freedom and more misery. The philoso-



phy of absolute capitalism was never more radically stated.

Nor was this social theory to be limited to the South. Thoughtful persons saw that slavery demanded extension. For a generation attempts were made to localize it. The famous compromises of the period attempted to set its geographical areas. The attempt was foredoomed to failure. Slavery had to expand in order to exist. With it was to go the social order it demanded. On the side of the South this was argued as a blessing; on the side of the North it was argued as an injury; but when Lincoln said that a nation could not exist half free and half slave, he uttered the conviction of both parties to the struggle. As the tide of population moved west into the uninhabited territory, it was inevitable that the struggle should become intense. The two types of economic development as represented by the North and the South were incompatible with each other. Capitalism with free labor did not exist and could not exist by the side of slavery, and capitalism with slavery could not exist in the presence of free labor. The disappearance of the one was necessary for the existence of the other. The bitter struggle over the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas-

Nebraska struggle were thus phases of a conflict which was irrepressible, not simply on moral grounds, but also because of the inner tendencies of social evolution. The social order which controlled the vast area west of the Mississippi was destined to control the nation. Democracy itself was at stake.

I would not minimize the moral elements of the struggle over slavery. But morality is never abstract. It deals with concrete issues, rights, and social orders. It emerges from economic situations which give motives and ideals for human relationships. There were men in both the North and the South who argued the issue abstractly and scripturally. But they were agitators rather than constructive forces. The great current of moral convictions was determined in the conflict of two rival social orders. The moral fervor of Garrison and Channing became a leaven in one of these orders and a center of bitterness in the other. Slavery, like the salcon, was doomed by a new social conscience, but its destruction came only in the destruction of an economic and social order of which it had become the nucleus.

Thus there confronted each other in the United States two social orders,



FIVE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS IN THE COLBY PAGEANT

Left to right: Lois Hoxie Smith, '03, (Spirit of Maine), Mabel Dunn Libby, '04, (Spirit of Colby), Mrs. Harriet Vigue Bessey, '97, (Spirit of Service), and Mrs. Lina Small Harris, (Spirit of Learning)  
Mrs. Alton D. Blake, (Spirit of Liberty), is shown just behind Mrs. Libby



both capitalistic, but differing from each other in that the Northern philosophy recognized the workman as a free person; the Southern, as a chattel, a form of capital. The struggle which ensued was to mark an epoch in economic theory and practice as truly as in a social morality. The South sincerely believed in and championed a social structure which was frankly, even brutally, consistent. The North was developing a modern conception of the capitalistic system in which labor was not regarded as a disgrace because limited to slaves, and in which membership of capitalistic groups was constantly being modified in that wage-earners could act as free persons, both politically and, so far as the ability permitted, economically. The factory of the North was manufacturing a society, a social theory, and a moral ideal, as well as cloth. The South was opposing the creative powers of history. The period of compromise gave time for the development of national forces, and the issue was determined by social evolution fixed by moral idealism, rather than by the relative valor of the two parties to the terrible conflict of 1861-65. Appomatox forever ended in America that social theory and social order that denied personality to the worker. The surrender of Lee was the surrender and the disappearance of capitalistic absolutism. Ever since 1865 the problem has been within that type of capitalism which involves wage-earners as persons rather than as chattels. Of the problems I shall speak later.

2. The last century also saw the rise and fall of the belief that the sovereignty of a state is the sole test of a state's duty and policy in its relation with other states.

There is and doubtless always will be a difference among historians as to the historical accuracy of Webster's theory of the Constitution. But the question is of only academic importance. The United States today is a nation rather than a confederacy. That sublime fact was settled by the Civil War, and the half century which preceded that struggle made the decision inevitable. History does not wait on historical treaties. The tide of immigration and national expansion was far greater in the North than in the South. The two sections that had been practically equal in population at the time of the adoption of the Constitution steadily became a ma-

jority and a minority. Slavery repelled the free workman. As long as the balance of power was kept in the Senate by the admission of an equal number of slave and free states, state sovereignty was not exalted. As, however, the South became a minority, it magnified such state's rights. Such a political program had two opposite effects; the belittling of the Union and the demand that the Union protect the institutions of the states. For slavery was doomed unless the entire nation supported it as the universal privilege of the minority. Paradoxically, "States rights" in order to maintain slavery needed the support of the Union. By the middle of the nineteenth century it was obvious that unless slavery could be extended into free territory, the political power of the South would be curtailed.

Thus the economic and social theory which centered about slavery inevitably became political propaganda. We are not altogether strangers to the issue, for we face a similar difficulty in the organization of legislation to enforce the 18th Amendment, but such a difficulty today does not involve geographical divisions. The bitterness of constitutional struggles are not today solidified into economic areas. But in the early half of the century the country faced a real issue as to the interpretation of our national life. For the first thirty years of this life the maintenance of the Union was the supreme purpose of all statesmen. Thirty years after the Missouri compromise it was less dominant. When the Southern social theory was completed, "states rights" was its one protection; the Union its great adversary. That the issue should have been settled by Civil War was probably inevitable, for the two conceptions of a social order became politically incompatible and antagonistic. The era of compromise gave time for the marshalling of social forces and material resources. History again gave the verdict. The Civil War not only determined that the wage system instead of slavery should be a phase of capitalism but it also determined that the United States should be a nation with a national sovereignty instead of a confederacy with a group of local sovereignties; a nation with a national citizenship instead of a confederacy with local citizenship. The fall of slave-capi-

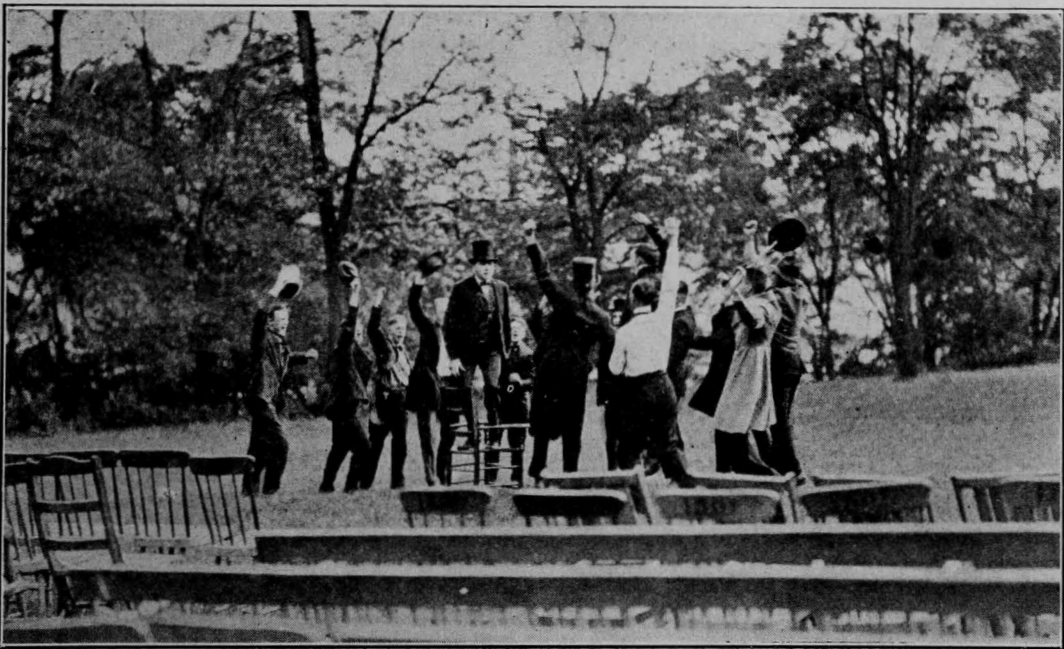
talism and states rights meant the rise of a nation and a democracy. Sovereignty had been made co-operative.

3. Nor was this answer due solely to the relative economic strength of two geographic areas. The hundred years which we review saw also the perpetuation and the unchecked development of the truly American conception of democracy, namely, that conception of the state as a body of citizens in a geographic area who elect their representatives as individual members of a body politic and not as members of economic or social classes.

Had the Southern theory of society prevailed, our republic would have revived the Greek state. A capitalistic class would have constituted the democracy and have built a social order upon property-less and suffrage-less free men and slaves. The founders of the Republic faced this issue roughly grouped as Jeffersonian idealists and Federalist men of affairs. Hamilton and his followers were avowedly suspicious of the masses. Thanks to Jefferson and his group of eighteenth century democrats, this suspicion did not long survive in the original demand that the suffrage should have property qualification. One after another the states of the new Union extended suffrage to all free men. But in 1820 the government was still in

the hands of the leading classes. Elections to the Presidency were made without great political appeal and by elections in the second or even third degree. The election of John Quincy Adams marked the end of this period of aristocratic democracy. Andrew Jackson brought the people directly in touch with the Federal government. In a very true sense he may be said to have been the first people's President of the United States. The shock which his success gave to the prejudices and traditions of his day may still be read in the newspapers and diaries of the period. With the new power of the growing people of the nation entered a new political period. This new democracy spelled the end of slavery and class control. From Jackson's day there has never been any check on the share of the people in Federal government. We have amended our constitution so that our Senators are elected by the people instead of by the legislators, and despite the fact that it was instituted for another purpose, our electoral college has only seldom failed to reflect the will of a popular majority.

The new development which thus began three-quarters of a century ago has therefore a deeper significance than the immediate relationship of the people with the Federal government. It has



"THE SPIRIT OF '61 SCENE" IN THE COLBY PAGEANT

Neil F. Leonard, '21, impersonating Francis S. Hesseltine, is shown addressing the Boys of old Waterville College



solidified a political conception which at the present time is of the utmost significance. While nations possessing the class system have recognized democracy based on class groups, the Anglo-American democracy has as its political essence a nation made up of inseparable states and a democracy made up of democrats. Every attempt at a different sort of political structure, whether it be in Massachusetts Bay or in the South, has been wiped away in the century which began in 1820. It is only a matter of a few months before this democracy of individuals will include women among its citizens.

Here is a definite and distinct political achievement born of the undisguised struggle with its opposite. It is our contribution to liberty. On the worth and permanence of such a democracy we stake our political existence.

## II.

But we are not concerned merely with the past. From these elements of a century's development it is possible to draw certain general principles of present meaning. The world in which we live does indeed seem far enough removed from that of 1820, yet it contains the elements of struggle which determined the development which we have traced. The struggle, however, is on a higher level. The combatants were in the United States; today they are throughout the world. The opposing forces are no longer separated by a river and a surveyor's line; they run across the social organization of a civilization.

The struggle between the personal rights of the laborer and his efficiency as an economic producer continues in the social order which triumphed in 1865. The parties to the struggle, fortunately, are no longer slaves and their masters. That issue, we repeat, is settled. To speak of today's wage earner as a slave is to use the rhetoric of the partisan and the demagogue. Nonetheless, superior as was the wage capitalism which became dominant in the nineteenth century to the capitalism of the slave owning class, it bequeathed to the twentieth century the persistent problem as to whether labor is to be treated as a commodity or as a personal contribution to the productive process. That is the great issue in civilization. About it the organized forces of capital

and labor are at present struggling. In its magnitude and elements it is a new issue. The industrial life of Rome, the most highly developed of the past, was based upon slavery. The economic life of the Middle Ages with its recognition of the trade guild as a group of persons, knew nothing of modern industrial organization of production and distribution. The eighteenth century with its emergence of bourgeois groups as founders of Republics was alike without slaves and industrialism. Our world must therefore work out its future less in accordance with precedent than with tendencies and forces within the social process itself. These tendencies come over from the immediate past. The evolution of industrial life in the nineteenth century indicates the tendency to which we must look for the answer to our present industrial problems. That answer in brief is this: the true solution of industrial unrest is the recognition of personal elements in the economic processes. The world of tomorrow must be a better place for men and women to live in,—not merely to grow rich in.

How these personal values can be reached will be settled by the trial and failure method which the world now employs. There will be periods of compromise. There will be attempts at radical reorganization such as those proposed by socialists, both revolutionary and evolutionary. Just what will be the precise outcome of these struggles we can no more tell than the men of 1820 and 1850 could foretell the precise outcome of the struggle between the economic and political tendencies of the North and South. But one thing is certain—society is not headed toward the philosophy of the southern statesmen. It projects still further the advance from a slave to the wage earner. It will assure the participation of the wage earner in the personal control of his contribution to production. There will be no return to autocratic capitalism. The capitalism of today must in its turn further human weal if it is not to be swept away like that of the slaveholder.

Again the nineteenth century showed that economic problems cannot be kept out of politics. In fact, politics in the United States, with its ever recurring struggle over the tariff, has always had its economic aspect. Over all the world industrial issues are now shaping polit-

ical development. In the United States we have no well defined labor party, and the American Federation of Labor under the leadership of President Gompers is as yet a conservative in this regard; but we see a socialist party gaining power, and labor unions, as well as financiers, indirectly determining legislation. England is already in the midst of labor politics. Russia is experimenting in proletarian autocracy. Germany and the other European states are convulsed with political industrialism. As the economic aspects and theories of slavery could not be kept out of politics, so the labor question of today cannot. Far-sighted men will prepare to make the one answer possible in the light of social experience.

2. The century whose close we now celebrate makes plain that sovereignty which insists exclusively upon its rights is a breeder of war. Such a lesson requires little explication in a world like that in which we live today. Ten years ago it might have seemed hardly more than an abstract generalization. Today it is a truth of immediate value. The United States is an outstanding illustration of a union that has gained by transference of the sovereign rights of states to the sovereign power of a union. The nineteenth century bequeaths to us no serious question on this point. What we now face is the decision as to how far the sovereign rights of a nation are compatible with the sovereign duties of a nation. The conception of sovereignty has hitherto been worked out in a sparsely settled and loosely jointed world. Not until the present day has the world really become unified.

There are those that tell us that nationalism is something to be avoided and destroyed; that the proper union of the race is proletarian. There are others especially men of past three score years and ten, who insist that a nation must be self-sufficient and detached from the world at large. Of the two conceptions proletarian internationalism is a reform against history. As to a self-centered nationalism it is enough to say that one can sympathize with the regret that we are not immune from the misfortunes and disorders of the rest of the world. It is hard to see, however, how the expression of that regret will end the participation. You cannot put out a conflagration by posting up a sign that you regard yourself as an inde-

pendent householder, uninterested in the burning home of your neighbor. You cannot segregate yourself from small-pox by running a quarantine rope across your sidewalk. We are a sovereign nation in the midst of impinging sovereign nations, knit to them by commerce and subject to the social contagion of their ills. America will never submit to a superstate, but it cannot escape the world and its problems. We tried assiduously to keep out of the Great War. We turned one cheek and then the other, writing a note at every turn, but the world drew us into its affairs. It has not yet given us up. The task of adjusting sovereignty to a world solidarity is not a matter for phrase makers, but for men who dare face the unprecedented world-solidarity in full loyalty to their own duties. The nineteenth century taught us that in a Union sovereignty of states must be co-operative. That lesson the nation as a whole must learn and teach to nations that can never form a national Union. Whether we like it or not, the twentieth century will permit no secession from world affairs or nullification of world duties.

3. But the nineteenth century bequeathed us more than problems. It taught us to honor and trust popular democracy. It consolidated a government representing individuals rather than a government representing classes. This is an asset of superlative value. Had it not been for the people the social theories of the South might very well have extended through the entire Louisiana purchase and even the Northwest territory. Democracy of this American type is a great shock absorber. Within it, as within an ocean, antagonistic forces find themselves stopped from producing results, which the man who deals with ideas rather than folks foretells. The human element is the contribution of American political history. Social forces in the United States are not working out their result in a vacuum but in the midst of a social order experienced in the assimilation and restraint of conflicting groups. Continental Europe has always differed from America in that it has recognized social classes as units in politics and social adjustments. Each marked political change on the continent has of necessity been a violent revolution in which one of these classes sought to dispossess the other and reign in its stead. Russia at



the present time is suffering from a reversed autocracy. The working men are the autocrats and the autocrats are the working men. The effect of such revolution is represented by a new class of masters and a new class of servants. Individuals count no more than under the Czar. If there had been in Russia anything corresponding to the middle class of England accustomed to political patience, the establishment of a Russian Republic might have been accomplished in a much less sanguinary fashion.

American political history is the greater descendant of this self-determining middle class of England. American political institutions inherited the experience of the English middle class. Nobility may flee but they do not colonize. Kings were a long way from Virginia and Massachusetts. The individual got new significance as the frontier expanded and the popular movements which elected Jackson twice and would have elected him a third time, was the product of the new American individualism which sprang up in the ever spreading west.

It is to this American democracy that we can confidently look for establishing safe conditions for social reconstruction. The American people is capable of extraordinary surface agitation but the deep current of its life is that of a representative democracy. However illusive may be "the public", we are at least sure that it stands for the parties engaged in the economic struggle as truly as for those who are not. Our government represents individuals. The nearest approach to the class representation of the soviet system is the organized lobby. And the combination of lobby and geographical representation is the most successful experiment thus far made in adjusting class interests to national well being. To make classes into political masters is to revert to a theory the nineteenth century tried and repudiated. We are a nation of individuals, not of economic classes.

The period of constitutional struggle through the nineteenth century shows plainly enough the wholesome influence of the national group. It constitutes an atmosphere in the midst of which continental political theories have never flourished. Our greatest political danger lies in the assumption that all American citizens are of this Anglo-American political pedigree. Unfor-

tunately, the immigration of the last twenty years has brought to the United States a mass of men and women who represent those who have belonged to the oppressed classes in various states. Accustomed as they are to classes in the social structure, unaccustomed to the political equality of the individual citizens, they have introduced into our American life the disturbances born of a different social order. Their position would have been justified by the philosophy of Dew and Harper, but it is indefensible from the point of view of the political idealism which actually became dominant through the struggle of the last century. To educate faith in this democracy is our new obligation. Citizenship must be the acceptance of the American convictions as to the state and society. Education cannot undertake a more imperative task than the introduction of these immigrants from an un-American social order into that which is genuinely American.

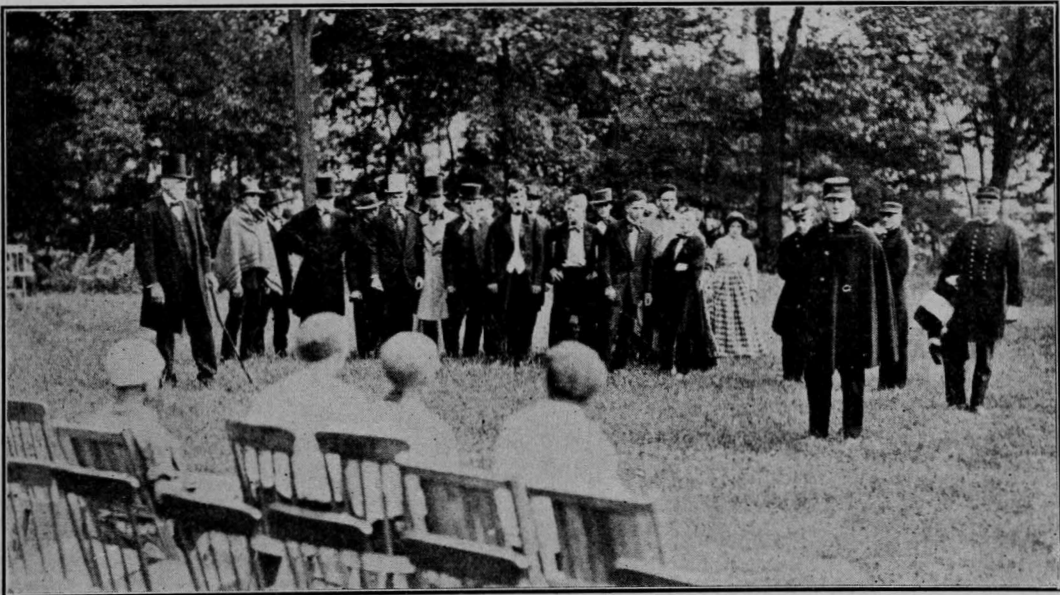
Such introduction is the great task of every educational institution. Its success, I believe, is inevitable, but there still remains the question as to whether it can be reached without a struggle. The history of the nineteenth century suggests caution as to too ready optimism, but I venture to say that in an educational process of such vast importance the American people will not repudiate its past. We are not engaged in a political debate. We are in deadly earnest. Freedom of speech we must unquestionably preserve. Ideas can not be answered by policemen's clubs. If there are abuses, let us be told them. But freedom of speech does not mean loose talk and unrestrained agitation to revolution. We cannot play with a life and death struggle between two conceptions of the state. If it is not to result in civil war, it will be because the American people are sufficiently alive to the reality of the issue as not to mistake sentimentality for liberty. Freedom does not include the duty of American democracy to permit agitation against its constitutional foundations. That was settled in the Civil War. The United States emerged from that terrible struggle not because of Garrison's condemnation of the constitution "as a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell", but because of the great volume of human interest and sacrifice which was determined that the constitu-

tion should be preserved and that individualism should not be replaced by a class government. When today men attack our form of government and the constitution, it is well to bear in mind that a nation like an individual has a perfect right to defend itself. There is nothing in American History to argue that democracy means unlimited opportunity for political suicide. If men do not like American democracy as it exists today under the constitution, it is possible for them to modify it by constitutional methods. If men do not like American democracy and attempt to change it by appeal to force, they may very properly expect that, as in 1861, the country will see to it that their plans for revolution will be checked. If aliens wish to attack the constitutional institutions of a nation to which they do not belong, they have no right to complain if that nation after preserving its political unity and democracy by its own blood, sends them and their Utopias back to lands where Utopias seem greatly needed. American democracy is no child of political diletanti and does not hold itself as the sport of a world madness.

Standing as we do at the beginning of a new epoch, already experiencing the antagonisms of conflicting groups

and ideals, we are in truth successors of those who made the century that has closed. We honor them as fathers and teachers, but our noblest loyalty will be shown in our adherence to the great ideals of personality, liberty, union, and democracy for which they shed their blood. Their spirit lives in our hopes, and their experience in our institutions. If they could speak to us they would bid us avoid their mistakes, but not to fear to carry further their accomplishments. They have bequeathed us a nation of persons. It is ours to make it a nation of brothers.

An educated democracy is self-directing. It does not wait for self-appointed leaders. It must and can act for itself. It is too great for any single leader. It breeds its leaders as it grows in power and ideals. Lovejoy and Lincoln voiced a spirit that they did not originate. A Bismarck can make an Empire, but a democracy is its own maker. It will not act until it acts in accordance with its own inner spirit. It has mouthpieces and interpreters, but it bows to no master. For it to wait for leaders not born of itself is to confess its own weakness. America has its own inter mentor. Out from free discussion comes its programs; from its own spirit comes its prophets; from its education comes its leaders. We look to our democracy to



SNAPSHOT OF THE GEN. BUTLER SCENE

Cecil M. Daggett, '03, as Butler, on right; Prof. H. E. Trefethen, as Dr. Mercer on extreme left. Other characters shown are members of Butler's Staff and the Mob

make safe its own future by educating its mighty present.

It is from this point of view we gain the true estimate of the worth of this dear college. For it our own forefathers sacrificed and prayed. To them it was to be more than an institution; it was to be a leaven of truth that makes men free. It has helped educate democracy. Throughout these hundred great years, its members have stood for the ideals and institutions that triumphed in the nation. Through its ministrations have thousands been educated to know and love and further liberty, democracy, and union. Lovejoy with his printing press; embattled students (one of whom has made this a day of rejoicing) who dared risk their all for others; masters of the spoken word on pulpit and platform; judges and legislators; teachers of countless schools;—these it has given to the making of a self-directing America filled with worthful citizens. Its halls have been the birthplace of that leadership which expresses democracy's ideas within democracy itself. It has championed liberty of thought and sanity of judgment. It

has taught its students to distrust cleverness, and to honor service; to hate hypocrites and to believe in men of honor; to act bravely and not wait upon the unknown. It has been intelligent without being negative; progressive without being unsettling; sympathetic with the deepest currents of national life, but never subservient to party or to ecclesiasticism. We have learned here to honor the American, to share the burden of American obligation, to trust the American spirit, and to protect American institutions. Our college has been both the creature and the inspiration of those spiritual forces which made the century which we celebrate significant, and which promise that the nation we pass over to our children shall be a better nation than we received from our fathers.

Because it has thus epitomized the sane and healthy spirit of the land we love, we pray for it ever larger opportunity for training men and women to meet the problems and care the tasks of tomorrow. Its century of achievement is a faithful prophecy of its new century of increasing service.

## ANNIVERSARY DINNER ADDRESS

BY CHIEF JUSTICE LESLIE C. CORNISH, LL.D., '75, *Presiding Officer.*

[Because of the wealth of beautiful sentiment it expresses and because of the graphic summary of the events of the week which it contains, this address of Chief Justice Cornish is given in full.—EDITOR.]

*Ladies and Gentlemen, Sons and Daughters and Friends of Colby College, and Invited Guests:*

So long as life shall last the picture now before me can never be obliterated from my memory. This splendid gathering, these loyal and enthusiastic graduates and students, extending all along the collegiate way; these non-graduates, for whom circumstances occasioned a detour; these true and tried friends outside the collegiate lines; these invited guests from our sister institutions; and these representatives of the State and Nation—all gathered here at this last thanksgiving dinner before the chapter of Colby's first century is com-

pleted and the second century is entered upon—to you all Waterville College, Colby University and Colby College bid welcome, thrice welcome, if welcome were necessary, for whatever changes have come to the name, none has come to the heart, and the loving, tender, proud, but ambitious, mother, sitting here in her robes of a perfect June, with the same old river flowing by her side, grasps you all by the hand and greets you with a grateful smile. (Applause.)

At times in the stress of life and under other, and perhaps distant, skies, you may have forgotten her, but she has never forgotten you, and, as you return to tell her of your gratitude and pledge anew your fealty, her smile grows sweeter, and, although the reminiscent tears may gather in her eyes, the grasp of her hand grows stronger and firmer, telling you of her unspoken thanks. Alma Mater! Loving Mother!



Ever constant to your children! May your children never be inconstant to you!

Other college homes may have more gorgeous trappings of brick and stone and marble; other equipment may be more luxurious, still there is none other to us just like this, (Applause) simple as it is, because it is ours, yours and mine, and because old scenes come back to us with all the charm of boyhood memory.

"We may build more splendid habitations,  
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,  
But we cannot  
Buy with gold the old associations!"

This one hundredth birthday, my friends, has been variedly, yet most appropriately, celebrated. On Sunday morning the members of the graduating class received a message from President Roberts that must have reached to the very core of their hearts and consciences. Sane and inspiring advice from a sane and inspiring man. (Applause.)

