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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Edited by HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, Litt.D., of the Class of 1902

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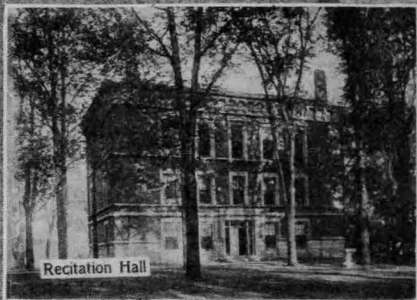
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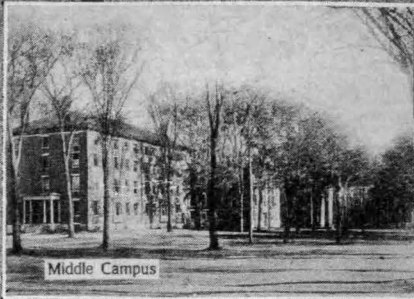
Memorial Hall



Foss Hall



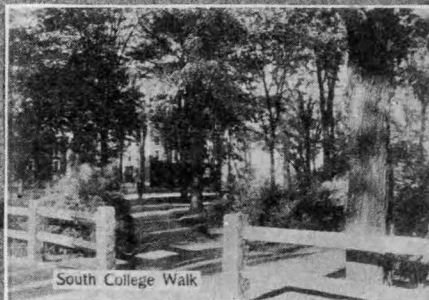
Recitation Hall



Middle Campus



Chemical Hall



South College Walk

GLIMPSES OF COLBY COLLEGE

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume XIII

THIRD QUARTER, 1923-1924

Number 3

EDITORIAL NOTES

Changes in the Faculty.

Faculties come and faculties go but the College goes on forever. Fortunately, the Colby Faculty, for the most part, remains intact. Only rarely is there a change in the list of those who have come to full professorships. This year is an exception. Professor J. William Black, Ph.D., who has long been connected with Colby as the head of the department of history, has tendered his resignation that he may remove to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., there to occupy a position that he feels offers him larger opportunities than does the one at Colby. This is the first break for many years in the ranks of full professors of long standing. The College will be sorry to have him go. A schol-



WILLIAM J. WILKINSON, M.A., LL.D.
Appointed Head of History Department



PROF. J. WILLIAM BLACK, Ph.D.
Resigned

ar, a lecturer of marked ability, and a thorough-going gentleman may well characterize him. The best wishes of all Colby men and women who have sat under his teaching will go with him. To fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Black, the Trustees have selected William J. Wilkinson, M.A., LL.D., Professor Wilkinson graduated in 1902 from William and Mary College; the second oldest college in the United States. His first teaching experience was at William and Mary, having been appointed instructor in Greek at the time of his graduation. In 1904-5 he was a graduate student at Princeton University at which time he had courses under Woodrow Wilson in Government. He later studied at Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary, receiving the degree of M.A. from the former institution. The years 1906-8 were spent mostly in Europe, the time being devoted to travel and study. Returning to



GEORGE H. AUFFINGER, M.B.A.
Appointed Head of Department of Business
Administration

America, he went to Washington College in Tennessee where he was Dean during the years 1909-17. He was active in War service for more than eighteen months during 1917-18. He co-operated in the plan of the American Historical Association to provide lectures for the Service men on the Historical background of the War, speaking in the various camps of the country. During a period of six months he was the educational director at Camp Hancock. He then went to France under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. While there he was transferred to the Army Educational Corps. Returning to America in the early autumn of 1919, he accepted the position of Lecturer in history and government at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. This was a temporary appointment occasioned by the head of the Department assuming the duties of President for a few years. Professor Wilkinson remained at Wesleyan during 1919-23. After giving courses in history at the summer school of the University of Vermont in 1923, he sailed for England where he has been engaged in research work. He expects to teach

again at the University of Vermont during the summer of 1924, after which he plans to come to Colby. At the conclusion of his services at Wesleyan, Professor Wilkinson was granted an honorary degree of M. A. in appreciation of his work at that institution. Washington College for a similar reason has conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is the author of *Tory Democracy*, which is to be published this autumn by Longman's Green and Company and also is one of the contributors to the Manual of Historical Literature, which is being prepared by the American Historical Association. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, The American Historical Association, the Political Science Association and the Institute of Historical Research. (England).—Antcnus P. Savides, Ph.D., who has been professor of psychology and of education for the past few years is to leave in June. Professor Savides has brought to the College his very best service during his years here and he will leave in June with the very high regard of his students and of his associates on the faculty. His chief contribution has been the interest he has aroused in education, an interest that



EDWARD J. COLGAN, M.A.
Appointed head of Department of Education

has taken expression in the formation of an organization intended primarily for those who intend to enter the teaching profession. Through this organization, many well known educators have been brought to the College as lecturers. Professor Savides will be succeeded by Edward J. Colgan, M.A. Professor Colgan is 38 years of age, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, is married, and is an Episcopalian. He was a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1905-1906; then was in business employment for six years in life insurance, construction and manufacturing, and in the administrative offices of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He was high school principal at Gillett, Arkansas, 1912-1913, and at DeQueen, Arkansas, 1913-1914; entered Harvard College as a special student in 1914 and graduated in 1917; volunteered for military service (June, 1917) and served 20 months in France, participating in four major engagements; studied a half year at the Université de Lyon after the armistice; returned to Harvard, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1920; continued at Harvard for another year and passed his preliminary examinations for the doctorate in education, all requirements for which he has met except completion of thesis. The year 1921-1922 found him again in France where he went to study and do research work at the Université de Paris for the purpose of preparing a doctorate thesis on the present status and current reforms of French education. He also did some general work there in education and applied psychology and visited the principal lycées and technical schools of Paris and Lyons. He completed his stay in Europe by a bit of general traveling, roaming about mostly in Italy and England. Since September, 1922, he has been Professor of Education and head of the Department of Philosophy and Education at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa (national honor society in education), of the National Society of College Teachers of Education, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—By recent vote of the Board of Trustees a department of Business Administration has been included in the curriculum of the College, the department to be opened next September. To head this department, the trustees have elected George H. Auffinger, Jr.,

M.B.A. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1919 with an A.B. degree. During 1919-20 he took a year of graduate work in the economics department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, teaching also a section of the class in Elementary Accounting. Since then and until June, 1922, he was a student in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University, graduating with the degree of Master of Business Administration. During his second year at Harvard he had a class in Accounting under the Massachusetts Department of Education. In the summer of 1921 he was employed by the firm of Goldman Sachs & Co., Wall Street, New York, one of the large investment houses. Since October, 1922, he has been with the Washburn Crosby Company, a flour milling company, as a travelling auditor. Professor Auffinger will offer a number of courses in the new department in cooperation with the department of economics.

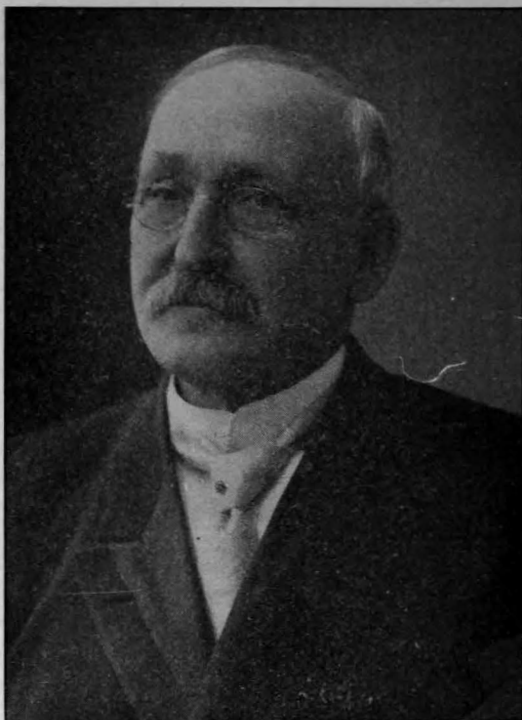
*In the President's
Absence.*

As William C. Crawford, of the class of '82, put it at the Boston Colby gathering: "President Roberts is the greatest College President in the country. When he goes abroad it takes four men to fill his shoes at home!" Instead of asking one man to carry on the administrative work of the College in his absence, he asked four members of the Faculty to do it. Professor Taylor, the dean of the faculty, presides at the meetings of the faculty, and so keeps the wheels of the administration going. Professor Parmenter serves as chairman of the executive committee of the College, speaks for the College officially, represents the College at gatherings of college dignitaries, and otherwise serves. Professor Ashcraft serves on the executive committee and takes full charge of the Chapel exercises. Professor Libby also serves as a member of the executive committee, acts as adviser to the freshman class, handles the President's mail, and is charged with the work of lining up next year's freshman class. These four men are trying to fill the shoes of President Roberts. Thus far, with the hearty cooperation of other members of the faculty and of the student body, all has gone well. There have been no serious troubles of any kind, and to all appearances the College moves forward as though a single voice of authority was

issuing from the college office. It may, however, be safely stated that all four of these college teachers will be happily willing to turn over to the returning President all rights and prerogatives and duties and responsibilities that he laid upon them when he left for foreign shores, and with that turning over there will come to each one of them a keener realization of just what it means to be a college President! It is little wonder that a man grows gray in the service. To carry on his heart day after day for nine months of the year the welfare of a half thousand young men and women,—to feel absolutely certain that at the end of four years these young folk are returning to their homes better equipped than when they entered college walls as freshmen—this it is that brings the wrinkles and removes the hair!

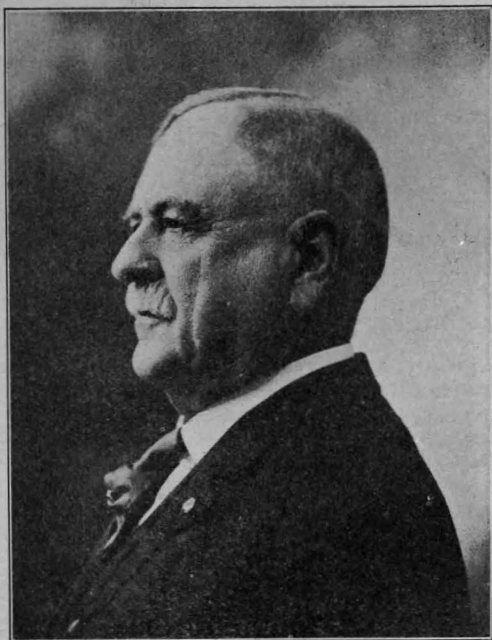
Faith and Works.

The Editor of the ALUMNUS, as a member of the executive committee of the College, had the privilege of attending the last meeting of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Trustees at its session in Waterville. He received a new vision of service. Present at the meeting, in addition to members of the executive committee and Treasurer Hubbard, was Leslie C. Cornish, '75, who as Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court is burdened with the cares of his high office, but who willingly assumes the onerous duties of serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College, rarely, if ever, missing one of its meetings. Even though the illness of Mrs. Cornish, now thankfully much improved, added to his anxiety and even though in the very midst of holding court, Judge Cornish spent the better part of the day in attendance upon this meeting, giving of his best that the College he loves so deeply may move forward to larger accomplishments. There was present, by invitation, Norman L. Bassett, '91, who is serving with such distinguished ability as the chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, himself a member of the Board of Trustees, and one who never absents himself from the meetings,—a man who, too, carries many responsibilities as a business man and as a lawyer, and, above all, is an ideal citizen whose eyes are ever open to ways of deepening the spirit of community life. He takes second place to no man in his devotion to the College.



DUDLEY P. BAILEY, M.A., '67
Devoted to the Interests of the College

The meeting had just been called to order when the door opened and in walked Dudley P. Bailey, '67, over 80 years of age, devoted son of the College. He had travelled all the way from Everett, Mass., his home, to attend (please note this, young college graduate) a *Committee Meeting*! In order to do his duty as he saw it, he was obliged to travel in early morning and late at night nearly 400 miles. Mr. Bailey never misses a meeting of the Board of which he has been a valuable member for nearly a quarter of a century. Talking of honorary degrees, there is one Colby might well bestow upon Dudley P. Bailey, namely, F. T.T., Faithful to a Trust. No man more richly deserves it. When the meeting was ready for business, it was reported that R. Wesley Dunn, '68, long a distinguished trustee of the College, and one who, even at great cost in physical discomfort, has rarely missed a meeting of committee or of Board, could not make the trip from the home of his son in Lynn, Mass., because his lameness made the trip impossible. He was present in spirit and all that was done in a business way was done as though he were present to pass his good judgment upon it. Then Judge Cornish read a letter



JUDGE GEORGE C. WING, LL.D.

Valued Friend of the College

from Judge George C. Wing, of Auburn, who wrote just as he was about to go to the hospital for a painful operation—wrote as only Judge Wing can write—with rare diction, with fullness of expression, with appreciative interest in the work of the committee, and with deep love for the College. The members who heard Judge Cornish read that letter readily forgave him if his voice showed that his heart was touched. A *Committee Meeting*, regarded by too many as a nuisance, regarded by many as a time-waster, regarded by many as something to be late at or not to attend at all! Judge Wing never missed one if he could possibly help it. And now that he was forced to miss this one, he did the next best thing, he wrote to wish the committee good judgment and his college good fortune. Other colleges may possess many things that Colby may never hope to possess, but no other college in all the land can excel her in the devotion of her sons. And if there is anything to be prized in her graduates above and beyond that, the Editor of the ALUMNUS would be glad to know what it is. In that committee meeting he caught a new vision of duty to college, and he has tried, feebly to be sure, to

give that vision to other Colby men and women.

"Send a Book"

It is never too late to send a book to the College Library. The ALUMNUS ventures only to suggest that college graduates send only such books as are worth a college man's time to read or to consult. The present outpouring of filth and mush and common rot serves nobody a useful purpose, and the sooner it is consumed by the fire that purifies the better. Send to the College the books that are tried and true, that lift up and not down, that leave a sweet taste and not a bitter one in the mouth, that set high goals and do not stir up low motives—if any there be among the great outpouring from diseased brains, let the College have them. The College needs good books. Send one on today.

*Commencement—
"The Call"*

"The Call" is out! Provided our address list is in all cases correct, the annual "Call" for Commencement should by this time be in the hands of all the graduates of the College. Sending out a letter to all graduates in which is enclosed the official program of Commencement is a recently inaugurated custom, but it is proving to be of untold benefit to the College in that it brings back an ever increasing number of the sons and daughters of Colby. The letter should be regarded as an urgent appeal to the graduates of the College to return for Commencement Week to renew again the delightful associations of older college days and to pledge anew their loyalty to the College that has meant so much to them. And after all is said and done, what is there to life but these lasting friendships made that offer to one and all an ever enlarging field of useful endeavor. "The Call" comes to *you*. Answer it promptly. Let the Committee know at once whether you are to be happily counted "among those present."

*A Word to Re-
unioning Classes*

If we could offer one word of advice to classes scheduled to hold reunions, it would be: Don't let the occasion pass without making the most of it. Don't leave the details to a little committee and expect them to write you repeatedly urging attendance. Every member of every class scheduled to hold reunions should be a committee of one to take an active hand in making the

reunion a memorable affair. What an occasion for the Class of 1897, two years ago! Will the large number of that class ever forget the three or four days of reunion? They never will. Members of that class are already planning for

their thirtieth. Glorious days are in store for some of you who are to meet under the Willows again. Make the most of the golden opportunity. "You cannot buy with gold the old associations."

THE COLBY GENEALOGY

BY THE EDITOR

(Continued from the Second Quarter)

In 1847 he decided to move to the country for his home. He was led to take this step by his anxiety for his four young boys. Both his wife and himself would have preferred to continue in the city on account of its social privileges, and the greater convenience of a residence there to his business engagements; but everything had to bend to the moral welfare of his children. His watchful eye detected already the insidious influence upon them of certain city temptations. Once resolved upon a rural home, his connection with the Institution of course determined him in his choice of a locality; although at that time Newton Centre was a small isolated village, and a ride of two miles in an omnibus, as well as seven miles in the cars, was necessary morning and evening in order to make his daily trips to the city. He occupied a house near the base of the Institution hill for a year and a half, at the expiration of which his new house upon the land which he had purchased a mile distant was brought to completion, and he moved into it, there to reside until his death. Admiring visitors to that home can scarcely understand the transformation the place has undergone in these thirty years. When he bought the thirty-six acres of land, ten of which were wild woodland, and the lower portion of which was cultivated as a farm, the remaining portion where the house now stands was nothing but an open pasture with a few old apple-trees along its edges. The stately elms and pines and maples which now cast their shadows across the lawn, or embower the garden-walks, together with the large variety of fruit-trees and vines and shrubbery, were all planted under his personal direction. Their grouping and distribution, every curve of every path, each peculiarity of stone wall or rustic fence or arbor, or opened vista through

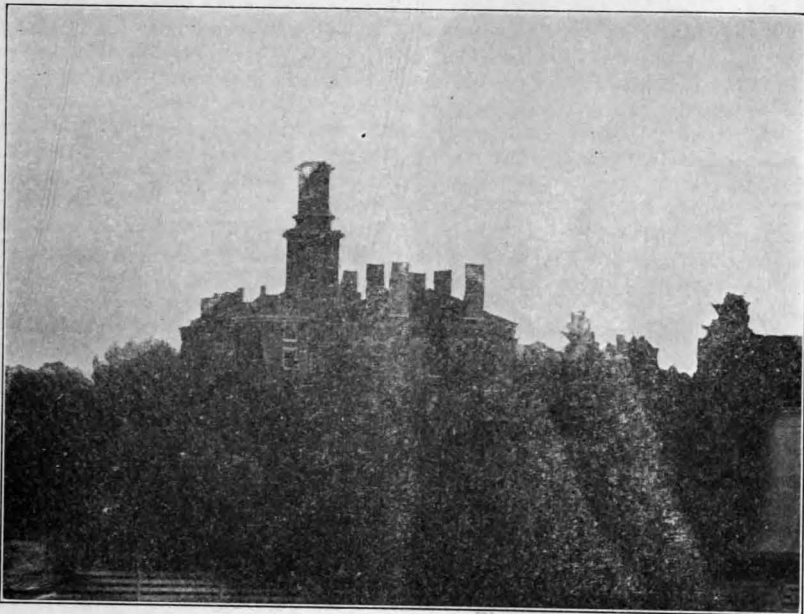
the foliage, as well as the structure and ornamentation of the house itself, are the creations and expressions of his own thought and taste. He watched the growth of the trees from year to year almost as he watched the physical development of his children. He took delight in driving a fleet horse, and in observing the few sleek Jersey cattle which he kept; but he was never disposed, as some are, to make extravagant outlays of money in that direction. His chief recreation was in the enjoyment of nature, and in landscape art as far as it is the imitation of nature, and not its manipulation. Often after a long weary day at business in Boston, he would sit under the shadows in the summer twilight, his mind, it is true, not altogether free from great plans and anxious study about business—for it was the misfortune of his temperament, that the excited brain would often work intensely far into the night,—yet soothed and diverted by the calm and freshening scene around him. Then it was that he delighted to talk and frolic with his family, to hear reports from his sons concerning their different enterprises, to give them his practical counsel, to watch the play of his little grandchildren, and to welcome the calls of his friends and neighbors, his pastor, or the professors of the Institution. Conversation with the latter about church or educational matters was for him a useful diversion from the cares of office or store. How much reason for gratitude has every member of his family, that he so early selected and improved a suburban residence! His decision has often been justified by its effect upon their health, their happiness, and their character. How great a tonic and safeguard, too, it was to his own physical and intellectual strength during the period of his intense business activity, none can ever

estimate. The comfort it gave him during his last years was beyond expression. He had then built a house for his eldest daughter, Mrs. Arthur C. Walworth, close by his own; and her little children furnished entertainment for him in his playful moods. Among pleasures and palaces where'er he roamed, his heart still turned fondly to Newton, and it was a cause of thankfulness that he was permitted there to breathe his last. It seems to those who loved him, and whom he loved, as if every part of the house and grounds bore the impress of his strong mind and affectionate heart, and as if every rustling breeze was almost whispering his name.

It was also a home of generous hospitality. At the anniversaries of the Institution it was always crowded with guests. That was the great occasion of the year for the household. A very large number of Newton alumni will remember not only their cordial welcome there during their student-life, but also their entertainment within its walls when they returned from year to year, their host enjoying their visits quite as much as, if not even more than, they did. Ministers and foreign missionaries especially were made to feel

that they were giving as well as receiving pleasure. As the house in Boston had been the home of Dr. Judson for a time, so that at Newton welcomed his widow for a protracted stay, and also afforded a place for rest and recuperation to the venerated Dr. Oncken of Germany when, during his visit to this country he had been injured in the terrible disaster at Norwalk on the New York and New Haven Railroad.

When Mr. Colby moved to Newton Centre, the financial condition of the Baptist Society there was exceedingly feeble. It consisted of the professors, who were laboring under the burden of great anxieties; and of several other families, mostly farmers, who either had not realized the necessity of generous and systematic plans for meeting the current expenses of the church, or had not the talent and energy to execute them. They had agreed to pay their pastor four hundred dollars a year, but they were many months behindhand in their payments. His business mind at once took in the situation, and chafed under it. "Brethren," he said, "this will never do. Your pastor's family is in need, and the church is becoming dis-



THE COLLEGE CHAPEL—IN THE DAYS WHEN THE COLLEGE WAS YOUNG

graced. You must all raise your pew-taxes at once." The extreme conservatism of the society made at first considerable opposition to what some regarded as the rather officious suggestions of a new-comer from the city. But soon all concurred in the correctness of his judgment; the advance was made, and almost all felt happy about it. From that time he was the acknowledged leader in every thing pertaining to the business of the body. They learned that his outspoken directness was accompanied with good-nature, and they were pleased to find how much sometimes was accomplished under his leadership. This was notably the case at the time of the remodeling of the meeting-house. It sadly needed repair, but nearly all thought the church was too poor to have it done. He pondered it until he had thought out an economical plan, offered to give generously himself, and then, suggesting what seemed to him to be within their reach. Falling in cheerfully with his proposition, they committed the superintendence of the work into his hands; and the remodeled building has continued to be a comfortable place of worship to the present time, although before his death Mr. Colby felt that the time had come for a new one, and made some provisions in his will for a contribution to that end. He felt a strong personal attachment to many of his brethren in the church, and would often speak of the value which he placed upon their character and friendship. They may have thought him at times a little exacting and headstrong, yet he yielded without hard feeling to the opinion of the majority. An illustrative incident may here be introduced as related by Dr. Stearns, who was pastor at the time the meeting-house was remodeled:—

"Following the plan of his favorite architect, Mr. Estey, a cross was to be placed upon each of the towers. The senior deacon, who was a member of the building-committee, had seen the plan, and had accepted it, but had failed to notice the two crosses. The reconstruction went on, and the two crosses took their predestined place. A few days afterwards the deacon, who lived some two miles away, rode into the village, and was appalled by the sight. He believed that the church had now gone over bodily to Romanism, and was so troubled about it, that, although a

very reticent man, he did not fail to allow his thoughts expression in very strong language. Mr. Colby heard of the fact, and at once, with another brother in the church, sought an interview with the good deacon, and tried to convince him that it was all right; but he would not be convinced. The next morning the deacon, Mr. Colby, and myself met in front of the meeting-house, and the matter was talked over again. Finally a compromise was suggested,—the removal of the cross from the lower tower, suffering the other to remain. The deacon reluctantly assented. Mr. Colby saw instinctively the disfigurement which would thereby be occasioned, the discrowned tower resembling a smoking-cap rather than any thing else; but, turning to me, he said, 'Decide it. The carpenter is there now. If you say so, down it comes!' I assented for the sake of harmony; and he at once exclaimed, 'Cut it down!' and it became what it is. But he went away the happiest man of the three, and never referred to the scene again except jokingly. I recall this incident as illustrative of his firm yet conservative individuality, an individuality which shaped his piety, and the manifestation of that piety by his benevolent acts."

It should be added to the incident here related, that, so far was it from lessening the regard which Mr. Colby and the deacon felt for each other, they continued to the end of their lives to be true and appreciative friends.

As treasurer of Newton Theological Institution he continued for more than twenty-four years to discharge the duties of his office, not merely with fidelity, but with a degree of consecration and ability that will never be forgotten. The discouragements which he encountered in its financial condition at the outset were so great that many of its best friends had said that the only thing to do was to dismiss its professors, and close its doors. "I shall never forget," he once said, "the meeting of the trustees, at which it was almost agreed to give up. I got up crying. I was a young man among old ones, but I could not stand it to hear them talk so. I said, 'There is only one thing to be done. You, Dr.—, must take this subscription paper, and go around among your people.'—'No, never,' was the reply. 'I can never do that.' Turning to Dr. —, pastor of another prominent church in

the city, I said the same thing. He, too, shook his head. And yet that meeting was the starting-point. We first tried a fifty-thousand-dollar subscription, but could not make it go. At one time the institution owed me thirty thousand dollars. How I was able at that time to spare such a sum from my business, I am sure I do not know; but in some way the Lord helped me through it. Afterward we planned and started the one-hundred-thousand-dollar subscription. Thirty-two thousand of it were subscribed in the trustees' meeting; but to get the rest of it, was a great undertaking. How I worked over it, nobody will ever know. But the Baptists came up nobly."

Other subscriptions were afterwards planned and carried through. Under his management also some portions of the land were well sold; and a new building for library, chapel, and recitation-rooms was erected. To this the name of Colby Hall was afterwards given by the trustees in acknowledgment of his contributions and services. President Hovey in his historical address in 1875, at the fiftieth anniversary of the Institution, said of him, "The finances of the school were managed by him with extraordinary skill during almost a quarter of a century. Not a penny was either lost or wasted. Vigilance, promptness, personal supervision, were everywhere manifest. The lands, buildings, investments, students, and even the professors, seemed to be under the treasurer's eye from September till June. With inexhaustible vigor and hope he sustained the burden that was laid upon him, and secretly rejoiced, I doubt not, in the opportunity of expending a part of his superfluous energy for so good a cause. To serve a good cause is indeed the highest glory of man; and to serve such a cause with unconquerable purpose, and inward assurance of success, has been the rare privilege of our brother. The treasury was strengthened by his administration; and we are indebted, under God, to him with a few others, for the preservation of our cherished school in the darkest hour of its history." When the one-hundred-thousand-dollar fund was raised, he gave three thousand of it. In 1864 he subscribed to the new library building eleven thousand. Later to the two-hundred-thousand-dollar fund he gave eighteen thousand. Other gifts also he

made to the Institution, besides a large bequest in his will; and to all these must be added the value of his services in inspiring others to contribute to its funds. He loved it as he did the church of which he was a member, and all the interests of the kingdom of God. He was treasurer until 1870, when, at the death of Rev. Baron Stow, D.D., he was made president of the board of trustees, with which office he continued to be honored until his death.

To return again to the time when he moved out to Newton: the dry-goods importing business in which he had been engaged for ten years was soon after given up by him, and he retired with a handsome competence. Though he thus found relief from the routine of the store, he continued to be a very busy man, going to Boston every day to attend to various enterprises in which he was interested. Others sought his counsel in their pecuniary affairs, and his retirement from business was made the reason for committing to him important trusts. He used at the time to remark that he had more work to do for other people than he had formerly had to do for himself. In 1850 he went into regular business life again. He purchased one-half of the Maverick Mills (now Merchants' Woolen Company), of Dedham, Mass. He thus became associated in business with his neighbor and early friend, Hon. J. Wiley Edmands, in the manufacture of woolen goods. He was himself the selling agent in Boston of the manufactured goods, being in the wholesale commission business, first on Milk Street, and afterwards on Franklin. No business house stood higher for fidelity and earnestness. The demands of the government for soldiers' clothing during the war made it highly lucrative during the latter part of his continuance in it, when also he had the satisfaction of associating with him his eldest son, who in company with others, afterwards succeeded to the business in New York and Boston. During the great national struggle he was firmly and enthusiastically loyal to the government, and was a large contributor to the various patriotic charities which the war called into existence. A Webster Whig in his early life, he became afterwards a firm member of the Republican party, interested in all the great movements in national affairs, and having decided opinions up-

on every issue; yet he never became at all prominent in political strife, or an aspirant for political honors. In 1863 he again retired from business, if that expression could ever be used of one so intensely active in disposition. He now devoted himself to the care of his investments in manufacturing, mining, and railroad companies, and in real estate. He was also interested in shipping, in connection with his son Charles, who was in that business in New York. A fine vessel, a ship of about twelve hundred tons, had been built, to which his name had been given; and it was a pleasant thought to him, that upon the first voyage which the "Gardner Colby" made to Calcutta, his young friends Rev. C. H. Carpenter and wife were passengers going out as missionaries to Burmah. It would have been well, if, after his retirement from the wholesale commission business, he could have contented himself in his comparative freedom from anxieties without subsequently incurring heavier responsibility. He was now fifty-three years of age; he had been almost uninterruptedly successful, and might have enjoyed, so far as we can see, an honorable and useful leisure for the rest of his life.

In 1864 he made his notable gift to Waterville College in Maine. The occasion of his first forming the generous purpose is interesting, and illustrates the method of divine Providence in using the brief words of men for producing important results, and of causing seed-truth to germinate years after it has been cast into the ground. It was the evening of the day of prayer for colleges. The late Dr. Samuel B. Swaim was present at the prayer-meeting, and related, as in harmony with the thought of the hour, an incident which occurred in his early ministry at Portland. As he entered, he said, the house of one of his parishioners for a pastoral call, he met Dr. Chaplin, then president of Waterville College, just about to leave it, evidently an unsuccessful solicitor for aid in behalf of the college. As he stood there, hat in hand, he groaned out, "God help Waterville College!" The picture of the self-denying and earnest servant of Christ standing in that doorway, and thus giving vent to his over-burdened heart, had remained indelible in the memory of Dr. Swaim; and of course he described it with earnest feeling. Mr. Colby was present at the prayer-meeting,

and heard the story and its application. That night meditating upon his bed, as he was wont to do, sleepless and restless, he finally said to his wife, "Suppose I give fifty thousand dollars to Waterville College." Always ready to encourage him in any noble purpose, she gave her approval to his thought. He continued, as the days rolled by, to think of the matter. He considered what might be the results of the gift, and what would probably be the sad results unless he or some one else should come to the rescue of that seat of learning. He had been acquainted with its history. He was a native of Maine. As a boy he had lived at Waterville; and the president, Dr. Chaplin of whom Dr. Swaim spoke, had early befriended his mother in her struggles. He was interested in the cause of Christ in that portion of the country, and in the growth of the State in power and culture. He believed that it furnished some of the best material for useful, educated men. He had learned to regard with esteem some of the graduates of Waterville with whom he had become acquainted at Newton; and it was a pleasant thought to him, that he might not only relieve a useful school from a dangerous financial embarrassment, but in doing so confer a great benefit upon many worthy poor young men such as he himself once was. The more he thought and prayed over it, the clearer the conviction became that God called upon him to do it; and the next August the gift was made. Thus the exclamation of the hard-working and perhaps desponding president, related years after his death to a little group assembled for prayer, was the seed-thought from which germinated an answer to the petition which it breathed. Rev. J. T. Champlin, D.D., president of the college at the time of Mr. Colby's gift, writes as follows:—

"At the commencement in August, 1864, I received from him and read at the dinner, the following communication:—

"Waterville, Aug. 10, 1864.

"REV. J. T. CHAMPLIN, D.D.

"My dear Sir,—I propose to give Waterville College the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the same to be paid without interest as follows, viz.:—

"Twenty-five thousand dollars when your subscription shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars; independent of any from me;

"Twenty-five thousand dollars when one hundred thousand is paid on your subscription, not including any from me; and upon the condition that the president and a majority of the faculty shall be members in good standing of regular Baptist churches.

"If either or any of these conditions are broken, the entire fifty thousand dollars shall revert to myself, or my heirs or assigns.

"I remain,

Yours very truly,

"GARDNER COLBY."

"The charter of the college being a general one for academic purposes, this last condition was introduced as the simplest and most effectual way of securing the denominational interests of the institution. The other conditions were soon fulfilled, and the munificent gift secured. In consequence of this gift, the trustees, at their annual meeting in 1866, voted to apply to the legislature of the State for an act changing the name of the college to COLBY UNIVERSITY; and the act was passed in the following year.

"Mr. Colby's benefactions did not stop here; but in each of two subscriptions, one to complete the payment for the Memorial Hall and increase the general funds, and the other to erect Coburn Hall, he gave ten thousand dollars, besides five hundred dollars a year to the library for ten years.

"These subscriptions, making in all seventy-five thousand dollars, were all promptly paid.

"In 1865 Mr. Colby was made a trustee of the college, and continued to serve as such to the end of his life. He never failed to be present at the annual meetings as long as his health allowed, and contributed largely to the wisdom and success of all the measures entered upon. And not only as a trustee, but in all the relations and intercourse of life, he was an active friend and helper of the University. He not only gave liberally himself to the institution, but to my knowledge influenced many others to do so. In his death the University has lost not only a bountiful benefactor, but an able and judicious counsellor.

J. T. CHAMPLIN."

It should be added that the perpetuation of his name by changing that of the college to Colby University was entirely unsolicited by him. He was also an earnest worker upon the board of trustees

of Brown University at Providence, R. I., where two of his sons were graduated. Both institutions were remembered in his will; Colby University receiving the largest bequest, and Newton and Brown each an amount half as large. He once said to one of his sons, "I suppose people will think, that, because I give more to Waterville than I do to Brown, I have a greater desire for the prosperity of the former than I have for the latter. That is not the case. If I know my own heart, I have a deep affection for both; but Brown is surrounded by a large number of wealthy men who profess to be its friends, and from whom large gifts to it may reasonably be expected, while Waterville is by no means so favored. It has seemed to me therefore to be my duty, as a native of Maine, to plant the largest sum there.

His fondness for business and for large enterprises would not allow him to be contented out of business but about six years. He had formed in early life no taste for literary occupations, and his intense activity for so many years had unfitted him for a life of leisure. "I had rather wear out than rust out," he used to say; and, "I am so constituted that I believe I must live and die in the harness. I do not care to make more money for myself or for my family; but it is pleasant to have it to give away, and I always enjoy the work of a great undertaking." In 1869 he made a trip West to look at the St. Croix & Bayfield Railroad, in which he had some interest. He then drove across the country from St. Paul to Bayfield on Lake Superior, through the forest, making the trip in about a week, camping out nights, or sleeping in Indian wigwams. He staid several days at Bayfield. The fresh air and the outdoor exercise, and the novelty of that sort of life, charmed and invigorated him; and he returned home very enthusiastic about that country, and very sanguine about its future.

Shortly after this the Portage, Winnebago, & Superior enterprise (now the Wisconsin Central) was brought to his attention. The line was located partly through the very country over which he had travelled. The road was to run through the forests of Northern Wisconsin; and, according to official reports from the Land Office at Washington, the land-grant was of great value and magnitude. He then made another trip to Wisconsin, in company with other gentle-

men; and the result was that he took hold of the enterprise with all his usual energy, determined to make it the great work of his life. It promised very well at the first, and for a year or more he found great pleasure in the employment which it gave to mind and body. It opened up an entirely new field of activity for him. He made many new acquaintances, and among them are numbered some of his warmest friends.

To construct this railroad large sums of money were needed. When the work commenced, funds were easily raised. Railroad securities were considered among the safest and most desirable investments, and were easily sold at good prices. Early in 1872 there began to be a decided change. The "Alabama" claims excitement in England suddenly ruled out all American securities from that market; and from that time for five or six years, there followed in rapid succession a series of disasters and financial revulsions which are unparalleled in the history of our country. The fire in Chicago, the fire in Boston, the money panic in England and on the Continent, and the great panic in New York in 1873,—all these supplemented by hostile legislation in the West, and a general prostration in business, caused the ruin of many great and promising enterprises, and sadly crippled the Wisconsin Central Railroad. In Mr. Colby's younger days he scorned obstacles, and laughed at difficulties. He then never seemed happier than when hard pushed. He had always before been equal to any emergency. But this constant and prolonged strain upon his mind proved too much for the strength of his body, and he gave way under the pressure of anxiety and care.

He always had great faith in the merits of the enterprise, and invested his own money in it freely. He realized that many of his friends and acquaintances had put in their money by reason of their confidence in his sagacity,—though he was careful not to urge any to invest in the road who were not able to subject the money to the ordinary risks of all such financial enterprises,—and whenever new calls for funds had to be made to meet the requirements of the work, he always headed the list himself, and gave the highest prices. He bought a large amount of bonds and stock of this company, and never sold any of either. He never received any compensation for the years of service and labor

which he rendered; and, although he at different times indorsed the company's paper for large amounts, he never charged any thing for the use of his name and credit.

His thought and care were always more for his friends who had invested, than for himself; and it was his solicitude for them, and his anxiety on account of their losses, which preyed upon his mind, and finally destroyed his health. He said to his son Charles, who has succeeded him in the presidency of the road, "Be careful always that no member of my family ever makes a dollar out of this road unless every one who is interested in it makes his equal proportion." How persistently he struggled against overwhelming odds, and how patiently he endured the mortification and sorrow of defeat, but few of his best friends can ever appreciate. Yet he was defeated only in his confident purpose to make the road immediately a great financial success. He had the satisfaction of seeing it completed and in full operation before his retirement from the presidency, and could console himself with the expectation that other persons would at some time reap large benefits from it. Towns and villages are rapidly springing up along its line; and, as the country develops, its business is steadily increasing.

Though possessed of unusual vigor, and of a ruddy countenance, he had not been in good health for years. He had always been subject to severe sick-headaches, and occasional violent attacks of dyspepsia. The necessity for his complete retirement from business became evident in 1876. In the autumn of that year he passed through a long and dangerous illness. At times scarcely any hope was entertained of his recovery. Such had been his active temperament, that his friends had expected he would be impatient and desponding under such encroachments of disease; but the contrary proved to be the case. From the beginning of his confinement to the house, he resigned himself to the situation; and, though often suffering in intensest pain, he awaited with great calmness the decision of that Providence whose guiding hand he felt sure had led him thus far in life. At last his naturally good constitution had so rallied under the best medical care and good nursing, that he was able again to ride about, and occasionally to make a trip to

his office in Boston. His physicians, however, forbade his giving any attention to business; and anxious friends perceived that any attempt to do so produced at once unfavorable re-action. His will to work was unbroken, but the strength to endure it was gone. That he was thus laid aside made him at times feel sad; but his bodily weakness welcomed rest, and he contented himself as well as he could with the diversions of a quiet life. In the latter part of January, 1877, he was able to go to New York; but returned sooner than he expected, owing to the death of his neighbor, and long associate in business, Hon. J. W. Edmands, by which event he was much affected. About this time he wrote to one of his sons as follows:—

"My own health, I think, is still improving; but at times I feel a little discouraged that I don't get up faster. I see so many things to do, that it makes me uneasy; but I try to be patient and quiet. I leave many things to take care of themselves; rather, I should say, I leave them in the hands of that kind and ever-blessed Father who has ever taken care of me for more than sixty-six years, day by day and night by night, and has done more for me than I could ever have wished or thought. Cannot I trust him now, and for the future? I feel that I can. Christ is every thing, and I am nothing. I want my dear children to feel this more and more for themselves. . . . Be bold and fearless for the truth."

By the advice of his physician, he made, the following winter, a journey to the South. He stopped at Columbia, S. C., where his brother Rev. Lewis Colby was then in charge of the Benedict Institute for freedmen; and reaching Florida he sojourned there for a few weeks. He thus avoided the severity of the winter at home, and seemed somewhat improved in health. During the next summer he enjoyed the usual visits of his children and grandchildren at Newton; but when the autumn again came round he was persuaded to take his wife and his youngest daughter, and spend the winter abroad. Something of the kind seemed necessary in order to occupy his mind, and to keep him from becoming absorbed in the business cares which were so injurious to his health. They sailed from New York in October. After a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, they visited London and Paris, and lived for some weeks at Nice in the

South of France, where the mild breezes from the Mediterranean seemed to do him good. They then went to the chief cities of Italy, to Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan, and Turin. Though an invalid throughout the journey, he enjoyed some things greatly, and was especially interested in Rome, returning quite enthusiastic about the sources of instruction which are there presented to a thoughtful mind. They reached home in July. He seemed better, but during the following winter the struggle with ill health continued. The comfort of home, the sympathy of friends, the satisfaction which he took in the educational institutions he had fostered, and his deep interest in the affairs of his sons, served in a measure to cheer the weary days. In March he made a visit with his wife to New York, which he particularly enjoyed. He met many of his old friends, and was encouraged by finding that he could attend successfully to a few business items. But it was only for a few days. He was taken suddenly worse, the attack this time taking the form of a disease of the stomach; and it was with difficulty that he reached his home at Newton. Every thing possible was done for his relief, but with no success. The recuperative powers had been exhausted, and his whole physical system was giving way. When it became evident that his end was approaching, the absent members of the family were summoned by telegraph; and all of his six children but his youngest son (who, on account of his great distance, arrived a few hours too late) were able to be around him in his last hours, to receive from his lips expressions of affection, and to minister as far as possible to his comfort. Permitted the use of his mental faculties almost to the last, he seemed to be aware of his condition, and declared his willingness to depart. It was on the morning of Wednesday April 2, 1879, that he welcomed his pastor to a final interview. He also said a few tender words to the servants of the household. To his wife and children he had declared that nothing gave him so much satisfaction, as he looked back over his life, as the deeds he had tried to do for Christ and his cause. Yet he did not rely upon these as the ground of his acceptance before God. Repeated affirmations of his sense of his personal unworthiness, and of his trust in Jesus

as the needed and only Mediator between God and men, were summed up in his words, more than once repeated, "I am nothing, Christ is every thing." He responded heartily to the repetition of familiar promises of Scripture. The voice of prayer was gratefully welcomed, and seemed to soothe him. Referring to the change he was soon to meet, he said, "This is a step." A moment afterwards he added, "But not in the dark." Early in the afternoon he fell into a slumber; and as the shadows of evening were beginning to gather around his home, his life's day was ended, and his spirit passed peacefully to its reward.

The funeral services were held at the house, on the afternoon of Saturday, April 5. A large company of friends and neighbors, old associates in business from Boston, and representatives of the institutions he had loved, gathered to show their respect for his memory, and their sympathy with his afflicted family. The face of the deceased wore a calm and lifelike expression. A large bouquet of pure-white lilies stood near the head of the casket, and a wreath of passion-flowers lay upon it. It was a special gratification to the family, that four of the ministers who had been Mr. Colby's pastors could officiate on the occasion. Dr. Clarke, the pastor of the Newton Centre Church, took the direction. The hymns, "My faith looks up to thee," and "My soul, be on thy guard," both favorites of the deceased, were sung. Dr. Hague offered the prayer. President Hovey and Dr. Stearns both made feeling and appropriate addresses, and Dr. S. F. Smith offered prayer at the grave. The burial was in the beautiful Newton cemetery, upon the lot which, years before, he had himself selected and enclosed.

The facts here sketched in outline, and the memories which they will awaken in the minds of those who knew him, will be to all such a sufficient reflection of Mr. Colby's character. Yet some special mention of the chief features of his character may not here be out of place. In every thing he was a man of integrity, force, and faith. In business, in the family, in the church, and in all public duties, these traits were constantly exemplified.

As a business man, he worked incessantly, and infused the same spirit of

enthusiasm and determination to succeed into those associated with him. He had a well-disciplined mind in commercial planning, and a remarkable faculty of looking at the probable or possible result that might follow from certain observed conditions of trade or of the market. Hence, while he worked with great spirit, he was generally prudent. He sometimes made the remark, "I might have made a great deal more money at that time if I had not been so cautious;" but he never regretted such caution, for it also secured the success of the movements he decided on. He would always look for himself upon all sides of a proposed course of action, and would never make any investment upon the judgment of other people. When he had thought a project through, then he was ready to bend every energy to work it through. He pressed on when others were disheartened, and was loath to admit that there was any such word as "fail." His high sense of honor, and his strict regard for truth, on all occasions, won him the respect of men. He was very positive in his opinions, and liked, of course, to have his own way in matters in which others were associated with him; but they generally had to acknowledge the soundness of his judgment, and were remarkably ready to follow his lead. He had great confidence in his own sagacity, and power to achieve. Sometimes this would provoke a smile from others; but the result generally justified him. As a buyer, he was skilled and foreseeing; as a salesman, he was unusually persuasive. With those in his employ he was fair and strictly just. Kind and considerate to every one who tried to do his best, he had no patience whatever with those who disposed to be slack and careless. The mistake of his life, of course, was his entering at the age of sixty upon a new and herculean effort; but it must be admitted that the complication of obstacles which then interfered with an immediate success was such as rarely occurs in the financial world, and could hardly have been foreseen by any one.

In his religious character his individuality was equally marked. He always maintained the same earnest and outspoken allegiance to the truths he early espoused. In business and abroad, as well as in the church and in society, he was never ashamed to let men know that he was both a professing Chris-

tian and a Baptist. The type of his piety was not meditative and introspective, but practical and executive. The question with him, in religion as in business, always was, What is to be *done*? rather than, What is to be thought? and when he saw that an understanding was really necessary and desirable for the furtherance of his Redeemer's kingdom, he delighted to tax himself with the problem how it could be accomplished. This disposition to look outward, rather than inward, had much to do towards making him a very cheerful man. When any financial difficulty arose in the church, or any new enterprise was needed, such as the clearing-off a debt, or the building or remodeling of a house of worship, he was ready not only to give liberally, but also to study out the most harmonious and effective methods of raising the money, as well as of its most economical expenditure. We have seen that he was chairman of committees for these purposes, both at Rowe Street and Newton Centre. But, while executive characteristics were the most striking in his religious character, they were by no means the whole of it. He attended regularly not only at both services of public worship on the Sabbath, but also at the weekly prayer-meeting. Although he was very timid and embarrassed in any effort to express his thoughts in the latter, he was determined to impress upon his family his appreciation of such gatherings, and to give his pastor and brethren the encouragement of his sympathizing presence, as well as to obtain there the help which he felt he needed in his own spiritual life. Through all his intense business career, he kept up the practice of leading his family in prayer at the family-altar. He was always deeply interested in all efforts for the spiritual welfare of his fellow-men in all parts of the earth. No heart beat with a readier assent to proclamations of gospel truth, and no eyes more quickly filled with sympathetic tears at the narration of personal religious experience.

In his family life he presented a combination of strictness and playfulness. He was uncompromising in his insistence upon obedience from his children, but at the same time won their confidence by affectionate familiarity. They were given to understand that there was to be no deviation from the principles laid down: yet he was reasonably indulgent,

and ready in every hour of leisure to be a happy participant in their frolics. He was always stimulating his sons to independent thinking and acting. "Boys," he would say, "be something! Do something in the world! Strike out for yourselves. Don't lean on me." He gave his children to understand that he desired for them all, first, a devout Christian character, and, second, a life of great usefulness.

In society he was a genial companion. His countenance easily broke into a smile, and no man laughed more heartily than he over any thing humorous. But a word or a thought approaching that which is indelicate or vulgar was always disgusting to him, and frowned upon as ungentlemanly and wrong.