On Sunday afternoon, in this very tent, was a service of patriotic commemoration such as this old Campus never saw before—splendid addresses by Professor Libby and General Lord; and then those living examples of Colby's offering to her Country, as they

marched across this platform, one by one, and received the insignia of Colby's commendation, that bronze medal connecting the intrepid spirit of Lovejoy of the Class of 1826 with the bravery and the daring of the boys of 1917 and '18 as they exchanged their caps and gowns for the khaki and blue and went out through the doors of their college rooms into any duty to which this Country might call them; and then those nineteen others whose spirits hovered above us as the medals, with the single gold star, were given to the sorrowing but proud representatives of those who had gone. Will you ever forget that moment, that moment of transfiguration almost, when we all stood with bowed heads as taps were sounded and the refrain echoed in the distance! It was the highwater mark of Colby's reverential, soulful love of country.

Then on Sunday evening we turned from the past to the future and sat spellbound at the remarkable address of President Faunce—a distinct contribution to the thought of the day on the living issues of the day.

On Monday the touching episode of the presentation to the College of the Lovejoy Bookcase, a visible and material link between the man and his alma mater, who has been all too slow in



CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES—A SCENE IN THE COLBY PAGEANT

Two figures on right are, Pres. Roberts and Mary Low Carver, '75; the two figures in center of group are Judge Cornish and Helen Louise Coburn, '77

properly recognizing her martyred son.

Yesterday came the enthusiastic meetings of the Alumni and Alumnæ, and that beautiful pageant, vividly portraying the life of the College through its various epochs, telling the story of its birth and struggle and growth and of the actors in its various scenes.

This forenoon you have listened to the Centennial Address of Dr. Shailer Mathews of the Class of '84—(Applause)—who, with that rare philosophical as well as historical insight, has seen beneath the surface and has interpreted the past in the light of the present and in the hopeful challenge of the future.

To the various committees that have so diligently and intelligently labored toward the success of all these events of the centennial week, the College owes a debt of deep gratitude which I wish now and here, in your behalf, to acknowledge. May I call just a name or two. Professor Libby. (Applause.) I cannot tell you what he has done. He has done everything mortal man could do. (Applause.)

And Richard A. Harlow, of the class of 1912, to whom we are indebted for all the beautiful decorations. (Applause).

And Miss Clark, who superintended the presentation of the pageant. (Applause).

Mrs. Libby—(Applause)—the spirit of Colby.

And Mrs. Harris—(Applause)—who, by right of inheritance through President Small, had the inherent right to represent the spirit of learning.

At a meeting of the Trustees on

Monday the following vote was passed:

"Voted, That the Trustees express their special appreciation of the unique service of Miss Gilpatrick"—(Applause)—"the gifted author of the College Pageant and a tireless worker in its highly successful presentation; and that this expression take the form of flowers to be presented at the Commencement Dinner by the Chairman of the Board."

(Chief Justice Cornish thereupon presented flowers to Miss Gilpatrick.)

(Prolonged applause, the audience rising and cheering.)

Let me call your attention to this beautiful flag. Colby has lived one hundred years without a distinctive college flag, and you have it now, with the College Seal in the center and the grey and the blue. (Applause.) It will maintain its position second only to the Stars and Stripes.

And now comes the final scene, this looking into each other's eyes once more, this informal happy getting together around the family table and listening to the words of cordiality and wisdom from our associates and friends. When Colby celebrated her Seventy-fifth Anniversary in 1895, a poem was contributed by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, the author of "America", at one time Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, and for twenty years an honored trustee of this College. Its final word breathes the spirit of this occasion as well:

"Fair seat of learning, onward still grandly pursue  
thy high career.

While thousands shall their course fulfill, proud that  
their youth was nurtured here."

## ANNIVERSARY DINNER ADDRESS

BY PRESIDENT ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, LL.D., '90.

*Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:*

In recent weeks I have had to prevaricate so much about the progress of the Endowment Campaign, have had to parry closely so many pointed questions about its progress, that I am very glad of the opportunity today to tell the truth about it. Many of you will recall that the General Education Board offered to give us \$125,000, if we could secure in

cash and valid pledges by July 1st, 1920, the supplementary sum of \$375,000. Today is the last day, the 30th of June, and we have secured the \$375,000 and \$75,000 more.

(Prolonged applause, audience rising and cheering.)

Our Centennial Half Million is \$575,000.

(Applause.)

And this \$575,000, Ladies and Gentle-

men, is more than mere money. It represents the love and loyalty of more than seventeen hundred former students of this College.

(Applause.)

It is indeed an unfortunate circumstance that mars this happy occasion—the only one—that Colonel Shannon cannot be with us. Indeed, if he is in better health next year, as I have every reason to think he will be, I think we ought to have kind of a supplementary centennial on his account, and I hope you will all come back if we decide to have it.

(Applause.)

At a rather critical period in the progress of our campaign Colonel Shannon wrote me this letter:

*"My dear President Roberts:*

*"I have just read in a recent issue of the Colby Alumnus your statement that a substantial sum will be needed to meet the condition of the General Education Board and secure the Centennial half million endowment.*

*"In view of this situation, I have decided to make a further subscription to the good cause, and have no doubt that the desired goal will be finally reached.*

*"In memory then of President Champ-  
lin and the members of the faculty that were associated with him in the work of administration and instruction when I was a student at the college sixty years ago, that is to say, in memory also of Professors Smith, Lyford, Hamlin and Foster and Tutor Richardson—all noble men and ever zealously laboring for the true interest of the college—I hereby subscribe an additional sum of \$25,000."*

(Applause.)

We are going to begin a supplementary campaign for endowment right away. We are planning to have \$150,000 more by January, 1922. You perhaps have noted that we have not said anything about money during this Centennial Celebration. All I am saying about it now is that we are right after you as soon as the celebration is over.

I wish to tell this great company what I told the crowd of those Colby men at the Alumni Luncheon yesterday, that Mr. Charles F. T. Seaverns, of the Class of 1901, has given us \$3500.00 a year, forever, for the establishment and maintenance in this college of a Chair of Physical Education.

(Applause.)

And really the most timely gift of all is the recent gift of \$15,000 for next

year, for professors' salaries, by the General Education Board of New York. (Applause) It enables us to make much more substantial increases in professors' salaries than otherwise would have been made.

During the past year we have received a number of scholarship and prize funds.

I am glad to announce a prize fund contributed by Mrs. Harris in the name of her distinguished father, Albion W. Small.

(Applause.)

I am glad to announce a scholarship in the name of Everett R. Drummond of Waterville, not a graduate but always a friend of the College, the gift of his children and his granddaughter, Miss Hildegard V. Drummond, who received today the honorary degree of Master of Arts. She rather shrank, I think, from coming up on the stage to receive her diploma. After the batch of candidates had gone and I stood there with no Latin at my command to ask her to come on the stage, I wished Professor Taylor, when he gave the other Latin, had foreseen the circumstances of today.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Heseltine contributes a scholarship in memory of her distinguished husband, Colonel Francis Snow Heseltine.

(Applause.)

Mr. George Horace Lorimer of Philadelphia contributes a fund of substantial size in memory of his father, an eminent preacher and once Pastor of the Tremont Temple Church.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Powers gives a scholarship in memory of her distinguished husband, Governor Powers.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Page gives a scholarship in memory of her mother.

(Applause.)

George B. Illsley, of the Class of '63, gives a scholarship in the name of a long line of Illsleys who have passed through this College.

(Applause.)

A college cannot live by money alone, but, Ladies and Gentlemen, a college lives by love and hope and faith. The greatness of a college is not in its endowment, or in its buildings; it is in its aspirations and its ideals.

(Applause.)

I do not know anything about the future of this college, because I do not



know anything about the future of the world that lies just ahead, but I do know this—that this college, as she has stood for one hundred years, will still stand four-square for righteousness and truth. (Applause.)

And in the years that lie ahead it will do its full share and more than its full share in promoting whatever causes promise to enrich and ennoble the life of the world.

(Prolonged applause).

## THE FUTURE OF COLBY

BY ALBION W. SMALL, PH.D., '76

The following letter written by ex-President Albion W. Small, Ph.D., '76, of Chicago, Ill., was to have been read at the annual meeting of the general Alumni Association. The subject matter is so important and the suggestion so timely, that the ALUMNUS gives it prominent place.

Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1920.

*Fellow Alumni of Colby:—*

If it were possible, I should add a variation of my own to the theme of mutual congratulation which is bound to be the dominant note of your meeting this year. I should be glad to add a few lines of my own to the picture of the completed century which now merges into Colby's new era. From the earliest classes now represented by living graduates, however, down to the Class of 1920 there will doubtless be witnesses from each college generation to testify as to the contrasts between the Colby of each previous college generation and the college which is now potentially if not actually realized, and to increase the volume of your rejoicing.

No one joins more heartily than I in this phase of the centennial celebration. But much as I sympathize with every emotion of triumph and gratitude for the completed past, my thoughts and my feelings are still more directed toward the future.

Every one who has ever found himself in a strange country, with the necessity of conveying his ideas in a foreign language, knows the meaning of the description:—"He says not what he would, but what he can". I wonder how often during these hundred years, while they were bravely trying to make virtue of their limitations, the members of the faculty at Waterville confessed to themselves:—The College

is giving not what it would, but what it can.

The day of that necessity is past. From now on, within reasonable bounds, Colby may offer education shaped not by its weakness but by its strength. The College should enter its second century just as it urges each year's graduates to enter their larger life; that is, with the problem first and foremost—*In what career can I make the most of myself in service to the world?*

It is the duty and the privilege of Colby to make this question its guiding motive not in spite of but because of the fact that there are three other colleges in Maine. If the lead is not taken by Bowdoin by right of seniority, it is the duty and the privilege of Colby to take the lead by right of the seniority of her President, in summoning the four Maine colleges to arrange a concert in reaching an answer that will harmonize the work of all in giving to Maine the most enlightened and the most adequate system of college education in the United States.

As a matter of sheer selfish calculation it is no longer necessary for the Maine colleges to compete in order to live. There is ample life ahead of each of them after they learn to regard themselves as a common patrimony of the state to be used as occasion requires in giving to each rising generation the necessary range of selection within the whole field of advanced education, both cultural and technical. Intelligently adopted division of labor, and generous co-operation with the secondary schools would soon increase the college population of Maine beyond the capacity of the four colleges. They should join at once in a scientific survey of the present and prospective demand in the state for instruction in the various subjects appropriate to the college years. Not by man-

date, but by agreement, a certain allocation of subjects should be arranged between the colleges, so that the utmost economy and the highest per centage of efficiency in their application might be secured.

This is not a fancy picture. It is merely an expression of the same fundamental common sense which has built up our great railroad systems, our quantity manufacturing and merchandizing, and which is equally and perhaps even more imperative in the realm of the spirit.

I appeal to the Colby Alumni Association to take the initiative in moving for reconsideration first of the educational program most suited to Colby's opportunity if that opportunity must be considered in detachment from the other colleges; second of that opportunity if it can be realized in co-operation with the other colleges. I suggest that the Alumni request the Board of Trustees to authorize a commission to study the subject in all its phases and to make a preliminary report to the Trustees at their mid-year meeting; I suggest further that this commission might be composed of sub-committees of three each from the Trustees, the Faculty, and the Alumni, each sub-committee to study the

subject from its special point of view, with such co-operation as may prove to be desirable.

For more than a quarter of a century I have lived in an atmosphere in which the tentative and problematical character of everything in our educational tradition has been taken for granted. No violent revolutions have resulted, but a wholesome state of openmindedness has been induced, and educational procedure, from Kindergarten to professional school has preserved a certain degree of flexibility. Whether the like has been true in an equal degree in Maine I do not profess to know. Whether it has been true or not, the present is the first moment in the life of Colby when it is easy to make it true. The next century of Colby's life will steadily illustrate the principle "unto every one that hath shall be given". It takes magnificent faith to invest in a proposition that is not even a visible prospect. It takes not faith but only sight to invest in a going concern. The future of Colby is secure. I appeal for celebration of this centennial anniversary by dedication of every friend of Colby to the purpose of making that future splendid.

Sincerely,

(Signed) ALBION W. SMALL.



THE INSPIRING "MISSION SCENE" IN THE COLBY PAGEANT

## JUNE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

The report of the Endowment Committee, found on page 218 declaring that the goal of the hopes and the labor of years had been abundantly successful, and by the doubling of the productive Endowment of the college a new era became possible was received with utmost enthusiasm. Whereupon, resolutions were passed and placed on record expressing the appreciation, love and gratitude of the Trustees for the timely and munificent aid of Col. Richard Cutts Shannon; the wisdom, tact, energy and indomitable spirit of President Roberts and the splendid loyalty of the Alumni and Alumnae of the College in their practically unanimous support.

Following are the minutes of the June meeting of the Board of Trustees:

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer's report showed the total income of the year ending April 30, 1920, to have been \$102,969.24. Expenditures \$121,351.25, deficit \$17,352.01 which was reduced to \$12,057.63 by special contributions (Christmas Gifts.)

## FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Most of last year's appropriations were over-drawn. The causes for excess were reviewed in each instance.

The appropriations for the year ending April 30, 1920, as recommended by the Finance Committee and adopted by the Board amount to \$146,243.00. To meet these appropriations the trustees accepted the recommendations of the Finance Committee to increase the room rent on the campus from \$45.00 to \$60.00 per year and the total charges for women living in the college dormitories from \$325 to \$375 per year thus adding an estimated \$10,000. The Finance Committee estimated an increase of \$16,000 income from invested funds and announced a gift of \$15,000 from the General Education Board for salaries, making an estimated increase of \$41,000—or \$144,000 income for the year ending April 30, 1920, which with the Christmas Gifts would easily meet the ordinary expenditures estimated at \$146,243.00.

But the trustees adopted the further recommendation of the Finance Com-

mittee of \$10,000 for expenses of the Centennial celebration and \$2500 for the general catalogue which with the deficit of \$12,057.63 for the last year leaves \$25,000 to be provided for.

The trustees also adopted the recommendation of the Special Committee on Physical Training for an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for that department, \$2400 of which is this year included in the appropriation for salaries leaving \$2,600 to be provided for. They also adopted the committee's recommendations for special appropriations of \$3800 to place the athletic plant and equipment in working order, making a total of \$6400 to be provided for the department of Physical Training for the current year. Of this amount \$3500 is taken care of by the splendid gift of \$3500 annually by Mr. Seaverns leaving a balance of \$2900 to be provided for in this department.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees,  
Gentlemen:—*

The work of the College year has been well done. The influence of the returning service men has, I think, been altogether salutary. They have taken up their work again with a clearer appreciation of the value of a college course, and their attitude has been reflected in student life generally. It has seemed to me that during the past year our students have been more than usually industrious and more intent upon making the most of their opportunities.

During the past year, too, our students have displayed a devotion and loyalty to the interests of the College, a faith in the quality of its instruction and fellowship, such as I have never known in the 34 years I have been here as student and teacher.

The members of the faculty of instruction have on the whole performed their tasks with faithfulness and efficiency. My not doing any teaching myself this past year has given me a better chance to keep informed about the kind of instruction offered by other members of the faculty. A great deal of it has been excellent, admirable in matter and method, at once sound and inspiring.



The General Education Board has made possible a fairly substantial increase in salary for the teaching force of the college. The Board has voted Colby \$15,000 for salaries for the year from July first, 1920, to July first, 1921, and \$12,000 for the following year and \$9,000 for the year after that. In appropriating smaller amounts for the second and third year, it is the expectation of the Education Board that the resources of the College will largely increase, partly from further effort for more endowment and partly from the proceeds of the allotment made to Colby by the Northern Baptist Convention.

The Board's gift of \$15,000 for this year makes it possible to increase professors' salaries from \$2000 to \$2750, and to increase by about forty per cent the salaries of teachers of lower rank.

I wish to call the attention of the Trustees to a recent statement of President Hadley of Yale in reference to a fixed salary scale for professors: it shows the practice proposed at Yale in reference to a matter which has frequently been discussed in our meetings.

"It has been easy to keep our students; it has been harder to keep our professors. The high cost of living has made the old scale of salaries inadequate. The discovery which the country made during the war time that professors were extremely useful for other purposes besides college teaching has increased the intensity of outside competition for their services. Under these circumstances a readjustment of the scale was inevitable.

"It was initiated in February, 1919; it will go into full effect in September, 1920. It represents an average increase of 50 per cent. It is, however, not a flat increase. The difference between the highest and lowest salaries paid to officers of the same rank is greater than it was before, and greater than it is at most other colleges.

"Under the old system increases of salary were primarily based on seniority and only secondarily upon service. Today they are primarily based upon service and only secondarily upon seniority. The change involves the telling of a good deal of unpleasant truth and the making of a few rather difficult distinctions; but it is, I believe, in its essence a salutary one."

At this point I wish to incorporate a letter just received from Mr. Trevor

Arnett, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the General Education Board.

"Your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to Dr. Buttrick, has been referred to me.

"It is, of course, impossible to indicate what action the Board might take on the application suggested by you that it give an additional \$50,000 towards an additional \$150,000, but I think it would be in order, if you decide that it is advisable to do so, to make a formal application to the Board for a contribution of \$50,000 towards a total sum of \$150,000 to be raised and, when raised, to be set aside for endowment for the increase of teachers' salaries. That would bring the matter in a formal manner before the Board.

"I am very glad to hear that you have arranged for the increase of salaries in Colby for next year."

I would recommend that the Trustees of the College vote to make former application to the Board for a contribution of \$50,000 on the terms suggested in this letter.

I very much regret to report that for the first time since I have been president of the College we have come to the end of a fiscal year with a larger deficit than we could meet with the proceeds of our annual Christmas giving. It is hoped and believed that the campaign for Centennial Endowment will be instrumental, through awakened interest and renewed loyalty, in largely increasing the amount of these annual gifts from the former students and the friends of the College. We ought to be able to count on ten thousand dollars a year from Christmas gifts.

There are two or three departments that need strengthening by additional teaching force. More courses in these departments should be offered. Indeed enough courses should be provided in all departments to enable a student to specialize in the subject in which he is particularly interested. For example, of the 40 semester courses constituting the minimum requirement for a degree the student ought to have a chance to take from 8 to 12 in the subject of his choice. Such enlargement of the curriculum would call for additional teachers.

Then, too, there are several new departments that ought to be organized as soon as our financial resources will permit. The new, necessary things we hoped to do with our Centennial Half

Million we must put off until we can raise another one.

Colby is, I think, rich in much that money cannot buy, and in spite of the handicap of insufficient resources is providing for the young men and women who come here an education of sterling quality.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. ROBERTS.

#### AN ADDITIONAL \$150,000 FOR ENDOWMENT.

Voted—That this amount be raised, proceeds to be used for increase of salaries.

#### FORM OF ANNUITY BOND.

Committee, Mr. Gibbs Chairman, was authorized to secure plate for such bond, expense not to exceed \$250.

#### THE HENRY M. MALING COLLECTION.

This collection of minerals was gratefully accepted as presented on behalf of the family by Dr. Mower and proper message sent to the family.

#### REPORT ON RECOGNITION OF COLBY COLLEGE BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE.

(See full report on other pages of the ALUMNUS).

After discussion of the report the following resolution was adopted.

*Resolved*—That the Board of Trustees of Colby College considers that the time has come to make a beginning of introducing women into the teaching force of the women's division of the college, and that we therefore recommend that as vacancies occur in the different departments, or as new positions are created, and as adequately qualified women can be obtained, a part of these vacancies or new positions shall be filled with women, and that we herewith establish the policy that women in the faculty shall receive the same pay as men of equal rank and efficiency and that they shall have equal opportunity for promotion.

#### COLLEGE FLAG.

Mr. Bassett, chairman of the committee reported for a design the seal of the college upon a blue disc in the center of a gray field. Trustees adopted the design and ratified and approved the action of the committee in procuring such flag for this Centennial celebration.

#### CHANGE OF DATE FOR COMMENCEMENT.

Voted to change By-law so as to make graduation day the fourth Wednesday in June and the annual meeting of the Trustees on Tuesday preceeding that date.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROFESSORSHIPS.

The report in part follows:

The Committee on Professorships submits the following report:

"Professor Frederick W. Grover, Professor of Physics, leaves Colby this year having accepted a position in Union College.

Professor Little, Professor of Geology, has been chosen secretary of an important geological society and is leaving us at the end of the year to take up his work there.

Charles P. Chipman, Assistant Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliography, has resigned his position as Librarian, his resignation to take effect the first of July.

Dr. Stewart MacDonald, Assistant Professor of Economics, has been elected Professor of Economics in Middlebury College and will begin his work there this coming fall.

Lester F. Weeks, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has resigned his position here to do further graduate work in chemistry.

Carl Jefferson Weber, Assistant Professor of English, is leaving us this year to continue graduate study in Johns Hopkins University.

Miss Alice M. Holmes, acting Dean of the Women's Division, will not return.

Other members of the teaching force of the College so far as known are planning to continue here the coming year.

#### COLLEGE HISTORY.

Dr. Whittemore reported that on account of his relation to the work of raising funds for the colleges and academies in the Interchurch World Movement, his work upon the college history had been suspended.

The Board voted to continue the committee on Manuscript, Cornish, Roberts, and Taylor, and appointed Hall, Crawford and Alden committee on publication.

The Board instructed the committee on Manuscript to consider the advisa-

bility of publishing the account of the Centennial celebration in a separate volume.

#### ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The following were elected trustees for the term of three years—Chapman, Cornish, Crawford, Murray, Owen, Page, Trafton, Wadsworth, Whittemore.

#### DEGREE IN ABSENTIA.

On statement of Col. Charles Leonard Phillips that his official duties rendered it impossible for him to attend commencement, trustees voted to waive the requirement and confer the degree LL.D. in absentia.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The trustees accepted the recommendations of the report on Physical Training with the understanding that Mr. Ryan be retained and that his salary as agreed upon, shall form a part of the \$5,000 asked for.

#### MR. SEAVERNS GIFT.

At this point Mr. Seaverns announced his purpose to contribute annually the sum of \$3500 per year for the department of Physical Training an act which stirred the gratitude of the Board immensely.

*Just keep in mind that the Trustees have asked the General Education Board for a new conditional gift which means a new campaign for increased endowment!*

The chair appointed Jordan, Alden, Wadsworth, Ervin, Drummond and Seaverns as the Alumni Governing Committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Bassett, chairman, Alden and Crawford were appointed a committee to consider the creation of a committee on Buildings and Grounds also to consider amending the By-laws with reference to the powers and duties of the Prudential committee to report at November meeting.

#### OFFICERS.

The present officers Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer were re-elected. Prudential Committee, Pres. Roberts, Drummond and Wadsworth.

#### INCREASE IN TUITION.

Voted, Beginning with the academic year of 1921 to increase tuition to \$120 per year.

#### ALUMNI TRUSTEES.

General Herbert M. Lord, class of '84, and Franklin W. Johnson, class of '91 were elected trustees by the Alumni for five years.

Adjourned to meet in Portland, Saturday, November 13, 1920.

C. E. OWEN, *Secretary*.

## REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES ON ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

BY HELEN LOUISE COBURN, LITT.D., '77.

"The Association on Collegiate Alumnae is the most important organization of college women in the country. It has always had a high standard of admission, receiving only the graduates of institutions placed upon an approved list. The requirements for this list have been exacting and its extension has been slow. The Association has endeavored in a quiet way to make itself a real factor in education in many ways, and one of the reasons for the exclusiveness which it has maintained has undoubtedly been that it might raise the grade of colleges admitting women. This year it

has established national headquarters in Washington, and has acquired one of the fine old mansions on Lafayette Square, to be used as a national club-house, from which it can make its influence felt in all kinds of educational improvement. Last winter I was invited by a friend of mine in Washington to become a member of this club at its formation, and I was obliged with some mortification to reply that my college was not on the accepted list. The Association has branches in all the large cities and larger educational centers of the country, and this experience of mine



has been met with from time to time by some of our Alumnae who live in New York and other cities. To this cause have probably been due the efforts which have been made at intervals during the last twenty-five years to bring about the admission of Colby into the approved list of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. The first effort of this kind I remember was at least twenty-five years ago. The renewal of effort by each new group of Alumnae sent out from the college has been stimulated both by desire for the privileges of the Association, and by anxiety to lift our own college out of an inferior position. Each effort has been carried far enough to convince those conducting it that Colby was hopelessly under class, whereupon the attempt would be abandoned until a new group, generally ignorant of the details of former correspondence should get courage to try again. It was as a sequel of the failure of the last trial that the Alumnae

presented the request to the Board of Trustees which was laid before the Board last October.

"As I had never conducted any of the correspondence connected with this matter, I was unable to give you exact information at that time. But following the instructions of the Board I proceeded to obtain it. I got into connection with the Chairman of the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities, who happens to be the Dean of Women of the University of Wisconsin. I filled out the required questionnaire, which ran something like this: Does Colby belong to the A 1 class of colleges? What degrees does she grant to women? Is there provision for the social life of women in halls of residence or otherwise? Do women students have the use of a suitable gymnasium? Is there a Dean of Women who is a college graduate, who is a member of the faculty, and who ranks above the grade



CITIZENS OF WATERVILLE WELCOME PRESIDENT AND MRS. CHAPLIN—A PAGEANT SCENE

Reading left to right—Mrs. Ethel Weeks Merriam, '13, (Mrs. Chaplin), William A. Smith, '91, (President Chaplin)—Citizens: Frank Redington, Mrs. Alton D. Blake, Mrs. Frank Redington, John Russell Gow, '23, Mrs. Harriet Vigue Bessey, '97, Mrs. Lois Hoxie Smith, '03, Leonard W. Mayo, '22, Mr. Charles Alden

of instructor? Are women represented on the Board of Trustees? Is there reasonable representation of women in the student body, and in the faculty? Do women on the faculty receive salary the same as men of equal rank? Do women on the faculty have the same opportunity for promotion? In addition to filling out the questionnaire, I wrote a letter, telling the Committee in some detail about the women of Colby, their quality and standing in the college, and the quality and standing both professionally and personally of the graduates of the college, mentioning that Colby has in recent years conferred honorary degrees on several of the Alumnæ, and telling of the great desire the Alumnæ have had for many years to obtain recognition by the Association,—and I made the request that if recognition could not now be granted I might be informed specifically of what the disqualification consisted.