On the boards of public institutions, when an emergency arose he generally had some movement to propose. Possibly some thought him officious at times in his confident leadership; but, if the cause of his readiness had been inquired into, it would have been found, that, while others had postponed the practical consideration of the matter until the meeting, he had already been anxiously pondering it and had thought out the only feasible plan. It was his promptness to attack the problem, rather than rashness, that had made him the man for the hour. He was ready to undertake great tasks assigned him, but he did not like to be tied up with others in working. "It is not of much use," he said, "to put me on a large committee, and oblige me to consult with them. If any thing is to be done with which I am identified, I must plan and execute it myself. My friends may misunderstand me. I cannot help it. If any thing is to be accomplished under my supervision, I must do it all myself." He regretted his inability to smooth the way, by the skilful use of language, for startling or unpopular propositions when he had determined to make them. He may thus at time have been blunt, and may even have seemed to some dictatorial; but practical tests never failed to develop the strength of his good-nature, and to show that he did not intend to be imperious. He never willingly disregarded the feelings of others, and quietly yielded if the majority overruled him.

By his benevolent gifts he made his influence felt in a great variety of directions. The world did not know, and never will know, many of the deeds by

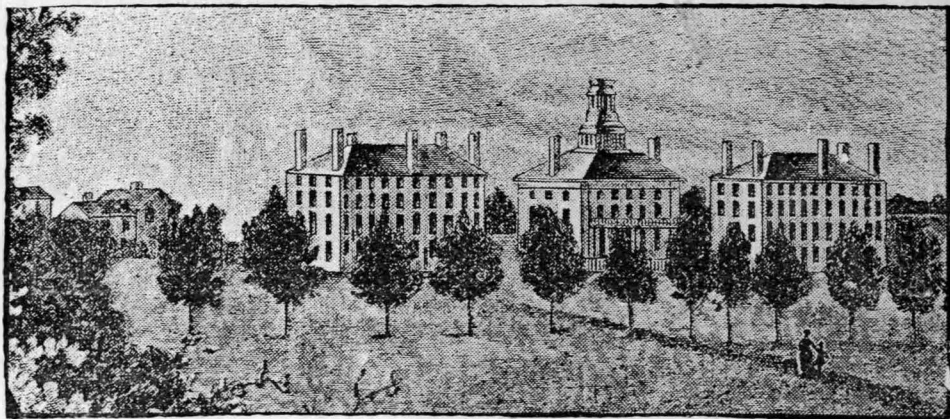
which he brought relief and joy to burdened hearts. He found his reward at the time in the happy consciousness such acts gave him, and many were the grateful acknowledgments which came to him from the recipients of his kindness. In regard to his methods of giving, we may quote the language of Dr. Stearns, uttered at the memorial meeting of the Boston Baptist Social Union, of which Mr. Colby was one of the founders:—

"His large donations were mainly within the sphere of his own denomination. His smaller ones were not thus limited, while those smaller ones unseen by the public eye in the aggregate amounted to a very large sum. After he became known as a man of wealth, the drafts upon him in this respect were constant. Some men give solely by impulse. Start the tear, and the purse opens. Some men are more generous than beneficent. Emotional, they trust to the honesty of the pleader for help, though he may be an impostor. They pour out their treasures spasmodically and thoughtlessly, and sometimes cast their pearls before swine. Other men are more beneficent than generous; that is, they give as they transact business, according to receipts and according to relative claims. They wish to know, first of all, where it is wisest to place their gifts. Mr. Colby belonged to the latter class. He would not give what was not his own. He would not promise to give under uncertainties. He looked the claim through for himself, and then graduated his action by its relative

merits and his ability to meet that and other kindred demands. I never knew him to give much without careful inquiry but once. A letter from a father, personally unknown to him, requesting aid for his son in college, secured a hundred-dollar check by return of mail. Speaking of it afterwards he said, 'fear I was unwise. I let my heart control me.' And knowing the case better than he, I assented to the unwisdom.

"Another characteristic of Mr. Colby's benevolence was what may be called *provisional giving*. I do not mean that all his gifts were conditioned, especially the minor ones; but when he saw more was needed than he purposed to give, or was able to give, as a rule he made his gift dependent on the gifts of others to the same object. I have often laughed with him for his persistency in this method. A plan for the case in hand was sketched. He thought it out, said what each man could do or ought to do; and church and congregation were down on his list with each man's due set off against his name. He became the grand assessor; and, what was most remarkable, when the soliciting committee came round, nearly every one appealed to acknowledged the justice of the assessment. He was born to lead.

"Let me name one more characteristic. He gave *fore-sightedly*. All his larger gifts assumed that type. Where will my work do the most good in the rolling of time? How may I by divine help stretch myself into the future? The colleges and seminary he aided, and other



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beneficent institutions, will be the perpetual memorials of this far-sightedness."

To these words of his friend and former pastor, may be added the observation of another, that "the most noticeable thing about his service to the cause of Christ was the fact that he was far broader and wiser than his early training and experience would lead us to expect. He had but small school advantages in his youth: yet he gave his money and his influence, and not a little hard work, to schools of higher learning."

But we must not prolong these reflections. Enough has been said to point out the chief feature of his character, and the main lines of his great usefulness. Will any one say that our view of him as here expressed has been too eulogistic, that it has been too highly colored by personal affection? Possibly so. Yet we have tried to give nothing but a just representation of his life, and a true view of the feelings and motives that filled his heart. Faults of course he had, like every other member of our sinful race; and he would be the last one to sanction any words which might declare him free from infirmities. Yet while he always showed forth exactly what he was, no stigma could ever fasten itself to his name; and his excellences have been so striking as to make him in

many respects a bright example. Of him it could be said that those who knew him best, honored him most. Such had the opportunity of testing the purity of his life and the consecration of his purposes. They became familiar with the man upon all sides of his character, and, striking the true balance between his virtues and his faults, were ready to love and praise him. As that fallen tree is missed the most from the grove or the landscape, which sent down its roots the deepest, and spread out its shade the farthest, and reached up to heaven the highest, so the loss of him is felt to be a great one on account of the strength of his character and the breadth of his beneficence. He has gone to join the great company of the redeemed, who have proved their faith by their works. He has gone to enjoy the blessed reward which the Lord has in store for those who humbly trust in his name, and who endeavor to glorify him according to his commandments. Gardner Colby now rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. It remains for his children and his children's children to revere his memory, and to emulate his virtues; for his associates and acquaintances in business, to imitate his example of uprightness and benevolence; for all who knew him, to follow him so far as he followed Christ.

"COLBY UNIVERSITY"

REPRINT FROM THE COLBY CHRONICLE AND ZETA PSI ANNUAL, JUNE, 1869

(Continued from Second Quarter)

Dr. Chaplin was possessed of a wonderful memory, respecting which as well as his rigid rules of discipline, some interesting facts are known. The following, taken from the *Watchman and Reflector*, will have in itself an interest, coming, as it does, from the Rev. Wm. Lamson, D.D., an honored son of the University:—

"It was in 1831 that I entered the College, and as he resigned the presidency in 1833—at the close of my sophomore year, I never came under his personal instruction—a fact which I have never ceased to regret. My knowledge of him in college, therefore, was derived from the chapel services, which he always conducted in the morning, and from the weekly prayer meetings in the

village, which he always attended, and from the sermons which I frequently heard from him. He had great knowledge of the Scriptures. I remember that he once said that he had for years been able almost entirely to dispense with the use of a concordance. An incident occurs to me now as illustrating this characteristic. The hour for chapel service in winter was so early that it was often difficult to see to read. I remember one winter, during several days of cloudy weather, being curious to know how the President could read the morning chapter in a room in which I could scarcely discern the countenances of my companions. At length one morning, having opened the Bible, named the book and chapter as usual, and read to near-

ly the close, he hesitated, and remarked that it was too dark to see, and the remaining portion had escaped his memory. I did not doubt then that for several mornings he had been repeating from memory the chapters which he had apparently read.

"As a disciplinarian Dr. Chaplin was exact, firm, sometimes perhaps severe. He believed in authority and obedience. He did not think that the President of a college and a freshman were, in all respects, on a level. Hence he demanded of students the outward tokens of respect. The student was expected to raise his hat when he met the President, and to stand with his head uncovered when speaking to him. On a rainy day a student met Dr. Chaplin on the college grounds and asked a question without removing his hat. Receiving no answer, he repeated the question, when the Doctor said, 'Students are expected to take their hats off when speaking to me.' At another time a student having an errand found the President sawing wood in his yard. Thinking under these circumstances he might dispense with the usual formality, he kept his hat on. Dr. Chaplin heard his question, and then straightening himself up, took off his own hat to reply, remarking, as he did so, 'It is proper that one of us should be uncovered.' Still the evidences were not wanting of paternal care and affectionate sympathy for the young men under his instruction."

He married a Miss O'Brien of Newburyport, by whom he had ten children. One of these, Jeremiah Chaplin, class '28, was Professor of Theology from 1829 to 1832; another, John O'Brien Chaplin, class '25, was Tutor from 1828 to 1832, and Professor of Latin from 1832 to 1833. The former is deceased. The latter is still living, of greater note as a scholar, of less note as a man of sense,—an absent-minded pedagogue regardless of all things except roots and derivations. One day he went to a grocer's to buy some coffee. The proprietor inquired, "How much." The man of letters seemed with difficulty to come out of his abstraction, and replied, "About a peck, I guess."

Dr. Chaplin, when he was made President in 1822, resigned his Professorship in Theology; and Rev. Stephen Chapin, who had been a Congregationalist clergyman in New Hampshire until, in 1818, he was dismissed from Mount Vernon in

consequence of a change of opinion upon the subjects and mode of Baptism, succeeded him. The Rev. Alvah Woods, D.D., who, by the way, early received the appointment of Tutor at Waterville, but declined because his time of study at Andover had not expired, explains briefly how Prof. Chapin underwent his change of opinion. "It seems that, some two years previous to this time, for the purpose of strengthening himself in the practice of Infant Baptism, he determined on a careful review of Ecclesiastical History. The results at which he arrived were very different from what he had anticipated, and led him to a fresh examination of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and finally to a change in his Ecclesiastical connections. In 1819, he published a series of letters, giving the processes through which his own mind passed in his enquiries after truth and duty. These letters are characterized by plainness and simplicity of style, gentleness of spirit, and vigor of reasoning. While he earnestly contends for what he believes to be the truth, he does it without any of the acrimony and bitterness too often exhibited in controversial writings."

Prof. Chapin graduated at Harvard in 1804 in the same class with Prof. Norton of Cambridge and Judge Ware of Maine. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1822. He was made President of Columbian College in 1828, and died Commencement Day in 1845, being 66 years old. The following published sermons, addresses and lectures are his: "The Immoral Tendency of Error in Sentiment." "The Duties of an Ambassador of Christ." "The Duty of Living for the Good of Posterity." "Divine Economy in raising up Great Men." "Moral Education." "Triumphs of Intellect." The last was delivered in the chapel in 1824.

He was a spare, dark-skinned, phlegmatic man, about six feet in height,—meek, benevolent, meditative, and studious. As a speaker he was deficient in vivacity and the graces of elocution. He excelled more in writing than in speaking; not rapid nor polished, but clear, close, logical, and exhaustive. He was the ideal of Christian gentleman. Never knowingly could he wound the feelings of another. He was governed by principle and appealed to principle in the management of students. His religion was not "stiffened by the frosts

of theory" nor crushed amid the icebergs of creeds. A preeminently practical and good man, he lived as such and died as such.

His successor in the Theological chair was the younger Jeremiah Chaplin, who was the last to fill it. But in 1832, when the latter's connection with the College was severed, the institution did not finally lose its theological character. A few years later, during the presidency of Dr. Babcock, efforts were made to revive the same; a theological class was indeed formed and for a time continued.

In 1823, Avery Briggs, from being almost Professor *de omnibus rebus*, was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Thomas J. Conant became Professor of Languages. The former, in order to prepare himself for the better performance of his duties in their new character, spent the winter of 1823-24 in Boston attending the lectures of Professor Gorham and Cotton upon Chemistry, and devoting his attention exclusively to the investigation of the science which was then comparatively in its infancy. After his return he delivered annually in the presence of Faculty and students, a course of sixteen lectures upon the subject so delightful to him, until he resigned. The labors performed by this most faithful, energetic, and accomplished teacher were indeed very onerous, and of great service in the cause of education. Soon after the institution was raised to the rank of College, Professor Briggs also made out what he considered an elevated course of study to be pursued by undergraduates, and fixed the requirements for admission; all of which being approved by the Faculty, was adopted and remained for years unaltered. It was at their request, too, that for a considerable part of the time during which he was engaged in Waterville he made out and collected the students' term bills, paying over to the Treasurer the receipts from the same. It is no wonder that one whose toils were so arduous, but now rewarded in the present flourishing condition of the University, whose experience was so varied in the new country, and duties so perplexing in the new college, should look back upon the days of a vigorous manhood employed, on the one hand, in the maintenance of a feeble and impoverished institution of learning, and, on the other, in the instruction of

enthusiastic and attached pupils, with fond and tearful recollections.

"After having devoted to the service of the institution in its infancy and poverty," says Prof. Briggs, "nearly nine years of my early manhood, and having, during that period, spent in the support of my family and in subscriptions to the funds of the college, on an average, at least one hundred dollars annually more than my salary, and having a strong desire to re-enter the pastoral office, I resigned my professorship in the summer of 1828. And now, after the lapse of more than forty years, I look back to the period of my sojourn in Waterville with deep interest, and mingled emotions of *sadness* and of *pleasure*; of sadness, when I call to mind the fact that with the exception of Prof. Thomas J. Conant, D.D., and perhaps one of the Tutors, all the members of the Faculty and very many of the Trustees and active friends of the institution during my official connection with it, have already 'passed from earth away.' Nor can I forget that grievous domestic affliction we experienced in September, 1861, in the sudden death of our first-born, whose remains lie entombed in the cemetery at Waterville. Nevertheless, the recollection of my sojourn in that pleasant village is far from being *wholly sad*; on the contrary, it is crowded with very many *pleasant, precious memories*. I may, perhaps, count the years there spent among the happiest of my life. The intercourse and friendship which subsisted between me and the entire Faculty and students, and with many of the Trustees of the institution, and citizens of the place generally, was from first to last, during that whole period, uninterruptedly cordial, affectionate and pleasant. It affords me moreover, no little satisfaction to reflect that I was permitted to share with the sainted Chaplin, Chapin, and other departed worthies, in the toils and sacrifices required in laying the foundation of the now so flourishing and useful an institution as that of Colby University."

Such testimonials of love are not confined merely to the officers of the institution. Among the students, as Daniel Webster said in his defence of Dartmouth College, "there are those who love it."

The year 1833 marked an epoch in the history of the college. In that year President Chaplin, and with him Prof. Thomas J. Conant, his son-in-law, and

John O'Brien Chaplin, his son, felt constrained to resign. The trustees having met and in vain endeavored to induce them to recall the act, it became necessary for them to seek another President. Their attention was immediately turned to Rev. Rufus Babcock, Jr., then filling the place of junior pastor of First Baptist Church in Salem, Mass. He had graduated at Brown University in 1821, when he immediately became Senior Tutor in the Columbian College, Washington, where for nearly two years he won distinguished reputation for one so young, by the manner of his conducting, (in the absence of Dr. Stoughton, President elect of that institution, and the frequent illness of Prof. Irah Chace, the only resident Professor, who was detained from active duty about one half the time,) the instruction and government of the college. He was immediately addressed by the Trustees, tendering to him the appointment as President of Waterville College. He promptly replied that it seemed to him impossible for him then to leave the position he filled in Salem, and he ventured to recommend to the Trustees that they should apply to his associate fellow student and tutor, Rev. Alexis Caswell, then Professor in Brown University. They did so immediately; at first with fair prospect of success; but after waiting six weeks for his acceptance they were unexpectedly met with a final and decided declination. The full term of study had already commenced, and the Trustees were got together, with some difficulty securing a quorum in attendance, and then unanimously elected the Salem pastor, President, significantly but very decidedly intimating that he might accept the position, or feel that by declining the institution must be sold to meet the pressing claims of its creditors, and that it would probably be purchased by the Universalists, then awaiting the opportunity of securing it on very advantageous terms.

Thus appealed to, Mr. Babcock felt constrained to revise his former declination, though still indisposed to acceptance if it could be honorably avoided. He immediately called together the officers of the church he was serving, and laid before them the whole facts of the case, along with the intimation that very probably the indebtedness of the College was such as would preclude the hope of his freeing it from embarrassment, in which case he would feel himself at liberty to

decline absolutely. But on the other hand such were his present convictions, that should he decline without further investigation, and the failure of the institution as a Baptist College should be the result, he feared the wrong doing on his part would be displeasing to God. Under these circumstances he had the full approval of these representatives of the church to proceed without delay to Waterville and examine into the affairs of the College. Nearly a week he devoted to the examination, aided by the Prudential Committee of the Trustees, and by Dr. Cook, the Treasurer. The latter exhibited his books, which were carefully and minutely examined. But subsequent developments showed how misleading they were. While all the Treasurer or his accounts could exhibit of the indebtedness of the Institution at that time showed but about \$10,000, there was really twice this sum then due from it. During this visit, too, the President elect was plied with earnest entreaty of the friends of the College, the Professors on the ground, and the friends of learning generally in Waterville, Augusta and Portland. Nor is it strange that by all these combined influences, he was overpersuaded to accept, despite the earnest remonstrances and dissuasions of his numerous and attached people. To prepare himself somewhat for the duties of his office he carefully inspected most of the Colleges and Universities in New England and New York, and from the officers of these institutions obtained all the information he could desire.

Hastening his dismissal from an uncommonly loving and united church, (then actually the largest Baptist Church in New England,) he reached Waterville with his family in November, in time to preside at the Fall examination of the College classes. The evening after his arrival the College edifices were brilliantly illuminated in honor of his coming, and in every respect he was welcomed most cordially. To lessen as far as possible the grief of the church from which he was dismissed, he returned and passed the long winter vacation of eight weeks with them as their supply.

In February entering with buoyant zeal upon the duties of class instruction for the Seniors, he endeavored to supply as far as possible some of the deficiencies discovered by the previous class examinations, and for the first time in Ameri-

can Colleges, introduced the admirable text-books of Whately, both in Logic and Rhetoric, greatly to the benefit of that class. Multifarious duties, secular and sacred, were inconsiderately, or at least unwisely thrown upon him, and for the first year of his residence in Maine he vainly endeavored to meet all these requirements; preaching most of the Sabbaths in churches of all denominations, frequently at the distance of a score or more of miles from home, thus obliging him to ride early and late, in sunshine or storm, in order promptly to meet all his engagements within and without the college. It seemed to be the conviction of the friends of the institution that it had been, of late, losing the hold it had on the public, and especially on the Baptist churches, by the withdrawal of its President from public services, where, at an earlier period, he had taken a prominent part with advantage and honor; and the new incumbent, too inconsiderate of "*quid valeant humeri*," endeavored to assume a load to which he proved unequal. Complaints were also made that the theological character which the college had under its former name, was abandoned. Accordingly the President and two of the Professors organized a Theological Class, and conducted its regular recitations. This class consisted of five or six licentiates, some graduates of colleges, and others who had taken a partial course of literary and scientific studies. They were faithfully instructed in a brief course of theological studies embraced in a single year, and became useful in the ministry. To explain this method of adapting the college to the wants of the denomination, so as, if possible, to remove complaints and dissatisfaction, required on the part of the President much correspondence, and his attendance on gatherings of these aggrieved brethren in different parts of the State. It was also deemed best to withdraw a general agent from the field who had before taken charge of financial matters, and this threw another load on the President. By his personal efforts near a dozen scholarships were secured, and means thus provided for erecting the college chapel. New courses of instruction were also arranged, and in part the instruction in these devolved on the President in addition to his regular duties. So that the aggregate of all these services by the middle of the second year broke down his health, and for some

weeks longer than the eight weeks' vacation incapacitated him for his usual duties. In the end, before the close of the third year, his medical advisers insisted on his removing to a milder climate, as essential to the recovery of his powers of usefulness; and reluctantly he gave notice of his determination to resign at the end of the collegiate year, in August, 1836.

Reviewing the history of the college in this period of the presidency of Dr. Babcock, (the degree of D.D. had been conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in summer of 1834,) which in some respects, at least in the number of students, may be regarded as more successful than any other like period, several considerations deserve attention. The pre-eminent advantage of the manual labor system was then more successful than either before or after. Bowdoin College being for several causes less popular than usual, Waterville enjoyed a comparative advantage. The Free Will Baptists also patronized the institution extensively; on the whole, more candidates for the Christian ministry were found within its walls than in former or subsequent terms. On the *per contra* side may be noticed the over-burdened condition of the President, rendering his success in teaching less satisfactory than it would otherwise have been; dissatisfaction of the students with the discrimination of honors according to scholarship in the Commencement exercises; and some want of harmony in the College Faculty, leading not long afterward to the resignation of two of the Professors.

Dr. Babcock has been pastor in Poughkeepsie, Patterson, and Philadelphia; twice Secretary of American and Foreign Bible Society, and Secretary of American Sunday School Union, and of Pennsylvania Colonization Society. He founded, and for five years maintained the "Baptist Memorial." He published "Claims of Education Societies on the Young Men of our Country," (Boston, 1829); "Review of Beckwith's Dissuasion from Controversy on Baptism" (1829); "Making Light of Christ" (1830); "Mémoir of Rev. George Leonard" (1834) "History of Waterville College" (published in Triennial Baptist Register, 1826); "Tales of Truth for the Young" (1837); "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Abraham Booth and Isaac Bickers" (prefixed to an edition of their works, 1839); "Personal Recollec-

tions of Rev. John M. Peck, D.D." (1858); "The Emigrant's Mother" (1859); and a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Rev. John M. Peck, D.D." (1862). In Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit* he contributed to the biographies of Asabel Morse, Joshua Bradley, Horatio Gates Jones, Lucius Bolles, Isaac McCoy, James Manning Winchett Luther Rice, John Equality Weston, George Leonard and George Dana Boardman. A biographical sketch of Dr. Babcock may be found in the supplement to Appleton's *American Cyclopædia*.

Here closes this brief and hastily written sketch of the early history of Colby University, and of the arduous toils of its first officers. We propose to

publish sometime during the following year, the full history of the University. Much is here left unsaid. We have been unable to acquaint the reader with that accomplished and indefatigable teacher, Thomas J. Conant, D.D. The narrow limits of this paper have forbid us to say aught of Pres. Pattison, or aught of Prof. Holmes, whose bold and handsome face adorns the first page of the Tenth Annual Report of the Maine Board of Agriculture; of Profs. Willard, Newton, Keely, Burns, and Smith, all of whom were connected with the college prior to 1836; of the Manual Labor Department, which was in operation when Gen. Butler was here; and, lastly, to say much of the many students to whom the beautiful town of Waterville has become familiar from a four years' acquaintance.

COMMENCEMENT REUNIONS

BY ERNEST C. MARRINER, B.A., '13, *Librarian*

The last patches of snow have left the campus. The Messalonskee is open. The starlings are fitting about the chapel eaves. Baseball, leaving the status of an indoor topic of fireside conversation, has become an outdoor reality. Yes, indeed, brother graduate, spring is here and Commencement is nearly upon us.

Occasionally during the winter months you have given the old college a passing thought. You no doubt responded nobly to the President's Christmas letter, and then expressed the wish "Gee! I'd like to get down to Commencement this year. But it's a long way off. I don't need to think about it yet."

But now the time has come to think very definitely about it. June 14 to 18 are the dates. Chalk them right down on your calendar. Whether this is the year for your class reunion or not, come back to the 1924 Commencement. Of course you're loyal to old Colby; but don't indulge in mere absentee loyalty. When June 14 comes around, throw your tooth brush and extra collar into your bag, and take the train for Waterville.

The class of 1874 will be on hand, some of them at least. All honor to these veterans of fifty years, for whom Colby has ever been more than Alma Mater—the very best place where sons and grandsons

and the sons and grandsons of friends can best be fitted to face life's battles.

Allen P. Soule is gathering the clan of 1879 for a whopping big reunion. On Tuesday, June 17, they will have a class dinner at the Elmwood Hotel. Soule writes, "There will probably be a dozen present. Reserve us a private dining room for dinner at six o'clock."