"In answer to my communication I received a letter from the Chairman of the Committee, thanking me for the assistance I was rendering them, and stating that a meeting of the Committee was to be held during the first week of April at which the case of Colby College would be considered. She added, 'I fear that the lack of women in the faculty for almost half a century of co-education will seem to the Committee a rather serious matter.' In April I received another letter stating that because of illness and the academic duties of some of the members it had been impossible to hold a meeting of the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities and to consider the case of Colby College. The Chairman added, 'However, I am hoping that the spring appointments to the faculty may include more women in addition to Miss Holmes, and that your case may be even stronger when we present it to the Committee at its next meeting. Can you secure from your President and Governing Board a clear statement of the policy which they intend to pursue concerning the equality of women in the faculty both in salary and promotion?'

"It would seem, therefore, that the status or rather non-status of women in the faculty is the outstanding obstacle to the admission of Colby into the approved list of the Association. In relation to the condition of the college in this respect, which the Alumnæ are now up against, the question arose in my

mind—what is the practice at present in universities and colleges which include both men and women with reference to the position of women upon their teaching staffs? It so happened that I was able to spend a few hours at the Bureau of Education in Washington, and I gathered some facts upon this subject of which I wish to present a brief summary.

"A study was made two years ago, the result of which was published in the Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, in regard to the representation of women in the faculties of all the State Universities of the United States. The University of Chicago, as comparable in size and functions with them, was included in the number, the only one not a state institution. It was found that 11½% of the faculties of these institutions were women. As the estimate included the great engineering and agricultural departments of the universities, which would not naturally have many women on their staffs, the proportion of women on the faculties of arts and sciences would be still larger. Of these women of the faculties 10½% were full professors. Something over one-third of the faculty men are full professors, a discrepancy which may be explained partly by the fact that the women, as to a large extent recent additions, would average younger, and partly by the general masculine attitude of the heads of the institutions. To mention several of the universities of the eastern two-thirds of the continent, the University of Kansas has 37 women professors, which is between one-fifth and one-sixth of the faculty, the University of Minnesota 59 which is about one-sixth, the University of Nebraska 33, more than one-fourth, the University of Wisconsin 60, more than one-eighth the University of Illinois 48, Iowa State College 66, the University of Chicago, 43, Ohio State University 43, Indiana University 30. The privately managed colleges of the middle west show an even larger proportion of women on their faculties. Grinnell College, Iowa, has 13 women, Knox College, Illinois, 10, Oberlin College, Ohio, 19, DePauw University, Indiana, 10, Dennison University, Ohio, 9, Carleton College, Minnesota, 7, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, 13. In these last institutions taken together the women number one-quarter of the combined faculties. Cornell University has 32 women on its

faculty. A woman has recently been added to the faculty of Yale University in the Department of Education in the graduate school with the rank of Assistant Professor.

"To come a little nearer home, the University of Maine has two full women Professors, one a Ph.D. of Pennsylvania at the head of the department of history, the other in charge of the department of Home Economics. It has one Associate Professor, two assistant professors, seven instructors and four assistants, one of whom is in charge of the Library. This makes 16 women on the faculty list, of whom four are in the department of Home Economics, one physical director of the women, and the others on the general teaching force in the departments of history, education, biology, English, French, German and Spanish. One accomplished young woman, with a successful teaching experience, and fresh from a graduate course at Columbia, is the daughter of one of Colby's lamented sons. She has been conducting courses in Old English, and especially Beowulf.

"Syracuse University has 22 women, three of whom are full professors, in its College of Liberal Arts, besides a good representation in several of its professional schools.

"The Boston *Herald* remarked a few weeks ago, in an editorial commenting upon the recent decision of Oxford University to give its degree to women, that we were about to see in the near future a large extension of co-education. Among instances noted recently in corroboration of this prediction are the opening of the Medical School of the University of Vermont to women, the establishment of the new graduate school of Education at Harvard on a co-educational basis, the opening of Rochester Theological Seminary with its degrees to women, and as significant as any, the opening to women of the College of William and Mary, the second oldest college in the

country, and the mother of Phi Beta Kappa. At the close of the Civil War there was a notable advance movement for the higher education of women, and it was caught in the widening wave of this movement that in 1871 Colby added the education of girls to her useful labors. Many changes are coming as the after wave of the last great conflict. We do not yet know what we shall see. To whatever extent the prediction of the *Herald* may be verified, it is in my judgment quite certain that there is going to be in the near future a large recourse on the part of the colleges and universities of the United States, for the enrichment of their faculties, to the body of women highly trained in the humanities and the sciences which these institutions are at the present time producing in quantity.

"My study of this subject leads me to venture the suggestion and the query whether the time has not arrived for another progressive step by the governing board of Colby. A time sometimes



ADELLE R. GILPATRICK, A.M., '92, Writer of the Colby Pageant



arrives when an action is ripe to be taken, and the wisdom of those directing an institution's affairs consists in their not failing to recognize the moment when it comes. My suggestion is that a beginning should be made of introducing women into the general teaching force of the college. That this policy would make sure the recognition of Colby by the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ is a minor consideration compared with the change of attitude it would help to bring about towards the women of the college. It is a somewhat open secret that the attitude of the college towards its daughters has not been and is not yet entirely satisfactory to the alumnæ, nor to others of the friends of the institution. It is not that the women have not been well treated. I am sure that the women graduates would agree in saying that from the beginning the girl students have been treated with much courtesy, kindness and consideration. But in the early years the presence of women was regarded, and it has continued to be regarded as an experiment, and this point of view has colored the atmosphere of the college. I submit that 49 years is long enough for an experiment. I submit that the time has arrived, and that no more fitting occasion could be desired than this hour of the completion of Colby's one hundred years of history, of which women have been a component part for nearly half the period, to recognize the women's half of the college as equally important and equally honorable with the men's. A few weeks ago I talked with one of the early women graduates of Colby, who has behind her many years of useful service as a teacher. After an absence of more than a score of years she returned for a recent commencement. She expressed to me her surprise and disappointment at conditions as she found them at Colby. She said she had cherished the hope that Colby would do for the young women of Maine what some of the great women's institutions are doing for Massachusetts. I have an abiding faith in Colby and her future. I think just now there is nothing that could be done that would do more to lift the grade and the morale of the women's division and so of the college as a whole than to make a beginning of introducing women into the corps of instruction. I do not know that this would have been possible twenty

years ago, for several reasons among which one might have been the scarcity of adequately trained women. But this reason does not hold now, nor do I think any other need to.

"In expressing my opinion of the beneficial effect of this action on the atmosphere of the women's division and on the relation of the college to it, and on the esprit de corps of the women of the student body and of the alumnæ, I wish to add that I think it would be almost if not quite as beneficial to the men of the student body. For my own part I am as deeply interested in Colby boys as in Colby girls. Many of the boys who come to Colby are provincial in their outlook, unable to think continentally. Many of them are anti-social in their attitude to the different sections of society, often to the feminine half of it. What we hope college will do for them is to broaden and lengthen and deepen their outlook and inlook upon and into life, to humanize and socialize them. Toward this result they will gain much by the impact of mind upon their minds of cultured, highly educated and wide-viewed women, who will help them to view life whole instead of fractionally. The effect upon young men of properly qualified college women instructors would, it seems to me be altogether wholesome. Eventually, why not now?"

"I wish to propose for your consideration the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That the Board of Trustees of Colby College considers that the time has come to make a beginning of introducing women into the general teaching force of the college, and that we therefore recommend that as vacancies occur in the different departments or as new positions are created, and as adequately qualified women can be obtained, a part of these vacancies or new positions shall be filled with women, and that we herewith establish the policy that women in the faculty shall receive the same pay as men of equal rank, and that they shall have equal opportunity for promotion."

[The presentation of Miss Coburn's report and its accompanying resolution at once raised a question as to its import, for it could be construed as a departure from the present policy of co-ordination and a return to a policy of co-education. The question of construction was debated and the resolve laid

on the table. When again taken up the following amendments were proposed, which in the opinion of Chairman Cornish cleared up any doubts and left the policy of the college co-ordination as it is. The word "general" before "education" to be struck out and "women's division of the" inserted before "college" and the words "and efficiency" inserted after "rank," so that the resolution should read as follows:

*"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of Colby College considers that the time has come to make a beginning of introducing women into the teaching force of the women's division of the*

*college, and that we therefore recommend that as vacancies occur in the different departments or as new positions are created, and as adequately qualified women can be obtained, a part of these vacancies or new positions shall be filled with women, and that we establish the policy that women in the faculty shall receive the same pay as men of equal rank and efficiency and that they shall have equal opportunity for promotion."*

These amendments were accepted by Miss Coburn and the resolution was unanimously passed.—EDITOR.]

*Just keep in mind that the Trustees have asked the General Education Board for a new conditional gift which means a new campaign for increased endowment!*

## REPORT TO TRUSTEES ON PHYSICAL TRAINING

BY THE COMMITTEE.

*To the President and Trustees of Colby College:*

Your committee wishes to reaffirm their original report to the Trustees, viz., that they thoroughly believe in well balanced physical training and athletics, as it is as necessary to develop the physical well-being of the student's body as his mental growth, and accordingly physical training and athletics should be recognized as an essential part of educational work.

It is the opinion of your committee that the college should organize a well-balanced department of physical training and athletics, and that the college faculty should make adequate provision in the hour schedule for this department.

To provide this organization, we would advise—

First. That a trained director of athletics be obtained with the following qualifications in so far as possible:

(a) A man of education, culture, and character, and competent to teach physiology and hygiene.

(b) Competent to take charge and be held responsible for the gymnasium and the entire athletic equipment.

(c) Competent to supervise the physical training and athletics of the student body and to give general and individual training in each case as required.

Second. That the athletic director rank as a member of the faculty with

voice and vote at all faculty meetings.

Third. That a committee of five (5) alumni, to be known as the Alumni Governing Committee, be appointed by the Board of Trustees to engage such athletic director. That this committee be appointed yearly thereafter for a term of one year, said committee to meet once in three months in conjunction with the athletic director and the college athletic council to confer and assist in engaging coaches and supervising the policy of the college athletics.

Fourth. That the two undergraduate classes shall have compulsory physical training through the entire college year and be ranked for the same, receiving credit or demerit for the work as the individual case merits.

Fifth. That the director in conjunction with the Alumni Governing Committee shall arrange a budget for the various sports, and the director shall see that this feature is carefully supervised and a definite marking be included in the budget to retire the present debt and arrange for permanent improvements to the plant in future.

Sixth. The College to appropriate at least Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000) annually to be expended under the supervision of the Alumni Governing Committee as follows: Salary for the services of the Director of Athletics, to assist the Colby Athletic Association in ob-

taining competent coaches, for Gymnasium and athletic equipment and upkeep of the same.

Seventh. Your committee believes it is a part of the duty of the College as well as good business to keep up the physical condition of the college plant, and that well-kept buildings and grounds are an attraction that appeals to those who have funds to contribute, as well as to the young man selecting the college he will attend.

The gymnasium and the athletic plant has been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that a special appropriation should be made to place the athletic plant and equipment in working order.

We would accordingly recommend the following special appropriations:

\$1200 to renovate and equip the gymnasium and board running track.

\$1500 to construct a 220-yard straight-away as, until such is built, the Maine Intercollegiate Association has refused to hold any intercollegiate track meets at Colby; and, irrespective of the action of the Intercollegiate Association, if we are going to have college track events, we should have a straightaway in connection with the plant.

\$600 to repair the cinder track which has been allowed to get into bad condition and must be recindered and replanked along the inner edge of the same.

\$500 to repair the fences and grandstand and make the same at least serviceable for the next few years.

Altogether a special appropriation of Thirty-eight hundred Dollars (\$3800) will be necessary to put the college athletic plant in a reasonably serviceable condition, this over and above the annual appropriation recommended in the previous part of this report.

Your committee is convinced that the new department of physical training should be established upon a definite basis of sportsmanlike principles which shall be recognized as the unchanging standard for all Colby athletic interests, and may serve to protect the good name of the college in emergency. Colby as a small college cannot hope to permanently hold a leading place among the colleges of the country as far as winning athletic contests is concerned, but she can by earnest conscientious effort attain to a degree of fine sportsmanship which will establish her in a unique and enviable position among the colleges and uni-

versities of the land and which, when it is widely recognized, will win the respect and admiration of her rivals and the public generally and bring to her doors the finest type of students and athletes.

Your committee recommends that a centennial athletic code be adopted and that the head of the department of physical education and all coaches and athletic trainers shall be acceptable, only if they are willing to accept it as their guide in the conduct of their several duties.

The code should be endorsed by the alumni of the college through the Alumni Association, and the undergraduates should be expected to subscribe to it individually. The members of each entering class would then naturally accept it as the standard for their participation in or support of athletic games. It should be published once each year in every student and alumni publication and the college catalogue, and it should be printed attractively on cards suitable for hanging in every student's room and could be sold at a nominal sum when the students subscribe to the code.

The following rough draft is offered as a suggestion. The committee desires that each member of the Board of Trustees shall study it carefully and suggest changes, additions, or an entirely new draft as may seem wise to them. It is the hope of the committee, however, that no changes will be made in paragraph three which will weaken it or change its meaning.

This should be considered in no sense a reform movement. Colby athletes do not need to be reformed. The intention is simply to take a clear-cut stand which all Colby men will recognize and accept as a steadfast principle of their college teams and which will make it clear to the world that our college is sincere in its effort to live up to the recognized standards of amateur sport.

The code is as follows:

#### CENTENNIAL ATHLETIC CODE.

Believing that athletics are helpful or harmful directly in proportion as they are conducted according to the highest ideals of sportsmanship, we, the students, Faculty, and Alumni of Colby College, signify our desire and determination to do all in our power to maintain the highest possible ideals in the conduct of our athletic sports.

We believe that such standards of scholarship should be maintained as will



admit to membership on our athletic teams only such men as can take part in the intercollegiate contests without lowering the recognized scholastic standards of the college.

We approve the eligibility rules of the M. I. A. A., and we denounce as unfriendly to our college any act by a student or alumnus which shall result in any way in the violation of the spirit or the letter of the rules by it laid down, or which shall result in the tendering of help to any athletic student which shall assist him in maintaining his connection with the college and which he would not receive were it not for his athletic tendencies.

We believe that our athletic sports can be successful only when individual interests give place to loyalty to the college: that no student is worthy of a place on one of our athletic teams, or to ask the support of the students and alumni for the team which he represents, who is un-

willing to observe so strictly the rules of training that no act of his can possibly jeopardize its chances of success.

We express our conviction that the standard of manhood at Colby is influenced greatly by the individual ideal in sport, and desire that the greatest honor shall be extended to the student who manifests the highest type of sportsmanship rather than personal prowess alone.

We are firmly convinced that intercollegiate athletic rivalry is desirable when conducted as a means to an end, but we would avoid the spirit of winning for itself alone. We stand firmly behind our athletic sports and will do everything possible in conformity with the foregoing principles to make them a success.

This report is respectfully submitted with the earnest hope that it will be carefully considered by the Board and put into effect at the earliest opportunity.

Yours very truly,

FRANK W. ALDEN, *Chairman.*



THE STATE OF MAINE GIVES COLBY THE CHARTER—A PAGEANT SCENE

Reading left to right—Mrs. Alton D. Blake (Spirit of Liberty), Mrs. Mabel Dunn Libby, '04, (Spirit of Colby), Mrs. Harriet Vigue Bessey, '97, (Spirit of Service), Mrs. Lois Hoxie Smith, '03. (Spirit of Maine)

## THE LIST OF RETURNING GRADUATES

BY THE EDITOR.

Following is a list of nearly 1,000 graduates of Colby who signed registration cards during the Centennial anniversary days. A great many more graduates were present at the exercises who did not sign registration cards.

A—S. B. Abbott, '17, W. J. Abbott, '01, Chancey Adams, '85, Eliot S. Adams, '18, Frank W. Alden, '98, Myrtle Louise Aldrich, '17, Alden W. Allen, '16, Hervey C. Allen, '12, H. S. Allen, '98, Lucy M. Allen, '17, Mattie Windell Allen, '13, Seth H. Allen, '04, Eva Clement Ames, '04, Vernon S. Ames, '04, Anna B. Anderson, '19, D. K. Arey, '05, Harold C. Arey, '12, Leslie B. Arey, '12, Ethel M. Armstrong, '18, Charles W. Atchley, '03, Attalena Atkins, '17, Charles W. Averell, '90, A. G. Averill, '98, R. F. Averill, '96.

B—Carleton M. Bailey, '18, Dudley Perkins Bailey, '67, June Dunn Bakeman, '03, Robert A. Bakeman, '01, Helen L. Baldwin, '19, Alice V. Barbour, '19, Marjorie L. Barker, '16, Noah Vernon Barker, '02, R. M. Barker, '97, Annie Richadson Barnes, '94, Charles P. Barnes, '92, John H. Barrows, '72, D. S. Bartlett, '16, John W. Bartlett, '03, J. Colby Bassett, '95, Norman L. Bassett, '91, Charles H. Bates, '81, Willard A. Bates, '98, George L. Beach, '13, Louise Drummond Beach, '14, Wyman L. Beal, '14, Eunice Mower Beale, '04, Edward C. Bean, '01, Ralph C. Bean, '02, Stephen G. Bean, '05, Ralph K. Bearce, '95, E. Mildred Bedford, '15, Mary Blaisdell Belknap, '01, Imogene Bennett, '10, Louise M. Benson, '00, Arthur H. Berry, '94, George R. Berry, '85, Merton W. Bessey, '94, Mrs. M. W. Bessey, '97, M. A. Bigelow, '18, Spaulding Bisbee, '13, Harvey H. Bishop, '99, Helene Blackwell, '19, Wilbur J. Blades, '17, Elizabeth P. Blaisdell, '05, Albion W. Blake, '11, Alton D. Blake, '10, Frederick D. Blanchard, '19, Maurice H. Blanchard, '09, Howard G. Boardman, '18, W. L. Bonney, '92, Katharine Bowen, '14, Robert H. Bowen, '14, Beatrice Bowler, '19, Inez Bowler, '07, Lawrence R. Bowler, '13, Fred R. Bowman, '87, Anna M. Boynton, '06, Hilda Bradbury, '19, Mary Farr Bradbury, '88, Woodman Bradbury,

'87, Charles W. Bradlee, Jr., '08, William S. Bradley, '73, Florence Wilkins Bragdon, '02, Frank L. Bragg, '17, Albion Hale Brainard, '88, Ralph H. Bramhall, '15, Theodore C. Bramhall, '22, Clayton K. Brooks, '98, Alice Lowe Brown, '99, Bertha L. Brown, '88, Harry S. Brown, '99, Jesse B. Brown, '76, Marian E. Brown, '12, Maude B. Brown, '01, W. Wirt Brown, '99, C. Brownell, '13, C. Gordon Brownville, '20, Roger F. Brunel, '03, Carl R. Bryant, '04, H. H. Bryant, Jr., '05, Judson B. Bryant, '86, Jennie M. Buck, '99, Helene B. Buker, '18, M. I. Buker, '09, Mrs. P. W. Burbank, '17, J. E. Burke, '90, Joseph P. Burke, '14, Margaret S. Burnham, '12, John A. Burton, '08, W. E. Burton, '16, Marion E. Buzzell, '18.

C—Arthur A. Cambridge, '83, George R. Campbell, '91, Marion Campbell, '19, Harriet I. Canham, '17, Mary L. Carleton, '94, Florence S. Carll, '12, Charles M. Carroll, '17, Charles Carroll, '85, Mary Helen Caswell Carter, '04, Ray Cecil Carter, '11, Mrs. Mary Low Carver, '75, Walter Carey, '90, Everett L. Caswell, '18, Samuel C. Cates, '12, Edward D. Cawley, '17, Ethel Chamberlain, '15, Marguerite Chamberlain, '15, Caro B. Chapman, '10, Clark D. Chapman, '09, Wilford G. Chapman, '83, Eunice E. Chase, '18, Edith W. Chester, '04, Clio Chilcott, '95, Charles P. Chipman, '06, Guy W. Chipman, '02, Frederick G. Chutter, '85, Paul F. Christopher, '14, Arthur F. Clark, '15, Cecil W. Clark, '05, Edward C. Clark, '94, C. Louise Clark, '12, William H. Clark, '68, Alice A. Clarkin, '16, M. Catherine Clarkin, '17, C. L. Clement, '97, I. L. Cleveland, '13, Florence Cross Cleveland, '12, Edith Washburn Clifford, '14, Hazel Cobb, '18, Louise H. Coburn, '77, Helen Cochrane, '08, J. E. Cochrane, '80, Charles R. Coffin, '67, Edward John Colcord, '75, Albert S. Cole, '96, Hazel B. Cole, '11, Helen D. Cole, '17, Laura Day Cole, '11, Phyllis F. Cole, '18, Mrs. Jennie Farnum Collins, '15, Robert A. Colpitts, '07, Frank B. Condon, '08, Randall J. Condon, '86, H. M. Connors, '93, Charles E. Cook, '87, Edith M. Cook, '98, Mildred H. Cook, '19, Leslie C. Cornish, '75, Grace E. Corthell, '08, Gladys V. Craft,

'18, Arthud D. Craig, '16, Walter E. Craig, '07, Benjamin Ralph Cram, '96, Berle Cram, '16, Arthur J. Cratty, '15, Dorothy M. Crawford, '21, William C. Crawford, '82, Ira E. Creelman, '19, N. H. Crosby, '87, Myra Cross, '17, Mary S. Crosswell, '96, Mary Weston Crowell, '11, Thomas J. Crossman, Jr., '15, Esther Swett Cunningham, Special, Helen Warren Cummings, '11, Charles H. Cumston, '70, Lena Cushing, '14.

D—Cecil M. Daggett, '03, Madeline Daggett, '17, Marian R. Daggett, '17, Harold E. Donnell, '12, Alta E. Davis, '18, Frederick G. Davis, '13, Raymond O. Davis, '15, S. Ernestine Davis, '05, Holman Day, '87, Lura E. Dean, '19, Mary Donald Dean, '10, Hall C. Dearborn, '02, Emeline Fletcher Dickerson, '91, Helen F. Dickinson, '08, Rex W. Dodge, '06, Arthur L. Doe, '84, J. P. Dolan, '12, Mrs. Althea H. Dole, '20, Charles E. Dolley, '87, Mira L. Dolley, '19, Gertrude Donnelly, '17, Nellie Bakeman Donovan, '92, W. N. Donevan, '92, Ida B. Dorr, '16, Edna Owen Douglas, '02, Horace D. Dow, '87, Robert J. Doyle, '16, Ralph H. Drew, '19, W. V. Driscoll, '19, A. F. Drummond, '88, Prince A. Drummond, '15, F. Harold Dubord, '14, Edward C. Dunbar, '19, Mildred E. Dunham, '19, Fred B. Dunn, '15, Florence E. Dunn, '96, James H. Dunn, '18, Henry W. Dunn, '96, R. W. Dunn, '68, Mrs. Vivienne Wright Dunn, '16, Arthur J. Dunton, '97, Jonathan Lyford Dyer, '98.

E—Elizabeth Eames, '19, Florence Eaton, '18, Foster Eaton, '17, H. A. Eaton, '16, Harvey Doane Eaton, '87, Harvey Doane Eaton, Jr., '16, Ada E. Edgecomb, '96, C. D. Edmunds, '83, Frank H. Edmunds, '85, Adelaide True Ellery, '90, Donald W. Ellis, '13, Vivian M. Ellsworth, '15, Julia M. Elwin, '79, George A. Ely, '98, Ruby Carver Emerson, '04, Robert L. Emery, '06, Fred C. English, '16, William H. Erbb, '17, Caroline N. Ervin, '08, Robert L. Ervin, '11, Charles S. Estes, '84, Myrtle E. Everett, '15.

F—Rollo B. Fagan, '20, Grace A. Farnum, '17, Idella K. Farnum, '14, Blanche C. Farrington, '14, Elsie Lawrence Fentiman, '11, Elizabeth R. Fernald, '18, George E. Ferrell, '18, Edith Gray Files, '02, Alice Nye Fite, '97, Carroll B. Flanders, '17, John P. Flanagan, '14, Leta G. Fleming, '20, William Fletcher,

'91, Clyde M. Flint, '17, Charles R. Flood, '08, D. B. Flood, '17, Everett Flood, '79, Lois M. Flye, '02, H. P. Ford, '95, H. Warren Foss, '96, Mary Ann Foss, '19, Hattie S. Fossett, '07, Frank C. Foster, '16, Herbert E. Foster, '92, Lucile H. Foster, '16, Emma A. Fountain, '95, Alban Fowler, '12, Wilbur G. Foye, '09, Esther D. French, '16, Edward W. Frentz, '86, Robie G. Frye, '82, C. Benjamin Fuller, '96.

G—Edith Hanson Gale, '97, D. J. Callert, '93, Grace Gatchell, '97, James Geddes, '79, Everett L. Getchell, '96, Myra Marvell Getchell, '98, Virginia Noyes Getchell, '07, Elmer D. Gibbs, '12, Emery B. Gibbs, '88, Hazel Millicent Gibbs, '17, Frederick A. Gibson, '19, A. D. Gillingham, '14, Aldine C. Gilman, '15, Charlotte Gilman, '18, Ethel Gilpatrick, '12, Rose Adelle Gilpatrick, '92, Raymond L. Giroux, '20, Herman O. Goffin, '16, William Goldthwaite, '75, Alice Thomas Good, '11, Ralph N. Good, '10, Norma H. Goodhue, '18, Harold W. Goodrich, '20, Angier Louis Goodwin, '02, Eleanor Stone Goodwin, '05, Ruth Eleanor Goodwin, '12, Florence King Gould, '08, George A. Gould, '08, Leon C. Guptill, '09, Charles E. Gurney, '98, Lawrence E. Gurney, '99, Gordon E. Gates, '19, Chester A. Grant, '10, L. W. Grant, '15, Grace Stetson Grant, '07, Guy M. Gray, '12, Benjamin F. Greer, Jr., '16, Nina Vose Greeley, '97, Royden K. Greeley, '13, Mildred S. Greene, '17, Marion C. Griffin, '19, Grace Vose Grupe, '12.