Dr. Shailer Mathews is secretary of the class of 1884. As the *ALUMNUS* goes to press, the plans for 1884's reunion are not available. But, as always, Dr. Mathews will see that a goodly number of his classmates are on hand. Rev. John Cummings, who is now on furlough from his mission field in Burma, writes that he will certainly be here for 1884's reunion, as it will be his last chance to attend a Colby Commencement for seven years.

The plans of 1889 are not surely known. But that the class will be worthily represented is assured. It includes in its ranks Edward F. Stevens, librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., with whom the Colby librarian has been in frequent correspondence.

The class of 1894 plan to make their thirtieth reunion the best they have ever held. Drew T. Harthorn, with the

cooperation of six other local members of the class, has sent out an enthusiastic letter to all graduates and non-graduates of 1894. The letter says in part: "We thought it would be pleasant if we should have a special table Alumni Day—one for the men at the Alumn Lunch and one for the ladies at the Alumnae Lunch—and that we all sit together at the Commencement Dinner on Wednesday. It is further suggested that we all, men and women, husbands and wives, spend the afternoon and have dinner together at some nearby place for which we will make arrangements if the class desires."

The silver anniversary class, 1899, is planning to make the 1924 reunion a memorable occasion. Harry S. Brown, the class secretary, sends the ALUMNUS the following communication:

"The class of 1899 will hold its twenty-fifth reunion in June. Every member of the class who had the good fortune to be present at the twentieth reunion will surely have vivid and pleasant recollections of that happy event, and will make strenuous efforts to be present this year. If those who were not with us in 1919 could know what they missed, they too would make unusual efforts to be on hand this year. The local committee is already making plans. Prin. Drew T. Harthorn of Coburn, of the class of 1894, has expressed his willingness to help us in making it possible for the class to use Coburn Cottage for head-

quarters and living accommodations. Letters have been sent to all members of the class, and already several have indicated their intention of coming. We hope and intend that this, our twenty-fifth reunion, shall be the best yet."

No word has been heard from 1904, but such loyal stand-bys as "Bill" Cowing and John Partridge will certainly see that their class is represented. Nineteen-nine has not given notice of a formal reunion, but Prof. N. E. Wheeler is right on the campus to see that the cohorts of his class are duly gathered.

Robert E. Owen and Mrs. Owen (Eva Pratt) are the respective secretaries of the men's and women's divisions of the class of 1914. This class has the opportunity to hold the largest reunion ever assembled at the college, for it numbers seventy-one living graduates and eighty-seven non-graduates.

The class of 1919, the baby reunionists, suffered markedly from the war. Only twenty-one men and twenty-eight women received their diplomas in that year. But they'll be back in June ready to show us that they have been making good records for old Colby in the five short years since their graduation.

Yes, folks, the motion is made for a grand and glorious Commencement in 1924. Are you ready for the question? The ayes seem to have it. The ayes have it. It is a vote. It is a grand and glorious Commencement.

COLBY IN TRACK

BY MICHAEL J. RYAN, *Coach and Olympic Official*

The present college year has been one of the most uniformly successful years in the history of Colby Track athletics. Ever since the start of the Cross-Country season last fall until the end of the indoor season Colby Track athletes have been covering themselves with glory in dual, State, New England, and National competition.

Success first came to the Colby track athletes this year in the dual cross-country run with Boston University, held over the Colby course, last October. The Colby team carried away the team honors after a bang-up race in which the visitors fought like Trojans until their last man had finished the stiff five-

mile course over the rugged country in and around Waterville.

Not only did the boys carry off the team honors, but they carried off the individual honors as well when Captain Roland Payne romped home a long distance in front of his field, followed by A. R. Warren, the diminutive sophomore from Woodfords. This was the first time that Payne had shown any real championship ability and his performances was not a flash in the pan as a study of his subsequent performances will prove.

Two weeks after this dual race the Maine Intercollegiate Championship Cross-Country run was held over our

courses and Captain Payne startled the athletic sharps by outdistancing the field and beating the second man home by over 200 yards and breaking the record for the course by 12 seconds. The previous record was held by none other than the great Ray Buker who is considered one of the greatest runners in the world by virtue of several victories which he has scored over chesty Joie Ray of Chicago one of the greatest runners of all time.

Payne followed up this victory in the same month by finishing fourth in the Junior National Cross-Country Championship run held over the Fairmont Park Course in Philadelphia, November 17. This race had as starters some of the best runners in the United States and was won by Fred Wachsmuth, of New York, with Andrew Craw of New York, second and George Gray, of Philadelphia, finishing third. Only inches separated Craw, Gray, and Payne at the finish, while Wachsmuth, the winner, was some 50 yards in front of the trio. This race brought Payne national prominence and placed him in the front rank of American long distance runners.

After the cross-country season there was a lull in track activities until after the Christmas recess when the relay and indoor season started. The Millrose A. A. meet in Madison Square Garden, New York was the first meet in which Colby was represented.

For the last five years Colby has been represented at this meet, which is the biggest indoor meet in the world, by a relay team which never finished worse than second and was a winner last year over New York University and Fordham University. This year, however, we were not represented by a relay team because the meet came in the midst of the mid-year examinations, but we were represented by Roland Payne who had been invited to compete in the special three-mile race against the pick of the long distance runners of the country.

This was the first indoor race in which Payne ever took part and he made a very impressive showing, finishing fourth in a close fast race after leading the select field for over two miles of the journey. Had Payne held himself in check a little better at the beginning and not set too fast a pace he would undoubtedly have won the race.

Three days after the Millrose meet the Boston Athletic Association games were

held in the Boston Arena, Boston. We were represented in this meet by a relay team which scored a well earned victory over the clever Tufts team in fast time, by George Mittlesdorf, our sprinter who is coming to the front very rapidly, and by Roland Payne who took part in the three-mile race for the Williams trophy.

Mittlesdorf, competed in the 40-yard dash against the best sprinters in America. He qualified in his heat and was beaten out in the semi-final by Chester Bowman of Syracuse University who later in the year won the National Intercollegiate indoor sprint Championship in New York.

Payne furnished one of the greatest thrills of the evening by uncorking a spectacular sprint in the last lap of the three-mile race which all but landed him in first place. He was beaten by only a few yards by Bob Brown of the B. A. A., former National Intercollegiate cross country and two-mile Champion, in the fast time of 14 minutes 51 seconds which was the fastest three-mile race run in the United States this year.

On February 17 an eight-man team was taken to Boston to compete in the New England A. A. U. Championships and when the smoke of battle cleared away it was discovered that the little band of Colby warriors had annexed some Championships and finished in third place in the team score against the leading colleges and athletic clubs of New England.

Our boys did well in all of the events in which they competed and the only reason that more of them did not score or win Championships in the events in which they competed, was because the character of competition in those events was too high class.

George Mittlesdorf, our sprinter, annexed the 40-yard dash Championship and we might have finished second in this event had not Captain Hearon broken from his mark in the semi-final and been penalized, which caused him to be shut out. He won his heat in 4½ seconds, the fastest heat of the evening.

Kenneth Wentworth, the big blonde Waterville lad, won second place to the great Fred Tootell of the B. A. A. in the 35-pound weight throw and Roland Payne won second place to Bob Brown in the two-mile run. Payne should have won this race, but he lost out by not timing his sprint right. He closed in twelve yards on Brown in the last lap and just

missed victory by two yards in the slashing time of 9.41.

The showing of the boys entitled them to a chance to try for National honors. Consequently Payne, Hearon and Wentworth were taken to New York to compete in the National Intercollegiate Championships on March 1 and the National A. A. U. Championships on March 4.

Mittlesdorf was sent by the New England Association of the A. A. U. to represent the district in the A. A. U. Championships. He was selected because of his victory in the 40-yard dash in the New England Championships. Being a freshman he was barred from competition in the National Intercollegiate Championships, by the rule which bars freshmen from Varsity competition.

Colby broke into the point score in both of these National meets by virtue of the work of Payne and Mittlesdorf, and Wentworth missed scoring in the 35-pound weight throw by the narrow margin of three-eighths of an inch.

In the intercollegiates, Payne finished fifth in the two-mile run which was won by Verne Booth of Johns Hopkins in the fast time of 9.36%, Payne was right up with the leaders, his time being 9.39 flat.

Wentworth finished sixth in the 35-pound weight throw, with a heave of 45 feet 2.7/8 inches. Only 4.1/2 inches separated Wentworth's throw from a clear title to second place. It was the closest competition seen in a weight event in years and our representative did himself proud when it is considered that he was competing against the best college men in the country (about 50 in number) and it was the Waterville lads first big competition.

In the National A. A. U. Championships, Payne again scored for his College by finishing fourth in the two-mile run against the very best runners in the country and he only missed third place by a foot. The race was won by the redoubtable Joie Ray of Chicago in the fast time of 9.32. He beat Booth who won the College two-mile title just four days previous. Payne's time was under 9.40.

In this meet Mittlesdorf proved himself to be one of the best sprinters in the country by taking third place in the 60-yard dash against such well known performers as Loren Murchinson, Jackson Scholz and a score of others nearly

as well known. He was on Murchinson's shoulder at the finish in the fast time of 6.7/8 seconds and thereby gained for himself and his college national prominence.

In the American Legion meet held in Portland on March 11, Colby was represented by a team of 15 men who did very creditable work. Captain Hearon who had a one-foot handicap on our own George Mittlesdorf, who was the only scratch man, won the 40-yard dash in the clinking time of 4.7/8 seconds; and Carson, our freshman football star, who also has great possibilities as a sprinter, finished second from the two-foot mark. Mittlesdorf won his heat and his semi-final heat and finished fourth in the final. Three of the six finalists were Colby men.

The most spectacular race of the night at this same meet was furnished by the Colby relay team when it defeated the fast Boston University quartette, by the proverbial eyelash in the exceptionally fast time of three minutes and eight seconds for the distance which was 1560 yards.

The Legion meet in Portland ended the indoor season and the track boys are now taking a much needed rest before the outdoor season starts.

Outdoor practice will start at the close of the spring recess and a pretty strenuous campaign will be waged which will include the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival at Philadelphia on April 25-26 (providing some way can be found to finance the trip); a dual meet with Northeastern University at home on May 3; Maine Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships at Lewiston on May 17; New England Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships at Cambridge on May 23-24; National Intercollegiate Championships at Cambridge on May 30-31, and the Olympic Trials on June 16, at Cambridge.

It is felt in some quarters, because some of our track men have been developed into high-class performers and because our relay team has been a consistent winner, that we will or that we should win the State meet or the New England Intercollegiate Championships. No such erroneous idea should be harbored by the graduates of the College, because if it is, those who are of that opinion are sure to be disappointed.

We cannot hope to win a State or New England championship in track until

our facilities for training are adequate and up-to-date and until we are willing to concentrate the energy of our available man-power in the ancient and honorable game.

Fifty percent of the Championship program is composed of field events which we have absolutely no chance to practice until after the Easter recess which is usually about five or six weeks prior to the State meet. These events are worth as many points in the score column as the running events and it is ridiculous to think that men can be developed in these events in from four to six weeks. It usually takes from two to three years to develop a normally equipped and co-ordinated specimen of manhood into a point-scorer in a championship event.

Our system of Intra-Mural athletics is detrimental to the best and intelligent development of the track teams. An interfraternity basket ball tournament is conducted every year in the gymnasium. This tournament is played between the Christmas and Easter recesses. Eight teams usually make up the league and these teams and tournament occupy the time and attention of between 40 and 60 men. Many of these men are good physical specimens and have native athletic ability and should be devoting their athletic time in the winter months, to track which is a Varsity sport and of vital importance to the College. The tourna-

ment is conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of each week and it forces the track team out of the gymnasium on the only days that the building would be available for the track team, consequently the track candidates have no indoor facilities to do whatever might be possible in the line of field training with our limited facilities.

Students who have had some training in track work before entering College and the securing of sufficient finances to fully equip the team and provide a well balanced schedule for the teams during the full College year, seem to be very hard to get. Both are very necessary in the development of a first-class track team. In the past the New York Colby Alumni Association, Middle Atlantic States, Colby Alumni Association; Millrose Athletic Association and the Boston Athletic Association have helped us considerably in a financial way and made some of our successful trips possible.

We have three men in College who are of Olympic caliber and they should be given every opportunity to get into competition this coming spring, in order to develop themselves to the highest possible degree for the Olympic Trials which will represent this country in the Eighth Olympiad which will be held in Paris next summer. These men are Payne, '24, in the long distance runs; Wentworth, '25, in the hammer throw, and Mittlesdorf, '27, in the 100-yard dash.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AT COLBY

BY ROSE ADELLE GILPATRICK, M.A., '92

"No impression without expression", is a common idea in educational circles. If this be true, and if a part of one's preparation for life is the building of high moral and spiritual qualities, then adequate religious expression must be found and encouraged in college if "character kindling power" is to be developed. Such activities are not new at Colby. And they will be in evidence as long as there are men in college with religious needs or a Christlike spirit. Following are a few of the present day expressions of religion fostered by the "Y" on the campus.

CAMPUS SERVICE

Besides the routine work such as cor-

responding with and welcoming the Freshmen, editing and distributing the Handbook, new features of campus service are in evidence. Go-to-church Sunday has been established at Colby by President Roberts. Discussion groups among the Freshmen and upper-classmen had been wholly given up since the war until last year. Since that time fairly successful groups have been conducted. The largest experiment is to be tried by both divisions of the college this Spring term with Sherwood Eddy's book, "Facing the Crisis". On the first Sunday afternoon of the college year a Fellowship Hike has been planned for the Freshmen with refreshments (served by faculty

"chefs"), letter writing, etc. The route last year led to the quarry. An elaborate campus program, such as employment and lost and found bureaus, second hand book exchange, information service, had been planned for this year, but due to the lack of "Y" headquarters this plan was impossible. However, this practical and needed service seems one entirely possible for next year's cabinet. Several union meetings have been held in cooperation with the Y. W. C. A. with such speakers as George Otis Smith, King Birge, Miss Beatrice Segsworth, Miss Katherine Condon, Dr. J. William Black, and Dr. Allyn K. Foster. Also there have been monthly Sunday vesper services in the college chapel. A Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service has been formed. This organization is composed of all men and women who are preparing for any phase of full time Christian service. Fifty copies of "Confronting Young Men With the Living Christ", by Dr. Mott, and "Life Principles", by a business man, have been distributed free to students upon application.

INDIANAPOLIS

Because of the larger registration at Colby this year Colby was allowed six delegates to the International Student Volunteer Convention at Indianapolis, December 28 to January 1. The first task seemed to be the selection of the delegates. We proceeded on faith and chose six delegates as follows: Percy G. Beatty, '24; Robert Waugh, '25; C. Barnard Chapman, '25; Kenneth J. Smith, '26; Virginia Baldwin, '26; Marjorie Everingham, '25. But faith without works would have killed our delegation. After careful thought the committee in charge decided to solicit aid from the churches and the possible contribution of each delegate toward the expense. For the balance Dr. George Averill of the Keyes Fibre Company, Waterville, was interviewed. Without any solicitation, except the statement of our problem, Dr. Averill very generously underwrote the expense of our Colby delegation as an investment in Christian character. The delegates, all active Christian student leaders, have helped to put over a larger program on their return. The delegates and "Y" associations deeply appreciate the kindness of Dr. Averill and the churches who contributed to this project. Joseph C. Smith, '24, who was

chosen as an extra delegate, was detained in Washington due to the illness of his mother.

OTHER CONFERENCES

After the new officers and cabinet were selected last spring a profitable weekend was spent at the Plumstead Camps, Belgrade Lakes, planning the year's program. Rain came down in torrents but the harder it poured the more they accomplished. At the Maine Setting-up Conference at the Y. M. C. A. Camp, East Winthrop, September 14-16, the Colby delegation was the largest in attendance. Raymond S. Grant, '25, and Howard B. Tuggey, '25, were sent to the New England Conference on the Christian Way of Life at the Hotel Northfield, East Northfield, Mass., February 15-17. Colby was represented at the Maine Student Volunteer Convention, February 29 to March 2, at Orono, by five men and four women.

DR. ALLYN K. FOSTER

Dr. Foster spent five busy days on the campus, arriving February 29th. He spoke almost constantly in classrooms, public meetings, and private conferences. A good cross section of his work was the 11.00 hour, Tuesday. Instead of two classes combining for a lecture on Evolution the chapel was practically filled with classes which had joined for the occasion. The North Kennebec Baptist Ministers' Association was present also. His most powerful meetings were probably the vesper service Sunday afternoon, when he spoke on "Communion With God", and a forum and question-box Monday evening before the combined divisions of Biblical Literature on the general subject, "What Has Happened to the Bible?" Dr. Foster addressed the Kiwanis Club of Waterville, March 3, at the Elmwood. Each fraternity on the campus was invited to send one representative. There were also other college guests.

Dr. Foster's visit was most beneficial because he linked religion to every part of the college curriculum.

SHERWOOD EDDY

We were very fortunate in securing Dr. Sherwood Eddy, International Y. M. C. A. Secretary, author, and Christian statesman, for a three days' stop at Colby, March 14 to 16. Dr. Eddy spoke twice a day. All classes were suspended Friday and Saturday from 11.00 to 12.00.

The following subjects were discussed by Dr. Eddy while here: "The Challenge of the Present World's Situation", "Our Social Problems—Industrial, Racial International", "Our Campus Problems", "The Faith of Honest Doubt", "The Final Solution of our Problems", and "The Christian Way of Life". Students were turned away from each address because of the lack of accommodation, but, like many a former student gathering, it seemed better to crowd the chapel, even though inadequate, than leave the campus. Interesting features of Dr. Eddy's stay here were the public opportunities for questions, and the smaller groups of various races and religious beliefs that gathered around him for personal, friendly conversation and inquiry at the close of his evening addresses. An Eddy committee, jointly composed of men and women, had charge of all arrangements for his coming. Dr. Eddy was also generous with private conferences. The service Sunday evening was a mass meeting in the Opera House, with the churches and schools of the city cooperating. After deducting the actual expenses of the Opera House Mass Meeting, the balance of the offering (\$57.25) was sent to relieve the suffering theological students of Russia. Many pamphlets and books (written for the most part by Dr. Eddy himself) were sold or distributed to the students.

DEPUTATION

It has been objected that college men because of lack of training cannot instruct congregations in theology. But

college men have the ability and duty to witness. Their faith is contagious. And strange to say they have some good ideas. The following excerpt is quoted from a letter written by a pastor in Dover-Foxcroft to Pres. Roberts after a recent deputation:

"Last Saturday evening and Sunday we had with us here, under the auspices of the United Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches, a deputation team of young men from the Colby College Y. M. C. A. They were Prof. Herbert Newman, Mr. Percy Beatty, Mr. C. Barnard Chapman, and Messrs. Macomber and MacLeary of the Frehman class. They are a fine, clean-cut, upstanding group of fellows. Their influence upon the life of our young people was fine while they were here and will remain for a long time to come. Their messages were strong, direct, and thoroughly Christian. You are to be congratulated, sir, upon having such a fine group in your student body. As a young man I have faith in the young people of today, and if such faith were lacking on the part of any of us who came into contact with these fellows, it must surely have been quickened".

Last year under the leadership of J. Leslie Dunstan, and this year under C. Barnard Chapman over fifty have demonstrated to the churches and schools of this section of the state a virile religion, a fighting appeal for character, a friendly attitude, and the falseness of the idea that college is a bad place for a boy to go.

A LETTER TO LOYAL COLBY GRADUATES

BY ROSE ADELLE GILPATRICK, M.A., '92

Surely you are interested in Colby and will be glad to know about the work that is being done for the college girls. There are 222 registered this year and a finer group of girls can not be found in the country. One wonders how they can do so many things and do them so well. It must be on account of the Colby spirit which never was better. Then, one can not overestimate the influence of that devoted woman, Dean Runnals, for whom we should be deeply grateful.

If these girls are to have the advantages that are given in other colleges,

they must have a building in which their work in physical education can be carried on successfully. This can not be done in the little room in the basement of Foss Hall, where there can not be adequate light, heat or ventilation. The need for proper space for social activities is almost as great. Dramatics and large social gatherings have outgrown long ago the Foss Hall dining room. Must these all be eliminated? You would not want your daughter to be deprived of such privileges. Surely you desire your Alma Mater to be able to give such train-

ing to young women. To be sure, we can not have, but, realizing the need, we certainly should make it our business to see that the next generation shall be better prepared for life. We realize that Colby gave us a conception of life that is rarely gained elsewhere and we would make it possible for her to give the best in every way.

What has been done, you ask. A department of Hygiene and Physical Education has been established by the Board of Trustees. This is under the efficient direction of Miss Corinne Van Norman, who has been trained especially for this work. The purpose of the department is not merely to provide for athletic sports but to promote the health of every college girl by proper exercise and the cultivation of habits of right living. In order to provide a building for this work, the Colby women undertook a campaign to raise money. The treasurer reported January 1, 1924, in cash and pledges \$39,793.92. This is not nearly enough to build such a building as is needed. However, the majority of Colby women have not made any contributions. If they should contribute in the same proportion as the women that have given, the building would be assured.

The college girls are setting an excellent example. They have made pledges and are paying them. They are selling pencils, seals, napkins and other things. Recently they presented Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" from which they cleared \$549 for the Building Fund.

We feel sure that every Colby woman intends to have a share in this undertaking. Some have waited to see what others were going to do; some have hoped to have more money later on; and others have cherished the idea that some kind benefactor would provide the building for us. No such good fortune has come. It is evident that Colby women must assume the responsibility and finish the task that they have begun.

Three years ago this campaign was started. January 1, 1925, was decided upon as the time for the last payment of pledges. Less than a year remains for the completion of the work. The time

has come when it is necessary to know what each woman is going to do. By next Commencement we should be able to estimate what kind of a building can be erected and to make plans accordingly.

We all know that co-operation is the secret of success. Our objective this year is *A Pledge From Every Woman*. That pledge may be small, but every little helps. It takes many bricks for a building, but every brick counts. How many bricks will you furnish? If you can give only one, do not hesitate to do that and *do it now*.

It was voted last Commencement to employ an executive secretary to raise this fund but no suitable person was found. However, an excellent solicitor, Mrs. Clara E. Hoxie of Waterville, has been secured. She is a woman of wide experience and pleasing personality, who has been associated with the college for many years. She will interview any prospective givers whose names are presented by the alumnae. Here is a way by which you can help greatly. If you know of anybody who might be induced to give, you will confer a great favor by informing Mrs. Hoxie or the Committee of Promotion. Perhaps you have more influence than anybody else with some friends. If so, try to interest them in this work. We are enclosing a circular prepared for that purpose and shall be glad to send others. It is most important that we interest people outside. The cause is worthy of our utmost endeavor and success depends upon it.

An easy way of making money for the Fund is to take advantage of the offer of the Quality Group of Magazines by getting subscriptions and renewals for the leading magazines. Other colleges have raised large amounts in this way.

Of course you are going to have a share in this great work for Colby. Please decide the matter now and send in the pledge card before you forget about it. The names of all contributors (not the amounts given) will be published in the Commencement number of the ALUMNUS. Be sure that your name is not missing.

"OR IN THE HEART, OR IN THE HEAD"*

BY PROFESSOR CARL J. WEBER, *Department of English*

It is, I suppose, impossible for anyone coming to address an assembly like this not to feel as did James Russell Lowell when he made his famous speech on "Democracy" in Birmingham, England, in 1884. "In a world of daily journalism," he said in beginning, "there is such a spendthrift waste of all those commonplaces which furnish the permitted staple of public discourse, that there is little chance of beguiling a new tune out of the one-stringed instrument on which we have been strumming so long. But, alas! it is only the great poets who seem to have this unsolicited variety of topic. For everybody else everything has been said before, and said over again after."

So it is with me. Everything that I can say has been said over and over again. I am going to do as did the eminent Swiss naturalist, Agassiz. When he came to deliver his first lecture as a professor, he was afraid that he would not be able to speak for a full hour. As he went on, he glanced anxiously from time to time at his watch. "When I had spoken half an hour," he said afterwards, "I had told everything I knew in the world. Then I began to repeat myself, and," he added, "I have done nothing else ever since."