H—Marion E. Ingalls Hague, '13, Alice Beckett Haley, '14, Etta Laffaty Haley, '13, Dana W. Hall, '90, George W. Hall, '75, Fannie Mann Hall, '77, Harold E. Hall, '17, Oliver L. Hall, '93, Clement H. Hallowell, '76, Grace W. Hamilton, '14, H. E. Hamilton, '96, Horace I. Hamilton, '01, Ruth O. Hamilton, '12, Walter J. Hammond, '05, Effie M. Hannan, '16, B. S. Hanson, '19, F. H. Hanson, '83, Harold L. Hanson, '99, Helen N. Hanson, '15, Mollie F. Hanson, '11, Pauline Hanson, '13, Ivan O. Harlow, '13, R. A. Harlow, '12, Henry O. Harriman, '10, Drew T. Harthorn, '94, Roberta V. Harvey, '20, Roscoe W. Harvey, '87, E. Iola Haskell, '17, Raymond I. Haskell, '14, Wallace Gerry Hastings, '18, Katharine Hatch, '19, Roy M. Hayes, '18, Arthur S. Heath, '19, Everett C. Herrick, '98, E. L. Herrick, '00, Leon D. Herring, '16, Pauline Her-



ring, '10, J. C. Hetherington, '08, Henry M. Heywood, '75, E. J. Higgins, '16, Guy E. Higgins, '14, Isaac Higginbotham, '11, Ivan C. Hight, '93, Frederick T. Hill, '10, Howard F. Hill, '20, J. Frederick Hill, '82, Mahlon T. Hill, '12, Cassilena Perry Hitchcock, '10, Elizabeth Hodgkins, '16, Ray W. Hogan, '12, Benjamin P. Holbrook, '88, Arthur L. Holmes, '98, Fenwicke L. Holmes, '06, Harriet F. Holmes, '97, Irvin M. Holt, '11, Ross S. Holt, '18, E. C. Hooper, '99, Ina Taylor Hooper, '98, Marion Towne Hopkins, '16, Martha B. Hopkins, '03, A. D. Howard, '01, Ethel P. Howard, '05, Frank J. Howard, '18, Jennie P. Howard, '83, Marion Horne, '18, Martin S. Howes, '88, Sara Howe, '94, William Hoyt, '05, Marion P. Hubbard, '97, Walter L. Hubbard, '96, James H. Hudson, '00, Henry Hudson, '75, Ralph C. Hughes, '19, Mabel A. Humphrey, '98, Fred A. Hunt, '13, Alice A. Hunton, '16, Edith Merrill Hurd, '88, George Northup Hurd, '90, Philip W. Hussey, '13, Lizzie T. Hussey, '93, Cora A. Patterson Hutchins, '14, R. B. Hutchins, '15.

I—George B. Ilsley, '63, Mrs. R. L. Ilsley, '91, George Ingersoll, '19, Maurice B. Ingraham, '17, Mabel M. Irish, '93.

J—William B. Jack, '00, Lionel F. Jealous, '13, Rosalind M. Jewett, '10, Cyril M. Joly, '16, Asa M. Jones, '94, Burr F. Jones, '07, Elinor Hunt Jones, '94, Frank H. Jones, '14, V. Merle Jones, '06, Archer Jordan, '95, Francis M. Joseph, '01, Everett R. Josselyn, '98, Eleanor Welch Joy, '16, G. Frederick Joy, '13, Merlin C. Joy, '06, Thomas F. Joyce, '17, June Philbrick Jones, '09.

K—H. F. Kalloch, '92, Ida Phoebe Keen, '05, Hersey R. Keene, '05, Augustus H. Kelley, '73, Cornelia P. Kelley, '18, Emily Kelley, '19, Herbert L. Kelley, '80, E. S. Kelson, '14, Karl R. Kennison, '06, Charles J. Keppel, '13, Laurel W. Keppel, '12, Sara E. Ketcham, '10, Harriet Drake Kidder, '06, C. B. Kimball, '96, D. W. Kimball, '94, Ethel Farr Kimball, '96, Harold W. Kimball, '12, Helen M. Kimball, '18, J. Willard Kimball, '12, Mollie Treat King, '18, James King, '89, Ralph W. King, '16, Sinia F. King, '11, Alice C. Kleene, '98, Annie Lee Knight, '97, Arthur A. Knight, '12, Harvey Knight, '14, Leonora Knight, '17, T. T. Knowles, '05, Selma Koehler, '17, Ralph Kolseth, '16, H. L. Koopman, '80, Eva Macomber Kyes, '13.

L—Claude A. LaBelle, '17, Marion Steward LaCasce, '15, Byron A. Ladd, '15, John R. LaFleur, '15, Clara Jones L'Amoureux, '94, Helen Frances Lamb, '97, G. H. D. L'Amoureux, '94, Edith M. Larrabee, '97, J. F. Larrabee, '87, J. G. Larsson, '02, Fred S. Latlip, '94, C. Wallace Lawrence, '17, Fred F. Lawrence, '00, O. A. Learned, '00, Bernard L. Lee, '22, Gerald E. Leeds, '17, Frank H. Leighton, '04, Grace A. Lermond, '19, Lewis Lester Levine, '16, Theodore N. Levine, '17, C. A. Lewis, '03, Dora M. Libby, '13, Preston B. Libby, '18, Herbert C. Libby, '02, Mabel Dunn Libby, '04, Elliott C. Lincoln, '06, John C. Lindsay, '06, Grace Farrar Linscott, '98, A. E. Linscott, '98, Ella K. Litchfield, '13, Bertrand A. Loane, '13, E. W. Loane, '08, Marion Greene Locke, '16, Julius P. Loeffler, '21, H. J. Logie, '20, William H. Looney, '77, M. B. Long, '06, Marion W. Long, '09, Belle N. Longley, '19, Carl B. Lord, '15, H. M. Lord, '84, Lewis G. Lord, '03, Maurice E. Lord, '12, Mary Moor Lord, '05, Russell H. Lord, '12, Addison B. Lorimer, '88, Effie M. Lowe, '05, Lillian Lowell, '10, Merle F. Lowery, '20, Fred A. Luce, '91, N. A. Luce, '62, Marjorie Meader Lucier, '14, Edwin F. Lyford, '77, Will H. Lyford, '79, Thomas G. Lyons, '72.

M—Gerald R. MacCarthy, '19, Frances H. McBride, '13, Tena P. McCallum, '97, Elsie L. McCausland, '20, Ina M. McCausland, '15, Harris B. McIntyre, '20, H. A. McLellan, '09, Hugh D. McLellan, '95, James E. McMahan, '15, Earle C. Macomber, '12, T. B. Madsen, '17, William G. Mann, '78, F. W. Manson, '98, Herman C. Marquardt, '08, E. B. Mariner, '18, Ernest C. Marriner, '13, Alberta Shepherd Marsh, '18, George A. Marsh, '01, Rhena Clark Marsh, '01, Fred S. Martin, '14, George A. Martin, '99, Mrs. G. A. Martin, '99, Alice Mather, '16, Edward B. Mathews, '91, John T. Mathews, '08, H. H. Mathews, '88, Shailer Mathews, '84, Sumner E. Marvel, '01, Ella E. Maxcy, '06, E. K. Maxfield, '05, W. W. Mayo, '79, Gertrude E. Megquier, '18, George Merriam, '79, Addie H. Merrick, '02, Franklin L. Merrick, '04, H. J. Merrick, '99, Nella M. Merrick, '00, Annie E. Merrill, '94, Jessie Whitehouse Merrill, '09, L. O. Merrill, '09, P. S. Merrill, '94, Charles F. Meserve, '77, Martha C. Meserve, '96, Ervin Moore Miller, '16, Paul Miller, '19, A. H. Mitchell, '02, F. D. Mitchell,

'84, Howard Rogers Mitchell, '72, Peter W. Mitchell, '06, Nelson I. Mixer, '09, Harvard E. Moor, '18, Hazel A. Moore, '16, Millard C. Moore, '07, Vera L. Moore, '19, Ruth Morgan, '15, Meroe F. Morse, '13, Clara P. Morrill, '94, Frances H. Morrill, '94, Lucia H. Morrill, '93, Jeanne Moulton, '17, Irving B. Mower, D.D., '94, Stanwood J. Mower, '13, Daniel G. Munson, '92, Jessie Ross Murchie, '12, Annie F. Murray, '20, Daisy I. Murray, '18, C. Esther Murray, '18, George E. Murray, '79, Leslie F. Murch, '15.

N—Edgar P. Neal, '93, Lora Cummings Neal, '93, John R. Nelson, '98, John E. Nelson, '98, Frank B. Nichols, '92, Henry W. Nichols, '95, Ernest E. Noble, '97, Ralph P. Norton, '05, Newton L. Nourse, '19, Lucille Noyes, '11, William B. Noyes, '94, Ernest F. Nutt, '98, H. W. Nutting, '14.

O—Emily Hanson Obear, '14, Malcolm B. O'Brien, '16, Walter F. O'Brien, '16, J. H. Ogier, '93, Albert J. O'Neill, '16, E. S. Osborne, '97, Ernest F. Osgood, '92, C. E. Owen, '79, Eva Pratt Owen, '14, Fred K. Owen, '87, Lincoln Owen, '89, Raymond S. Owen, '20, Robert E. Owen, '14.

P—Thomas P. Packard, '11, Hartstein W. Page, '80, Frederick H. Paine, '09, George S. Paine, '71, Irving O. Palmer, '87, Mrs. R. A. Parker, '17, E. E. Parmenter, '87, Harriet M. Parmenter, '89, John A. Partridge, '04, Arthur B. Patten, '90, Gladys Paul, '14, Clara Norton Paul, '06, W. Mayo Payson, '14, Ernestine C. Peabody, '19, William J. Pendergast, '15, Carroll N. Perkins, '04, Bessie Merrick Perley, '06, Sherman Perry, '01, Wilder Washington Perry, '72, Charles H. Pepper, '89, J. L. Pepper, '89, Ernest J. Perry, '19, George W. Perry, '14, Ellen J. Peterson, '07, John F. Philbrook, '95, Milton A. Philbrook, '18, Warren C. Philbrook, '82, Edward H. Phillips, '82, Alice M. Pierce, '03, Grace G. Pierce, '97, Harry Lincoln Pierce, '92, T. Raymond Pierce, '98, Lillian Pike, '19, Ellen M. Pillsbury, '11, Rose M. Pillsbury, '11, Diana J. Pitts, '13, Katharine Moulton Plumly, '17, J. K. Plummer, '86, A. M. Pottle, '20, Fred Albert Pottle, '17, John K. Pottle, '18, Olin K. Porter, '20, Ernest H. Pratt, '94, Gerald S. Pratt, '17, Lily S. Pray, '95, Fred M. Preble, '81, Leon E. Prentiss, '12, Phyllis G. Prescott, '19, Lenna H. Prescott, '18, Edith P. Priest, '07,

Henry C. Prince, '88, James H. Prince, '16, Mrs. A. R. Pullen, '09, Ralph H. Pulsifer, '86, Beulah F. Purington, '06, Etta Purington Parsons, '99, Alice M. Purinton, '99, F. B. Purinton, '94, H. R. Purinton, '91, Donald E. Putnam, '16, Antoinette Ware Putnam, '16, E. B. Putnam, '01, Harrington Putnam, '70, Henry H. Putnam, Jr., '97, Thomas Packard Putnam, '84.

R—Mildred Ralph, '12, T. J. Ramsdell, '86, Angie Beckford Rand, '13, Bliss M. Ranney, '18, James M. Read, '08, E. Donald Record, '17, Ruth Stevens Reed, '97, Sarah Pennell Reed, '13, Everett H. Reid, '17, Erma V. Reynolds, '14, R. L. Reynolds, '06, Zella A. Reynolds, '18, Edward C. Rice, '01, A. M. Richardson, '86, Charles A. Richardson, '02, Charles C. Richardson, '87, Ira W. Richardson, '10, Hiram Ricker, Jr., '15, Walter J. Rideout, '12, Linville W. Robbins, '94, Blanche Louise Roberts, '05, Dorothy I. Roberts, '18, John Blake Roberts, '04, M. P. Roberts, '13, Cora E. Robinson, '09, Edward C. Robinson, '83, Esther G. Robinson, '11, Helen V. Robinson, '10, Hugh L. Robinson, '18, Marguerite Robinson, '15, Arthur G. Robinson, '06, Nathaniel E. Robinson, '15, Ray Robinson, '15, Ruby Margaret Robinson, '18, Nellie Lovering Rockwood, '02, W. H. Rockwood, '02, Albert R. Rogers, '17, Harriet E. Rogers, '19, Cecil A. Rollins, '17, Leonora M. Rowe, '82, George S. Rowell, '69, Nettie M. Runnals, '08, Marie Louise Merrill Rupp, '18, Eben G. Russell, '75, Ethel M. Russell, '00, Francis E. Russell, '93.

S—Evaline A. Salsman, '04, E. L. Sampson, '89, Josephine Clark Scribner, '08, C. E. G. Shannon, '99, Winifred Shaw, '18, Frederick Allen Shepherd, '11, A. L. Shorey, '18, Dora M. Sibley, '92, Elmer E. Silver, '85, Paulinah Mary Simmons, '04, Ernest C. Simpson, '16, Marion Wyman Sim, '16, George R. Skillin, '20, Edward H. Smiley, '75, Appleton W. Smith, '87, Clarence A. Small, '13, Edith Williams Small, '02, Charles D. Smith, '77, Everett P. Smith, '16, George O. Smith, '93, Jennie M. Smith, '81, Lois Hoxie Smith, '03, Lucinda Peacock Smith, '01, Melvin M. Smith, '90, Ralph N. Smith, '17, Mrs. Ralph N. Smith, '17, Susie M. Smith, '17, William Abbott Smith, '91, Fred A. Snow, '85, Allen P. Soule, '79, Bertha Louise Soule, '85, Chester C. Soule, '13, Clara Martin Southworth, '03, William

L. Soule, '90, C. C. Speare, '81, Harold R. Speare, '18, Charles W. Spencer, '90, Henry R. Spencer, '99, Richard L. Sprague, '18, Edward G. Stacy, '11, Ella MacBurnie Stacy, '09, Everett M. Stacy, '81, Marion Isabel Starbird, '18, Annie Cook Starkey, '07, Glenn W. Starkey, '05, I. R. Stanwood, '16, Phyllis StClair, '13, Alice Towne Stearns, '03, Louis C. Stearns, '03, J. E. Stephenson, '98, Mary Evans Stephenson, '98, Agnes C. Stetson, '99, Albert K. Stetson, '07, A. W. Stetson, '07, Merle Bowler Stetson, '15, W. C. Stetson, '79, Edward F. Stevens, '89, W. D. Stewart, '88, Mary Abbot Stobie, '08, E. H. Stover, '92, Mary A. Strickland, '12, Edna P. Strout, '17, Floy M. Strout, '17, Halbert K. Struthers, '15, Arthur I. Stuart, '99, A. J. Sturtevant, '77, C. H. Sturtevant, '92, Kathryne M. Sturtevant, '18, Jeannette Sturtevant, '09, Robert E. Sullivan, '19, Frederick F. Sully, '16, Julius Green Sussman, '19, Galen F. Sweet, '19, Aubert N. Sylvester, '17.

T—John S. Tapley, '04, F. W. Tarbell, '04, Agnes Walker Taylor, '08, Julian D. Taylor, '68, Lucy O. Teague, '20, Mary Bickmore Tefft, '93, Bertha L. Terry, '18, Frederick C. Thayer, '65, Arthur M. Thomas, '80, Arthur A. Thompson, '05, Augustus C. Thompson, '08, Grace Wells Thompson, '15, Helen Bowman Thompson, '99, Henry M. Thompson, '78, J. A. Thompson, '76, Mark R. Thompson, '17, Raymond R. Thompson, '15, L. E. Thornton, '11, Vinal H. Tibbetts, '14, Herbert Tilden, '75, Rose Carver Tilly, '11, Elihu B. Tilton, '07, John F. Tilton, '88, J. Odin Tilton, '75, Katharine B. Tilton, '93, Mary A. Titcomb, '19, Matilda E. Titcomb, '19, Bessie N. Tobey, '13, Marion S. Tobey, '19, Mary E. Tobey, '15, Christine F. Tooker, '96, Thomas Cox Tooker, '96, Vernon H. Tooker, '19, Margaret Totman, '19, Virgil C. Totman, '94, Mary E. Tourtilotte, '19, Carrie M. Tczier, '00, Donald W. Tozier, '17, Clifton M. Tracy, '18, William A. Tracy, '14, Herbert W. Trafton, '86, Lucy E. Treat, '08, A. Ruth Trefethen, '15, William W. Trefethen, '16, Annie F. Treworgy, '17, Everett S.

Treworgy, '98, H. A. Tribou, '08, Clare Rideout Trickey, '04, Carrie M. True, '95, Clarence E. Tupper, '96, Lillian N. Tuttle, '17, Gladys P. Twitchell, '18.

V—Guy W. Vail, '11, Charles W. Vigue, '98, Harry S. Vose, '99.

W—Maude Eaton Wadleigh, '09, George M. Wadsworth, '83, H. E. Wadsworth, '92, Bessie Cummings Walden, '12, Emma Leighton Walden, '12, H. Walden, '98, Robert E. Walsh, '13, Josephine T. Ward, '99, Charles F. Warner, '79, E. L. Warren, '14, Percy Warren, '79, Clarence B. Washburn, '14, Leila Washburn, '18, Mary A. Washburn, '15; H. T. Waterhouse, '95, William L. Waters, '95, Harry Bates Watson, '97, Dorothy Newman Webb, '15, Marjorie Smith Webber, '20, Ethel M. Weeks, '14, Lester F. Weeks, '15, Blanche W. Wellman, '98, Justin O. Wellman, '98, Susie M. Wentworth, '12, Ethel Wood West, '11, Mary Bragg Weston, '01, Susan H. Weston, '06, Annie Harthorn Wheeler, '08, Nathaniel Ernest Wheeler, '09, Evelyn S. Whitney, '15, Hazel L. Whitney, '18, Raymond C. Whitney, '18, Donald H. White, '13, Charles H. Whitman, '97, Rachel Foster, Whitman, '99, A. L. Whittemore, '12, E. C. Whittemore, '79, Guy R. Whitten, '19, J. D. Whittier, '09, Blanche V. Wilbur, '05, G. E. Wilkins, '87, Margaret Wilkins, '18, A. R. Willard, '15, Harold E. Willey, '06, Percy F. Williams, '97, Robert H. Williams, '15, Iva B. Willis, '13, Edith Klein Wilson, '14, Elaine Wilson, '06, George A. Wilson, Jr., '98, Chas. B. Wilson, '81, James L. Wilson, '20, George C. Wright, '09, Clara E. Winslow, '13, Beulah E. Withee, '11, E. B. Winslow, '04, Henry L. Withee, '01, Mary E. Woodman, '10, Linwood L. Workman, '02, Arthur G. Wright, '97, Drew T. Wyman, '78, Elwood T. Wyman, '90, Sidney P. Wyman, '19.

Y—A. H. Yeaton, '15, Charles E. Young, '74, Christia Donnell Young, '06, G. W. Young, '77, Hazel Young, '14, Lester E. Young, '17, Leta Young, '11, Ralph B. Young, '07.

## A BELATED TRIBUTE

BY GEORGE S. PAINE, A.B., '71.

Good teachers exude knowledge and influences that make for character as

unconsciously as the flower exhales perfume. If they could know how far these



impressions extend, they might derive as much satisfaction from the knowledge as from the tangible rewards of the profession. A certain wise old judge remarked of a witness that on one occasion he "inadvertently told the truth". So, inadvertently, or by accident, as it were, teachers throw out impulses that operate for a lifetime and become a perpetual incentive to the good. The sun grows flowers and woods, and the best of teachers doubtless repel some pupils while they help the mass.

At Coburn, a few years before the name was changed to this, I was the victim of a sort of accident, and today am feeling the effects of it as consciously as though it happened yesterday. Only once in the three or four years of fitting for college, do I recall the exercises of a reading class. It was assumed perhaps that pupils who can talk and "holler", can read. I am sure there were those among us who could read most any dead language better than their own.

One term the principal himself conducted a class in reading, the last hour in the day. If the boys were weary with their efforts in other ways, they got a thorough shaking up at that time. No recitation ever interested me so much. Curled up in my seat for the hour when I should have been digging Greek, I was all attention to that exercise, and should have been a member of the class. The text-book was Hillard's Sixth Reader, and by its use the class got a thorough drill, as it seems to me, in what constitutes good reading, though of

necessity the course was brief. It introduced them to a lot of good literature and not a little biography. None of it was lost upon me, and it gave me some idea of the music and beauty of poetry, and the force and grandeur of prose when properly handled. In that hour I began to understand and appreciate the spoken word as never before.

At that time I had rather a weak and unmanageable voice, but taking the cue, procured the same reader and began reading aloud and speaking at home; and shortly became aware of some improvement in power at least, for the neighbors soon wanted to know why such a hullabaloo in our attic.

The teacher of that class was Dr. James H. Hanson, to whom I feel I owe more for what he gave me indirectly in that hour, than for anything else. And he was thorough in all the subjects he taught.

True appreciation of literature comes from reading aloud, and poetry, to be effective, most of all. Many a man who can talk well and sing divinely, can not read poetry to make it sound better than sawing wood. I recall speakers whose ears were so attuned to music that discords were torture to them, yet their reading was all discords, while reading and public speaking were much more in their line of business than singing.

The writer himself can lay claim to but one distinction while at the Institute, that though an outlander, from "over the River", he was never tardy. He was no "Favorite Son."

## ATHLETIC SITUATION AT COLBY

BY ARCHER JORDAN, B.A., '95.

A committee from the Board of Trustees appointed at the June, 1919, meeting has been working during the past year in an endeavor to formulate a practical plan for the organization of an adequate department of physical training for the college which would be in a true sense educational in scope, which would effect a working organization capable of maintaining and carrying on the business of Colby athletics in an efficient and economical manner and which would translate into definite terms Colby's attitude toward intercollegiate sport in all its relations.

The report of the committee published in this issue of the ALUMNUS met with the unanimous approval of the board, the only question regarding its acceptance being the matter of financing the proposed plan. This difficulty however was removed by Mr. Seaverns's generous gift of thirty-five hundred dollars annually for the support of the new department and the report was unanimously accepted.

No conditions were attached to Mr. Seaverns's gift but the fact, as he has stated it, that his impulse to make the gift was prompted in no small degree

by his approval of the proposed new department as outlined in the report and the interpretation of Colby athletic ideals as embodied in the Centennial Athletic Code fixing pretty definitely the responsibility of the students and alumni of Colby College to loyally support our athletic organization under the new plan and to cooperate to make the code, which was accepted by the Alumni Association at the annual meeting, the unchanging principle on which our athletic policy shall be based and one which cannot be uninterpreted or misread.

The Athletic Governing Board which was provided for by the trustees' resolve consists of Messrs. Wardsworth, Alden, Seaverns, Drummond, Ervin and Jordan. It has organized and held several meetings and steps have been taken to make such improvements in the athletic field and gymnasium as the funds made available will allow at this time with a view to a development in the future which shall make the athletic plant a model one and adequate to all athletic

needs for at least a generation. The help of the alumni will be necessary for such a program. Surely with the spirit of progress and hopefulness which the centennial commencement engendered a proposition of this sort should be favorably received by all Colby men.

If the right man can be found to head the new department he will be at work at the beginning of the next college year and the funds available assure the retention of Mr. Ryan who has already won the confidence of all who have watched his work as coach of the Colby track and cross country teams. His appointment as coach of the Olympic marathon runners in Europe this summer demonstrates the high regard in which his abilities are held by the leading athletic authorities.

Altogether the Colby athletic situation, with good coaching assured and a spirit of present enthusiasm urging students and alumni to greater efforts than ever before seems to be one which is bound to help in the building of the bigger and better Colby which is soon to come.

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

BY MARY PHYLLIS STCLAIR, '13, *Secretary*.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Colby Alumnae Association was called to order in the college chapel, June 29, 1920, by the President, Florence E. Dunn, '96. There was an unusually large attendance.

As a printed report of the meeting of the previous year had been distributed, the reading of the secretary's report was omitted. The treasurer's report and the report of the Committee on Student Aid Fund were read and accepted. Harriet M. Parmenter, '89, for the Student Aid Fund reported \$183.00 spent on student aid with a balance on hand of \$75.00.

The necrologist reported the death of Delia Hiscock Hedman, '01.

Acting Dean Holmes of the Women's Division, in addressing the Association, took as the text of her remarks a statement by President Roberts in his baccalaureate sermon "The way to love our College is to form and continue the habit of doing something for it every year." She then spoke of the needs of the Col-

lege and of the Women's Division in particular, mentioning the desirability of a new chapel for the College and the very great need of a campus for the women. Buildings required for the Women's Division are larger and better dormitories, an infirmary, a gymnasium, a music hall and a central heating plant. But of more value than material benefits is the actual interest of the alumnae in the well-being of the girls in their surroundings and in gaining for them the cultural atmosphere so necessary to their training at this time.

President Dunn explained the purpose of the Alumnae Council, i.e. to promote cooperation and understanding between the Alumnae Association and the Dean and to advise the president of the Association. It was voted that the Alumnae Council consist of the President of the Association, *ex-officio*, and six other members; two of the members elected at this meeting serving three years, two, two years, and two, one year; that hereafter two members shall be elected at

each annual meeting to serve three years; that the members shall be re-elected to the Council until one year after her former term has expired unless she is the President of the Association; and that the President of the Association shall call the first meeting, at which a permanent chairman shall be chosen. It was voted that the present Council, consisting of Louise Helen Coburn, '77, Rose Adelle Gilpatrick, '92, Harriet Vigue Bessey, '97, Alice M. Purinton, '99, Edith Watkins Chester, '04, Florence E. Dunn, '96, and Eva Pratt Owen, '14, continue in office for the ensuing year.

It was voted that a committee be formed to draw up a list of names from which nominations might be made for the Board of Trustees, the committee to prepare the list and present it to the Trustees upon their request and to consist of five members to be nominated from the floor. The following committee was appointed: Clio M. Chilcott, '95, Alice Nye Fite, '97, Carrie M. True, '95, Myra Nelson Jones, '97, Florence E. Dunn, '96.

It was voted upon request of the Trustees, that a committee be appointed to draw up a plan for adopting the physical education of the students to the women, this committee to report at the November meeting of the Board of Trustees. The following committee was appointed: Harriet Vigue Bessey, '97,

Mabel Dunn Libby, '03, Grace Warren Atchley, '03.

Rose Adelle Gilpatrick, '92, urged that the alumnae take upon themselves responsibility for upbuilding the Women's Division. She moved that a Committee on Promotion be elected to formulate plans for meeting the needs of the Women's Division and to help carry them into execution, this committee to consist of seven members, chosen from the floor. The following committee was appointed: Rose A. Gilpatrick, '92, Grace Gatchell, '97, Abbie Emma Fountain, '95, Mary Farr Bradbury, '88, Annie Richardson Barnes, '94, Jessie Pepper Padelford, '96, and Helen Bowman Thompson, '99.

The following officers were elected for the year 1920-1921: President, Eva Pratt Owen, '14; first Vice-President, Marion R. Daggett, '19, second Vice-President, Martha B. Hopkins, '03; Secretary, Ruth W. Goodwin, '15; Treasurer, Alice M. Purinton, '99; executive committee, Inez Bowler, '07, Ellen D. Pillsbury, '11, Hildegard V. Drummond, '19.

The business meeting then adjourned. At the Alumnae Lunch which was held in the Gymnasium, speeches were made by Louise H. Coburn, '77, Mary Farr Bradbury, '88, Ida P. Keene, '05, and Eleanor L. Burdick, '20. A poem written by Grace Coburn Smith, '93, was read by Harriet M. Parmenter, '89. President Roberts also addressed the Association at this time.

*Just keep in mind that the Trustees have asked the General Education Board for a new conditional gift which means a new campaign for increased endowment!*

## RESOLUTIONS OF APPRECIATION BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A special committee of the Board of Trustees, of which William C. Crawford, '82, was chairman presented the following resolutions regarding the work of those who had most to do with the Centennial celebration:

*Resolved:* That the Trustees extend to their chairman their thanks and appreciation of his work for the Centennial. Taking part in all the committee meetings, fertile in happy suggestions, and believing in the value of the Centennial to the college, he has taken the broadest views of the way it should be carried out; and especially in having

charge of the Centennial dinner and the college guests, he has with great tact and foresight made a fitting climax to the Centennial event.

*Resolved:*—That the Trustees extend to Prof. Herbert C. Libby, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, their thanks and deep appreciation for his work for the Centennial. From the beginning he has devoted all his energy and all the time both by day and by night, not required for his college duties, to developing and perfecting plans.

His artistic sense, fine imagination, capacity for details and organization,



tireless enthusiasm and ambition for the success of whatever he undertook has made his services indispensable and the admitted success of the Centennial is due in large measure to him.

*Resolved:*—That the thanks of the trustees be extended to Norman L. Bassett for conceiving and carrying out in detail the Memorial Service whereby Colby men who had rendered military service in the great war were brought together in large numbers and awarded a specially prepared medal and badge, the design of which was inspired by the martyrdom of Elijan Parish Lovejoy; for the masterly address on the life, character and tragic death of Lovejoy delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the Lovejoy desk to the College; and for many valuable suggestions along numerous lines of activity incident to the Centennial celebration.

*Resolved:*—That the Trustees express their special appreciation of the unique service of Miss Gilpatrick as the gifted author of the Colby Pageant and a tireless worker in its highly successful presentation; and that this expression take

the form of flowers to be presented at the Commencement Dinner by the Chairman of the Board.

*Resolved:*—That the thanks of the college be extended to Richard Austin Harlow for his generous contribution of decorations on the college grounds, the building of the beautiful entrance gate, and the giving of much valuable time and exercising great artistic skill in making the Campus a place of beauty for welcoming the college guests.

*Resolved:*—That the Trustees of the college express their appreciation of and thanks for the generous co-operation of the men and women of the city of Waterville for contributing to the success of Centennial Celebration of the college, by material gifts, by hospitality extended to visiting guests and by a vast amount of labor and artistic skill exercised in rendering important parts in the historical Pageant.

The relation of the town's people and the college has always been a happy one, but this offer of personal service has given added strength to the bond between them.

*Just keep in mind that the Trustees have asked the General Education Board for a new conditional gift which means a new campaign for increased endowment!*

## GIVERS TO THE CENTENNIAL HALF-MILLION

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

Following is the special report of the Endowment Committee submitted to the Board of Trustees:

### REPORT OF THE ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE.

The special committee appointed by the Trustees in 1915 to make and carry out plans for increasing the endowment of the College beg leave to present the following report:

In May, 1916, the General Education Board promised the College \$125,000 toward additional endowment on condition that the College would raise a supplementary sum of \$375,000. The Board named January 1st, 1919, as the time limit for their payment.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the College in June, 1916, Colonel Richard Cutts Shannon of the class of 1862 made an unconditional pledge of \$125,000 towards the half million to be secured for additional endowment.

A canvass of the graduates and friends of the College was immediately begun and was carried on until the United States went into the war, at which time nearly \$100,000 had been secured in addition to the subscriptions of the Board and Colonel Shannon.

The Committee felt that it would be neither profitable nor patriotic to go on with our endowment campaign until the war should be over.

The General Education Board sympathized with the view of the Committee, and after the armistice was declared granted the College an extension of time from January 1st, 1919, to July 1st, 1920, and an extension of time for collecting the subscriptions from June 1st, 1920 to December 1st, 1921.

The Committee at once renewed its canvass for funds and has steadily continued it until the present time. The

conditional offer of the General Education Board required the College to secure subscriptions amounting to \$375,000. The Committee are glad to report that up to now subscriptions have been received amounting in round numbers to \$445,000, about \$70,000 above the requirement of the Board.

Subscriptions have been paid to date of June 24, 1920, to the amount of \$409,198—\$157,038 in cash, \$231,450 in Government bonds, and \$20,710 in other securities, making a total of \$409,198. Of the cash received—\$157,038—\$143,699.98 has been invested in securities of the United States Government at par value of \$161,500. The balance—\$13,338.02—is in the hands of the College Treasurer waiting investment.

Included in the total of \$409,298.02 now in the hands of the Treasurer are two annuity gifts of \$10,000 each. On one of these the College is to pay three per cent annuity during the life time of the donor and on the other six per cent.

The General Education Board has to date of June 24th, 1920, paid on its subscription of \$125,000 the sum of \$83,220.66. The 1st of July at least \$12,000 more will be due from the Board for the Treasurer now has in hand fully \$35,000 in securities and cash against which requisition has not yet been made.

The task of the Committee has been made possible by the princely generosity of Colonel Shannon. At a critical time in the progress of our campaign, he made a supplemental subscription of \$25,000 in addition to the \$125,000 already pledged, making his gift towards the Centennial Half Million \$150,000 and really assuring the success of our effort.

The Committee are glad to call the attention of the Board to the number of subscribers to our fund. More than 1700 former students of the College have

made pledges, and more than a hundred other friends of the College are in the list of contributors. The Committee feel sure that this endowment campaign has quickened the loyalty of former friends of the College and has made new friends for our cause. It is believed that it will be all the easier to raise money for Colby College in years to come because of this campaign for the Centennial Endowment.

The Committee are very much indebted to Professor Libby for the assistance of the ALUMNUS. The general response of the former students of the College to the appeal of the Committee has been due to the very effective presentation in its pages of the progress and needs of our endowment campaign.

It was a fortunate circumstance, too, that during this last year Professor Chipman was at work upon the general Catalogue. There has never been in the history of the College another so good an address list as that which has been in the hands of the Committee this past year.

The Committee wish especially to than the members of the Board, who one and all have been most helpful. Their co-operation has been highly instrumental in the success of our endowment effort.

The Committee cannot ask to be discharged because they still have a good deal of work to do. Between now and the 1st of December 1921, a large sum of money must be collected from a great number of subscribers.

Respectfully submitted by the Endowment Committee,

ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

The final list of subscribers to the Colby Centennial Half Million contains 1947 names:

1855  
N. W. Blanchard  
1856  
A. R. Crane  
1857  
Z. P. Hanson  
G. M. P. King  
In memory of  
by Harry P. King  
J. G. Soule  
In memory of  
by  
J. K. Soule  
Wealthy Soule Weymouth

Sophia Soule Macy  
Martha Soule Dearborn  
C. A. Dearborn  
1858  
E. W. Pattison  
1861  
L. Powers  
In memory of  
by Mrs. Powers  
1862  
George Gifford  
J. F. Liscomb  
R. C. Shannon

1863  
F. S. Hesseltine  
In memory of  
by Mrs. Hesseltine  
G. B. Ilsley  
G. D. Stevens  
W. P. Whitehouse  
1864  
T. B. Briggs  
William Keely  
1865  
S. R. Morse  
O. D. Seavey  
A. D. Small

F. C. Thayer  
1866  
F. W. Bakeman  
A. E. Bessey  
In memory of  
by E. E. Bessey  
1867  
D. P. Bailey  
C. R. Coffin  
C. A. Gower  
1868  
W. H. Clark  
C. L. Clay  
R. W. Dunn  
E. S. Small  
J. D. Taylor  
1869  
C. H. Kimball  
E. S. Rawson  
G. S. Rowell  
P. S. Warren  
1870  
C. H. Cumston  
F. H. Eveleth  
H. Putnam  
1871  
C. W. Foster  
G. S. Paine  
1872  
J. H. Barrows  
E. B. Haskell  
T. G. Lyons  
H. R. Mitchell  
W. W. Perry  
J. D. Smith  
1873  
W. S. Bradley  
N. Butler  
A. H. Kelley  
G. M. Smith  
H. L. Stetson  
C. P. Westor  
1874  
C. E. Williams  
C. E. Young  
1875  
Mary Low Carver  
E. J. Colcord  
L. C. Cornish  
W. Goldthwaite  
G. W. Hall  
H. Hudson  
H. M. Heywood  
C. K. Merriam  
G. I. Peavy  
E. A. Read  
E. G. Russell  
E. H. Smiley  
H. Tilden  
J. O. Tilton  
1876  
J. B. Brown  
C. M. Hallowell  
C. E. Meleney  
C. A. Russell

A. W. Small  
C. C. Tilley  
1877  
F. J. Bicknell  
Louise H. Coburn  
J. H. Drummond  
Fannie Elliott Mann Hall  
F. M. Hallowell  
H. N. Haynes  
J. R. Henderson  
W. H. Looney  
C. F. Meserve  
Ida May Fuller Pierce  
C. D. Smith  
G. W. Young  
1878  
W. C. Burnham  
C. A. Chase  
C. D. Foster  
W. G. Mann  
C. A. Phillips  
D. W. Pike  
W. C. Stetson  
H. M. Thompson  
D. T. Wyman  
1879  
Class Gift  
Julia M. Elwin  
J. Geddes  
N. Hunt  
Will H. Lyford  
G. E. Murray  
C. E. Owen  
J. A. Walling  
In memory of  
by Mrs. Walling  
C. F. Warner  
E. C. Whittemore  
1880  
C. H. Bates  
J. E. Case  
H. R. Chaplin  
C. W. Clark  
J. E. Cochrane  
H. L. Kelley  
H. L. Koopman  
Minnie Mathews Mann  
H. W. Page  
F. W. Shaw  
A. M. Thomas  
J. E. Trask  
1881  
D. J. Bailey  
J. F. Davis  
C. H. French  
F. M. Gardner  
C. L. Judkins  
Sophia Pierce Mace  
C. W. Mathews  
J. R. Melcher  
G. N. Merrill  
F. M. Preble  
E. C. Ryder  
H. E. Sawyer  
F. K. Shaw  
Jennie M. Smith  
C. C. Spear

E. M. Stacy  
Samuel H. White  
C. B. Wilson  
1882  
Sewall W. Abbott  
G. A. Andrews  
W. W. Andrews  
Caroline Raymond Bill  
Orie O. Brown  
W. C. Crawford  
H. A. Dennison  
G. L. Dunham  
H. Dunning  
F. W. Farr  
R. G. Frye  
J. G. Gardner  
G. H. Gould  
B. Hall  
H. B. Hall  
J. F. Hill  
Minerva E. Leland  
S. J. Nowell  
A. H. Noyes  
B. A. Pease  
W. E. Perry  
W. C. Philbrook  
E. H. Phillips  
E. M. Pope  
W. H. Robinson  
E. F. Thompson  
H. S. Weaver  
B. R. Wills  
In memory of  
by Annie Gertrude Wills  
W. H. Wyman  
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  
A. I. Noble  
In memory of  
by Mrs. Noble  
E. C. Robinson  
H. Trowbridge  
E. C. Verrill  
G. M. Wadsworth  
B. F. Wright  
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  
E. E. Stevens  
A. I. Thayer

1885

B. S. Annis  
G. R. Berry  
F. G. Chutter  
F. H. Edumnds  
W. H. Snyder  
Bertha L. Soule

1886

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

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  
S. H. Holmes  
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

1888

E. P. Barrell  
Mary Farr Bradbury  
A. H. Brainard  
Bertha L. Brown  
W. M. Cole  
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

1889

N. S. Burbank  
P. P. Burleigh  
H. E. Farnham  
H. W. Frye  
In memory of  
by R. G. Frye  
Gertrude Frye O'Brien  
Jessie Frye Osborne  
J. King  
F. E. Nye  
L. Owen  
Hattie M. Parmenter  
C. H. Pepper  
B. Putnam  
E. L. Sampson  
E. F. Stevens

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  
W. L. Soule  
C. W. Spencer  
Mary Greene Thompson  
A. P. Wagg  
E. G. Walker  
W. C. Whelden  
M. A. Whitney  
E. T. Wyman

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  
F. A. Luce  
E. B. Mathews  
E. D. McArthur  
E. C. Megquier  
C. S. Pease  
D. W. Parsons  
J. Perkins  
H. R. Purinton  
A. K. Rogers  
W. A. Smith  
L. P. Sturtevant  
E. C. Teague

1892

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

1893

Class Gift  
A. H. Bickmore  
D. E. Bowman  
Helen Beede Breneman  
H. M. Conners  
In memory of  
his son  
Robert Hutchings Conners  
D. J. Gallert  
L. O. Glover  
O. L. Hall  
I. C. Hight  
Mabel M. Irish  
H. T. Jordan  
Eva Taylor McKenzie  
L. C. Miller  
R. N. Millet  
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

1894

A. H. Berry  
A. L. Blanchard  
Mary L. Carleton  
Frances E. Chutter  
E. C. Clark  
A. H. Evans  
M. C. Freeman  
D. T. Harthorn  
A. E. Hooper  
Sadie Brown Howe  
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  
Grace M. Reed  
V. A. Reed  
R. W. Stimson  
V. C. Totman  
F. L. Tozier  
W. B. Tuthill  
Lillie Hazelton Tuthill  
V. S. Whitman  
N. M. Wing

1895

J. C. Bassett  
R. K. Bearce  
A. C. Blake  
F. Bryant  
Clio Chilcott  
H. P. Ford  
Emma A. Fountain  
M. S. Getchell  
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  
A. F. Tupper  
Annie M. Waite  
P. M. Ward  
H. T. Waterhouse  
W. L. Waters  
F. O. Welch

1896

R. F. Averill  
Myrtice D. Cheney  
A. S. Cole  
Edna Moffat Collins  
Richard Collins  
B. R. Cram  
Mary S. Crosswell  
C. L. Curtis  
C. E. Dow  
Florence E. Dunn  
H. W. Dunn  
E. L. Durgan  
Ada E. Edgecomb  
H. W. Foss  
H. E. Foster  
C. B. Fuller  
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  
W. P. Palmer  
Charlotte Young Parker  
Ethel Pratt Peaks  
Ellen M. Patten  
F. W. Peaks  
J. M. Pike  
Hannah J. Powell  
Evelyn Whitman Pratt  
H. N. Pratt  
L. G. Salisbury  
J. L. Thompson  
T. C. Tooker  
C. E. Tupper  
C. W. Turner  
H. T. Watkins  
Lilla Pray Witter

1897

R. M. Barker  
G. K. Bassett  
Harriet Vigue Bessey

F. B. Bradeen  
Mercy A. Brann  
C. L. Chamberlain  
H. H. Chapman  
C. L. Clement  
H. S. Cross  
A. J. Dunton  
Alice Nye Fite  
Grace Gatchell  
D. L. Flynt  
Nina Vose Greeley  
Helen Hanscom Hill  
Harriet F. Holmes  
W. H. Holmes  
Marion Parker Hubbard  
Myra Nelson Jones  
A. R. Keith  
Annie L. Knight  
Helen F. Lamb  
Edith M. Larrabee  
F. M. Mansur  
Octavia W. Mathews  
Minnie Gallert Mayer  
Tena P. McCallum  
Florence Morrill  
Miriam Gallert Myers  
E. E. Noble  
H. S. Philbrick  
Grace Goddard Pierce  
H. Pierce  
H. H. Putnam, Jr.  
Ruth Stevens Reed  
F. A. Roberts  
In memory of  
by A. J. Roberts  
C. L. Snow  
H. B. Watson  
C. H. Whitman  
P. F. Williams  
Fannie Parker Wing

1898

F. W. Alden  
H. S. Allen  
R. B. Austin  
A. G. Averill  
Lenora Bessey  
Janet Stephens Boynton  
C. K. Brooks  
H. M. Brown  
Laura Smith Clark  
A. W. Cleaves  
Edith M. Cook  
R. H. Cook  
H. L. Corson  
H. H. Cushing  
H. R. Dalrymple  
Edna Stephens Delano  
Mary H. Dow  
C. M. Drummond  
F. R. Dyer  
J. L. Dyer  
G. A. Ely  
Otis W. Foye  
H. M. Gerry  
F. G. Getchell  
Myra Marvell Getchell  
C. E. Gurney  
E. E. Hall

Elizabeth Searles Hall  
 E. C. Herrick  
 Mabel A. Humphrey  
 E. R. Josselyn  
 Alice Cole Kleene  
 A. E. Linscott  
 O. L. Long  
 G. H. Lorimer  
 F. W. Manson  
 W. L. McFadden  
 J. E. Nelson  
 J. R. Nelson  
 E. F. Nutt  
 A. H. Page  
 L. D. Patterson  
 E. S. Philbrook  
 T. R. Pierce  
 Elsie Reid Pike  
 F. H. P. Pike  
 B. C. Richardson  
 Helen Sullivan Richardson  
 T. H. Soule  
 J. E. Stephenson  
 Mary Evans Stephenson  
 D. J. Tolman  
 E. S. Treworgy  
 Annie Pepper Varney  
 C. W. Vigue  
 H. Walden  
 Blanche Walker Wellman  
 J. O. Wellman  
 G. A. Wilson  
 C. M. Woodman

1899

H. S. Brown  
 Alice Lowe Brown  
 W. W. Brown  
 Jennie M. Buck  
 G. E. Conforth  
 C. H. Dascomb  
 H. L. Hanson  
 Jessie Curtis Foye  
 E. K. Guild  
 H. A. Hoit  
 Bertha Weston Hutchinson  
 E. H. Maling  
 G. A. Martin  
 Maud Hoxie Martin  
 Etta Purington Parsons  
 Alice M. Purinton  
 Grace L. Russell  
 C. E. G. Shannon  
 H. R. Spencer  
 Agnes C. Stetson  
 W. O. Stevens  
 A. I. Stuart  
 Helene Bowman Thompson  
 H. S. Vose  
 W. L. Waldron  
 A. B. Warren  
 Rachel Foster Whitman  
 Mary L. Wilber

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  
 O. A. Learned  
 Myra Perry Mackey  
 Grace Chaney Masterman  
 Nella M. Merrick  
 Ethel M. Russell  
 A. M. Sanborn  
 E. R. Safford  
 Mary S. Small  
 H. F. Totman  
 C. F. Towne  
 Gertrude Pike Towne  
 Lulu Ames Ventres

1901

R. A. Bakeman  
 E. C. Bean  
 Mary Blaisdell Belknap  
 A. M. Blackburn  
 H. W. Hall  
 Horace I. Hamilton  
 A. D. Howard  
 F. M. Joseph  
 Grace Farrar Linscott  
 Gertrude T. Lord  
 G. A. Marsh  
 Rhena Clark Marsh  
 S. E. Marvel  
 S. Perry  
 W. Purinton  
 E. B. Putnam  
 E. C. Rice  
 R. W. Richards  
 C. F. T. Seaverns  
 Lou Peacock Smith  
 W. H. Sturtevant  
 N. P. Thayer  
 Margaret Williams Thomas  
 H. A. Tozier  
 E. E. Ventres  
 Mary Bragg Weston  
 H. L. Withee

1902

Class Gift  
 Margaret Merrill Ash  
 N. V. Barker  
 R. C. Bean  
 Florence Wilkins Bragdon  
 G. W. Chipman  
 L. C. Church  
 H. C. Dearborn  
 Edna Owen Douglass  
 Marion Reed Drew  
 W. W. Drew  
 Grace Bicknell Eisenwinter  
 Lois Meserve Flye  
 J. H. B. Fogg  
 A. L. Goodwin  
 H. L. Gray  
 F. P. Hamilton  
 A. O. Jones

Mabel Richardson Kane  
 R. A. Kane  
 J. G. Larrison  
 H. C. Libby  
 Vera N. Locke  
 M. H. Long  
 G. W. McComb  
 C. F. McKoy  
 A. H. Mitchell  
 H. E. Pike  
 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

1903

F. M. Allen  
 H. C. Arey  
 C. W. Atchley  
 Grace Warren Atchley  
 June Dunn Bakeman  
 J. W. Bartlett  
 Edith C. Bicknell  
 R. F. Brunel  
 S. E. Butler  
 Bertha Wiley Chase  
 C. M. Daggett  
 Gertrude Moody Fitzgerald  
 Eva M. Garland  
 Josephine Berry Harlow  
 W. H. Hawes  
 Martha B. Hopkins  
 Alice Smith Horne  
 L. P. Knapp  
 C. A. Lewis  
 L. G. Lord  
 Mabelle Dunn Libby  
 Bertha Holmes Mathews  
 Alice M. Pierce  
 J. E. Poulin  
 Lois Hoxie Smith  
 L. C. Staples  
 Alice Towne Stearns  
 C. W. Steward  
 W. H. Teague  
 L. E. Thayer  
 G. W. Thomas  
 E. May Tolman  
 N. Tompkins

1904

S. H. Allen  
 Eva Clement Ames  
 V. S. Ames  
 Nellie H. Bavis  
 Eunice Mower Beale  
 Jennie Chase Brooks  
 C. R. Bryant  
 Mary Caswell Carter  
 Edith Watkins Chester  
 A. Clark  
 Jennie M. Cochrane  
 W. A. Cowing



Ruby Carver Emerson  
Doris P. Gallert  
Bertha Long Hanscom  
F. H. Leighton  
O. D. Meserve  
Harriet Cleveland Nason  
Lillian Berry Newton  
C. N. Perkins  
J. A. Partridge  
J. B. Roberts  
Evaline A. Salsman  
Paulenah H. Simmons  
Harold W. Soule  
F. W. Tarbell  
G. E. Tolman  
Donald S. Walker  
Mary M. Ward  
Bertha W. Whittier  
E. B. Winslow  
F. E. Wood

## 1905

D. K. Arey  
Alice Pinkham Balard  
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  
B. A. Gooch  
Eleanor Stone Goodwin  
W. J. Hammond  
May L. Harvey  
Ethel L. Howard  
W. Hoyt  
H. N. Jones  
H. R. Keene  
Ida P. Keen  
A. I. Lockhart  
Mary Moor Lord  
Effie M. Lowe  
E. K. Maxfield  
R. P. Norton  
J. B. Pugsley  
Blanche Lamb Roberts  
G. W. Starkey  
A. L. Tilson  
A. J. Uppwall  
P. L. Whitaker  
Blanche V. Wilber  
Carrie Allen Wood

## 1906

I. A. Bowdoin  
Anna M. Boynton  
Cornelia B. Caldwell  
Jennie Linton Carter  
C. P. Chipman  
C. J. Clukey  
J. W. Coombs  
E. P. Craig  
R. W. Dodge

W. L. Dodge  
R. L. Emery  
F. L. Homes  
V. M. Jones  
M. C. Joy  
H. R. Kennison  
Harriet Drake Kidder  
L. M. Langdell  
J. W. Leighton  
E. C. Lincoln  
J. C. Lindsay  
Ella E. Maxcy  
C. N. Meader  
Clara Norton Paul  
Beulah F. Purinton  
R. L. Reynolds  
L. L. Ross  
W. H. Rowe  
Cora Farwell Sherwood  
Ellen Loomis Stackpole  
Edith Kennison Stene  
W. S. Stevens  
C. A. Studley  
Pearl Jones VanWeelden  
Susan H. Weston  
H. E. Willey  
Elaine Wilson  
L. L. Woods  
Christia Donnell Young  
Nettie Fuller Young

## 1907

M. E. Berry  
H. B. Betts  
Myrtis Basset 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  
R. F. Hoxie  
Milton B. Hunt  
B. F. Jones  
Rose Beverage Lane  
E. E. Masterman  
Marian Learned Meader  
Alma F. Morrisette  
M. C. Moore  
Bertha E. Nead  
Ellen J. Peterson  
O. B. Peterson  
In memory of  
by Ellen J. Peterson  
Hortense W. Philbrick  
F. M. Pile  
L. H. Powers  
Edith P. Priest  
F. W. C. Rideout  
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 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

## 1908

Berta E. Baldwin  
Jeannette H. Baldwin  
C. W. Bradlee  
Clara W. Bryant  
E. P. Burrill  
Lena Clark  
Helen L. Cochrane  
F. B. Condon  
J. F. Casey  
Helen F. Dickinson  
Nina Holmes Dunn  
C. C. Dwyer  
Caroline Noyes Ervin  
Percy S. Farrer  
C. R. Flood  
Florence King Gould  
G. A. Gould  
J. E. Hatch  
J. C. Hetherington  
Nora L. Hopkins  
Dorothy Hopson Hunt  
V. R. Jones  
Betsey Libby  
Myrta A. Little  
H. Marquardt  
J. T. Mathews  
I. R. McCombe  
H. N. Mitchell  
Frank Montgomery  
J. R. Nickels  
C. L. Osborne  
Avis Woods Paulson  
Laura K. Prescott  
Mollie Pearce Putnam  
Nettie M. Runnals  
Josephine Clark Scribner  
Helen Campbell Shaw  
M. D. Smith  
Angie Corbett Steele  
Mary Abbott Stobie  
Agnes Walker Taylor  
Ragnhild Iversen Tompkins  
Lucy E. Treat  
H. A. Tribou  
A. C. Thompson  
R. F. Thompson

Ethel Hawyard Weston  
A. W. Weeden  
Annie Harthorn Wheeler  
G. E. Whitten

1909

Helen E. Adams  
E. F. Allen  
C. D. Athern  
Helene Bellatty  
M. H. Blanchard  
Ida Proctor Boston  
M. I. Buker  
C. H. Chapman  
J. Chandler  
Margaret Clark Crouse  
Fannie M. Crute  
E. T. Cushman  
R. B. Davis  
Ethel Knowlton Dean  
F. O. Dean  
Marion Goodwin  
Marion Goodwin Dow  
Clara A. Eastman  
Olive Green Fairclough  
W. G. Foye  
Rinda Ward Gile  
L. S. Gilpatrick  
Winibel Gower  
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  
N. P. 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  
T. J. Seaton  
Austin Shaw  
Ella McBurnie Stacy  
Pearl Davis Steffenson  
Inez Stevenson  
Jeannette L. Sturtevant  
Maude Eaton Wadleigh  
Abbie Hague Warren  
Mary D. Weeks  
N. E. Wheeler  
J. D. Whittier  
Sarah B. Young