I should enter upon this repetition, however, with less assurance than I do, were it not for the feeling that, although I have an old story to tell, it can be told from a new point of view. For the teaching of English in America is not what it was when Lowell went to college, nor what it was a generation ago, nor even what it was ten years ago.

Let me briefly analyze with you the present situation as far as the study of English is concerned, then point out what seems to me to be the chief need in our college courses in English, next indicate what main difficulties lie in the way of the college teacher, and lastly point out in what way the High School teacher of English can best help the situation.

For a long time English has enjoyed the unique distinction among school and college courses of being the only subject

about the need for which educators have been unanimous. But with the continued increase in the number of scientific and technical and professional studies, and the demand for the addition of work in civics and social science and psychology, even English has been put on the defensive. Proposals have already been made for decreasing the amount of time spent in High School in the study of English, and colleges have generally already yielded to the demands of the scientists and technologists. College students in Maine can obtain the degree of Bachelor of *Arts* with no further study of English Literature than is given in the course in Freshman Composition.

Now this attack is being made on the study of English Literature at the very time when that study has become more important than ever before. For the general decline in the study of Latin, the almost entire disappearance of the study of Greek, and the general substitution of Spanish for German, have placed on the study of English Literature a disciplinary as well as a cultural responsibility such as it has never had before. What the study of Greek and Latin was to the college student a hundred years ago, the study of English Literature must be to the student of today. It alone retains the possibility of bringing any humanistic influence to bear upon any large number of college undergraduates.

The common failure of American colleges to recognize this changed situation, if not hard to explain, is certainly to be deplored. Evidence of such failure is easily found. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, no *great* variety is found among the college courses in English,—and how they miss the point!

Take, for example, the common Survey Course. What recognition is there of the real need of the undergraduate in the study of the origin of the sonnet form, the influence of Euphuism, or the history of the masque? A friend teaching in Oklahoma writes me that he has great difficulty in getting his Survey Classes interested in the Senecan influence on Elizabethan tragedy. Two weeks ago a High School teacher from northern Maine confessed to me that, although he

*An address delivered before the Department of English of the 21st Annual Convention of the Maine Teachers' Association at Portland, Maine, October 25, 1923.

had taken over four hundred pages of notes in a college Survey Course and had received high rank for his work, yet he knew nothing of the real significance of literature, had felt little of its humanistic value himself, and felt almost helpless in trying to make his pupils see what he himself was still blindly groping for.

Another High School teacher from central Maine recently came to me with the confession that she had been unable to make the "Ancient Mariner" seem anything but a joke to her class, which was composed very largely of the football team of the school. I read her this advice from Professor C. Alphonso Smith, of the United States Naval Academy:—"Do not approach literature from the fact-side, but from the heart-side. See in it an outlet, not an inlet. I have before me three editions of *The Ancient Mariner*. They all have long introductions telling the facts about Coleridge's life, when and where the poem was written, when and where it was added to, what kind of line and stanza the poet used, what book or books he probably read before writing the poem, but not a word as to what the poem has in it for you and me or of you and me. Now the life of a poet, the date of his work, the kind of metre employed, all have something to do with a poem. But they are secondary, not primary. The first thing to do is to find yourself in the poem itself. When you do this, when the poem means something to you, when you see in it a reflection or extension of yourself, when it becomes a real outlet for you, you will want to know something about the writer. Seek first, however, yourself in the poem, and all these other things will be added unto you. You can no more learn literature from the history of literature than you can learn arithmetic from the history of arithmetic. Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* may seem at a first reading to be a jumble of impossible facts set to a haunting music. But it is nothing of the sort. It is the story of a man who, by an act of cruelty done to a harmless bird, came to feel himself an outcast. Did you never have an experience like it? Whether you are old or young, did you never kill or strike or hurt an innocent thing and feel mean and lonely for it? If so, you have lived *The Ancient Mariner* without knowing it. The poem is a part of yourself. Coleridge might have written from your experience

as well as from an imaginary mariner's."

That to me seems good advice. The Survey Course is necessarily a course in the history of literature, and literature itself is not learned in that way.

Or take the method followed in some colleges where the Survey Course is not found,—the study of literature by periods. What recognition of the present need is there in the teaching of the Elizabethan period as a period? Who cannot sympathize with the undergraduate without Latin or Greek and with little or no literary training who finds difficulty in accepting the professor's assignment of "The Shepherd's Calendar," "The Fairy Queen," "Euphues," or the history of early English Miracle Plays? No wonder the enrollment in English courses has in many colleges fallen off! No wonder some colleges have had to resort to compulsory courses in literature! Is there not something ludicrous about a *compulsory* course in literature?

With those professors who offer neither a Survey Course, nor the historical analysis of a period, the study of literature by types is sometimes popular. Students are asked to consider the masque, or the sonnet, or the lyric, or the essay, or the novel, or the ballad, or the short-story, or the drama, or the narrative poem. One might infer from the resulting emphasis of forms that the aim of the college teacher was to turn out sonneteers, or novelists, or dramatists. Form, method, technique, become all-important; content seems a minor matter. Our future doctors, lawyers, scientists, politicians, business men, teachers, manufacturers, bankers,—all are treated as if they were planning to become editors and annotators. How many professional and business men have you known who have never read any real literature since a college course turned them against it?

I have often thought of Carlyle's statement, "that Shakespeare is the chief of all poets, the greatest intellect who, in our recorded world, has left record of himself in the way of literature." Certainly getting acquainted with the greatest intellect in our recorded world ought to be an event in any student's life. Yet how often that event is turned into an opportunity for lectures on the Spanish Armada, Mary Queen of Scots, the

founding of Virginia, and the development of the secular element in the English drama! Lowell thought that there were but two perfect creations of individual character in all literature,—Don Quixote and Falstaff. With an opportunity to make the second of these perfect creations step out of the cold printed pages, how many editors and professors invite the student to discuss Falstaff's connection with Sir John Oldcastle, or Shakespeare's departures from Holinshed's Chronicle in the matter of Hotspur's age? Goethe says of Shakespeare: "His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal; they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism also is all visible." But I wonder how many of you could testify to the fact that, as students, you had no time for getting acquainted with these characters, because you were too busy figuring out where the climax of the play came, learning what the peculiarities of the Elizabethan stage were, memorizing obscure passages so as not to be caught napping in the examination, and cataloguing final couplets and hendecasyllabic lines.

The situation I have just outlined confronts not only the American undergraduate, but the graduate student in English as well. Our Graduate Schools have been so influenced by German scientific methods, that the study of Gothic has come to be regarded as a necessary means for understanding *Rabbi Ben Ezra*. It is due, I think, to graduate school training that so many college teachers have failed to recognize the real need of the hour. They have found biography and emendations and periods and types and annotations and anthologies and sources and influences and movements and schools to be of interest and sometimes of importance, and have forgotten that these things must always remain of secondary rather than of primary importance. Epictetus, as Matthew Arnold reminds us, had a happy figure for such literary trappings. They bear to life the relation that inns bear to home. "As if a man," he said, "journeying home, and finding a nice inn on the road, and liking it, were to stay forever at the inn! Man, thou hast forgotten thine object; thy journey was not to this, but *through* this. 'But this inn is taking!' Who denies it? You suppose me to be attacking the care for literary materials. I am not; I attack the resting in

them, the not looking to the end which is beyond them."

In passing now to my second point, that of painting out what the nature of the present need is, let me recall the words of Woodrow Wilson, in a Phi Beta Kappa address at Yale in 1908:—"The spirit of the scholar in a country like ours must be a spirit related to the national life. It cannot, therefore, be a spirit of pedantry. I suppose that this is a sufficient working conception of pedantry to say that it is knowledge divorced from life. It is knowledge so closeted, so desecrated, so stripped of the significances of life itself, that it is a thing apart and not connected with the vital processes in the world about us."

I wonder if teachers of English will think me a traitor to my own colleagues if I own that I think that Euphuism and Senecan influences and Elizabethan intrigues and the history of the masque and eighteenth century sarcophagic poetry are pedantic, because they are "knowledge divorced from life." Am I a heretic in believing that there is more for the average American undergraduate in *The Chambered Nautilus* than in the whole of the *Fairy Queen*?

If I seem lacking in sympathy for the more conventional attitude toward literature, I at least find that I am in good company. Professor John Erskine of Columbia University delighted my heart when he said, "Let us concentrate on literature and disregard the unnecessary array of lives, dates, and other irrelevant material that now encumbers the curriculum. Do not harp upon important characteristics of authors. Every boy or girl has an instinctive sense of art that is often ruined by the relentless realism of the course of instruction."

And Professor E. F. Scott, of Union Theological Seminary, writes: "As we read not a few of the more recent books, we cannot but feel that the authors have lost sight of the result in their occupation with the process. They have much to say about sources and influences, about all the different phases of the development, but with the thing that developed they do not concern themselves. It seems indeed to dissolve altogether in the various factors which helped to produce and mould it. This is the weakness of the historical method in whatever field it is employed. It tends to destroy our feeling for absolute values. The fact or idea in question is not so much ex-

plained, as explained away by the dissection of its antecedents and consequences. We are growing weary of the type of scholarship which fastens on a great work of literature for the sole purpose of discovering what the author borrowed, and how far he was acted on by the social and literary conditions of his age. We feel, and the feeling is surely a just one, that whatever may have been the genesis of the poem, it has a worth of its own, and has finally to be judged by its excellence as a work of art. All the other enquiry is futile unless it helps us somehow to form this judgment. In like manner it is not enough to consider how great characters and great actions were related to their particular historical setting. They are something in themselves; they excite in us admiration, and inspire us with a faith and courage which have little to do with the given surroundings out of which they emerged."

If college teachers are in doubt as to how to carry out Professor Erskine's exhortation to "concentrate on literature," let them recall the words of Cardinal Newman: "If by means of words the secrets of the heart are brought to light, pain of soul is relieved, hidden grief is carried off, sympathy conveyed, counsel imparted, experience recorded, and wisdom perpetuated, it will not answer to make light of literature or to neglect its study." If for students in my classroom the secrets of the heart can be to any extent brought to light, pain of soul relieved, hidden grief carried off, sympathy conveyed, or counsel imparted, I for one am quite ready to discard the other irrelevant material that now encumbers the curriculum of so many American colleges.

This brings me to my third point. Having realized the present situation, and having indicated what the most important need in college English seems to be, I must at once admit that the college teacher finds certain difficulties that interfere with his "concentration on literature." First, those who are applying for admission to our colleges have done very little reading, and we must, I think, frankly admit that there is too little valuable reading done by our undergraduates of their own free will. The reasons for the lack of reading habits are not hard to find. Automobiles and moving pictures have made reading for many young people a difficult and laborious

task. For those who do read, the magazines offer an endless flow of diverting trash more easily skimmed over than is possible with longer and more intellectual literary treasures. And for a large number of students, mechanical and scientific inventions monopolize all leisure hours, and the imagination and taste are starved by manual work.

In trying to overcome this obstacle the High School teacher, it must be admitted, can do comparatively little. Motor cars and the "movies" are here to stay; the magazines flaunt themselves triumphantly in our faces; and the radio is just in its infancy. But there is a second difficulty with which the High School teacher is more closely connected. The average High School graduate is grossly ignorant of style and grammar.

By style I do not mean the very thing that Professor Erskine urges us not to harp upon,—the "important characteristics of authors," but a familiarity with the mere sound of words when they are effectively put together. Students coming to college today are but rarely equipped with what Matthew Arnold called "touchstones." "There can be no more useful help," he says, "than to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters." A Waterville parent complained to me last week that his daughters are no longer asked to memorize poetry of any kind. And this at the age when the memorization of verse comes most easily! What is the correct inference to draw from the fact that numbers of recent applicants for admission to college cannot quote so many as six lines of poetry from their entire reading?

But ignorance of grammar is a greater obstacle in the path of the college teacher. For what has been ignored over many, many years cannot be made up in a few weeks in college. "Direct inquiry," wrote Miss Z. C. Mayhew, in *Education* for September (1923), "would result in bringing to light the fact that most teachers do teach grammar, 'more or less,' and honestly, but secretly, feel that more is actually needed and less done." My own observations have led me to believe that this is generally true in Maine. In order to find time for the reading of the scheduled number of plays, poems, and novels, and at the same time permit the addition of modern courses in science, civics, social studies, and what not, we have made it almost impossible

for the High School student to lay a good foundation in grammar and in accuracy of thought. To borrow the words of old Thomas Fuller, we have spoiled a good school to make thereof a bad college.

A generation ago, educational authorities were ready to accept the theory that a knowledge of grammar would enable one to write and speak the English language correctly. Then skepticism appeared, and the study of formal grammar was gradually discredited, until in some schools at least it has practically disappeared. Mr. Charles Swain Thomas, of the English Department in the Newton (Mass.) High School, thinks that "the current tendency of *thinking* educators is to advocate the teaching of a limited amount of formal grammar. When teachers find that their students do not have the item of knowledge that would overcome a given difficulty, they should pause then and there to give them that knowledge. The knowledge of the mere terms will not enable them to speak correctly, but it will afford them a chance to discuss situations more intelligently, and these discussions may enable them to clarify their notions."

I do not see how any thinking educator can disagree with Mr. Thomas. Imagine trying to learn to drive a motor car without knowing the name or function of clutch, brake, throttle, or reverse! One reason why High School graduates generally know next to nothing about grammar probably is that too many High School teachers are not sure of their grammar. One from southern Maine recently admitted to me that he had no idea of what a dangling participle was! Formal grammar as studied a generation ago was the result of mistaking a means for an end in itself; but the present violent reaction is just as wrong. Ignorance of grammar will always cause trouble. As Tony says, in *She Stoops To Conquer*, "Why, gentlemen, if you know neither the road you are going, nor where you are, nor the road you came, the first thing I have to inform you is,—you have lost your way."

Hardly a day goes by in the college class-room without some halt, caused by an ignorance of grammar that ought to have been mastered before entrance to college. How is the college instructor to explain Browning's

"Irks care the crop-full bird? Frets doubt the maw-crammed beast?"

to a student who knows nothing of parts of speech? A generation ago he learned that through the study of Latin; today he does not. What can a student make out of Poe's

"But the skies that angel trod,"

who cannot distinguish between relative and demonstrative? Imagine the waste, the needless waste of time, over such lines as

"Ah, happy melodist, unwearied,
All breathing human passion far above,"

from Keats's *Grecian Urn*; or these from Wordsworth's *Ode on Immortality*:—

"If I were sullen
While Earth herself is adorning."

Rabbi Ben Ezra might almost as well be written in Gothic for the student who knows no grammar. What can he make out of

"Not for such hopes and fears
Annulling youth's brief years
Do I remonstrate: folly wide the mark!
Rather I prize the doubt
Low kinds exist without,
Finished and finite clods, untroubled by
a spark?"

In conclusion, then, as a college teacher I ask the help of High School teachers of English. You can greatly assist in making it possible to elevate the study of English Literature to the acceptance of the high responsibility that the time is asking of it. I think that there are five things you can do:

First, read. Read a great deal. Few college students have, upon their graduation, read widely enough. "Reading maketh a full man," and there are too many teachers too little acquainted with literature themselves to succeed very well in teaching it to others.

Second, have your pupils read. Not only read assignments in the library or at home, but have them read aloud in class. Have them read and interpret what they have read. By this I do not mean to suggest hazy or vague paraphrasing, trying to pick up the author's point as you would a little puppy, grabbing hold a little in front of the middle; but insisting on careful observation and accuracy of thought. "Attention and accuracy," said Huxley, "are the two things in which all mankind are more deficient than in any other mental quality whatever."

Third, have your pupils memorize,—not facts, or dates, or titles, or names; but stock their minds with poetic touchstones from the masters of the language. Don't allow them to grow up without hearing great lines or noble thoughts ringing in their ears.

Fourth, be resolute in refusing to yield to the craze for the contemporary in literature; in rejecting the *Literary Digest* or *The Outlook* as a substitute for *Silas Marner* or the *Tale of Two Cities*. Remember these words of Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University: "It cannot be said too often or too emphatically that what is contemporary is four parts temporary, and that what is up-to-date is certain swiftly to be out-

of-date. Then why study the ephemeral?"

Fifth, teach grammar; not as a formal subject, or as an end in itself; not as a task to be compressed into as short a space as possible, to be hurried feverishly over. But teach it all the time, every year, with every author, with every book. "For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little."

If the High School teacher of English will in this way prepare the way for the college teacher, the latter may expect some success in making college literature a great humanizing influence in the lives of undergraduates.

THE WEDNESDAY EVENING FACULTY CLUB

BY LESTER F. WEEKS, M.A., '15

During the past college year the Faculty Club has been meeting at the homes of the various professors. This club is unique in that it is not encumbered by a constitution, officers or dues.

The meetings have been most enjoyable. They have offered an opportunity for each member to extend his knowledge to subjects outside of his particular field. At each meeting a paper has been presented by some member of the faculty. The subjects have been those of particular interest to the writer and they have carried with them his interest and enthusiasm. The social value of the meetings have been no less than their educational tonic. Those attending have been very

much pleased with the benefits of increased knowledge and social fellowship.

Some of the papers have been: "The Eight Hour Law" by Prof. Morrow; "Earthquakes," by Prof. Perkins; "College Athletics" by Prof. Weber; "The Teaching of History in the High School" by Prof. Marriner; "The French People" by Mr. Strong; "Social Nuisances" by Mr. Gettens; "The Modern Novel" by Mr. Bacon; "Our Memories" by Prof. Savides; "Food and Nutrition" by Prof. Parmenter; "Evolution" by Prof. Chester; "Freudian Psychology" by Mr. Hunt; "The Formation of Character in College" by Prof. Newman; "Education, Ritual and Adventure" by Prof. White.

LIFE SKETCHES OF COLBY GRADUATES

BY HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, LITT.D., '02

RALPH K. BEARCE, M.A., '95

For the past twelve years, Ralph K. Bearce, '95, has served as Headmaster of Powder Point School, Duxbury, Mass., and it is as the head of this school that most Colby graduates will think of him. Here he has done some of his most constructive work. But now the trustees of Brewster Academy have called him, and with the beginning of the next school year he will be found in the prin-

cipal's chair of this institution. Here he will continue to carry forward his constructive ideas in education, and here, as at Powder Point, he will be found a wise leader of young men.

In the December, 1923, issue of a magazine published by the Brewster Free Academy, Wolfeboro, N. H., announcement is made of the election of Mr. Bearce. The ALUMNUS reproduces this announcement because of its accuracy



RALPH K. BEARCE, M.A., '95

and because of the sentiment expressed in it with reference to this Colby graduate. The article follows:

"Brewster may count itself fortunate in the election to the principalship of Mr. Ralph K. Bearce, Head Master of the Powder Point school, Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bearce modestly avers that there is not very much to say about his life, but if it be true that a man's record should be allowed to speak for itself, he can well be content to hold his peace, for his marked success in moulding men out of boys, in building up a truly notable school, and in making himself felt as a constructive member of his community, speaks in no uncertain tones.

"He is a native of Turner, Maine. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy, was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Colby College in 1895, and in 1902 received his Master's degree. From 1895 to 1899 he was sub-master of the Rockland, Me., high school. From there he went to the Suffield school in Connecticut as teacher of history and English. With the interruption of one year as teacher of mathematics at Powder Point he was successively dean of student life and principal at Suffield. In 1912 Powder Point prevailed upon him to return, this time as head master. His record there has been noteworthy.

"Mr. Bearce has been in much demand as a public speaker before church organizations, men's clubs, parent-teacher associations, Rotary clubs, and similar groups, on subjects pertaining to the education of boys and girls. He is now, in addition to his professional duties, making the contribution of a good citizen to his community as chairman of the Duxbury school committee, president of the Board of Trustees of the public library, and chairman of the standing committee of his church. He is also president of the general alumni association of Colby College, a member of the D. K. E. fraternity, and of the Boston Rotary Club.

"In 1902 Mr. Bearce was married to Ellen M. Bradford, of Turner, Me. Mrs. Bearce is a woman of marked social gifts, and the influence of her charming personality has won for her an enviable place in the school and community life.

"Mr. Bearce is under contract with the Powder Point school until July first, 1924, after which date he will be at liberty to assume the active management of Brewster."

Mr. Bearce has always shown a very deep interest in the welfare of Colby, and has served the graduate organization in an official way. Colby graduates everywhere will wish him increasing success as head of a fine old Academy.

AUSTIN HALL EVANS, M.A., '94

Austin Hall Evans, of the class of '94, was born in Hyannis, Massachusetts. He graduated from Colby with the distinction of being next to the youngest member in his class, a defect which, from his own admission, he has "never fully overcome". He was, as many will remember, known among his college mates as a living "pony". He had the unusual ability to translate Livy and Lysias to frenzied groups even while the bell was plaintively calling. He served as a laboratory assistant in the department of Geology under Professor Bailey and was the first operator of the oxy-hydrogen dissolving stereopticon belonging to this department and used by Professors Bailey, Black, Warren, Mathews, Dr. Dunn, and others. By means of this service he defrayed most of his expenses the last two years at Colby. For two years he taught Latin and Greek to Colby freshmen, then for a year at Bates, then for a year at Suffield, Conn.,



AUSTIN HALL EVANS, M.A., '94

School. Then came a period of graduate study at Harvard. Following this came two years and a half at Lawrenceville School—home of the "Varmint", "Tennessee Shad" and "Prodigious Hickey". Since February, 1905, Mr. Evans has been a most successful teacher of Latin in the New York City High Schools—10 years at Morris High, eight at Evander Childs High. In 1923 he was appointed Head of the Department of Latin at the Morris High School. Mr. Evans was married in 1909 and has one son, Richard, aged 13, who, in a few years will be eligible to membership in the Sons of Colby Club at Colby. Mr. Evans maintains a lively interest in the old College and much regrets that the length of the New York school year does not permit him to get back to reunions.

MELVIN ERASTUS SAWTELLE, B.A., '95

This is the way the General Catalogue of Colby summarizes the life of Melvin E. Sawtelle, prominent lawyer of Augusta, Maine:

Melvin Erastus Sawtelle, A.B. Born, Sidney, Me., July 12, 1873. Teacher, 1895-96; Law student, 1896-99; Lawyer, Augusta, Me., 1899-; Secretary Board of Health, 1906-12; City Solicitor,

1915-20; Chairman, Municipal Board Mother's Aid, 1917-20; Author, *Revision Charter and Ordinances of City of Augusta*, (1919); Ad., Augusta, Me.

This needs a bit of revision now, and the revision better tells of the worthwhile life he lives. He is a member of the State and Kennebec Bar Associations, and of the South Parish Congregational Church of Augusta. He is Past Master of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M.; Past High Priest, Cushnoc Royal Arch Chapter; Past Commander Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. And a further bit of revision that brings Mr. Sawtelle's life story to date is contained in the news dispatch of March 1, last, as follows:

"The appointment by Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Melvin E. Sawtelle of this city, a leading member of the Kennebec Bar, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, is especially pleasing in many quarters. Mr. Sawtelle takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Charles S. Hichborn of this city, who has become a member of the Board of Prison Commissioners."

An active life well lived in a busy community!



MELVIN E. SAWTELLE, B.A., '95

OFFICIAL COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

BY THE COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE

The following is the official program for the annual Commencement of Colby College for June, 1924. This program has already been sent out to all members of the big Colby Family, accompanied by a letter from the Committee urging all graduates to return for the Commencement festivities. Graduates can be of great assistance to the Committee by replying promptly to the letter of invitation.

PROGRAM.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14

2:30 P. M. Presentation of the College Play under direction of Miss Exerene L. Flood. First production for townspeople. No admission charged. Tickets required. City Opera House.