1910

Leona Garland Berry  
A. D. Blake  
Addie Knight Boynton  
E. H. Brownlow

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

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 Lawren e 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  
R. E. Nash  
Lucille Noyes  
T. P. Packard  
James Perry  
C. H. Pierce  
Ellen M. Pillsbury  
Rose M. Pillsbury  
H. M. Pullen  
J. Corey Richardson  
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  
F. D. Walker  
Beulah E. Withee  
Ethel Wood West  
Leta Young

1912

H. C. Allen  
L. B. Arey  
J. A. Bagnell  
R. E. Baker  
E. A. Baldwin  
S. Bisbee  
R. S. Bishop  
Marian E. Brown  
C. Brownell  
Marv 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  
H. E. Donnell  
Eva Reynolds Dunbar  
Clayton E. Eames  
Bertha Wilson Eldridge  
C. Esterbrook  
R. J. Faulkingham  
C. G. Fletcher  
Alban Fowler  
Pauline H. Freeman  
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  
 Linnieon J. Higgins  
 H. C. Hodgkins  
 R. P. Hodsdon  
 R. K. 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  
 J. A. Michaud  
 Pearl Mitton  
 L. Morris  
 Annie C. Boyd Pomeroy  
 Louise B. Powers  
 Leora E. Prentiss  
 Mildred Ralph  
 Jennie M. Reed  
 H. C. Reynolds  
 M. C. Rideout  
 Rita M. Robinson  
 D. G. Roby  
 J. Rooney  
 Myrtle Rumery  
 Lillian Carll Shubert  
 Harold H. Sinclair  
 Elizabeth Sloat Sipe  
 Margaret B. Skinner  
 Freda Snow  
 Seymour Soule  
 Emmons W. Stacy  
 Villa Barrett Stacy  
 Ethel M. Stevens  
 Ethel Ward 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 W. Wentworth  
 Julia C. Weymouth  
 A. L. Whittemore  
 Jeannette Winchester

1913

G. C. Adams  
 Margaret Adams  
 Mattie Windell Allen  
 Genevieve Barker  
 C. Barnard  
 D. Baum  
 G. L. Beach  
 C. F. Benson

W. F. Berry  
 E. R. Bowker  
 L. R. Bowler  
 Crary Brownell  
 F. Bradstreet  
 W. B. Carroll  
 Eva W. Clark  
 I. L. Cleveland  
 Lucy Clough  
 H. J. Clukey  
 H. S. Cushman  
 F. G. Davis  
 D. W. Ellis  
 C. M. Fogg  
 J. H. Foster  
 V. A. Gilpatrick  
 J. C. Goldthwaite  
 R. F. Good  
 Margaret Goss  
 R. K. Greeley  
 E. C. Green  
 H. B. Greene  
 Marian Ingalls Hague  
 Ella Lafferty Haley  
 Pauline Hanson  
 J. L. Howe  
 R. W. Hogan  
 F. A. Hunt  
 E. H. Hussey  
 P. W. Hussey  
 R. M. Hussey  
 J. P. Kennedy  
 C. J. Keppel  
 Cynthia L. Knowles  
 Eva Macomber Kyes  
 Avis Thompson Lamareau  
 Dora Libby  
 B. A. Loane  
 Ella K. Litchfield  
 A. L. MacGhee  
 B. B. Mansfield  
 E. C. Mariner  
 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. Shezong  
 G. W. Snow  
 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

1914

W. B. Ashford  
 Florence Cole Barnard  
 Lucie F. Barrows  
 Louise Drummond Beach  
 W. L. Beal  
 Katherine Bowen  
 R. H. Bowen  
 Laura Bragdon  
 J. P. Burke  
 P. L. Campbell  
 F. S. Carpenter  
 Edith Washburn Clifford  
 Florence Cole  
 E. K. Currie  
 R. E. Colomy  
 Ethel McEwen Creswell  
 R. C. Curtis  
 Lena Cushing  
 E. H. Davis  
 W. B. Dexter  
 Annie Dudley  
 Idella K. Farnum  
 V. H. Farnham  
 E. B. Farrar  
 Blanche Farrington  
 Lillian Fogg  
 Helen Thomas Foster  
 A. D. Gillingham  
 F. T. Gillingham  
 Alice Beckett Haley  
 Grace W. Hamilton  
 R. I. Haskell  
 Nannie L. Soule Hatch  
 P. W. Huff  
 Mabelle H. Hunt  
 Cora Patterson Hutchins  
 David Jack  
 R. E. Johnson  
 F. H. Jones  
 Marion Dodge Keef  
 E. S. Kelson  
 J. W. Kimball  
 H. Knight  
 Irma A. Leonard  
 R. A. Lowell  
 F. S. Martin  
 Mabel Bynon McDaniel  
 A. S. McDougall  
 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  
 Gertrude F. Philbrick  
 G. W. Pratt  
 H. G. Pratt



Erma V. Reynolds  
C. D. Robinson  
Abbie K. Sherman  
Marion E. Springfield  
V. H. Tibbetts  
W. A. Tracy  
H. E. Umphrey  
E. L. Warren  
Lois Peacock Warren  
M. Warren  
C. B. Washburn  
Ethel Mirriam Weeks  
H. A. Weir  
Grace Weston  
E. R. Wheeler  
Irma E. Wilber  
Edith Klein Wilson  
L. A. Wilson  
W. Winslow  
Lynette Philbrick Witham  
C. F. Wood  
E. L. Wyman  
Hazel Young

## 1915

D. W. Ashley  
Kathleen I. Baxter  
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, Jr  
Emily A. Cunningham  
W. C. Dacey  
R. O. Davis  
P. A. Drummond  
G. O. Dudley  
H. H. Dunham  
F. B. Dunn  
Vivian Ellsworth  
Myrtle Everett  
Jennie Farnum  
C. L. Foss  
P. F. Fraser  
A. D. Gilbert  
R. W. Gilmore  
Aldine Gilman  
Ruth W. Goodwin  
L. W. Grant  
A. M. Guptill  
Helen N. Hanson  
R. N. Hatt  
Harold E. Hodgkins  
Mildred Holmes  
E. G. Holt  
M. F. Hunt  
R. B. Hutchins  
F. A. James  
C. H. Jones  
W. H. Kelsey  
Marion Steward LaCasce

Adelaide M. Lakin  
A. H. Lary  
Nellie Lightbody  
C. B. Lord  
Ina M. McCausland  
J. E. McMahon  
C. R. Mills  
Ruth Morgan  
L. F. Murch  
F. P. Murphy  
A. C. Niles  
Emily Hanson Obear  
W. J. Pendergast  
E. W. Pratt  
R. E. Plaisted  
G. B. Priestly  
H. P. Ramsdell  
H. W. Rand  
H. Ricker, Jr.  
Ruth Brickett Rideout  
Marguerite Robinson  
N. E. Robinson  
K. Royal  
E. A. Russell  
May H. Sargent  
E. L. Scribner  
L. H. Shibbles  
H. A. Small  
C. V. Smith  
L. P. Spinney  
M. C. Stephenson  
C. H. Taylor  
R. R. Thompson  
Amy J. Tilden  
Mary Tobey  
A. Ruth Trefethen  
E. A. Trites  
J. H. Trites  
Lizzie H. Waldron  
Mary Washburn  
Dorothy N. Webb  
L. F. Weeks  
R. W. Weston  
Leonora Dyer 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  
A. F. Bickford  
S. G. Blackington  
Burton B. Blaisdell  
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  
C. E. Dobbin  
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  
J. N. Harriman  
L. D. Herrin  
E. J. Higgins  
Elizabeth Hodgkins  
Alice A. Hunton  
R. C. Hurd  
R. A. Hussey  
F. L. Irvin  
C. M. Joly  
R. C. Joudry  
R. J. Kimball, Jr.  
R. W. King  
R. Kolseth  
Hazel N. Loane  
L. Levine  
W. C. Lincoln  
N. W. Lindsay  
Helen Marr  
W. B. Marston  
Alice C. Mather  
Claire M. McIntire  
Louise McCurdy McKinnon  
I. W. Merrill  
P. J. Mayers  
E. M. Miller  
Hazel A. Moore  
L. Catherine Moses  
Albert Moulton  
W. F. O'Brien  
A. J. O'Neil  
J. H. Prince  
Antoinette Ware Putnam  
D. E. Putnam  
G. W. Putnam  
W. M. Rand  
J. M. Richardson  
A. H. Robbins  
Edith C. Robinson  
Ella Robinson  
Eva Roby  
H. M. Rockwell  
W. C. Schuster  
P. N. R. Shailer  
H. G. Shohet  
Marion Wyman Sims  
E. C. Simpson  
Vivian Skinner  
B. H. Smith  
E. P. Smith  
Susie Smith Smith

I. R. Stanwood  
S. D. Staples  
Carolyn Stevens  
H. B. Taft  
In memory of  
by Mr. S. B. Taft  
Mina M. Titus  
C. A. Treat  
Frances Trefethen  
Maude Huckins Webster  
Florence Stobie Woodward  
C. O. Wyllie

## 1917

Myrtle L. Aldrich  
Lucy M. Allen  
Meldred Greeley Arnold  
Attalena Atkins  
H. R. Bailey  
J. P. Baxter  
Eva M. Bean  
W. J. Blades  
F. L. Bragg  
H. S. Brown  
L. A. Brunelle  
G. F. L. Bryant  
Harriet Canham  
E. W. Campbell  
C. Carroll  
Catherine Clarkin  
Helen D. Cole  
E. D. Cawley  
H. M. Crockett  
Myra Cross  
A. B. Crossman  
Madeline Daggett  
Marian R. Daggett  
L. L. Davis  
J. H. Deasy  
Flora Norton Dexter  
Gertrude V. Donnelly  
Hazel A. Durgin  
W. H. Erbb  
J. F. Everett  
Grace A. Farnum  
C. B. Flanders  
D. B. Flood  
M. I. Friedman  
Hazel M. Gibbs  
M. G. Golden  
Mildred S. Greene  
W. M. Harriman  
H. E. Hall  
E. Iola Haskell  
F. E. Heath  
W. W. Heath  
L. D. Hemenway  
G. L. Holley  
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  
R. A. Nye  
Phoebie Vincent Parker  
Lucy Taylor Pratt  
H. S. Pratt  
C. S. Richardson  
F. A. Pottle  
O. H. Rankin  
C. B. Price  
Hazel L. Robinson  
E. D. Record  
C. A. Rollins  
Irma M. Ross  
E. R. Scribner  
L. A. Shea  
Granville C. Shibles  
Marian White Smith  
R. N. Smith  
W. B. Smith  
Margaret Brown Staples  
Floy M. Strout  
Edna Peabody Strout  
Vivien Small Sullivan  
A. N. Sylvester  
F. A. Tarbox  
M. R. Thompson  
D. W. Tozier  
Annie F. Treworgy  
Earle Tucker  
Lillian N. Tuttle  
H. H. Upton  
I. N. Waldron  
W. L. Webb  
N. Weg  
L. E. Wenz  
Florence E. Wheat  
R. E. Wheldon  
P. G. Whittemore  
O. C. Wilbur  
Winifred Atwood Wilbur  
Grace Fletcher Willey  
J. J. Wright  
L. E. Young

## 1918

E. S. Adams  
Mary Jordan Alden  
P. E. Alden  
Doris P. Andrews  
Ethel M. Armstrong  
C. M. Bailey  
W. J. Belger  
M. A. Bigelow  
H. G. Boardman  
P. J. Buhler  
Helene Buker  
Annie M. Caswell  
Eunice E. Chase

Phyllis V. Cole  
Gladys V. Craft  
T. Cook  
Alta E. Davis  
M. Derby  
J. H. Dunn  
Elizabeth R. Fernald  
G. E. Ferrell  
Gladys Meservey Ferrell  
Mildred Barton Flood  
R. H. Gallier  
Norma H. Goodhue  
Winifred Greeley  
W. G. Hastings  
R. M. Hayes  
H. F. Hill  
Ross S. Holt  
Marion L. Horne  
Frank J. Howard  
Helen M. Kimball  
Mollie Treat King  
Hortense G. Lambert  
Marguerite Bradbury  
Lampley  
N. D. Lattin  
Marian E. Lewis  
P. B. Libby  
Alberta Shepherd Marsh  
R. A. Matthews  
H. E. Moor  
H. L. Newman  
R. H. Parker  
A. H. Patterson  
M. A. Philbrook  
C. H. Piebes  
Lenna H. Prescott  
Ellsworth Prince  
B. M. Ranney  
Dorothy I. Roberts  
Ruby M. Robinson  
F. M. Royal  
Jennie O. Sanborn  
Winifred Shaw  
A. L. Shorey  
C. L. Silverstein  
Isabel Snodgrass  
H. R. Speare  
R. L. Sprague  
Marion I. Starbird  
F. F. Sully  
G. F. Sweet  
C. M. Tracy  
Gladys Twitchell  
Leila M. Washburn  
Lucile Rice Wheeler  
Hazel L. Whitney  
R. C. Whitney  
Margaret Wilkins  
E. A. Wyman

## 1919

Miriam B. Adams  
Anna B. Anderson  
C. V. Anderson  
W. B. Arnold  
J. C. Ashworth  
Helen L. Baldwin  
Alice V. Barbour

Helen Blackwell  
 H. A. Bourne  
 Beatrice Bowler  
 Hilda Bradbury  
 R. E. Bradbury  
 Marion Campbell  
 W. Chittenden  
 E. R. Craig  
 I. E. Creelman  
 Lura E. Dean  
 Mira L. Dolley  
 W. V. Driscoll  
 Hildegard V. Drummond  
 Elizabeth Eames  
 Mary A. Foss  
 W. D. Gallier  
 Marion C. Griffin  
 B. S. Hanson  
 L. Heyes  
 Elizabeth Hoffman  
 Katherine Hatch  
 R. C. Hughes  
 G. E. Ingersoll  
 J. A. Knox  
 Grace E. Lermond  
 Belle Longley  
 A. W. Maddocks  
 E. S. Marshall  
 Elizabeth McCausland  
 Vera L. Moore  
 Daisy I. Murray  
 N. L. Nourse  
 Ernestine C. Peabody  
 E. J. Perry  
 Lillian Pike  
 Josephine Rice  
 A. E. Shirley  
 B. E. Small  
 R. E. Sullivan  
 J. G. Sussman  
 Phyllis Sturdivant Sweetser  
 T. D. Taylor  
 Mary A. Titcomb  
 Matilda E. Titcomb  
 Mary E. Tourtillotte  
 Marion Williams  
 G. R. Whitten  
 S. P. Wyman

1920

Arthur A. Herbert  
 G. R. Skillin  
 S. G. Twichell

1921

Class Gift

#### OTHER FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE

A. J. Alden  
 Anonymous  
 A. W. Anthony  
 Miss Kate J. Anthony  
 T. B. Ashcraft  
 W. B. Arnold & Co.  
 Mrs. E. C. Atkins

Mrs. G. G. Averill  
 C. I. Bailey  
 E. A. Bailey  
 C. M. Bailey  
 G. W. E. Barrows  
 C. H. Barton  
 Bath Sunday School  
 Miss Alice Benjamin  
 Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett  
 F. L. Besse  
 J. W. Black  
 Mrs. J. W. Black  
 Boothby Bartlett Co.  
 F. E. Boston  
 G. K. Boutelle  
 W. A. Bowen  
 W. P. Breneman  
 S. D. Brooks  
 B. E. Carter  
 Mrs. Elvira Caswell  
 W. Chester  
 Gardner Colby,  
 Trustee, 1865-79  
 In memory of  
 by Francis Gardner Colby  
 W. Murray Crane  
 T. J. Crossman  
 C. A. Dean  
 J. S. Dean  
 G. G. Deering  
 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  
 Mrs. W. M. Dunn  
 A. W. Esleeck  
 H. E. Fales  
 John W. Farwell  
 L. M. Felch  
 A. W. Flood  
 C. A. Flood  
 Mrs. Elizabeth L. French  
 A Friend  
 Mrs. C. B. Fuller  
 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  
 E. M. Hamlin  
 G. M. Hanson  
 Mrs. Hayden B. Harris  
 P. W. Harry  
 Mrs. Myra B. Hatch  
 Mrs. Ella M. Hawes  
 E. H. Haskell  
 E. E. Holt  
 C. W. Hussey  
 C. R. Johnson  
 Fred Joy  
 H. F. Kalloch

Mrs. Nellie True King  
 Neil Kelliher  
 W. J. Lanigan  
 H. P. Little  
 A. Marquardt  
 O. A. Meader  
 G. E. Macomber  
 M. L. Madden  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Maling  
 G. H. Marr  
 Merrill-Mayo Co.  
 G. H. Milliken  
 Willis B. Moulton  
 I. B. Mower  
 R. Nivison  
 E. D. Noyes  
 F. F. Noyes  
 H. Wallace Noyes  
 H. H. Ostrom  
 Mrs. H. W. Page  
 Sarah E. Parkhurst  
 G. F. Parmenter  
 Peavy Brothers  
 Alonzo W. Perry  
 Mrs. S. H. Phillips  
 Mrs. T. Raymond Pierce  
 Portland Alumnae Asso.  
 W. E. Pratt  
 S. L. Preble  
 A. E. Purinton  
 H. Purinton  
 Frank Redington  
 W. E. Reid  
 Mrs. Ira W. Richardson  
 Henry E. Robins,  
 President of  
 Colby College,  
 1873-1882  
 In memory of  
 by Kingman Nott Robins  
 and Mrs. Martha Robins  
 Esleeck  
 Rollins, Dunham Co.  
 W. B. Seymour  
 Ellen M. Shove  
 F. W. Smith  
 Mrs. Carrie E. Soper  
 L. H. Soper Co.  
 Jennie M. Soule  
 E. M. Soule  
 C. H. Spalding  
 Mrs. R. J. Stetson  
 I. Frank Stevens  
 Mrs. Martha H. Stobie  
 Robert Stobie  
 L. O. Tebbetts  
 Arad Thompson  
 Trustee of Colby College,  
 1887-1905  
 In memory of  
 by Louise Thompson  
 Whittier  
 J. G. Towne  
 H. E. Trefethen  
 C. B. Walker  
 J. B. Walker



Wardwell Dry Goods Co.  
Waterville Iron Works  
Waterville Steam Laundry  
C. J. Weber

J. H. Welch  
Wesley R. Wells  
C. H. White  
Wentworth Music Co.

G. C. Wing  
B. H. Winslow  
Mrs. Eleanor S. Woodman  
Wyandotte Woolen Co.

## THE NECROLOGIST'S REPORT, 1919-1920

BY CHARLES P. CHIPMAN, '06.

NOTE:—As a complete record of each alumnus is given in the recently issued General Catalogue, it has been deemed unnecessary to repeat the facts in this report. Therefore only the dates of birth and death are given here.

1853. Robert Folger Stratton, M.D. March 22, 1831—Feb. 8, 1918.

1858. Horace Barrows Marshall, A.M. Nov. 25, 1832—Nov. 20, 1917.

1858. Everett Wilson Pattison, LL.D. Feb. 22, 1839—Nov. 14, 1919.

1861. Randall Elvin Jones. Nov. 8, 1839—June 22, 1914.

1862. Asa Lyman Lane, A.M. Feb. 18, 1839—March 15, 1920.

1862. John Francis Liscomb. Dec. 10, 1841—Feb. 8, 1920.

1866. Francis Wales Bakeman, D.D. April 14, 1841—June 28, 1919.

1868. Charles Leonidas Clay, A.M. Oct. 9, 1844—April 11, 1920.

1869. Gilman Clark Fisher, A.M. July 12, 1841—Sept. 25, 1919.

1878. Franklin John Jones. Aug. 8, 1853—Oct. 19, 1919.

1879. Justin Adfer Walling, M.D. Oct. 25, 1858—March 2, 1920.

1880. Carl Clinton King, A.M. Oct. 9, 1860—Aug. 10, 1919.

1883. Henry Walden Harrub. Aug. 28, 1854—Dec. 11, 1919.

1884. Charles William Morrill. Jan. 5, 1863—April 19, 1914.

1885. Arthur Montgomery Foss. April 22, 1863—Oct. 6, 1919.

1890. Frank Albert Gilmore, A.M. Dec. 27, 1864—Aug. 17, 1919.

1891. Archibald Mitchell Dick, A.M. Nov. 21, 1869—Oct. 31, 1918.

1905. Harry Sherman Ryder. Aug. 30, 1871—Jan. 13, 1919.

1911. James Perry. May 17, 1888—Feb. 2, 1920.

1913. Gershom Burgess Rollins. Dec. 29, 1887—Feb. 1, 1919.

1916. Harold Burton Taft. Jan. 20, 1894—Aug. 3, 1918.

### NON-GRADUATES.

1860. William Pitt Oakes. March 8, 1833—Feb. 11, 1913.

1861. Julius Stimpson Clark, M.D. March 23, 1838—April, 1920.

1863. David Hutchinson Drummond. ————March 24, 1917.

1863. Charles Warren Greene, A.M., M.D. Aug. 17, 1840—Jan. 3, 1920.

1863. Frederick Augustus Metcalf. ————Aug. 15, 1919.

1863. Thomas Benton Pulsifer, M.D. April 21, 1842—Dec. 1, 1912.

1863. Ambrose Sawtelle. ————March 4, 1911.

1863. George Williams Bassett Sawtelle, A.B., M.D. Jan. 13, 1838—Nov. 14, 1913.

1864. Moses William Young. Dec. 6, 1838—March 9, 1912.

1867. Eleazer Burbank Loring. ————Aug. 24, 1919.

1867. Orlando Wilbur Sheldon. July 29, 1846—May 4, 1915.

1868. Charles Bemis Benson, A.B. Feb. 27, 1846—March 22, 1915.

1870. Henry Webster Follett. Feb. 3, 1847—1915.

1874. George Wesley Osgood, A.B. April 27, 1851—May 28, 1919.

1882. Joseph Greeley Gardner, A.M. March 11, 1860—May 16, 1920.

1882. Henry Bailey Hall. May 26, 1863—March 17, 1920.

1889. William Carey Sheppard. ————Jan. 14, 1909.

1893. Samuel Dean Graves. Nov. 6, 1869—March 22, 1910.

1895. Elmer Clayton Atwood. July 22, 1875—Feb. 27, 1916.

1895. Walter Emery Noble. April 19, 1873—July 18, 1919.

1908. Edward Payson Putnam. 1885—1918.

1908. Charles Alcott Smith. May 13, 1883—Jan. 10, 1920.

1910. Harold Josiah Crosby. Feb. 11, 1886—Jan. 18, 1920.

1912. William Albert Purdy. ——— Feb. 12, 1920.

1914. Frederick Daniel Deasy. April 23, 1888—Sept. 19, 1918.

1914. Linvill Francis Whitmore. June 17, 1890—March 4, 1920.

1915. Archie Colby Hodgdon, A.B. May 29, 1893—Sept. 10, 1918.

1918. Nathan Warren Grant. July 5, 1896—Dec. 19, 1919.

## NOTES FROM THE NEW YORK ALUMNI BANQUET

BY THE SECRETARY.

If there is anything in signs,—and a number of distinguished gentlemen from beyond the seas have recently assured us that there is,—we of the metropolitan district foresee a most successful Centennial Celebration. And we think that the metropolitan district is getting to be fairly representative of opinion the country over, for this year the secretary received regrets from points as distant as Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Havana, Cuba, and Brooklyn. At all events, the twenty-fifth annual banquet and business meeting of the New York Colby Alumni Association, held at the Sherman Square Hotel on the evening of April 16th, was by far the most largely attended and successful banquet within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The secretary finds himself in a somewhat awkward position in calling this the *Alumni* Association for the *Alumnae*,—real and adopted,—are now a part of the Association,—next thing we shall probably have to change the name. Over fifty graduates and friends of the College sat down to the dinner, but the secretary will not attempt to recall the lengthy list of names.

The post-prandial ceremonies were presided over by the President of the Association, Dr. Joel B. Slocum, '93, whose first duty was the appointment of a nominating committee. This committee (Bickmore, Edmunds and Marsh) later reported the following slate, which was elected by the usual "steam-roller" methods:—President, Joel Byron Slocum, '93; Vice-president, Miss Bertha Louise Soule, '85; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Harvey Knight, '14. The secretary then made his report, which indicated among other things an increasing interest in Colby doings in the New York area.

President Roberts was then called upon as the first speaker of the evening. He reviewed the financial situation at

Colby as it is now and as it may be when, in his words, "the sails which are now whitening the far horizon have come to port." The President related many interesting "encounters" which had fallen to his lot in the course of his search for the half-million endowment, and commended to our kindly consideration the folks known to us in a jocular vein as "tight". "They are", declared the President, "the salt of the earth." (Sometimes we wish the salt would get out of the shaker into the soup.)

President Roberts was followed by Harry T. Jordan, '93,—who makes it a yearly custom to represent the City of Brotherly Love, and Keith's Theatre, at the alumni dinner. Like a certain famous character, it seemed to him a time to talk of "many things",—but he told us particularly of the part which the theatre people had played in the Great War. The reasons why Jordan knew about this subject were two, according to himself,—“one flat foot and one cold one.”

L. G. Saunders, athletic coach at Stevens Institute, gave a straightforward talk on "Athletics",—the part they often play and the part they should play in the college life of men. We think from our own experience and observation that Saunders was right when he said that the football coach exerts a greater influence over the life of a college man in six weeks than does the average Professor in a year. The speaker then went on to point out the necessity of getting the right type of man for coach and made several suggestions for building up the permanent athletic standard at Colby.

A. Harvey Knight, '14, represented the younger generation of alumni,—or at least those who think they are "younger." Sometimes when we get back on the campus, even 1914 hitched

on to our names converts us into well meaning but simply impossible antiques. He was succeeded by William Winter Drew, '02, than whom there is no than whomer, etc. We forgot to record that Drew had already made a speech (?) in an effort to explain the Secretary's report,—so that this was his second (also last) offence. He told us (on the second try) about his business, which we take to be in the nature of a "college". Having pondered long over the painful moments which are entailed by study at a "regular" college, Drew has evolved a system of mental anaesthesia which does the same job painlessly, quickly, and more expensively? He is now engaged in dispensing this discovery, and if you missed J. Bill or something,—by all means communicate at once with Drew.

Professor Franklin Johnson, '91,—who was for so long a sturdy member of the Chicago Alumni Association, but who has at last glimpsed the star on the eastern horizon and come to follow it,—was the next speaker. Following him Miss Emma Fountain, '95, spoke (we were terribly tempted to say

"spouted") as the representative of the Alumnae.

No New York Colby dinner would be complete without a toast by Judge Harrington Putnam, '70, and as has been his habit for many years he made some observations on a theme of national interest, and drew from it some sage advice and counsel. The last speaker was Professor Edward B. Mathews, '91, who journeyed all the way from Baltimore for this occasion. He spoke particularly of the National Research Council as organized during the war, and the part which it is now to play in the integration and advancement of scientific work throughout the country.

During the course of the evening several solos were rendered by Miss Kamp, accompanied by Miss Ethel Usher of Portland, Maine. And while the President of the Association was collecting his thoughts, at frequent intervals, everybody joined in the singing of popular songs, new and old, under the able leadership of one of the New York Community song leaders. In the words of the newspaper reporter,—“a good time was had by all.”

### COLBY'S CENTENNIAL HYMN

BY REV. WOODMAN BRADBURY, D.D., '87

Professor at Newton Theological Institute, and a member of the Board of Trustees. Sung to the tune of "Old Hundred."

Eternal God, Thy name we praise.  
Our moments pass, Thy mercy stays.  
The flame our fathers kindled bright  
Thy grace has made a beacon light

This flaming torch, one hundred years,  
Has guided heroes, saints, and seers.  
O, mighty band! O, glorious throng!  
We hail you in memorial song.

Still guard, O God this sacred fire!  
Still may its flames of high desire,  
Truth, freedom, justice, human worth,  
Through changing years illumine the earth!



## A GRADUATE'S GOODBYE

BY M. C. MOORE, A.B., '07.

What is this college of which we have heard so much these last few days? Is it a group of buildings beside the river? Is it a spread of green beneath the azure sky? Is it a body of trustees; or a band of the noblest teachers that ever sought to lead our youth; or a group of young men and women who are together seeking knowledge? The college is none of these. What, then, is this Colby? It is the sum of all the aspirations and ideals, all the achievements and noble purposes of her sons and daughters everywhere, all that we have dreamed and lived and loved. This is Colby; and, measured thus, it is the biggest college in all the land, limited only by the boundless devotion of those she calls her own.

And where is this college? Is it fixed in a thriving city by the Kennebec? Is it confined to walls, or housed in brick and stone? Can the surveyor's plumb mark her bounds as thus and so? Nay, nay, a thousand times nay! She has her house, her shrine, her home in every heart of every son and daughter; and where they go, she goes; to fruited plain, to mountain crag, to city mart, or 'cross the bounding main, lighting the darkened hour, or smiling when joys are full.

Oh! Colby! Colby! As we turn our slow step from this hallowed ground, and brush away the springing tear, is it that we are leaving thee? God forbid! We cannot leave thee, for thou art with us, forever.

Waterville, Me., June 30, 1920.

EXERCISES ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION  
TO THE COLLEGE OF THE LOVEJOY BOOKCASE

The following is the stenographic report of the exercises on Monday afternoon, June 28, when the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Bookcase was formally presented to the College:

President Roberts (Chairman):

Mr. Norman L. Bassett of the Class of 1891 designed the beautiful service medal which we conferred upon our soldiers and sailors yesterday. (Applause.)

The face of that medal, you will remember, represents Lovejoy defending his printing press against the mob.

Mr. Bassett represents Elijah P. Lovejoy in our great pageant, which I trust you will enjoy, tomorrow, under clear skies. Mr. Bassett has had so much to do with Lovejoy lately that he is imbued with the spirit of that great martyr, and I think he would be ready himself for any spirit of martyrdom today in a good cause. But there is no martyrdom in prospect here. Preparing this address and delivering it have both been labors of love for Mr. Bassett, and to listen to him will be a joy and a delight.

It gives me very great pleasure to present Mr. Norman L. Bassett. (Applause.)

*Mr. President, Alumni, Alumnae and Friends of Colby College:*

"Lovejoy's tragic death for freedom in every sense marked his sad ending as the greatest single event that ever happened in the new world." In these words the immortal Lincoln, who, as we now know, saw deepest into the irresistible currents of our national life on March 2, 1857, characterized the sacrifice of Lovejoy twenty years after that fateful day and four years before the outbreak of the "irrepressible conflict" which tested whether this nation could "long endure". Yet for many years Lovejoy's grave, which with unflinching courage he determined should be made, if made it must be, in Alton, was preserved from oblivion only by the loving care of a few. Not until November 8, 1897, sixty years after his death and on the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth was the beautiful majestic monument dedicated in Alton, erected by the State

of Illinois, by citizens of Alton and others as a memorial to this hero and martyr and symbolizing in enduring stone the triumph "of the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave."

But his Alma Mater and we, his fellow alumni, can raise no voice of protest that recognition of him came with halting steps. During all these years we have permitted the memory of this our greatest and noblest son to fade until too many of our alumni have asked in these last months of preparation for our Centennial, "Who was Lovejoy?" The class of 1899 placed on the walls of the Chapel a tablet in his memory. This has been the only public recognition of him in the college. Until this year neither college nor alumni have rendered the tribute which we owe to him, the recognition of a debt we can never fully pay. The uplifting power and eternal inspiration of the life and death of Lovejoy should have been woven into the fibre of every boy and girl who came here to seek preparation for the work of life. And yet they have come and gone without a knowledge of that life and death. The poorer have we been for this through all these years. But the doors of the treasury have at last been opened. Never again shall they be closed.

Sometimes in the process of manufacture a by-product is found of greatest value, greater even than that which was really sought. The various features of the celebration of these Centennial days were built upon the purpose to visualize for us all the past, to enable us both by word and act to see and feel this life of a hundred years, so that our hearts and minds should be filled with gratitude for that past and with hope and inspiration for great things yet to be. As we turned our gaze backward to find expression for all that the spirit of Colby has been and for all it could ever hope to be, there, half hidden in the shadows, stood the heroic spirit of Lovejoy. Once more we heard his voice speaking for the ages. Once more we saw him take his stand and go down to death for freedom. There shone forth the greatest episode in the annals of Colby's sons. His spirit alone could fittingly speak for the college in the tribute she thought to give to her sons and daughters for answering so well and nobly the call of duty in the mighty struggle of these days just passed, a

struggle which seemed to place in a crucible home and country and every principle which makes the very foundations of life itself. The longer we gazed the clearer the vision grew until it seemed as if that spirit brooded over us all. And so in the happiness of these days, the product of which shall be of great and lasting value to Colby, happier indeed are we that, because of them and because of the Great War, in which Colby did her duty as Lovejoy would have her do it, we have regained this priceless treasure. Lovejoy has come into his own at last, henceforth and forever to mould and inspire the life of every boy and girl, who shall come to this, his home of student days.

"Who was Lovejoy?" Born in the neighboring town of Albion, November 8, 1802, the eldest of six sons and two daughters of a Congregational minister, Daniel Lovejoy, and of a Winslow girl, Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Pattee; named for Rev. Elijah Parish of Byfield, Massachusetts, in whose home his father lived while attending Byfield Academy; until eighteen at home with a few months in each year at the district school; early showing firmness, courage, perseverance; a leader at play; first in the school room; possessed of an ardent thirst for knowledge and an uncommonly retentive memory; a lover of poetry and the Bible; storing his mind with poems and passages from that Book of Books, and displaying by verses



Norman L. Bassett, '91, impersonating Elijah Parish Lovejoy, '26, in the Colby Pageant

of his own promising poetic talent; setting his heart upon a college education, preparing for it with one quarter at Monmouth Academy and, with intervals, at China Academy, entering in September, 1823, the Sophomore class at Waterville College and on August 30, 1826, graduating with first honors; teaching for a few months and then, turning his face to the youthful west, leaving home in May, 1827, and in the fall arriving at St. Louis again to engage in teaching; for the next four years editor and publisher of the St. Louis Times, a whig newspaper and champion of Henry Clay; then, because of a change in his religious feelings, turning, with the devout approval of his parents, to the ministry and in April, 1832, entering Princeton to prepare himself therefor; in April, 1833, licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, supplying during the summer pulpits in Newport, Rhode Island, and in New York City, and because in his own words "They are impatiently calling me to the West and to the West I must go," returning to St. Louis and in November, 1833, becoming the editor of a weekly religious paper, the St. Louis Observer. Thus we find him at the age of thirty-one, as editor and preacher standing on the threshold of four fateful years.

Would you see him? Of medium height, about five feet nine, thick set, muscular, dark complexion, piercing black eyes with a certain twinkle showing his sense of the humorous, a round, full pleasant face beaming with good humor, gentleness and kindness, naturally ardent in feeling, cheerful and social as a companion, in the pulpit dignified and solemn, as son, brother, husband, father, kind and sympathetic, greatly beloved by all.

And the soul within? Convinced of the sin of slavery and earnestly desiring, as he said "release from the thralldom in which we are held" he advocated gradual emancipation and meanwhile due respect for the rights of all classes of citizens. But the slaveholding community demanded not moderate discussion but absolute silence and the destruction of the Observer was threatened. Its proprietors became alarmed and at their request during Lovejoy's absence for several weeks at a synod the publishers printed a notice on October 8, 1835, that during the absence of the editor nothing upon the subject of slavery would ap-



pear in the columns and upon his return the future course of the Observer would without doubt be arranged in accordance with the wishes of its owners and patrons. Nine prominent citizens, including the pastor and two elders of the Second Presbyterian Church, wrote him a personal letter earnestly urging him to "so far change the character of the Observer as to pass over in silence everything connected with the subject of slavery." October 24, 1837, two weeks



before his death, Lovejoy endorsed on this letter, carefully preserved by him, these words *"I did not yield to the wishes here expressed and in consequence have been persecuted ever since. But I have kept good conscience in the matter and that repays me for all I have suffered or can suffer. I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery and by the blessing of God I will never go back."*

His friends urged him not to return to St. Louis because of personal danger but his wife, a Missouri girl of marked beauty of person and character to whom he was married in March of this same year, 1835, said "Go, if you think duty calls you." And he did. On November 5, 1835, he published his famous appeal. Clearly and forcefully he declared his sentiments on slavery, and his purpose *"to maintain my rights as a republican citizen, freeborn, of these United States and to defend fearlessly the cause of truth and righteousness."* Upon the Constitution of Missouri guaranteeing to every person the right to "freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty" he took his stand. Calm eyed he gazed into the path of duty *"and I must walk therein even tho' it lead to the whipping post, the tar barrel or even the stake,"* and said *"I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."*

The owners insisted he should cease to be editor. He consented. A new owner insisted he should stay and he did, but they finally determined to remove the paper to Alton, Illinois, on the opposite side of the river, and publish it there as the Alton Observer. As it was about to be moved a mob, inflamed by an editorial condemning the public burning of a negro and the charge of a judge justifying the act, destroyed practically all but the press and that, landed on the levee at Alton on Sunday, July 21, 1836, and because of the day not touched by Lovejoy, was thrown into the Mississippi that night.

At once a public meeting to condemn and provide a new press was called and Lovejoy making an address closed with these memorable words *"As long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write and to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."*

These were his words and not an

agreement to abstain from the discussion of slavery, as his enemies afterwards falsely and later admitted to be false, charged.

The press came and on September 8, 1836, the first number of the Alton Observer was issued and continued to be published regularly for eleven months.

On July 4, 1837, Lovejoy, now because of his own reflections and the trend of events, an abolitionist and a believer in immediate emancipation, issued a call to form an Illinois Anti-Slavery Society and in August he declared himself to be an abolitionist and clearly stated and defended their views. The adherents of slavery were enraged. Four days later, on the night of August 21, as he was on his way to his home, which was a half mile from the town, he was met and surrounded by a mob. Threats of personal violence left no doubt of its intentions. Calmly he asked why they stopped him and then said *"I have one request to make of you and then you may do with me what you please. Will you send one of your number to take this medicine to my sick wife and I beg that you do not alarm her."* Receiving oaths in reply to his words that he had not injured them, he said *"I am in your hands and you must do with me whatever God permits you to do."* A silence, broken only by the voice of one of the mob "Boys, I can't lay hands upon as brave a man as this" and Lovejoy was permitted to go quietly home. But later on that same night the second press was destroyed.

September 10 the third press arrived and was before morning destroyed and thrown into the river.

Ten days later, while he was in St. Charles, Missouri, with his wife and baby boy, who was ill, a mob came to the house and two of them entered the room where Lovejoy and his family were. His wife threw her arms around him and helped him fight off his assailants until with assistance they were driven off.

But friends of Lovejoy and supporters of freedom of the press declared the Observer must go on and a fourth press was sent for.

On the night of November 3 at a meeting held in the Court House in Alton resolutions were adopted recommending abstinence from violence and moderation in discussion but demanding that Lovejoy should be no longer identified with any newspaper in Alton. There were earnest but fruitless protests against

the passage of these resolutions. And Lovejoy made his last public address. Standing at the bar before the committee, with perfect self possession and in tones of deep, tender and subdued feeling, without rhetorical display but with the power of native truth, he spoke his mind and heart. Let us not attempt to describe this speech. Read and reread for yourself his noble words. Feel with him his sense of duty to his fellow citizens, his Church, his Country and his God. Hear him fairly and squarely define the real issues, his right freely to speak and publish his sentiments, subject only to the laws of the land for the abuse of that right and to be protected in the exercise of the right. There could be no compromise. And while the good opinion of his fellow men was dear to him and he would sacrifice all but principle to obtain their good wishes, when they asked him to surrender principle, they asked more than he could or dared to give. God in His providence had devolved upon him the responsibility of maintaining his ground there. Why flee from Alton? Assailed by a mob in St. Louis he had come hither to this home of freedom and of the laws. The mob had pursued him here, why retreat again? "There is no way to escape the mob but to abandon the path of duty and that, God helping me, I will never do." They were many, he but one. They could crush him if they would. Here the contest had commenced and here it must be finished. *"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."*

When he had finished strong men were weeping and there were tears in the eyes of even his enemies.

And now let us see the final act of this thrilling drama, with details not of rhetorical imagination but proven fact.

Lovejoy had deliberately and prayerfully decided on his course, to defend the press, and he and the friends of law and order made ready to defend. A volunteer company was formed according to law and its services tendered to the Mayor. During the night of November 6 the press came and was taken to the upper floor of a stone warehouse where, it was felt, it would be safe.

Lovejoy and his friends guarded that night without attack and with the morning he was happy for he thought the crisis was over. All in vain. The next night the armed mob appears. They demand the press. The defenders refuse to give it up. Then the attack, the crash of breaking glass and of rifle shots. The defenders fire and one of the mob is killed; then ladders and fuel to fire the wooden roof; the Mayor comes to the scene but cannot compel the mob to desist. At its request he enters the building to tell the defenders that the mob will have the press at all hazards; it awaits his return; the defenders ask will he not call on certain citizens to prevent the destruction of the building? He cannot, his official authority has been tried and in vain. Shall they defend by arms? He says they have a perfect right by law to do so. "We shall defend the press at the cost of life if need me." The Mayor comes back with this message to the mob. Then shouts of "Fire the building!" "Burn them out." "Shoot every damned abolitionist as he leaves." The roof is fired. Defense must now be attack, an attack on those without. Lovejoy and a select few go outside.

An incendiary standing on the ladder is shot and the mob slinks back. The defenders return to the building to load. Then Lovejoy and some of his brave band go out again. There he stands a little in front of the others, looking about him, a shining mark for venomous hatred. From lurking places of concealment flashes of flame and five missiles of death speed to that mark; mortally wounded but strong to the end he staggers back into the building and up the stairs to fall, almost, as it were, in the presence of the press he gave his life to defend. The defenders are now forced to leave the building and the mob with yells enters and accomplishes its set purpose. The press is destroyed.

So fell Lovejoy for freedom, this dauntless triumphant spirit, on the day before he would have been thirty-five years old. But as he was borne to his last resting place between two stately oaks, there were heard along the way scoffs and jeers.

Fitting indeed was it that Colby should engrave upon her war medal bestowed yesterday Lovejoy defending his press.

The mob has accomplished its set purpose! Yes, and what more? Through

the north in speech and press rose the cries of men who had been stirred to their very depths. Slavery had raised its head and struck. It is bloodthirsty and will sweep everything from its path. Dreams are shattering. The truth, the awful truth, appears. *"It has given,"* said John Quincy Adams, *"a shock as of an earthquake throughout this continent which will be felt in the most distant regions of the earth."* On December 8, 1837, at a meeting held to denounce the murder of Lovejoy in that "Cradle of Liberty," Faneuil Hall, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, opposing the strong resolutions of William Ellery Channing, charged Lovejoy with presumption and said *"Lovejoy died as the fool dieth"*. A young lawyer in the audience went forward to answer. He spoke on the spur of the moment. His voice had never before been heard there. The audience was stormed and the Attorney General overwhelmed. In his eulogy at the funeral of Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis said, there had been in the history of the country three great speeches, Patrick Henry's "liberty or death", Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and this speech of Wendell Phillips in Faneuil Hall, *"these three and there is no fourth."*

There had been those who said "Prudence required Lovejoy to leave Alton and go elsewhere." Two years after the close of the Civil War Phillips went to Alton. In a letter written by him there he said *"How prudently most men creep into nameless graves, while now and then one or two forget themselves into immortality."*

Lovejoy's home on Cherry Street in Alton, was a plain, square, two story house, unadorned. To this home he brought his wife and his little son, Edward Payson Lovejoy, born in March, 1836. Of his wife he said *"She is a perfect heroine. Though of delicate health she endures affliction more calmly than I had supposed possible for a woman to do. Never has she by a single word attempted to turn me from the scene of warfare and danger."* This house remained standing until 1890. David Burt Loomis, as a boy in the warehouse, was one of and for many years the sole survivor of the defenders of the press. He lived in Minnesota but was visiting in Alton when the house was taken down. He took from it some timbers, and from them had a bookcase

made. Upon his death his niece, Mrs. George K. Hopkins, of Alton, became its owner and it has always occupied a prominent place in her home. There resides in Alton a clergyman, Rev. Melvin Jameson, a graduate of Rochester Seminary, whose great president, when he was a student, was Rev. Martin Brewer Anderson of the class of 1840 of Waterville College. Mr. Jameson has been an ardent lover of Lovejoy's memory and has sought in every way to preserve it. In our Alumnus has recently been reprinted his book "Elijah Parish Lovejoy as a Christian." Being a man of deep sentiment he went to Mrs. Hopkins to tell her of our Centennial plans. And she too being possessed of the same deep sentiment and of a generous heart decided that Colby College ought to have this bookcase for a memorial. And here it is!

Some pieces of wood. Ah yes, wood! But two crossed pieces of wood have been the light of the past, the hope of the future and before them with reverence and inspiration the world will always kneel.

Judge Wing, in behalf of Mrs. Hopkins I have the duty and privilege, greater than which I have never enjoyed, to present through you to the College, this priceless gift, forever to be guarded and preserved by the College and all her sons and daughters. Let it stand in Memorial Hall. Place upon its shelves, as if they were loving arms, all the books which tell the story of Lovejoy or have his name. Let our boys and girls day after day take from, read and restore to its tender embrace these books, inspiring symbols of the freedom of the press for which he lived and died. And as night draws on and the shadows fall there will come with noiseless feet the spirits of noble sons and daughters of Colby, who have gone on before us, they who have in peace and war toiled and wrought and wrestled and fought in the service of man and the service of God. And reverently they will look upon the spirit of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the noblest of them all, standing beside this memorial taken from his humble but shrine-like home. Above them the Lion of Lucerne guarding the memory of our sons who fought and died for the freedom of the slave. And the radiance from these deathless spirits shall illumine the night and bless the day.



that might be demanded of them. (Applause.)

#### PROFESSOR LIBBY'S ADDRESS.

At the time of our nation's entry into the Great War, I undertook through the pages of our graduates' magazine to tell in roughest detail the part that Colby men and women played in that memorable struggle. Before I concluded, some 50,000 words had been written. A re-reading of it shows that 100,000 more words are needed to tell at all faithfully of the spirit of enthusiasm, the utter abandon to a great purpose, the hardships and perils and the sacrifices endured and entered into by those who went out from our number upon the high adventure. No volume can ever tell faithfully of that heroism, crowned by the hand of death, shown by that little group of Colby boys who fell on the distant fields, now sacred shrine of American valor. And yet I am asked by your Committee to tell today in 1500 words this absorbing story.

The records of this College will show that when the United States declared in April, 1917, that we were at last at war with the Imperial German Government, Colby men were already volunteering for service.

The records will show that it was only as a result of earnest pleading to abide the Government's wishes that we succeeded in holding a sufficient number of students in College to keep the College going. Duty that pulled, in several directions all at the same time aided those who urged upon youth education first. Eloquently do the figures speak: Of the undergraduates of the class of 1918, numbering 48, more than half had left for the Great War at the end of June. Of the undergraduate class of 1919, numbering 66, more than one-half left college walls within the first few months of the War. From a student body of 259 men in the year preceding the War, the number fell to 181 the first year of the War, and this decrease in numbers came in the face of urgent appeals from the Government that students keep to their books until the country actually needed them.

But the records will disclose still more evidence of genuine patriotism!

Of approximately 2300 graduate and undergraduate men living in 1917-1918, a little over one-third of them, or a total of 675, were in some form of military

service. Other colleges and great universities of this country may have equalled this record, but very few of them indeed have surpassed it. This remarkable record shall stand as proof against all time that this College is now as she was in the dark days of '61, when she closed her doors for lack of students, a patriotic American institution. (Applause.)

Again, insofar as I have been able to find Colby is the first of the Maine Colleges, and among the very first of the nation, to lose a son in the Great War.

Again, of the 675 men and women whose names are on the rolls, over one-half of them rose above the rank of that of private.

Again, fifteen of Colby's sons have been cited for bravery in battle or otherwise distinguished for meritorious service.

Considerably over 100 Colby men were enrolled in the Student Army Training Corps, and this prompts me to say a word here about the difficult year that the College passed through during which the Government largely directed the destiny of the institution. All things cultural for which this College has ever stood and for which she should ever stand seemed for the time to go to the scrap-heap, and in their places came the cold calculating matters of moment upon which no worthy institution can long thrive. There were those who regarded this experiment as a plaything of the Government, and the College camps as playgrounds. They were anything but that. The whole undertaking on the part of the Government was begun for the purpose of turning out rapidly officer material, and as a result of that attempt we became in every sense of the word a military camp. There was absolutely no difference in discipline between that of Camp Devens and that of Camp Colby. Books were a secondary matter, and no one can say that with so much certainty as a member of the teaching staff. No enlisted man could feel for a moment that he was freed from service over-seas. It was the plan to graduate classes every three months, and had the war lasted a year longer there is but little doubt in my own mind but that two-thirds of our undergraduates would have gone, their places taken by students in army camps who had had but a scant high school education. It was a time in the life of the College that can never be forgotten

by those who were a part of it, but no matter how irksome the duties, Faculty and student body stood loyally together, inspired and guided all the while by this big-hearted President of ours. (Applause.)

Out of about every 35 men that Colby gave in service to the country, she lost one. And today we have met on these college grounds to express a measure of our gratitude to those 19 Colby boys who gave all that we might live more abundantly.

Eleven of these died of disease while in camp:

Herbert Henry Fletcher, of the class of '19.

George Glenwood Watson, of the class of '17.

Charles Alton Sturtevant, of the class of '97.

Elvin Leslie Allen, of the class of '01.

Edward Elvin Washburn, of the class of '12.

Frederick Daniel Deasy, of the class of '14.

William Augustine Weeden, of the class of '12.

Hugh Kelley, of the class of '21.

Raymond Howard Blades, of the class of '22.

Norman Jesse Merrill, of the class of '14.

Edward Payson Putnam, of the class of '08.

One, Carleton Merrill Bliss, of the class of '18, was killed by accident while giving instruction in flying.

The remaining seven died on the distant fields:

Murray Alexander Morgan, of the class of '15.

Harry Lindsey Curtis, of the class of '12.

Henry Leslie Eddy, of the class of '17.

John Arthur Stowell, of the class of '18.

Henry B. Pratt, Jr., of the class of '18.

George N. Bourque, of the class of '18.

Harold Burton Taft, of the class of '16.

With but one exception, I knew all these 19 men personally. Most of them I taught in my classes. From many of them I had received personal letters while they tarried in camps and later when they had crossed the dangerous seas to engage a foreign foe on foreign soil.

How difficult it is for me not to say a personal word about each of these 19

men whom we are especially honoring here today—of their college escapades, of their ambitions cast aside, of their deep abiding love for the College of their choosing.

How difficult is it for me now not to speak of Morgan, first of all Colby men to fall, back in June, 1916, member of a Canadian regiment—one of those decimated regiments. It was at Verdun, and of Morgan it was written:

"He was a good soldier, and a great loss to his Company; he died bravely with his face to the enemy."

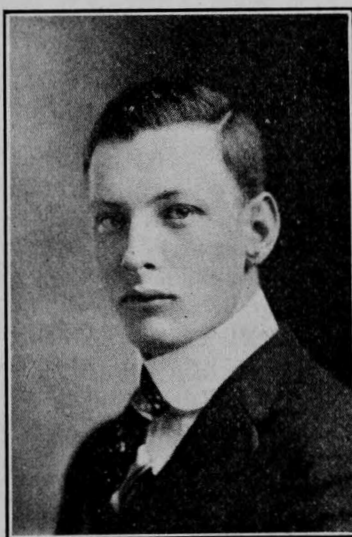
Of Pratt, an Aroostook County lad, boyish in appearance, an only son, on the back of whose picture the father wrote to me:

"I lost my own father in the Civil War when I was but three years of age. Father, now son,—what more can my country ask of me?"

Of Taft, among the missing thousands, whose father has written of this meeting from a sick bed:

"I regret that I cannot be present to accept the medal which is to come to me as nearest of kin of my dear boy, Harold. You see, the loss of my son has very nearly killed me.

I have been confined to my home since last February."



HAROLD B. TAFT, '14  
Reported "Among the Missing" in  
the Great War

Of Bourque, the intrepid, daring Bourque, who preferred the Infantry to a high staff position, who fought with a bravery that has never been surpassed in battle. Well did the American Legion Post of this city give the name of Bourque to its organization, just as did the local Post of the Grand Army of the Republic give to its organization the name of Heath, William S. Heath, of the class of 1855. (Applause.)