8:00 P. M. Annual Junior Prize Exhibition, President Arthur J. Roberts, '90, presiding. Tickets required. First Baptist Church.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15

9:45 A. M. Faculty of the College and Senior Class assemble at the College Chapel.

10:30 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon delivered by President Roberts. No seats will be reserved after 10:15. Tickets required. City Opera House.

7:30 P. M. Boardman Anniversary sermon by Rev. John E. Cummings, D.D., of the Class of 1884. Tickets required. First Baptist Church.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, *Undergraduates' Day.*

9:00 A. M. Morning Prayers conducted by Frank W. Padelford, M.A., D.D., '94. President Roberts presiding. The Junior Class will attend in a body. College Chapel.

9:30 A. M. Junior Class Day Exercises. Addresses by members of the class. College Campus.

11:30 A. M. Address by Guest of Honor of the Junior Class. College Campus.

2:30 P. M. The College Play under direction of Miss Flood. Second production for undergraduates, graduates and their guests, and guests of the College.

No admission charged. Tickets required. City Opera House.

5:00 P. M. Annual meeting of the Colby Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, President Fred Foss Lawrence, B.A., '00, presiding. Chemical Hall.

8:00 P. M. The President's Reception. Invitation is extended to all Commencement guests, members of the Faculty and their wives, graduates and former students, students of the College, and citizens of Waterville. Chemical Hall.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, *Alumni Day*

9:00 A. M. Morning Prayers conducted by Rev. George A. Martin, S.T.B., of the Class of 1899, President Roberts presiding. The Senior Class will attend in a body. College Chapel.

9:30 A. M. Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Chemical Hall.

9:30 A. M. Senior Class Day Exercises. Addresses by members of the Class. Presentation of Class Gift. Planting of the Willows.

10:45 A. M. Address by Melville Chase Freeman, B.A., of the Class of 1894, Guest of Honor of the Senior Class. College Campus.

12:00 M. Alumni Lunch and annual meeting of the General Colby Alumni Association, President Ralph K. Bearce, M.A., '95, presiding. Open to graduates, all former students of the College, members of the Faculty, and members of the graduating class. Tickets required. College Gymnasium.

Alumnae Lunch and annual meeting of the General Colby Alumnae Association, President Louise Helen Coburn, Litt.D., '77, presiding. Open to all graduates, all former students, wives of Trustees and members of the Faculty, and members of the Senior Class. Tickets required. Foss Hall.

3:00 P. M. Concert by Chandler's Military Band of Portland, C. M. Brooks, Conductor. College Campus.

8:00 P. M. Exercises commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Sigma Kappa Society at Colby. Tickets required. First Baptist Church.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,
Commencement Day

9:00 A.M. Academic Procession. Members of the Board of Trustees, members of the College Faculty, Graduates and Undergraduates are expected to have place in this procession. Academic dress is requested. College Campus.

Formation of Procession in the following Divisions:

(DIVISION I)

Escort of Police.
College Marshal and Honorary Marshal.
Band.
College Standard Bearers.
Student Marshal and Class Marshal.
Undergraduate Classes in the order of Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.

(DIVISION II)

Assistant College Marshal.
His Excellency, The Governor of Maine, escorted by the President of the College.
The Governor's Staff.
The Commencement Day Speaker accompanied by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
The Judges of the Supreme Court and other State Officials.
The Mayor of Waterville.

(DIVISION III)

Student Marshal.
Recipients of Honorary Degrees.
The Board of Trustees.

(DIVISION IV)

Assistant Student Marshal.
The College Faculty in order of Seniority.

(DIVISION V)

Assistant Student Marshal.
The Alumnae of the College in the order of their graduation.

(DIVISION VI)

Assistant Student Marshal.
The Alumni of the College in the order of their graduation.

9:30 A. M. Commencement Exercises. Addresses by members of the Graduating Class, followed by the Commencement address by Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, LL.D., of Indianapolis, Ind.

Announcement of Prizes, first upon members of the graduating class, and

then upon the recipients of Honorary Degrees. Tickets required. First Baptist Church.

11:30 A. M. Procession re-formed, proceeding to the College Campus. East Side of Elm Street.

12:00 M. (Sharp) Commencement Dinner with addresses by guests of the College, representatives of reunioneing classes, and the President of the College, Chief Justice Cornish, '75, presiding. All graduates, former students, guests of the College, and members of the Faculty are invited. Tickets required. The College Gymnasium.

GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF 1924

Prof. Herbert Carlyle Libby, '02, *Chairman*, Waterville.
Judge Leslie Colby Cornish, '75, Augusta.
Mr. Norman Leslie Bassett, '91, Augusta.
Mr. Charles Edwin Gurney, '98, Portland.
Prof. Thomas Bryce Ashcraft, Waterville.
Prof. George Freeman Parmenter, Waterville.
Prof. Ernest Cummings Marriner, '13, Waterville.

CHAIRMEN OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On Class Reunions

Prof. Ernest Cummings Marriner, '13, Waterville.

On Decorations and Illuminations

Mr. Richard A. Harlow, '12, Portland.

MARSHALS

College Marshal, Prof. George Freeman Parmenter.
Assistant College Marshal, Prof. Thomas Bryce Ashcraft.
Honorary Class Marshal, Dr. Charles E. G. Shannon, '99.

IMPORTANT REQUESTS AND NOTICES

1. It is earnestly requested that all who march in the Academic Procession should find their places, designated by signs, on the west walk of the Campus, promptly at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The Procession must move on time. Academic dress is requested for this Procession.

2. Tickets will be required for all the exercises so specified above. Please do

not complain if ushers refuse to admit you without tickets; they have explicit instructions.

3. Commencement badges, tickets for all the functions, fraternity and sorority

colors should be promptly secured at the College Office in Memorial Hall.

4. All Colby men and women are asked to REGISTER at the College Office before leaving the city.

GRADUATE GATHERINGS

AT PORTLAND

By L. G. SHESONG, B.A., '13

The Western Maine Alumni and Alumnae Associations of Colby College held a reunion at the Falmouth Hotel. Dinner was served at 6.30 o'clock in the small dining room. The tables were decorated with carnations and in the center of each table was a blue and gray Colby banner.

During dinner music was furnished by the Mendelssohn Trio of which Miss Juanita Guptil is the leader and Colby songs were sung between the courses.

After dinner there were several short but interesting addresses by Professor Ernest C. Marriner, Dean Nettie May Runnals, Donald Edwin Sprague and Henry F. Merrill, who were introduced by Ernest H. Maling, president of the Alumni Association.

Prof. Ernest C. Marriner, representing the faculty, gave a brief account of recent important activities at the college. The President's absence is keenly felt, but due to his careful foresight and detailed plans, the executive committee's task has been appreciably lightened. Drs. Parmenter, Libby and Ashcraft are devoting considerable time to the problems of administration, and the routine of college work goes on without a ripple of disturbance.

The new athletic ruling, requiring Freshmen to pass a full semester's work, will go into effect next fall. This rule is passed in cooperation with the other Maine colleges and will, in the long run, mean not only better scholarship, but better athletics.

The new course in Business Administration will be in full operation next year. In this department Colby is tilling virgin soil, being the first Maine college to offer such a course. Students, alumni and hosts of business men who are friends of the college are enthusiastic concerning the possibilities of this new work at Colby.

In the midst of the controversy concerning the advisability of students working their way through college—a controversy that is now enlivening many college circles—Colby maintains its consistent attitude. Facts do not show that boys who work their way secure any lower rank than other boys; but, on the contrary, at Colby the general average of the working student is apparently higher than that of his classmate who may devote all his time to his studies. Of the three men from the Class of 1924 recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa two are working their way, and the third is the most prominent leader of extra-curriculum activities in college. While open to further light on the problem, the faculty are not yet ready to insist that a student shall have no outside labors during his college course.

Donald Edwin Sprague, '26, gave an interesting talk on the athletic situation at Colby, in which he paid tribute to the coaches of the college. He praised the football squad especially and expressed a hope that there would be a varsity ball team in the near future.

Dean Nettie Mae Runnals spoke most interestingly on the different departments of the college which are of particular interest to women. She told of the plea she made three years ago for a new small dormitory, for a permanent health department and for a dietitian in the kitchen, and expressed great pleasure at the way in which all three things had been accomplished. Miss Runnals spoke of the health crusade which is being carried on at Colby, explaining how points were gained toward winning the cup.

Henry F. Merrill, an invited guest, gave an instructive talk on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater Project. He described the plans in detail explaining how by means of lake waterways, river water ways and two canals, it would be possible to unite the great lake ports with Montreal which is already connected with the ocean.

The program ended with the following musical program: Gypsy Dance, by Edward Germaine; Londonderry Air, by Kreisler; Morris Dance and Torch Dance, from Henry the Eighth, by Germaine; and Kashmir Song, by Singer. These were played by the trio in a finished manner and received great applause by the audience.

The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of Leo Gardiner Shesong, 1913, John F. Tilton, 1888, Ralph N. Good, 1910, Mrs. Myra Nelson Jones, 1897, Mrs. Catherine Berry Tilton, 1895, and Mrs. Alice Thomas Good, 1911.

Those seated at the tables were Henry F. Merrill, Ernest C. Marriner, '13, Donald E. Sprague, '26, Miss Caro B. Chapman, '10, Dean Nettie Mae Runnals, '08, William B. Jack, '00, Miss Helen V. Robinson, '10, Miss Mira L. Dolley, '19, Miss Grace W. Johnson, '21, Miss Blanche La Bonte, '12, Miss Tena P. McCallum, '97, Mrs. Myra Nelson Jones, '97, Mrs. Sophia Hanson Mace, Ernest H. Maling, '99, Mrs. Ernest H. Maling, Addison B. Lorimer, '88, Mrs. Addison S. Lorimer, '99, H. H. Bryant, Mrs. Lila Harden Hersey, '95, Mrs. A. M. Richardson, Hebron Academy, A. M. Richardson, '86, John Lyman Pepper, M. D., '89, Coburn, '84, Mrs. John Lyman Pepper, Vernon H. Tooker, '19, Mrs. Vernon H. Tooker, Theresa H. Whittemore, Hugh C. Whittemore, '22, Charles M. Foster, '71, Mrs. Charles M. Foster, E. F. Robinson, '84, Mrs. E. F. Robinson, John F. Tilton, '88, Katherine B. Tilton, '93, Ruth M. Tilton, '28, John P. Tilton, '23, Mrs. G. L. Rowell, '69, George S. Rowell, R. A. Harlow, W. G. Chapman, Jr., '12, C. C. Soule, '23, Mrs. Chester C. Soule, Spaulding Bisbee, '13, Fred K. Owen, '87, Rex. W. Dodge, '06, Clair F. Benson, '13, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Looney, '77, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Thompson, '89, W. Mayo Payson, '14, Leo Gardner Shesong, '13, Mabelle Babson Mayo, '09, Maud Collins Stevens, '12, Eleanor Bradlee Mitchell, '16, Clark D. Chapman, '09, Mrs. Laura W. Chapman, Alice Thomas Good, '11, Ralph M. Good, '10, N. H. Mayo, Maine, '09, and Percy D. Mitchell, Bowdoin, '14.

AT BOSTON

BY BURR F. JONES, B.A., '07

One hundred and eighteen loyal Colby men gathered at the Boston City Club on February 1 for the forty-third annual

reunion and dinner of the Boston Colby Alumni Association. Many of the veterans were there, including D. P. Bailey, '67, George E. Murray, '79, Charles H. Bates, and Hartstein W. Page, '80. Practically all of the middle classes were represented, and the neophytes came in full force with their yells, songs, and voracious appetites.

After the usual introduction of Phi Chi, under the leadership of S. G. Bean, '05, and C-O-L-B-Y the long way, led by C. H. Gale, '22, the men gave their first attention to the task of breaking training. The post-prandial exercises were conducted by the President, Robert L. Emery, '06. President Roberts who has brought endowment, enrolment, and enthusiasm up to new high records spoke of the plans he has in mind for increasing the scholarship funds. Much to the delight of all present, he outlined the European trip that he and Mrs. Roberts are to take during the six months' leave of absence.

Reverend John E. Cummings, D.D., '84, prominent in religious and governmental affairs of Burma, and holder of a medal for public service in India, was heartily applauded for his stirring account of the changing East.

Professor Edwards, Director of Physical Education at Colby, was given a very cordial greeting when he arose to speak of the Colby championship football team. He also called forth applause as he described the plans for constructing a hockey rink on the back campus.

A letter of regret was read from Professor Taylor. His letter is so characteristic that I am constrained to include it in the account of the dinner. Listen again to Professor Taylor:

"The kindness of your invitation to join you in the reunion and dinner of the Boston Alumni on February 1st is well nigh irresistible. There is no need to say that I most heartily reciprocate all the good will which you assure me the sons of the college entertained for their old time instructor. It is with increasing satisfaction year by year that I learn of their success and advancement, and to say as much to them face to face would give me a pleasure that at present, I regret I am forced to deny myself."

William C. Crawford, '82, closed the speaking program in his inimitable style.

Mr. Crawford was drafted to take the place on the program of Professor Taylor and Professor Libby. Unabashed by such a task, he brought the house down by assuming to make the speeches that Professor Taylor and Professor Libby would have made, closing with his own speech in rejoinder.

Roger Nye, '16, delighted the audience with several tenor solos, using both classical and popular music. Mr. Nye is a pupil of Braggiotti and known in Boston musical circles as the Pine Tree tenor. He has a voice of rare quality and sang with a technique only shown by highly trained artists.

During the business meeting the Association adopted the following resolutions offered by Henry W. Dunn, '96, relative to the long term of service rendered to Colby by Professor J. William Black.

WHEREAS Dr. J. William Black has been for thirty years a member of the faculty of Colby College, during which time his broad grasp of his subject, his thorough instruction, his personal interest in the students, and his admirable social qualities, have won the respect and admiration of those coming under his instruction, and placed them and the College in his debt; and

WHEREAS Dr. Black has resigned his position at Colby to accept the Professorship of History in Union College at the close of the current academic year; be it

Resolved: That the Boston Colby Alumni Association, assembled at its annual meeting in Boston on February 1st, 1924, express its appreciation of the faithful and valuable service which Dr. Black has rendered to the College, and its regret that this service is to be terminated, and extend to him its best wishes for success, happiness, and prosperity in his new work; and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Black.

The Secretary was instructed to extend to Captain Burckel and through him to the Colby Championship Football Team, the hearty greetings and congratulations of the Association. The Boston Colby Alumni take keen interest in Colby successes and a great deal of satisfaction in the winning of the Maine championship.

The Association voted to send floral greetings to Mrs. Leslie C. Cornish, then ill in one of the hospitals near Boston.

The Secretary presented the proposal

of the Colby Musical Clubs to make a Massachusetts trip during the Easter vacation. The men were heartily in favor of this plan as one of the best means both of advertising Colby and making contacts with the young men now in college. About 160 tickets to the Boston Concert were subscribed for at that time, and the Executive Committee authorized to go forward with necessary arrangements.

The following officers were elected: President, H. Warren Foss, '96; Vice-Presidents, Henry F. Curtis, '87, Alexander Mitchell, '02; Secretary, Burr F. Jones, '07; Assistant Secretary, Charles M. Bailey, '20; Treasurer, Angier L. Goodwin, '02; Executive Committee: Term expiring 1928, A. S. Cole, '96, D. K. Arey, '05, Kent T. Royal, '15.

The largest enrolment in the history of the college! the second century endowment fund raised!! the football championship won!!! the athletic association out of debt!!!! These were some of the Colby accomplishments that made the enthusiasm of Boston Colby men run high for the old college.

AT NEW YORK

BY ERNEST H. COLE, B.A., '12

The annual dinner of the New York Colby Alumni and Alumnae could this year properly be called an All Star Banquet. It was held at Hotel Commodore, February 15th, 1924 and in reality was a send-off party to President and Mrs. Roberts who sailed for Europe the following day.

About 100 Colby men and women were present to enjoy what, undoubtedly was the most dazzling program that the Association has yet staged. The speakers were national and international figures and credit for securing men of such prominence goes to Merle Crowell, '10, Editor of the *American Magazine*; he also acted as toastmaster.

A special guest of honor was Capt. Frank Hurley who was associated with Sir Ernest Shackleton and Sir Douglas Mawson in their historic polar dashes. Capt. Hurley had just returned from an exploration into the wilds of New Guinea where he discovered a "lost tribe" of head hunters—a fact which has made him one of the most widely discussed adventurers in the world today.

His talk was supplemented with two

reels of hair raising motion pictures; these showed Capt Hurley and party in actual danger of their lives at the hands of these uncivilized people.

Another guest was Bruce Barton, one of the widest known and ablest of present day writers. He told us the "Advantages of a Small College Diploma" in such a convincing and inspiring manner, that it dispelled any vague idea that one might ever have had that he ought to have gone to a large University.

Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of U. S. Geological Survey and Prof. Franklin W. Johnson, '91, Columbia University both gave rousing good talks. "Prexy" Rob wound up the program with one of his straight from the shoulder messages, which in itself was worth the price of the party. At the conclusion, all joined in wishing Pres. and Mrs. Roberts,—"Bon Voyage".

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Merle Crowell, '10; Vice-President, Lois Meserve Flye, '02; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Cole, '12.

AT CHICAGO

By EVERETT L. WYMAN, B.A., '14

The Annual Dinner of the Chicago Colby Club was held the evening of February 25th at the Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago. The presence of a number of Colby men living outside of Chicago was an additional source of enjoyment, and the meeting was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic Colby gathering ever held in Chicago.

Dana W. Hall, '90, to whom the Chicago Colby Club is justly devoted be-

cause of his constant loyalty and service to the college, presided.

Dr. Randall J. Condon, '86, and Dr. Jeremiah Burke, '90, spoke very feelingly of the influence and inspiration Colby had been in their lives.

Each Colby man, living outside of Chicago, responded with an informal speech and told of his present activity.

In several instances, classmates were united at this dinner after not having seen each other for years.

The meeting was rich in memories of Colby days, and in confidence of her future welfare. Nathaniel Butler, '73, was elected President of the Club for the coming year.

Those present were: Augustus H. Kelley, '73, Boston, Mass.; Nathaniel Butler, '73, Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Mitchell, '84, Chicago, Ill.; Randall J. Condon, '86, Cincinnati, Ohio; Richard A. Metcalf, '86, Richmond, Va.; Chas. P. Small, '86, Chicago, Ill.; Irving O. Palmer, '87, Newtonville, Mass.; S. W. Holmes, '87, New Britain, Conn.; Dana W. Hall, '90, Chicago, Ill.; Jeremiah E. Burke, '90, Boston, Mass.; Elwood T. Wyman, '90, Warwick, R. I.; Franklin W. Johnson, '91, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles N. Perkins, '94, Waltham, Mass.; Herbert Philbrick, '97, Chicago, Ill.; Justin O. Wellman, '98, Amesbury, Mass.; Sheppard Butler, '03, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Craig, '06, Dallas, Texas; Burr F. Jones, '07, Boston, Mass.; E. L. Wyman, '14, Lake Forest, Ill.; Harris McIntyre, '18, Houlton, Maine; S. P. Wyman, '19, Chicago, Ill.; P. P. Barnes, '20, Houlton, Maine; W. J. Pollock, '21, Oak Park, Ill.; Libby Pulsifer, '21, Chicago, Ill.; Forrest M. Royal, '23, Houlton, Maine.

APRIL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

By EDWIN C. WHITTEMORE, D.D., '79

When Charles Putnam Barnes of the class of '92, recently appointed by Gov. Baxter as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine entered the room where the Trustees were assembled he was greeted with congratulatory applause. When, a little later, the Trustees conferred upon him the Degree of "*Highest Appreciation*" he was constrained to say that the most pleasant prospect before him in his new office would be his association with Chief

Justice Cornish. This was fully understood by the Trustees, who for so many years have enjoyed the kindly fellowship of their presiding officer, have profited by his careful presentations of important matters, and have been inspired by his rare devotion to the College.

Chairman Cornish read letters from President Roberts, who is enjoying his vacation trip in Europe. Letters from Gen. H. M. Lord, Judge G. C. Wing, and Mr. C. F. T. Seaverns, regretting their

inability to attend the meeting, were read.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented by Mr. Bailey who called attention to the statement of the Treasurer as to the collection of semester bills. His statements met the high approval of the Board.

Treasurer Hubbard in answer to questions said that when he became Treasurer seven years ago the income of the College from funds was \$19,000, now it is over \$54,000. The Endowment Fund then was less than \$500,000, now it is \$1,248,076.59, over a million of which is in high class bonds.

The Trustees heard gladly of the success of the musical clubs under the leadership of Mr. Bramhall, of the broadcasting of their Boston concert, and of their purpose to turn over to the College their surplus toward the purchase of a piano for the Chapel.

It was unanimously agreed that the increase of income from invested funds and tuitions will make possible a well-deserved increase of the salary of the professors who have given a service far beyond the value of the figure that they have received. The schedule of this increase will be worked out later.

It was also voted that, as the work of the Registrar has so greatly increased, someone be employed to give full time to that office.

The report of the Finance Committee also showed reasonable prospect that income will balance expenditure for the year.

The report of the Executive Committee, (Professors Parmenter, Libby and Ashcraft) was made by Professor Parmenter. The report told the story of the departure of President and Mrs. Roberts, the visits of Dr. Foster and Dr. Eddy, called attention to the work of Mr. Newman as Director of Religious Education,

to the success of the Debating Team and the Musical Clubs, and in general such a healthful state of college life and activity as made it apparent that affairs have been left in safe hands.

The report of the Committee on Honorary Degrees was presented by Dr. Bradbury. A Degree from Colby is not easily won and it signifies high honor. By the votes at this meeting it was worthily, but not numerously, bestowed.

Hon. Herbert E. Wadsworth, from the Committee on the Department of Business Administration, announced that the Head of the Department had been found in the person of Mr. Geo. H. Auffinger, Jr., of Minneapolis and that courses in the Department will begin with the September term.

Prof. Geo. F. Parmenter was elected College Marshal and Prof. Thomas B. Ashcraft Assistant Marshal for the Commencement of 1924.

Mr. Bassett was authorized to send the felicitations of the Board by cablegram to President and Mrs. Roberts, and the Secretary was directed to send letters of fellowship to Judge Wing and Mr. Seaverns.

An exceedingly interesting communication from Joseph Coburn Smith, '24, editor of the Colby *Echo*, on "Current Phases of College Opinion" was read by the Chairman. It was received with great interest and the thanks of the Board were extended to Mr. Smith.

The Colby Alumni Association of Western Maine in the person of Mr. Dodge then announced that lunch would be given at the Congress Square Hotel at the close of the session and invited the Trustees to be present.

The meeting then adjourned.

It was well attended and the reports of the condition and prospects of the College brought great satisfaction to every member of the Board.

IN MEMORIAM

BY THE EDITOR

WILLIAM ATWOOD LANCASTER, '81

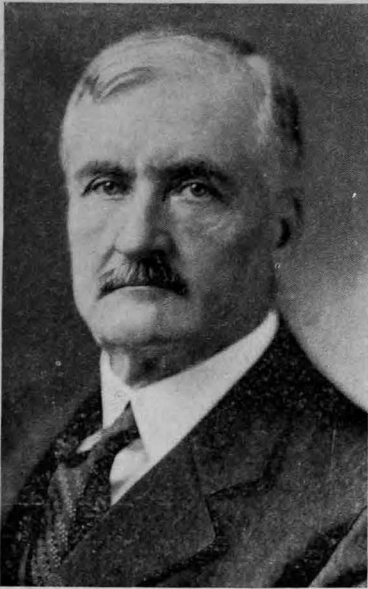
By Lew Clyde Church, B.A., '02

William A. Lancaster was one of Colby's most distinguished sons.

He was born at Detroit, Maine, December 29, 1859, the son of Henry and Sarah Lancaster. After graduating

from Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, Maine, in 1877, he entered Dartmouth College in the fall of the same year. He was there one year, except that he taught school in the winter. He was a student in Colby in 1879-1880 in the class of 1881.