And of Stowell who gave his life in No-Man's Land for another, refusing to be cared for until others had received medical attention:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Colby's part in the Great War has in every sense of the word been a large part. The spirit of the institution, that of intense loyalty to country and to great ideals, handed down from generation to generation, has shed its light afar; and the torch lifted high this day on these historic grounds—grounds graced by a hundred years, shall shine as beacon-light for students who shall come to drink from the same deep fountain.

Let us remember this day while we are speaking of war and of heroic deeds, that these 19 sons fought and fell for the highest ideals that ever inspired a nation of people. (Applause.)

They strove humbly

"To set the cause above renown,  
To love the game beyond the prize,  
To honour, while they struck him down,  
The foe that comes with fearless eyes;  
To count the life of battle good,  
And dear the land that gave them birth,  
And dearer yet the brotherhood  
That binds the brave of all the earth."

(Applause.)

In introducing General Lord, Pres. Roberts spoke as follows:

The second and last speaker of the afternoon is General Herbert M. Lord, of the Class of 1884, Director of Finance of the United States Army, through whose capable and honest hands has passed every dollar which this Country has paid to the soldiers engaged in winning the War. It gives me very great pleasure to present General Lord. (Applause, the audience rising.)

#### ADDRESS BY GENERAL LORD.

This is our memorial day and hour—set apart to honor the memory of those sons of Colby who when the world was

afame and the rights of nations and the rights of humanity imperiled gave their lives that the weak might not suffer at the hands of the strong, that the good and true, that compassion, and kindness, and pity, and charity, and goodness and love might not perish from out the earth, that unrighteousness might not be enthroned and liberty become a vain and forgotten thing.

It is most appropriate that at this commemoration of Colby's one hundred years of useful, honorable existence such a memorial service be held. The scope of this observance might well be broadened to include those other soldier dead who at another critical period in our country's history, when the integrity of the nation was threatened and assailed, went out from these college halls and died that the right might prevail and the Union be preserved.

And we could most appropriately widen the field of our memorial celebration and with profit to ourselves and inspiration to our Americanism pay tribute of honor to that martyred son of Colby, that true-hearted, undaunted apostle of liberty—the noble Lovejoy—whose immortal words speak to us from the face of the medal that Colby gives today to its soldier son:

"I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery and by the blessing of God I will never go back."

(Applause.)

We could also most fittingly extend the mantle of this memorial ceremony and embrace within its affectionate folds those worthies who through the long, weary years of patient endeavor kept here the altar fires burning and in toil, tears and sacrifice, built their very characters and lives into this institution which we call our Alma Mater.

But this is peculiarly the soldier's day and the soldier's hour, and we gather here to pay tribute of honor to the memory of those patriotic sons of this, our own dear college, who, when the fate of the world seemed hanging in the balance, answered their country's call and gave themselves in full acquittance of their obligation as freemen, and proved that love of country is not a thing of the remote and forgotten past, but that patriotic sons are still ready to risk, to do, to suffer and to die if need be for our native land. Wonderful and sublime is that love for one's country,



which calls out of the distance, it may be, and across oceans and mountains, rivers and valleys, and across continents, but calls with a heart appeal that will not be denied. The first snow of winter sends in loving memory the thought of the Russian peasant back to the bleak little village where he first saw the light of day in that unfortunate country which today, in travail, is working out the problem of its national existence; the fragrance of the lotus flower brings to the wandering son of Nippon a picture of white-capped Fuji-Yama; while a whiff of hot air from some sandy waste sends the Arab scouring across the burning sands of his own trackless deserts, and in memory he slakes his thirst amid the green verdure of the grateful oasis. And this is because back there in the homeland are perchance father, mother, brother, sister the friends of his youth, the scenes of his first endeavors, of his first success and failures. It may have been a country that was not kind to him, it may have been a homeland that offered him little in the way of creature comforts and opportunities, but it is his native land and he loves it.

If love of country burns so steadily in the breasts of these aliens from such inhospitable shores, what can measure the debt of devotion, love and loyalty we owe our wonderful country with its wealth of achievement, its boundless opportunities, its lofty ideals, its glorious traditions and its revered institutions. When we have so deteriorated that love of country burns as feeble flickering flame in our breasts, when we have fallen so low as to feel no proud elation at mention of our country's glowing achievements, when we so fail to measure up to the full stature of our citizenship that we can look upon our country's flag without a thrill of exultation and exaltation coursing through every fiber of our being, then indeed we may tremble for the future of our great republic.

But years of unprecedented prosperity, decades of strenuous commercial activity and eager pursuit of wealth failed to extinguish the fire of patriotism in the hearts of our people, and when the appeal was made to arms our nation responded with patriot fervor, and the battle cry of freedom was heard in the homes, in the schools and colleges, in the churches, in the market places and trading places of our country. The entrance

of our nation into the conflict was the signal for a new consecration to the cause of liberty, and men, women, and children, appreciating the gravity of the situation, pledged anew their fealty to the republic, reaffirmed their faith in its lofty ideals, and tendered their devoted service in whatever field of activity that service might best be performed. From the east and from the west, from the frozen fastness of Alaska and from the orange groves of Florida, from the wave swept Hawaii and from the far distant Philippines the nation's warriors gathered in millions and in millions spanned the ocean, and resistless in their upstanding manhood and dauntless courage checked the victorious enemy, pushed him back within the borders of his own country and planted the flag of freedom on the heights above Coblenz. (Applause.)

And thus were discredited those prophets of evil who maintained that ours was a decadent race, enervated by long years of prosperous peace and the chase after the almighty dollar; and thus wholly, finally and conclusively answered the foul statements of those preachers of sedition who claimed that patriotism and love of country were mere platitudes that meant little and amounted to less. No! patriotic love for our own dear country is as steadfast and abiding as the granite hills of our own dear state, with its foundations cemented by the tears, toil and sufferings of those who served, of those who fought and those who died. (Applause.)

As we gather here today for this memorial service can we ask more convincing proof of the splendid virility of the spirit of love of country than is afforded by the sacrifices and sufferings of those who withstood the rigors and deprivations of the camps and who join with us today in this service; and can we ask more conclusive proof of the reality of patriotic devotion than is found in the complete sacrifice of those in whose honor this service is held. The perils of land and sea, and the terrible character of modern warfare, made unspeakably dreadful by new inventions, served but to awaken the latent heroism of our people and to prove beyond peradventure that patriotic fervor and devoted love for our country are most vitally real and existent.

And what message have we today for those who sleep the blessed sleep of

patriots in a patriotic sacred grave? Has their sacrifice been in vain, the precious things for which they fought and died, are they safe and secure? The present is a very critical period in our country's history. We fought a great fight, we won a notable victory, but from out the devastation, confusion and destruction of the conflict has come an era of universal unrest, discontent, discouragement and dissatisfaction that bring in their tread a new and sinister menace—a propaganda of evil that urges defiance of all constituted authority and stretches out a threatening, impious hand against Christianity itself. I am not an alarmist but when the doctrine of lawlessness, license and rapine, under whatever name it masquerades, is preached in the very shadow of the nation's capitol it is time some one sounded the alarm and called out the Minute Men of duty, for we seem to be suffering from an epidemic of bizarre, unwholesome, unhealthy and unholy doctrines that tend to obscure the light of patriotism and to rob our flag of its meaning. In all tumult and strife, in all the maze, mixture and muddle of strange ideas and extraordinary theories of Government, let us see to it that love for our own dear country burns with the steadiest flame of the beacon which guides the sailor to his desired haven. (Applause.)

Let us today send to our martyred dead a message of new consecration to our country, its institutions, and the ideals for which they fought and died.

Let us solemnly covenant that we shall always hold in grateful appreciation the sacrifices and heroic endeavor of those who followed the flag.

Let us solemnly covenant that we will never forget those patriotic martyrs who have come back to us so maimed and mutilated that the most we can do and the least we can do is to make it our concern that they have everything that

a wealthy nation and a grateful people can offer, and that they are given the recognition and the consideration that those who serve and sacrifice deserve.

To you, sons of Colby, whose bodies rest beneath the sod, in a soldier's grave, we pay tribute of loving appreciation from a grateful college and a grateful nation. It was your priceless privilege to die a soldier's death, for home, for flag, for country.

"The wealth of nations consists in generous hearts, with fire in each breast and freedom in each brow."

Our nation is incomparably richer by your endeavor and your complete sacrifice, the memory of which will ever prove a blessing and benediction, and an incentive to patriotic sacrifice and endeavor on our part.

To you, my hearers, the call today is for enrollment under the banner of a more virile, a more strenuous, a more persistent, and a more consistent Americanism—an Americanism that is lived as well as preached. In season and out of season exemplify and teach lessons of loyalty to our country and to its flag which, wherever it floats, flings out to the world a message of justice and freedom. Let us, accepting the full responsibility of citizenship, so strive by spoken word and loyal living that the seeds of sedition may find no fertile soil in the country that stands today, as it has stood since its birth, for a safe, sane, and godfearing democracy, the country of Washington, Lovejoy and Lincoln, the country that furnished the men who for a high ideal laughed at the poison gas and sang their battle songs amid the shrapnel on the devastated fields of France—the country that gave these heroic ones who sealed their devotion with the supreme sacrifice, the country that furnished these is worth living for, is worth praying for, is worth striving for, is worth fighting for, is worth dying for. (Loud applause.)

## COLGATE TO COLBY

The following telegram, dated Hamilton, N. Y., July 23, addressed to Pres. A. J. Roberts and signed by E. B. Bryan, President of Colgate, contains the interesting information that Colgate succeeded when several other colleges had failed in being the first to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon

our President:

"At the annual commencement, June 22d, Colgate University conferred upon President Arthur J. Roberts of Colby College, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and congratulate Colby on the occasion of the celebration of her centennial celebration."

## RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES

The following were the recipients of honorary degrees on Commencement Day and the characterization of each by Chairman Leslie C. Cornish, of the Board of Trustees:

In presenting these degrees, Chief Justice Cornish said of the men:

"Herbert Mayhew Lord, of the class of 1884, Brigadier General and Director of Finance in the United States Army, who in time of great stress performed a gigantic task to the entire sat-

isfaction of soldiers and civilians alike." General Lord was given the degree of Doctor of Laws.

"George Otis Smith, a graduate of this college in the class of 1893, who has so administered the affairs of his high office as steadily to justify the wisdom of Theodore Roosevelt in appointing him Director of the United States Geological Survey." The degree given Mr. Smith was that of Doctor of Laws.

"Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, eighth

### COLBY HOME

BY GRACE COBURN SMITH, A.M., '93.

*Music—"Drink to me only with thine eyes."*

Between a silvery, shining stream  
And a river full and strong  
Our fathers saw as but a dream  
The Colby of our song.  
Now here upon thy natal day,  
O Colby dear, we'll raise  
With one accord our joyful lay  
Of gratitude and praise.

When skies were gray or skies were blue,  
In laughter or in tears,  
Thy sons have been to Colby true  
And faithful through the years.  
Thy daughters too have loved thee well,  
Thy lessons they obey,  
Their lives are brighter for the spell  
Of Colby's blue and gray.

So now from North and South and West  
We gather at thy knee,  
And pledge, O Alma Mater blest,  
Our life-long loyalty.  
The years may come, the years may go,—  
Where'er thy children roam  
We'll not forget the love we owe  
To our dear Colby home.



president of Bowdoin College, an accomplished classical scholar, a practical man of affairs, and a wise and sympathetic counsellor of young men upon the different problems of student life." President Sills received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

"Charles Leonard Phillips, a graduate of this College and of West Point, a soldier in the United States Army with the rank of Colonel, now professor of military science in the University of Washington." To Colonel Phillips also was given the degree of Doctor of Laws. Col. Phillips was unable to be present, but the degree was conferred "in absentia."

"Lester Caldwell Miller, a student in this College for two years and a graduate of the Medical School of Harvard University, a physician of the first rank,

Chief of the Medical Staff of Memorial Hospital in Worcester." This degree was a Master of Arts Degree. Dr. Miller was unable to be present and this degree also was conferred "in absentia."

In conferring the degree upon President Roberts, Chief Justice Cornish said:

*"Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

The Board of Trustees have voted to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Arthur Jeremiah Roberts of the Class of 1890, President of this College; sound scholar, straight thinker, forceful doer, successful administrator, a friend of every student, especially when friendship is most needed; loyal son of the College, whose upbuilding has been the single purpose of his mature life; an exemplar of the truth of his baccalaureate address, 'Give and it shall be given unto you.'

## CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO COLBY FROM YALE AND HARVARD

### 1. FROM YALE.

The President, Fellows and Faculty of Yale University accept the invitation of Colby College to attend the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the College on Wednesday, the thirtieth of June, 1920, at Waterville, Maine.

As an evidence of their cordial interest in the significant celebration of a century of honorable contribution to the enlightenment and general betterment of the nation through education, they have designated E. Hershey Sneath, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the Philosophy of Religion and Religious Education, to represent Yale University on this notable occasion.

Like Yale, Colby College was dedicated to the cause of the "education of youth" at a time when the extension of such privileges was of very vital importance to the future welfare of the nation. Since the authorization by Act of Legislature in 1821 "to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by Universities", Colby College has contributed in generous measure to the advance of American civilization.

Yale wishes her sister institution con-

tinued prosperity in the one hundred years that lie ahead.

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY,  
*President.*

THOMAS W. FARNAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

### 2. FROM HARVARD.

*The President and Fellows of Harvard College to the President and Trustees of Colby College:*

GREETING:

Harvard University sends its congratulations to Colby College upon the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of its founding, Wednesday, the thirtieth of June, nineteen hundred and twenty, at Waterville, Maine.

Gladly availing themselves of the invitation to be represented at the ceremonies, the President and Fellows of Harvard College have appointed Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, as their delegate and have charged him to convey their felicitations.

Given at Cambridge on the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord the nineteen hundred and twentieth, and of Harvard College the two hundred and eighty-fourth.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, *President.*

## OFFICIAL GUESTS OF THE COLLEGE

The following is a complete list of official guests of the College at the Commencement exercises, June 30.

Representative of the United States present: Hon. Charles F. Johnson, LL.D., Judge United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Representative of the State: Governor Carl E. Milliken, LL.D., Council and Staff; Hon. Leslie Colby Cornish, LL.D., Chief Justice Supreme Judicial Court; Hon. Albert M. Spear, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court; Hon. George M. Hanson, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court; Hon. Warren Coffin Philbrook, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court; Hon. Scott Wilson, LL.D., Justice Supreme Judicial Court; Hon. George E. Bird, LL.D., Former Justice Supreme Judicial Court.

Official delegates from other institutions: Harvard—Prof. Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph.D.; Yale—Prof. E. Hershey Sneath, Ph.D., LL.D.; Columbia—Prof.

Marston Taylor Bogert, Ph.D., LL.D.; Brown—Dean Otis Everett Randall, Ph.D.; Rutgers—Prof. Charles Huntington Whitman, Ph.D.; Dartmouth—Mr. Leslie Ferguson Murch, A.B.; Williams—Prof. Homer Payson Little, Ph.D.; Bowdoin—Pres. Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, LL.D.; Union—Frederick Charles Thayer, M.D., Sc.D.; Middlebury—Prof. Luther I. Bonney, A.B.; Bangor Theological Seminary—Pres. David Nelson Beach, D.D.; Trinity—Prof. Gustavus Adolphus Kleene, Ph.D.; Newton Theological Institute—Pres. George Edwin Horr, D.D., LL.D.; Wesleyan—Prof. Wilbur Garland Foye, Ph.D.; Tufts—Dean Frank George Wren, A.M.; Bates—Prof. Herbert Ronelle Purinton, D.D.; University of Maine—James Adrian Gannet, B.S.; Johns Hopkins—Prof. Edward Bennet Mathews, Ph.D.; Radcliffe—Mrs. Edward F. Danforth, A.M.; Simmons—Prof. Reginald Rusden Goodell, A.M.; Clark—Dean James Pertice Porter, Ph.D., Sc.D.

## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEEMEN FOR 1920-1921, COLBY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The following is a list of officers and committeemen elected in June by the Colby Alumni Association to serve during 1920-21.

President, Charles P. Barnes, '92.  
Vice-President, Charles E. Gurney, '98.  
Secretary, Prince A. Drummond, '15.  
Treasurer, Charles W. Vigue, '98.  
Necrologist, Edwin C. Whittemore, '79.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Herbert E. Wadsworth, '92.  
Robert L. Ervin, '11.  
Albert F. Drummond, '88.  
Reuben W. Dunn, '68.  
Burr F. Jones, '07.

## COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE ALUMNI TRUSTEES.

Woodman Bradbury, '88.  
Frank W. Padelford, '98.  
Fred G. Getchell, '98.  
J. Colby Bassett, '95.  
Jeremiah E. Burke, '90.

## ALUMNI REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL.

Albert F. Drummond, '88.  
T. E. Hardy, '95.

## ALUMNI COUNCIL.

*To serve Three Years:*

Archie Jordan, '95.  
Rex W. Dodge, '06.  
O. L. Hall, '93.  
Charles M. Bailey, '20.

*To serve Two Years:*

John L. Dyer, '98.  
Herbert C. Libby, '02.  
Leon C. Guptill, '09.  
Newton L. Nourse, '19.

*To serve One Year:*

George L. Beach, '15.  
C. K. Brooks, '98.  
Ralph K. Bearce, '95.  
Milton A. Philbrook, '18.

## SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON COLBY'S CENTENNIAL

[The editorials credited to the *Sentinel* are from the pen of one of Colby's best known newspaper men, Frank W. Manson, '98. It would be difficult to find anywhere a better characterization of Colby than that contained in this first editorial.—EDITOR.]

## COLBY'S CENTENNIAL.

With the commencement exercises to-day, Colby College starts the observance of the completion of a century of a strenuous useful life. The college, like so many famous Americans, is self made and its career is typically American. Nowhere else in all the wide world outside America can such an institution thrive and nowhere else can such a student body be gathered as have been seen here for a hundred years.

Struggling with poverty through all her years, living the simple life always, clinging to ideals as high as the stars, now losing a little ground, now gaining and in the end showing a steady advance, striving always for a better country, a better citizenship, better homes and happier people, Colby may indeed be proud this week to pause a bit to review the road over which she has come and survey the way ahead.

Looking back over the century Colby has never failed to meet a test of her ideals. In the Civil War her young men, taught to sacrifice, to give themselves for the good of all, to make themselves better citizens and their country a better country, rushed to the defense of what to them seemed right until none were left to keep the classes going. And the years did not dim the ideal, for in the World War the old scenes were repeated. In the shadow of the hall erected in memory of earlier sacrifices every available Colby man took the oath for his flag and not a Colby man, no matter where he chanced to be on the face of the earth, flinched. Colby could be enlisted en masse any moment for the flag that stood for truth and righteousness.

But it's not so much in the glare of war days, in the great public demonstrations that Colby men have been prepared to do their part. It's more in the grind of every day life, in the obscurity of bread winning that the excellence of

Colby's work shows. There is a fineness in the tempering of the true Colby man that always tells. Colby men as a whole get their education because they want it and get it by hard work, so know better how to use it. To dare the trials of self-earned education of necessity makes good material for the best of teaching. Colby ideals attract such men, so she and they thrive upon them.

Colby men love to think of her as the "best little college in the country." There's a wealth of affection in the diminutive designation, but more than that it stands for an ideal that cannot be expressed by a better term. It means an intimacy bred of common ideals and common hardships, fighting the good fight together and coming through a winner. It was the good, little, old college that spurred their ambitions, taught them to fight, always the best fighter of all herself. The way has been hard for her and for them, but there are no regrets.

As with a person, so with the college—the very hardships of her career have added to her strength. Today she is fit for anything, afraid of nothing, clear eyed, clear-visioned, optimistic and happy. Behind her are hundreds of loyal graduates and before her wide fields for her beloved labors. Any boy coming to this college to fight bare knuckled for his education, can always look for inspiration to his alma mater, for no matter how hard his struggle hers have been as hard. She has overcome handicaps greater than he will ever be called upon to face and won through,—better for the fight. She knows whereof she speaks when she pats him on the shoulder and urges him forward to harder tasks. Only the strong are worthy of such an alma mater, for she has never whimpered, never quit and never begged for sympathy. Weaklings are not recognized in her creed, but only fighters and doers who can defy evil out of the strength of their character and cling to righteousness because they can appreciate its value and have learned to love it for itself.—*Waterville Sentinel*.

## COME AGAIN NEXT YEAR.

One of the most frequent comments among the commencement guests is:



"Why can't we do this every year?" Few stop to think of the tremendous amount of work behind the very successful program. It has taken months of careful preparation and no end of drudgery over details on the part of a large number of graduates to get such happy results. The amount of expense borne by the college itself is also large, too large perhaps to be made annually. It is a wonderfully good time to be sure, but a little ambitious for annual repetition.

But some of the most pleasant features of this commencement could easily be repeated indefinitely. After all it is the reunions, the renewals of friendships, comparing of notes and rehearsing of the old tales that furnish the greatest pleasure. Because so many are back this year this pleasure is spread over a much wider territory and enjoyed by a greater number than ever before. But if all those here this year would resolve to come back every year they could have just as good a time as they are having this year. A program could be arranged to furnish the pegs upon which to hang the reminiscences and the reunions that would not tax the strength so much of those responsible.

It is probable that this will be one of the results of the anniversary commencement. So many of the graduates have come back and all have had such a pleasant visit they will want to come again next year. It is certain there will be a larger number of guests at succeeding commencements and if all would just remember that coming back is the biggest thing they can do to make a commencement a success the enjoyment of this big commencement could be made lasting.—*Waterville Sentinel*.

#### COLBY COMMENCEMENT.

All those connected with the big Centennial Commencement at Colby College deserve all the compliments they are receiving on the complete success attained. Care with which all the details even to the smallest were worked out has been noted again and again. Nothing seems to have been forgotten. Never have there been so many graduates back but each one was absorbed quickly and quietly by the system and all his needs supplied as fast as they developed. He just had to obey instructions and everything came to him. There was very little of the wild scurry-

ing over things forgotten at the last moment or disruption of programs by unforeseen circumstances. The plans seemed to include everything and to be flexible enough to meet all contingencies.

The variety and excellence of the program has been commented on again and again. Addresses of the week have been of a very high standard and some very valuable contributions to the solution of pressing national problems have been made.

One of the important advantages to the college has been the digging from the records many notable achievements of the past. Colby has always been very modest, in fact, has never owned a horn that she could blow in her own behalf. Solid, substantial work has been her aim and if proper results have been obtained she has been satisfied. She is one of the very few to get along pretty well without much advertising other than "satisfied customers." In this centennial year there has been much grubbing in the musty records and an amazing amount of matter for boasting has been discovered. When you come to think it all over, Colby has been quite a college after all.

While there has been an abundance of solid mental food, a good old New England pie card has not been forgotten. The general tone of the commencement has been gaily and rejoicing. Having come through the dark war days so well, raised the big endowment fund that will put finances in very good condition and with a prospect of the best years of all just ahead, every friend of the college has been in a happy mood and feeling just like cutting loose and letting 'er rip. This spirit was manifested in the torch light parade when dignified old graduates marched and snake-danced themselves well nigh off their feet and in the fraternity and class reunions when all were just boys and girls again, all honors and responsibilities being forgotten completely.

The commencement, in short, has been as bright and gay as the national colors used so profusely in the decorations and as substantial as the flag from which the colors were taken. Those responsible for the college have been refreshed and strengthened by the many manifestations of loyalty and love. Next fall Colby will start upon her second century of hard work fresh and vigorous

and looking for big things and hard things that count.—*Waterville Sentinel*.

#### COLBY CENTENNIAL.

To have lived one hundred years is in itself an achievement. To have survived the vicissitudes of fortune and to have made such name and fame as that of Colby College, growing up in a seemingly limited field of endeavor in the days when the luxury of an education was rare, is indeed something worthy of commemoration.

When the Baptist theological and literary institution was started one hundred years ago the town of Waterville was a very small place, hardly more than a suburb of Winslow. In spite of the usual struggles to which any new enterprise is subject and especially in the face of some prejudice against the need of higher education and much practical financial embarrassment the college has grown and prospered and its list of alumni and alumnae contains many famous names.

Maine's greatest product is her sons and daughters, and those who name Colby their alma mater have entered every field of activity. Preachers, poets, jurists, political leaders, educators, busi-

ness men of note, lawyers and teachers there are plenty who have received their inspiration for service and their training for life within the halls of the old college. Her influence has been wide and good and her children's children return to her even to the third and fourth generation.

It is easy for Colby to look back with pride to her first hundred years, and she may well look forward with confidence to an easier and greater second century.—*Kennebec Journal*.

#### A BEQUEST.

Elijah P. Lovejoy had the vision to see that human slavery must be doomed; that for him to yield, turn back from the work he had undertaken, would be cowardly surrender to self, when the cause demanded sacrifice. Because of that vision and that decision he is today numbered among the immortals who gave their lives to the cause of human freedom. As such the college that helped to prepare him for the vision has through him one of the greatest inspirations which may be transmitted to the generation. No material bequest may equal it.—*Kennebec Journal*.

*Just keep in mind that the Trustees have asked the General Education Board for a new conditional gift which means a new campaign for increased endowment!*

### CLASS SECRETARIES

Following is a list of Class Secretaries elected by the several classes at the last Commencement. Secretaries who were elected by the other classes should report their names to the ALUMNUS immediately. The word goes out that these Secretaries will have something to do before the next Commencement!

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1879. Charles E. Owen, Waterville, Maine.                       | 1904. Edward B. Winslow, Mohegan Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.   |
| 1889. Hattie M. Parmenter, Waterville, Maine.                   | 1907. Burr F. Jones, State House, Boston, Mass.   |
| 1897. Harry Bates Watson, 336 East Main St., East Orange, N. J. | 1909. Nathaniel E. Wheeler, Box 51, R. F. D. 4, Manchester, N. H. (Men's Division.)<br>Mrs. J. B. Wadleigh, 99 Green Hill Parkway, Worcester, Mass. (Women's Division.) |
| 1898. John L. Dyer, Camden, Maine.                              | 1911. Rev. Isaac Higginbotham, 8 Gaylard Street, Boston 25, Mass.   |
| 1901. Charles F. Seaverns, 1265 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.    | 1912. John P. Dolan, Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.  |
|   | 1913. Melvin P. Roberts, Fort Fairfield, Maine.   |
|   | 1916. Lewis L. Levine, Meredith, N. H.  |
|   | 1918. Cornelia P. Kelley, Waterville, Maine.  |

*Just keep in mind that the Trustees have asked the General Education Board for a new conditional gift which means a new campaign for increased endowment!*