After studying law in the office of



WILLIAM ATWOOD LANCASTER, '81

Vose and Farr at Augusta, he set out to practice his profession in Boston. Two years later, he returned to Maine and entered the practice of law at Augusta.

On January 4, 1886, he married Miss Kate I. Manson of Pittsfield, who came of a prominent family. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John C. Manson, and a sister of John W. Manson, a lawyer and banker of Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster came west the following year to live in Minneapolis. Soon the ability of the struggling young lawyer began to be recognized in the growing Minnesota city, and within a few years he had become known as one of the ablest men in his profession in Minneapolis.

In 1897, there occurred a vacancy in the District bench of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and Governor Clough appointed him to fill the unexpired term. He resumed his practice in 1899. Three years later, Judge John F. McGee, now a Federal judge, who had been a colleague on the District bench, resigned from the latter office, and the two formed the partnership of Lancaster and McGee.

During the last ten years, Judge Lancaster has been considered generally by lawyers as the leader of the Minneapolis bar, and as one of the greatest lawyers in the Northwest.

In 1914, the attorney general of the United States caused inquiry to be made of him to learn whether he would accept appointment to the Federal bench to fill a vacancy then existing. Judge Lancaster declined.

He was public spirited. One example of this quality is to be found in the following incident. The district court of one of the counties of Minnesota issued a temporary restraining order in June, 1918, restraining the members of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety (an organization created by the legislature in 1917), the president of a village, and the sheriff of the county, from enforcing, before a trial on the merits of the case, a certain order of the commission issued in the interest of the maintenance of the defence of the country and the prosecution of the war. Thereupon the Governor used the military force of the state to enforce the order, and an effort was made to cause him to be punished as for contempt of court. Judge Lancaster represented the Governor in the Supreme Court of Minnesota. The decision of that court established that, in attempting to enforce a law and the orders of a commission created by and acting under that law, the Governor was performing his constitutional duties as Governor, and when so doing was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the courts in a proceeding as for contempt. The importance of the case in war time was great, and the preparation of the case for argument required much work. Judge Lancaster refused to take any compensation for his services. The case is reported in Volume 141, Minnesota Reports, commencing at page 1. It is said that a member of the Supreme Court afterward stated that Judge Lancaster's argument was the ablest argument he had heard in his twenty years on the District bench and his service on the Supreme bench.

In 1922, Judge Lancaster was elected president of the Minnesota Bar Association.

At the time of his decease, which occurred February 7, 1924, he was the counsel, and a director, of the First National Bank in Minneapolis (the

largest national bank in the Northwest), and the Minneapolis Trust Company; a member of the board of directors of one country bank; a trustee of the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist); and a member of the Minneapolis Club and The Minikahda Club. He was counsel for many big corporations. Among the large institutions which sought his advice from time to time on matters of importance were some of the great railroads of the Northwest.

Judge Lancaster was a man of high ideals. He made friends readily. He was respected for his integrity, and his great learning in the law; admired for his brilliant mind, sturdy common sense, energy, and industry; and loved for his kindly disposition and his loyalty. With the combination of those qualities in the high degree in which he possessed them, it is not hard to understand why he attained success and distinction.

HERBERT TILDEN, M.A., D.D., '75

The following tribute to Mr. Tilden is written by Howard R. Mitchell, B.A., of the class of 1872:

Word was received in this city Saturday of the death of Rev. Herbert Tilden, D.D., at Southern Pines, North Carolina, where he had gone with his wife a few weeks ago to spend the winter. Many of the older people of the community will remember Dr. Tilden as a graduate from Colby in the class of 1875, the class of Judge Cornish, Colcord, Hudson, Smiley, Tilton, the Read brothers and others.

Mr. Tilden was born in Chesterville, Me., June 18, 1850. Two other strong preachers came from the Tilden family in that little town in Franklin county, Dr. Horace W. of the class of 1872, and Rev. Howard Benjamin of the class of 1878. These boys were all active, vigorous but studious youths, such as the family life on the rugged farms of Maine has so often produced.

After proper preparation young Herbert found himself a student in Colby University (now college) where he acquitted himself with honor in a class of remarkable strength and efficiency.

After his graduation he was principal for a time of Black River academy in Ludlow, Vt. Then for seven years he was pastor of Baptist churches in Lamoine, Bar Harbor, and Sedgwick in this state. In further preparation for his work he spent a year in the Newton

Theological Institution. His other pastorates were in Old Town, Farmington, Wilton, Sanford and Hebron in Maine. Manchester, N. H., Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Fargo, North Dakota. While in Hebron he was also instructor in Biblical literature in the academy. He received his degree of D.D., from Des Moines college in 1909. For a few years he did not have the care of the active pastorate, but has been a helpful and stated supply of many churches.

Mr. Tilden was a ripe scholar, a strong, illustrative, forceful preacher and a warm, helpful friend in the pastoral relation. In early life he married Miss Nellie Preble, a cousin of Mrs. Horace Purinton, of this city, who has been a true helpmate all these years and who was with him at the time of his death. They have spent several winters in Southern Pines. Mrs. Tilden is now on the way north with the body and is expected to arrive in Farmington today where the funeral services will be held in the house of Mrs. Riggs, Mr. Tilden's only sister.

CHARLES HOLT KIMBALL, M.A., '69

A letter, dated February 10, last, Santa Monica, Cal., and written by J. A. Kimball, contained a simple announcement of the death of Charles H. Kimball, the last surviving member of the class of 1869. He died at Soldiers' Home, in California, on February 7. A letter asking for further information has never been answered. For a great many years Mr. Kimball's address was not known, but was discovered by the ALUMNUS. He has been in recent years a generous giver to the College and to the Zeta Psi fraternity in which he was deeply interested. The General Catalogue contains the following:

Charles Holt Kimball, A.B., A.M., 1872. Born, Pembroke, N. H., Nov. 5, 1841. Prin. High School, and City Superintendent Schools, Los Angeles, Cal., 1876-80; wood and coal business, Haverhill, Mass.; Denver Colo.; Soldiers' Home, Calif.

CHARLES EDWIN PURINTON, '95

Charles Edwin Purinton, of the class of 1895, passed away at his home in Augusta, Friday evening, February 8. Mr. Purinton had been in ill health since 1920, but had continued to go to his office until about a week ago. His illness be-

came suddenly more serious Wednesday and from that time on he failed rapidly until his death Friday night.

Charles E. Purinton was born at Richmond, Me., January 19, 1870, the son of Amos E. and Sarah (Moore) Purinton. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Colby College where he was a member of the class of 1895. Mr. Purinton was united in marriage to Carrie Ripley of Burnham, who with three daughters and two sons survive him.

He came to Augusta in 1894 and with his brother F. B. Purinton established the coal and wood business which has continued to be conducted by them for thirty years. The late Mr. Purinton was very active in the community, and was chosen to represent his city in both branches of the city government. He also served as president of the Board of Aldermen, and on the death of Mayor G. A. Robinson, he was acting mayor of Augusta.

Mr. Purinton will be genuinely missed, for few men possessed more friends than he. Interested in all matters of civic importance, democratic in manner and friendly to all, his thirty years of business life in Augusta will be remembered with affection. To those who knew him intimately, his love for his home and his daily home life, will be constantly remembered. Augusta has lost a good and beloved citizen and greater praise cannot be given any man.

MERRITT AUSTIN JOHNSON, B.A., '83

The following press notice gives the brief announcement of the passing of one of Colby's well-known sons:

Rockland, Maine, April 17.—Merritt A. Johnson, widely known in Maine legal circles, a former county attorney and newspaper editor, died here tonight. Mr. Johnson had served as superintendent of schools and had been elected to both chambers of the city government. He was 65 years old.

The ALUMNUS of 1922-1923, contained a sketch of Mr. Johnson, here reproduced:

Merritt A. Johnson was the second of four sons of Captain Henry D. (a mariner) and Caroline A. Johnson.

He was born August 5, 1859, at Thomaston, Maine, on his parents' farm which he later purchased and operated till 1889, when he sold and moved to

Rockland, Maine, where he has since resided.

He was educated in the schools at Rockland, graduating from the High School in 1878. That winter he taught his first school in Camden, Maine.

In 1879 he entered Colby University and graduated in 1883, being treasurer of his class in his senior year. He affiliated himself with D. K. E. Society.

After graduation he was principal of the South Thomaston high school, 1883-1887.

He then studied law with Hon. D. M. Mortland 1887-1890, when he was admitted to the Knox Bar on the second day of the March term, he forming a partnership with D. M. Mortland on the same day under the style of Mortland & Johnson and tried his first case in the Supreme Judicial Court on the third day. This partnership was dissolved in 1900, since which time he has practiced law alone in Rockland, Maine.

He served his City a number of years on the Board of Health and as Trustee of Public Library, was a member of the School Board, 1892, 3 and 4, acting as Superintendent of Schools in 1892; was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1897 and 1903. He represented the County of Knox as County Attorney in 1898 and 9. He also represented his City as President of the Chamber of Commerce three years.

He joined the following fraternal organizations: I. O. O. F., three branches; Essenes; Maccabees, Foresters; Moose; Masons and Elks. His religious preference is Baptist; his political preference is Republican.

GEORGE MCKAY HANSON, LL.D., h'14

In 1914 Colby conferred upon George McKay Hanson, Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Judge Hanson regarded himself thereafter as a loyal Colby man. His interest in the college was further deepened because two of his daughters are graduates of Colby. Announcement of his death in early April brought grief to the hearts of many Colby men and women.

Following is the news dispatch giving the announcement of his passing:

Portland, Me., April 4.—Associate Justice George McKay Hanson of the Maine Supreme Court, of Calais, past supreme chancellor of the Knights of

Pythias, died late tonight at St. Barnabas hospital after an illness of one week.

Associate Justice Hanson was one of the best known Democrats in eastern Maine. He served as mayor of Calais in 1907.

He was grand chancellor of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias in 1892 and 1893, succeeding Judge Fred Emery Bean of Hallowell in that position. He was elected supreme representative in

1897 and re-elected for three successive terms. He served as collector of customs in the Eastport district and was a candidate for congress in the fourth district in 1910 before Washington county was set off to the third district.

He had been justice of the supreme court of Maine since July 26, 1911, when he was appointed by Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted. He was reappointed for the present term by Gov. Milliken.

FROM THE CAMPUS WINDOWS*

BY PHILIP GORHAM PEARCE, '25, *Member Class in Journalism*

We have often heard the old "grads" speak of the "old Colby spirit" during their college days. That same spirit may still be found in the institution today. Colby is like one large family with President Roberts at the head. He is not like most college presidents, who rule with an iron hand. He is one of the group at Colby and is loved by every student. Whenever a student is in trouble, in his studies or what not, he feels that he can go to the head of the college and find not only sympathy but the best possible advice.

Colby opened last fall with a large entering class, representatives from many states. Immediately these men caught the spirit of the college and went into every student activity on the campus, from athletics to literary work.

The football team had a poor start in training and the other colleges in the state placed Colby at the bottom of the lists as regards the state championship. The out-of-state games came first and gave the men a chance to get some real training. Then came the state series and Coach Roger Green gave the University of Maine a fair example of the fighting machine which he had behind him. Bowdoin was beaten on her own field. It was a tie score but the Colby men played real football in a real sportsmanship manner. Bates had been winning all the season and she fully intended to place Colby on the list of victories. Seaverns field was crowded with hundreds of spectators. This game decided the state championship for Colby

or Bates. The Colby men played the best game of the season and left the field with the spoils of victory.

It was commonly known everywhere that the Colby men played the cleanest games of the season. They were gentlemen and sportsmen, a fact which has been a great credit to the college. This credit is not due to the players alone. Their coach, Roger Green, and the college physical director, C. Harry Edwards, should not be forgotten. They worked with the men and showed them what clean athletics meant.

The cross-country meet was a credit to the college and to the men who ran. Coach Ryan is considered one of the best track coaches in New England and he has done his best with what he has had to work with. There have been comparatively few men out for the different track events, but it is not so much the number of men as the quality. In every event these men under Coach Ryan have given all they possess for Colby. Certainly no more could be asked of these men. Roland Payne, Colby's leading distance runner, has given credit to the college everywhere. He has been considered a possible candidate for the Olympics.

For several years the students have tried to introduce hockey into the athletics of the college as a minor sport. This winter Colby had a hockey team competing with the other Maine colleges. Under the circumstances the team made a very fine showing. The men had no intention of getting the state championship, but they showed the usual Colby spirit and willingness to play a clean game.

* Winners of prizes offered to students in the class in Journalism for the best articles summarizing for Colby graduates the important undergraduate news.

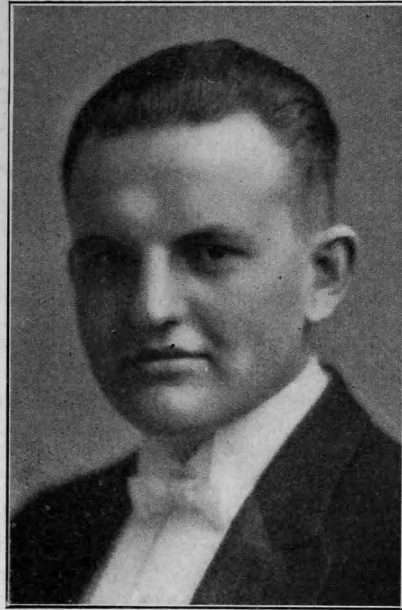
The baseball outlook is very good. Many of the old players are in the field as well as new and promising candidates from the Freshman class. Coach Fred Parent who has been with the Colby team for two years has come back with the intention of putting out a first-class team.

The college has been represented by some of the best examples of Colby men in debating this year. These men under the instruction of Dr. H. C. Libby have won from the colleges with which they have debated. The debating society had planned to take a cross country trip similar to the one taken last year, but it was considered too expensive a proposition for this year. The debating society is composed of members of the undergraduate body, of both divisions. All the intercollegiate debating contests are under the supervision of the society and at the regular meetings there are debates between the members.

The weekly publication of the college, *The Echo*, has been a worthy credit to the college. The editor, Joseph Coburn Smith, '24, has edited one of the finest college papers in the east. All the material in the paper is of interest to the reader and it is accurate. Each week the paper has two columns of historical matter. This material is not only interesting but of great educational value. It brings to the mind of the undergraduate some of the great things accomplished by men who once studied in this same institution.

In one of the editions the editor had a questionnaire to be filled in by the students. One of the questions asked was which the student preferred, a Phi Beta Kappa key or a Colby "C". The students were in favor of the Phi Beta Kappa key by a small majority. Of those answering, fifty-five per cent preferred the key, while forty-two per cent preferred the Colby "C". In the women's division the key was preferred. The men's division varied somewhat, sixty-five per cent of the freshmen, forty-six per cent of the sophomores, fifty-seven per cent of the junior, and fifty-four per cent of the seniors preferred the key.

The Colby musical club made an excellent showing this winter. Trips were taken along the coast of Maine and through Massachusetts. Everywhere the boys went they were greeted by Colby people, and it was interesting to hear from different people after the club had



THEODORE C. BRAMHALL, '24
Record-maker as Musical Club Manager

left. In every case the letters stated that the club had made an excellent showing, and that all the members were gentlemen. The club began this year without money and owing money; when the season was over the bills were paid and a large contribution made toward a new piano for the chapel.

The Y. M. C. A. has a strong organization. While primarily it is a religious organization, it aims to broaden out into all the activities of the college. It exists for the general building up of a wholesome life on the campus in every particular. The expenses of the organization are met by contributions by its members and friends. Meetings are held every Tuesday night from seven to seven-thirty. Usually there is some outside speaker who has a convincing message for college men; and at other times discussions are conducted among the students, upon some campus problem or vital question.

Whenever it is possible the Y. M. C. A. has a speaker come and deliver lectures to the student body. The organization had Mr. Sherwood Eddy, a world student worker, here to speak to the students and the citizens of Waterville.

Mr. Eddy came with a message for every college man and woman. He brought to the minds of the students the conditions of the nations of the world, from a national and educational point of view. He had a very pleasing and striking personality and he enumerated nothing but cold facts. Such lectures are of great benefit and every student, after hearing Mr. Eddy speak realized that he or she could raise his life to a higher level.

During the first semester there were no social functions to speak of, but after the mid-year examinations were over the different fraternities began to have dances. On Washington's birthday the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity had their biennial ball and house party. It was considered one of the finest affairs of the year. Once a month, on an average, there is a college dance, open to all college students.

The college was very fortunate this year in having Professor E. C. Marriner as Librarian. Mr. Marriner is a great help to the college. In the library he is always ready to help a student on any subject, and he is a very interesting and entertaining speaker. Whether in chapel or at an athletic rally he is always ready to speak to the students.

What would Colby be without Dr. Marquardt and Dr. Taylor? We often hear this question asked. Dr. Taylor's judgment is never doubted. His Latin classes are conducted as they always have been, and his advice whether in faculty meeting or outside is considered final.

Dr. Marquardt (Dutchy) told us last year that he was not sure that he would be back with us this year. Every student came back last fall hoping to see the same German professor. He was here and everybody was more than glad to greet him again. He still is capable of turning his quiet classes into an uproar of laughter. At every banquet or rally Dr. Marquardt is glad to speak to the students, and they always find him very entertaining.

During the absence of President Roberts the college has been under the guidance of Dr. G. F. Parmenter, Dr. Thomas B. Ashcraft and Dr. H. C. Libby. They are capable of running the college well, and everybody has been satisfied. "Prexy" has been greatly missed, though, and we shall all be glad to see his genial smile once more. President Roberts

needed a vacation such as the trustees gave him. Never has a man given more time and strength to an institution than has he. He is a man with a heart of gold. Sympathetic and broad-minded he has but one thought and that is for Colby.

BY DORIS AILEEN DEWAR, '26, *Member Class in Journalism*

Dusk—soft, gray, soothing, spring dusk, and the campus with its hopefully leafless trees, its comfortable, old brick buildings stood placidly calm as the shadows lengthened. There was a faint rose-colored tinge to the western sky that was barely reflected in the dark, lifeless windows. Gradually, as buildings and trees and sky merged into one dull whole, a light here and there broke the monotonous grayness with a gleam of happiness. The window-eyes of the campus were blinking themselves open, joyful with memories of things accomplished, things done, dreaming, planning, reviewing; but most of all dreaming, for after all, just after sunset was made for dream-time. More and more lights straggled into being, more and more eyes to look back on the past, and reflect satisfaction and thankfulness for hopes and deeds worth while.

Those window-eyes may well beam reminiscently through the spring twilight. They have witnessed many things in Colby's history, sometimes failure and disappointment, oftentimes success and happiness, but always progress. Each year has brought its contribution to the attainment of better things and higher ideals for the college. There always has been and always will be a striving for improvement.

One of the most notable features of this college year has been the distinct effort made to increase the students' appreciation of the intellectual side of life. A splendid program of lectures, debates, and speaking contests was planned and has been effectively carried out. The number of prominent, sought-after intelligent men and women who have visited the college to bring their messages to the student body has been most inspiring and encouraging.

Dr. Allen K. Foster, a placid, genial, white-haired Chicagoan, who is the student secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention, spent five days in Water-

ville, addressing Colby men and women both in and out of the class room; and once at least including the less fortunate townspeople in his audience. Dr. Foster himself was a firm believer that science and religion could be reconciled. He was inspired with his subjects and so produced an inspiring effect on those who heard him. A particularly stressed point in one of his talks was the often unrealized potentiality of the imagination. He did not say to neglect the work at hand and become an idle dreamer, but while working to let the imagination have sway, for without imagination life and work would indeed be humdrum. The truth of Dr. Foster's sound philosophy has undoubtedly been felt before but perhaps not accurately stated.

Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, who was very recently engaged in relief work for the American Red Cross in Europe, in one brief talk gave an excellent idea of the cooperation that should exist between the United States and Europe. Germany cannot save herself alone was his plea; we must help her if only as a business proposition. Mr. Scattergood surely brought one of the tense world problems straight to the college and made the often irresponsible men and women think for a short time at least.

Miss Tilton, the exceedingly interesting woman psychologist, must not be overlooked. She was fascinating and convincing; fascinating because of her very winning personality, convincing because of the logical reasoning manifested in her ideas. "You are what you think you are", was the theme that seemed most prominent in her talks.

Then, there was Sherwood Eddy. Perhaps he was the most outstanding figure of all. This man of national and international repute held his audiences at Colby breathless, spellbound, just as he had held countless audiences in foreign lands, while he urged almost begged them to be honest, pure, morally in earnest, and to love their fellow men. He was so genuinely sincere, so absolutely in earnest himself, that one could not fail to believe him. His week of lecturing covered the economic, social and religious sides of life. Mr. Eddy is an ardent pacifist, inclined to be socialistic, but thoroughly informed on all subjects with which he deals. Colby is indeed lucky to have had him at her beck and call for so many days.

Intellectual uplift is coming from an-

other source also. President Roberts has gone travelling, searching, thinking, finding, seeing, that he may come back to the college with new ideas, new inspirations. To deny that President Roberts' trip is going to benefit the whole college would be to utter a quickly discernable fallacy.

The members of the Intercollegiate Debating teams have done admirable work in holding Colby's own in the intellectual field among other colleges. In the two debates with the University of Maine, they were victorious both negatively and affirmatively, the question being, "Resolved, That the United States should enter the World Court under the plan as outlined by former President Harding." In the debate with New Hampshire State university on the same question they were not quite as successful, for they were defeated once by the team from New Hampshire. The men on the teams gave much time and thought to preparation of their arguments. Aside from their own efforts their success was due immeasurably to the able coaching and advice of Dr. Herbert C. Libby. He has been a very enthusiastic sponsor of the plan for the encouragement of all things intellectual, and has done all in his power to stimulate the interest of the student body in the lectures and debates.

The various prize speaking contests have tempted the usual number of men and women to try their ability, with the most satisfactory results. Dr. Libby has also been prominent in the preparation of these affairs.

Although the intellectual side of life has been particularly emphasized this year, the physical or athletic side has had its share of attention. Disregarding the all-important facts that Colby has the state football championship, has played very good hockey, and has been measurably successful in track, perhaps the most significant event of the college athletic year has been the adoption of the one semester rule. This rule bars freshmen from varsity athletics until they have successfully completed one semester of college work. During the restricted time, however, the freshmen will have their own exclusive coach, and will have a complete schedule of games with some of the best preparatory schools in New England. That is, a sort of varsity training school will be established. The adoption of this rule

marks a long step forward in the realm of Colby athletics, and puts her on a par with the other colleges that have already adopted the rule.

If in no other way, Colby has achieved fame through her musical clubs. The broadcasting of the Glee Club concert in Boston carried her name country-wide. The Club has put on very creditable performances that have made its staunch supporters proud. This was evidenced by the fact that in Boston, far from their Waterville college home, three loyal Colby-ites, in three widely separated parts of a large audience, rose gloriously to their feet as the Glee Club sang the first words of the "Alma Mater". Colby loyalty is omnipresent in the individual and in the group. It is the criterion of the college itself. To judge the loyalty of Colby is to judge the hearts of its men and women.

The women's division has not been left behind in the worthy struggle for intellectual expansion. So-called discussion groups have been meeting throughout the year, with the purpose of picking to pieces the world's social, industrial and

religious problems, that they may be more easily intelligible, more completely understood. The groups have been largely attended, for the Colby woman is quite as anxious to be well and intelligently informed as is her more stalwart brother.

The Colby women made an important and far-reaching move when they joined the American Association for University Women. This association brings them in close touch with college women from all over the country. It lets them see how other women run their colleges, how they solve their problems, and it creates a new field of thought, research, and inspiration.

These things and more have proved Colby's worth.

The eyes of the campus looked on through the blackness of the night, and smiled. They smiled gladly, sadly, wonderingly, hopefully, faithfully, as they finished their dreaming. One by one they silently winked out until the campus was shrouded in a Stygian velvet that was fraught with contentment and peace.

REPRESENTING COLBY AT CHICAGO

BY NETTIE MAY RUNNALS, M.A., '08, *Dean*

One of the pleasantest recollections of my visit to Chicago last February is the cordial friendliness of the members of the Colby family whom I met there.

Chicago was swarming during the last week in February with delegates from all over the country, who were attending the numerous educational conventions then in session. Being somewhat late in my registration I should have found it necessary—but for the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Dana W. Hall—to accept accommodations miles out of the city. But my good Colby friend persuaded the manager of the Blackstone Hotel that there was a room there for a lone traveler from Maine. An unbreakable engagement kept me from the pleasure of lunching on February 29 at the Hall home; but I was able to accept Mrs. Hall's kind invitation to have dinner at her club with her and Mrs. Franklin Johnson, whose husband was one of the convention speakers. In spite of Mr. Hall's strenuous rush of engagements with different educational groups, he

took time to call on us during the meal, and we had a fine Colby chat.

A very pleasant chance Colby meeting took place one night in one of the reception rooms at my hotel. Mrs. Franklin, wife of Professor Franklin, who was connected with the Colby English Department for some years, overheard me introduced to someone as from Colby, and hastened to make herself known. She was much interested in all I had to tell of Colby's present doings and sent kind remembrances to her Waterville friends.

I spent Wednesday and Thursday, February 27 and 28 in attending some of the meetings of the National Association of Deans. If I were to summarize the topics I heard discussed, I should make these three headings: scholarship, citizenship and moral and spiritual attitude. Colleges now-a-days are earnestly trying to recall the love and fellowship of study, which we all feel has been in danger of slipping away. I was delighted to hear considerable discussion of various honor

systems and plans of noticing and rewarding scholarship in a degree somewhat commensurate with the attention commonly paid athletic prowess. Our own innovation at Colby of making a little more of Phi Beta Kappa honors by having a mid-year ceremony is a small illustration of this tendency. Very much emphasis was placed on citizenship. In a splendid paper entitled "Women in Politics," Miss Helen Fraser of England appealed strongly to women's sense of duty and responsibility in urging them to take an intelligent interest in politics. She said that in America the word "politics" was an expletive, while in England it was a proper noun! She called upon women to face issues honestly, impersonally and without sentimentalism, and to strive always to make the material serve the spiritual. The moral and spiritual attitude of students was recognized as the foundation on which we help them build their character.

All day Friday was taken with a committee meeting at the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago. This school is housed in a fine, large building, and

is splendidly equipped for the training it gives for home missionaries. The President, Mrs. Clara D. Pinkham was a charming hostess. Faculty and girls all made us feel quite at home from the minute we arrived. Our committee was the Advisory Committee of Women recently appointed by the Northern Baptist Board of Education to consult with Miss Frances Greenough, student secretary, concerning the religious life of students. We faced very frankly for many hours the religious problems and the religious organization of students, and tried to consider how the Baptist Board could best enlarge and regulate its work among them. Dr. Frank W. Padelford, one of our Colby trustees and the executive secretary of the Board was present all day. Dr. Padelford and I had time for a short Colby "visit" in the evening.

I left Chicago freshly aware that Colby student problems are in many respects the same as the country-wide student problems, and firmly convinced that the sound quality of Colby students offers great opportunities for favorable solutions.

A PAGE OF COLBY HISTORY

BY HARLAND R. RATCLIFFE, B.S., '24

At the foot of Beacon Hill, still pompous in its venerability; a few scant yards from the spot where the long shadows cast by the White House Dome loses its rounded tip in the sunlight of noon; here in Massachusetts; in Boston, the "town that braved an empire", there was history written again on the evening of Friday, March 28. For the first time, a Colby Musical Clubs concert was broadcast.

The radio has been called the wandering minstrel of today. It is that and more. For have we progressed from the days when the minstrels, singing their self-composed ballads to the accompaniment of harp or lute; or telling their stories, illustrated with crude mimicry; wandered from castle to castle in Old England, furnishing to the nobility practically the only entertainment available.

That day has passed and so, too, has passed the day when only a minority among Colby alumni and alumnae might

enjoy a yearly concert by the undergraduate clubs of the college.

Within a stone's throw of the room where Benjamin Franklin Butler, '38, was wont to preside over the affairs of this old Bay State as its chief executive, was sent out into the ether for the first time the ringing words of "On To Victory" and the soul-stirring chant of "Alma Mater."

It was, indeed occasion memorable. The concert was held in Steinert Hall, haunt of Boston music lovers. There were present Colby men and Colby women from a dozen states, together with their relatives and friends—over 400 in all.

It was not only the first Colby concert ever broadcast but moreover the first Colby concert ever held in Boston under the auspices of the Boston Colby Alumni Association, founded in 1881.

The conditions were perfect for the broadcasting. Telegrams were received during the progress of the concert, from

Houlton, Westbrook, Belfast, and from Waterville, telling of distant audiences.

Above all the concert was a financial success. The Boston Association has been able to appropriate to the clubs, as the proceeds, the sum of \$125.

Among the alumni present were H. Warren Foss, '96, Henry F. Curtis, '87, Alexander Mitchell, '02, Burr F. Jones, '07, Charles M. Bailey, '20, Angier L. Goodwin, '02, all officers of the Boston Association; J. Colby Bassett, '95, Rev. Woodman Bradbury, '87, Dr. H. F. Curtis, '87, Dr. R. L. Emery, '06, Dr. Charles B. Fuller, '96, Angier L. Goodwin, '02,

Leon C. Guptill, '09, Benjamin P. Holbrook, '88, Rev. Edmund F. Merriam, '68, Irving O. Palmer, '87, T. Raymond Pierce, '98, Bertram C. Richardson, '98, Charles W. Turner, '96, Linwood L. Workman, '02, Rev. W. N. Donovan, '92, Ralph K. Bearse, '95, William A. Cowing, '04, H. W. Dunn, '96, Robie G. Frye, '82, Frederick G. Getchell, '98, Merle S. Getchell, '93, Harry D. Hamilton, '96, Dudley M. Holman, '84, Dr. Sherman Perry, '01, John B. Pugsley, '05, Edward G. Stacy, '11, Percy F. Williams, '97, Elwood T. Wyman, '90.

ADDRESSES WANTED

The addresses of the following Colby women are not known at the college. If any one can furnish the desired information, please send the correct addresses to the Colby ALUMNUS.

Miss Elizabeth Mathews, '79
Miss Elizabeth Adams Mortimer, '87
Miss Grace Maria Cummings, '92
Mrs. Lutie French Tufts, '96
Miss Grace Lillian Russell, '99
Miss Augusta Colby, '02
Mrs. Inez Stevenson Hallenbeck, '09
Miss Verena H. Chaney, '10
Mrs. Mary Hall Butler, '12
Miss Margaret L. Forbes, '15
Miss Iris Carle Crosby, '16
Miss Lucy S. Montgomery, '16
Mrs. Addie Merrill Hatch, ex-'83

Miss Gertrude Bray Morse, ex-'85
Miss Minnie Bunker, ex-'89
Mrs. Lucy Winslow Paddock, ex-'90
Miss Mary Louisa Wilbur, ex-'99
Mrs. Myra Perry Mackay, ex-'00
Mrs. Helen Simmons Houghton, ex-'01
Mrs. Allana Small Krieger, ex-'02
Mrs. Berdena Trafton Fogler, ex-'03
Mrs. Ethel Higgins Beck, ex-'05
Miss Sarah Florence Wyman, '05
Miss Helen M. Tozier, ex-'05
Mrs. Dorothy Donnell Calhoun, ex-'09
Mrs. Honor Lottfield Hallowell, ex-'11
Miss Elizabeth R. Sloat, ex-'12
Mrs. Florence Ingersoll Fleming, ex-'13
Mrs. Kittie Nason Small, ex-'13
Mrs. Mildred Smyth Proctor, ex-'14
Miss Claire M. McIntire, ex-'16

∴ AMONG THE GRADUATES ∴

BY THE EDITOR

October 7 was rally day in the Bible school of the First Church, Fall River. The attendance was 1,069. The extensive repairs that have been going on through the summer were so far completed that the auditorium could be used, although the new organ will not be installed until early in January. The pastor, Dr. Everett C. Herrick, '98, began a series of evening sermons on "The Christian and His Bible."

William Keeley, '64, is making plans to visit Waterville immediately after adjournment of the G. A. R. Encampment to be held in Boston, August, next. He writes: "I was possibly the youngest in the class of 1864 and am now past 81 years, so a very few, if any, are surviving". He tenders his greetings to the Faculty and student body of the College. Mr. Keeley is Judge-Advocate, D. C. Staff, Dept. of West Virginia, G. A. R.

The First Church, Providence, Rhode Island, calls to the assistance of its pastor, Dr. Arthur W. Cleaves, '98, outside ministers at certain seasons of the year. Dr. Cleaves preached on December 9 on "The Recoverableness of Man"; December 16 on "The Discovery of the Soul"; December 23 on "The Prince of Peace"; December 30, "Dangers of the Backward Look".

Marjorie Scribner Holt, '14, is now living at Lincoln Street, Exeter, N. H.

No. 15 Liberty Street, Bridgeport, Conn., is the new address of Mary M. Ward, '04.

A. L. Whittemore, '12, is teaching school in Rockland, Maine, with address at 21 Talbot Street.

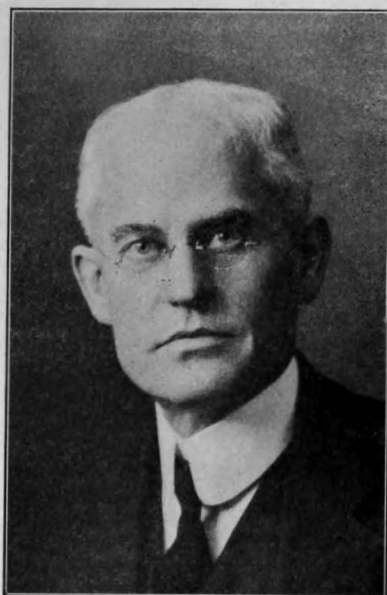
Ruth Evangeline Jackson was three months old on Friday, January 25. "In a little while", writes Robert M. Jackson, '22, "we expect she will register in Colby and in due time subscribe to the ALUMNUS".

Elizabeth J. Dyar, '22, is teaching chemistry and biology in the South Hadley, Mass., High school. Address: 46 Bardwell Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Clarence L. Foss, '15, with Karl T. Soule, a graduate of Pratt Institute and Art Students' League, have joined forces in the formation of the Foss-Soule Press, Inc., of Rochester, New York. This new concern has purchased the Commercial Printing Department of the Rochester *Times-Union* of which Mr. Foss has been manager for the past four years. Their plant is one of the largest in western New York and has a wide reputation for its production of the highest grade of catalogue and fine book work. After leaving Colby, Mr. Foss was a student in the Department of Graphic Arts, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, Pa. He served in the Engineers in the late war and is a member of the Rochester Consistory. Mr. Soule has a national reputation as a commercial artist, some of his work being produced in Paris, Berlin, and Retrograd.

Clyde E. Russell, '22, is assistant principal of the Winslow High school. Address: R. F. D. 40, Waterville, Me.

Margaret Wilkins, '18, is teaching in the mathematics department of the Taunton High school.



CHARLES P. BARNES, M.A., '92
Recently Appointed Associate Justice Maine
Supreme Court

Miriam Hardy, '22, is teaching in the English department of the Taunton High school.

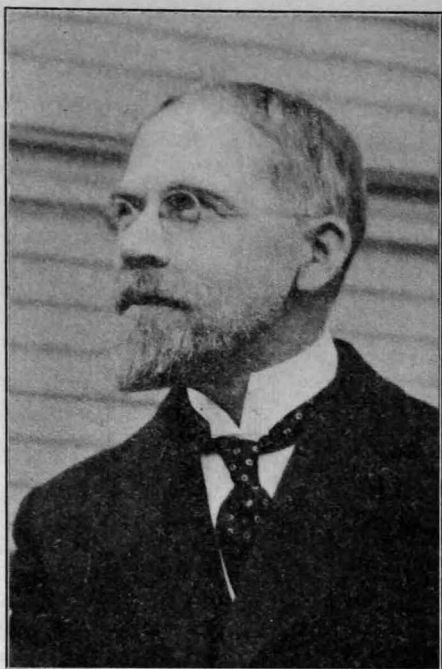
Hugh S. Pratt, '17, is in Los Angeles, California, 612 St. Paul Avenue.

From the *Mountain Democrat*, Placerville, Cal., January 5, 1924: "The people of Placerville, Diamond Springs and El Dorado were shocked and saddened Thursday to learn of the passing, at Lanes hospital in San Francisco, of Laura Winnifred Fogg, wife of Charles E. Fogg, (Colby, '00) of the High school faculty of El Dorado county. Mrs. Fogg went to the hospital last Friday and underwent an operation, from which she was unable to rally".

Rosa M. Ames, '97, Placerville, Cal., wishes to "request all my friends to let me know if they come within phoning distance. It would be a pleasure to talk with them if I couldn't see them. Phone 99F22".

Delber W. Clark, '11, is now located on Staten Island, N. Y., 7516 Amboy Road.

Donald A. Shaw, '21, is studying law in Harvard Law School. Address: 28 Mellen Street, Cambridge, Mass.



CHARLES W. SPENCER, Ph.D., '90
Now Traveling in Europe

A. H. Bickmore, '93, expects to attend the Commencement exercises in June, next.

"Seems as though the ALUMNUS increases in value in direct proportion to the distance I put between myself and Maine", writes B. E. Small, '19.

Bradentown, Fla.,
January 2, 1924.

Dear Editor:

During the month of December two Colby men, Fred M. Preble, '81, and F. P. Hamilton, '02, called to see me, and believing myself to be the only Colby man permanently residing in this vicinity, shall be very pleased to have other Colby men "drop in" at any time they may be in "The land of Manatee", Florida. Edward C. Rice, '01.

Neil F. Leonard, '21, and R. H. Spinney, '21, are room-mates together at Yale. Leonard is studying law and Spinney is studying English. Address: 1418 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Wallace E. Hackett, '09, Captain, is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

Helen M. Freeman, '23, is teaching school at North Berwick, Me.

Wendell F. Farrington, '22, who is teaching at Syracuse University, 1206 East Adams Street, writes the ALUMNUS a most interesting letter, one paragraph of which is quoted: "Colby is much more to me than a collection of buildings, athletic teams, and a curriculum. May I just add, that as an individual who pursued his own way in his under-graduate days, the greatest contribution to his later life received at Waterville was the spirit of helpfulness and knowledge which has always been so prevalent—but not always so well recognized—at Colby".

Helen J. Hnckley, '10, is at present assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Dr. Hugh Cabot, at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich. She has met no Colby people, and relies on the ALUMNUS, she writes, to keep her in touch with Colby.

George W. Currier, '22, is still teaching in Amesbury, Mass. He has recently bought a bungalow in Plaistow, N. H., his present address.

Percy Colby Kelson, 194?, is the name of the son born to Everett Stanley Kelson, 1914, and Mrs. Kelson, on July 12, 1923. His address is the same as his parents'—600 South 49 St., Philadelphia. It is hoped that his middle name will bring him several scholarships when he goes to college and a life subscription to the Colby ALUMNUS if he ever graduates. Mr. Kelson is serving as executive aide to the Headmaster of the William Penn Charter School.

Thomas G. Grace, '20, is preparing for the New York bar examinations. His address is 362 Orington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 3512 W 95th St., Cleveland, Ohio, is a new address for John P. Kennedy, '13.

M. Lucile Kidder, '20, has resigned from the Veterans' Bureau Service as Occupational Therapist and has now entered the Art Museum School, of Worcester, Mass. Address: 6 Woodbine Street.

E. L. McCormack, '20, is Manager of the New England District of The National Survey, with offices in Chester, Pa.

L. W. Crockett, '15, M. D., has opened offices at 82 High St., Medford, Mass., and at 29 High Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Lorena E. Scott, '22, is in Stoneham, Mass., Box 87.

Mrs. Laura Day Cole, '11, Raymond, Maine, writes that she has "read every word of the copies of the ALUMNUS received".

Marjorie L. Barker, '16, was married on December 19, last, to Arthur R. Henderson, and is making her home at 36 Swan Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Albert F. Robinson, '18, 302 McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C., writes among other things: "I will add for your information that I have completed my law course at George Washington Law School and have been admitted to the District of Columbia bar. Since this admission, I have opened an office here in the city and am specializing in patent law by reason of the fact that I have had nearly three years' experience as an assistant examiner of patents in the United States Patent Office".

Rev. Isaac Higginbotham, '11, pastor of the Middle Street Church, Portsmouth, has resigned to become assistant secretary of the Massachusetts State Convention.

Rev. George Merriam, '79, Maine correspondent of *The Watchman-Examiner*, has entered on the twentieth year of his pastorate of Bethany Church, Skowhegan, Maine.

L. W. Mayo, '22, writes from Loch Raven, Md., where he is connected with the Maryland Training School for Boys: "I have my hands full down here with the direction of all athletic, secretarial and social activities. I also teach in the High school in the morning and act as the Scoutmaster to the troop of Scouts here. You can see that I am getting a lot of valuable training. This is a fine modern institution, about two hundred boys on the average are cared for. They are divided, according to age, in four groups of about fifty and placed in cottages. At present a special cottage for problem boys is being completed".

James B. Conlon, '19, is in Greenwich, Conn., Box 594. He is teaching science in the High school.

A young son, Edward Blackwell Humphrey, was born on October 12, last, to Mrs. Helene Blackwell Humphrey, '19. Mrs. Humphrey's present address is 101 Pleasant Ave., Woodfords, Maine.

Elmer D. Gibbs, '12, wishes his address changed to 450 Maple Street, Manchester, N. H., Apts. 3.

D. M. Holman, '84, General Manager of the United States Mutual Liability Insurance Company, 1359 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass., writes as follows: "Enclosed please find check for \$2.00 in payment of subscription for the coming year. I should feel quite at a loss without the magazine and will be particularly interested in Freddy Fassett's forthcoming paper as I was Managing Editor of the *Portland Express* at the time he was Night Editor of the *Portland Press* and Fred Owen now of the *Portland Express*—formerly of the *Press*—was at one time City Editor for me in Taunton and before that was the Auburn correspondent of the *Portland Express* as well as City Editor of the *Auburn Sun*. Walter C. Emerson formerly of the *Portland Press* and then on some of the New York papers and afterwards on the *Boston Herald* was the first president of my class—'84. Asher Hinds, afterwards Congressman, was a former newspaper man when I was there. So I am quite interested in Fassett's forthcoming article."

Edith Washburn Clifford, '14, is now to be addressed 1493 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Mark R. Thompson, '17, 24 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass., offers the following suggestion: "I have one suggestion to make which I feel would be of value to the College. Next year the Bowdoin-Colby game will be at Colby, and I think that if you could find somebody in each city such as New York, Boston, Springfield, etc., where there are a great many of the former graduates located, that a move could be made for each year to have an Alumni game which could be attended by two or three hundred of the former graduates".

A. D. Gillingham, '14, connected with the Y. M. C. A. in Portland, reports that he is endeavoring to interest some of the Portland boys in Colby.

Otis B. Read, '09, has been elected Dean of the Seabeck Y. M. C. A. Summer School for the Pacific Northwest. Address: 356 Y. M. C. A. Building, Seattle, Wash. Mr. Read is very anxious to form a Colby alumni association in Washington.



ALICE A. HANSON, '20



M. LUCILLE KIDDER, '20



MARY E. TOURTILOTTE, '20

Captain Preston Burpee Libby, '18, was married on June 6, 1923, to Miss Violet Maria Day. They make their home in Fort Fairfield, Maine.

G. O. Dudley, '15, is located at 10 Tucker Street, Milton, Mass.

H. C. Bonney, '07, is to be addressed at 49 Glencoe Avenue, Outremont, Montreal, Canada. He is general manager of the Ruberoid Co.

Mrs. Frank L. Clark is now located at 3581 South Hoover Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Earle C. Macomber, '12, has a new address: 63 W. Harrison St., Tunkhannock, Pa.

A. G. Eustis, '22, is attending the Graduate School of Business Administration, with address at 31 Perkins Hall.

H. E. Hall, '17, is teaching French and Spanish in the Princeton, N. J., Preparatory School. He was married on June 18, last, to Miss Gertrude A. Bailey, of Salisbury, England. Address: 35 Murray Place, Princeton, N. J.

W. L. Waldron, '99, should be addressed Box 424, Pittsfield, Maine.

Mary Ann Foss, '19, is at 430 Main Street, Wethersfield, Conn.

A new street address for Louis A. Wilson, '14, is 138 Fifth Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Theodore Fieldbrave, '16, is now at 2131 Carleton Street, Berkeley, Calif.

M. C. Hamer, '20, is principal of the Farmington, Maine, High school.

Inez Card Hinckley, '08, is at York Village, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Spaulding (Esther French, '16) announce the birth of a daughter on July 18, 1923.

Doris Purington, '22, is at Presque Isle, Maine.

William Hoyt, '05, is at 28 Warham Street, Windsor, Conn.

William R. Pedersen, '20, is to be addressed at Peaks Island Station, Portland, Maine.

Helen A. Bragg, '84, is at 32 Maplewood Road, Worcester, Mass.

R. A. Lowell, '14, is at 3105 Fourteenth Street, S. W., Canton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Daggett announce the marriage of their daughter, Madelyn, (Colby, '17) to Dr. Harvey LeRoy Haskell, on Thursday, August 23, 1923, at Dexter, Maine.

Gladys Paul, '14, is to be addressed at 942 Prospect Ave., Plainfield, N. H.

Clara I. Gamage, '21, is at 38 Heminway Street, Boston, Mass.

No. 27 Dover Street, North Adams, Mass., is the new address for C. C. Richardson, '87.

B. E. Small, '19, is to be found at 449 Vermont Place, Columbus, Ohio. He is connected with the National Survey.



JOHN W. BRUSH, B.A., '29
Has Defied the Ku Klux Klan

William H. Kelsey, '23, 228 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Am now located here as inspecting engineer, metallurgist and chemist for N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. in the Pennsylvania and Southern district. I will feel lost until I receive October issue of the Alumnus".

Mary Donald Deans, '10, now living at 5633 Lexington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., writes that she is teaching in the Los Angeles City Schools and that she hopes to make "the name of Colby an inspired one to my students".

William G. Ramsden, '10, is teaching in the Beaver Country Day School, Brookline, Mass. He is studying for his Master's degree at Harvard.

E. L. Sampson, '89, is now at Jefferson, instead of South Jefferson, Maine.

Dr. John H. Foster, '13, is at the Boston City Hospital for the winter. Address: 55 Cottage Ave., Winthrop Beach, Mass.

"Please send my copies of the Colby Alumnus to me at the address given below. I am still with the National Aniline and Chemical Co., as research chemist but have been transferred to the Buffalo plant of the company. Best wishes for a grand year, J. W. Kimball, '12, 77 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y."

H. S. Philbrick, '97, professor of mechanical engineering in the College of Engineering, Northwestern University, has been appointed acting Dean of Men during the illness of Dr. R. E. Wilson who was appointed to this newly created office in the Spring.

Dr. Haven Metcalf, '96, and Mrs. Metcalf (Flora Holt, '96) returned October 1 to their home in Washington, D. C., after five months spent in Holland, Belgium and Great Britain. Dr. Metcalf represented the United States at the International Conference of Phytopathology held in June at Wageningen, Holland.

Milton Colby Tibbetts, seven and one-half pounds, was born on November 7, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. Vinal H. Tibbetts (V. H. Tibbetts, '14). "He wishes to be signed up for the Class of 1947", so the father writes.

Marjorie W. Hornung, '21, is at 322 Morgan Avenue, Palmyra, N. J.

Notice: Hundreds of important news notes concerning the graduates will appear in the Fourth Quarter Alumnus.

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