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# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

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

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 3

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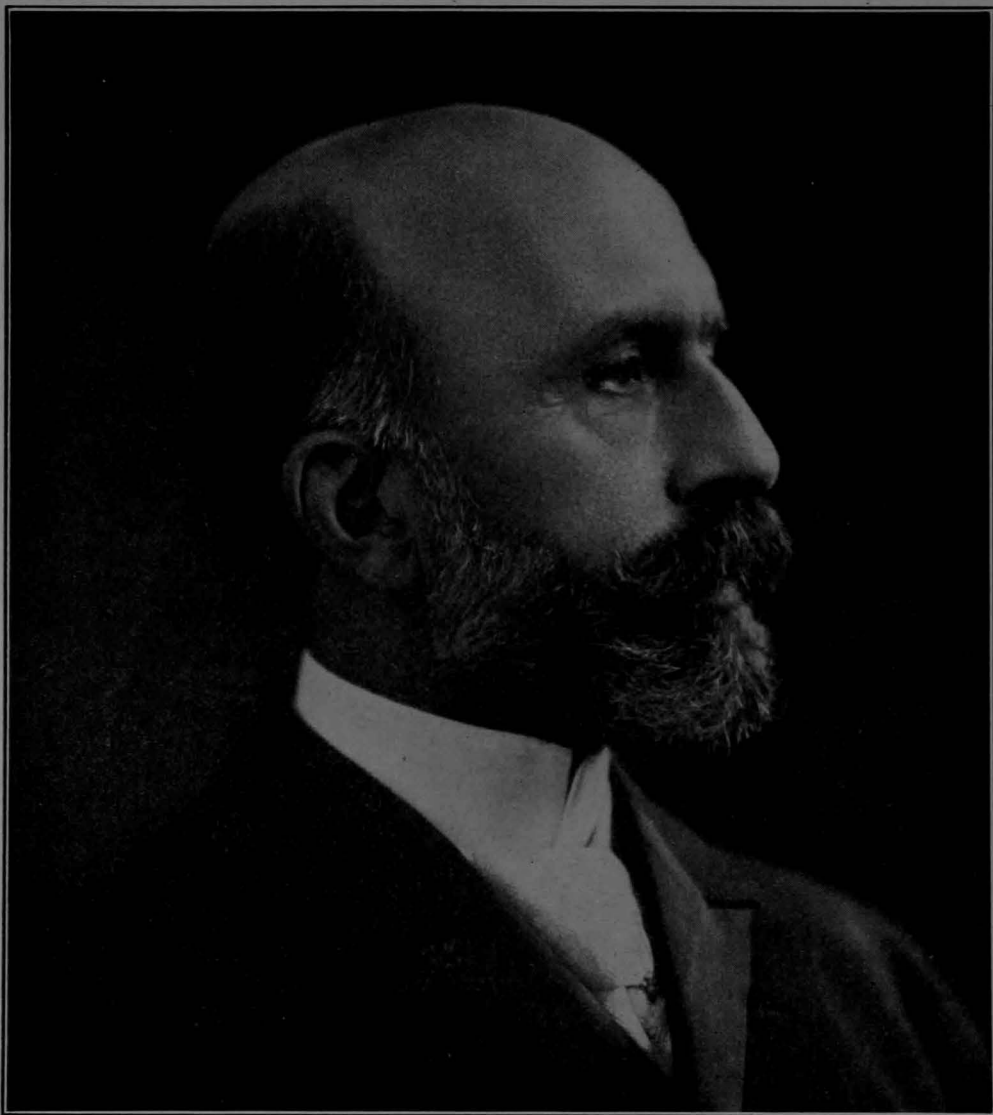
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# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume XV

THIRD QUARTER, 1925-1926

Number 3

## EDITORIAL NOTES



*The Commencement Call.*

The annual call for the Colby sons and daughters to return for the Commencement exercises has been issued. More than 3,500 personal letters have gone to the four corners of the earth, each containing its appeal for continued interest in the College. Nothing can show this better than a re-visit to the college campus, unless, perchance, it is evidenced in the gift of money. But while gifts in money are extremely valuable, those re-visits to the campus, those re-pledgings of the ancient vows, somehow lay the foundation for greater and greater

service. It is often too true that from those graduates who never come back to their reunions and who never get back to their college commencements little in the way of personal service ever comes; but from that ever increasing number who rarely miss the opportunity to keep in close touch with the life of their college much in personal service constantly comes. It is largely for this reason that the ALUMNUS would urge upon all of the great company of graduates to make their plans to spend a few days on the campus, to live again the delightful days of youth, to renew old acquaintances, to meet again old classmates and college mates, to make new friends, and to pledge again loyalty to the old college that has played so large a part in the lives of us all. Let the call be heard and answered.

*That Board of Overseers.*

When the Board of Trustees vote to introduce a Board of Overseers for the College—a purely advisory body whose large interests in the affairs of the college warrant their election to such a Board—the ALUMNUS is ready to suggest a group of men and women for membership! It will be a long list because there are scores who would be eligible. Nothing should be left undone to put Colby in the way of exerting upon society a greater influence, and certainly a body of men who give of their treasure would exert an influence if given opportunity to help direct the general policy of the College.

*The Colby History.*

It is evident that the Colby History which we so confidently expected to read at the end of the academic year will not then be published. Just how soon it will be out and in the hands of the readers is not known. It is sorely needed—has been needed for, lo, these many years. Graduates and undergraduates in their search after college lore have been obliged to go far a-field, to search in many obscure places, to guess at much, and to fail to find even more. Nothing gives so much substance and background and character to an institution as a well written history. Not possessing it, the College is that much the weaker. We need it. It is devoutly hoped that steps may be taken to have the volume out, even though it may not contain the last word possible to be written. It will be well written, there is no doubt of that; but nobody can appreciate this fact until the book is actually in print and in hand.

*Breaks in the Ranks.*

The ALUMNUS prints with deep regret the long list of those of the Colby family who have answered the summons and have been called home. And what a list it is! To mention a few only is no disparagement of the great worth of them all. The Old Schoolmaster, William Smith Knowlton,



known to generations of Colby men and women, and known and loved by a great company of men and women who but for his wise encouragement would never have been college trained—the Old Schoolmaster, poet and philosopher, teacher and wit, is gone. He will never again entertain the undergraduate with his rare and sparkling gems of wit and satire. Then, too, the great teacher and former President of the College, speaker of rare ability and power, writer of renown, editor of scientific journals and papers, a leading factor in the great University of Chicago, and best of all, loyal friend of the College, a contributor to and admirer of the ALUMNUS—Albion Woodbury Small is now counted among those who “have fought the good fight, finished the course.” How great is his loss to the College no one can easily estimate. And Dana Warren Hall, of a younger generation, stalwart, robust, genial, lovable, thoroughly alive to all of the needs of the College, and intelligently active in seeing those needs met, a figure present at almost every Commencement, offering here a word of praise, and there a word of constructive criticism, classmate and admirer of our President—gone from among us almost before any one of us knew that any physical ailment had made claims upon his useful life. What a place he was filling on the Board, how willing to assume responsibilities, how deeply concerned that the College, his College, should take the lead in all things! No man will be more sadly missed. And with what deep regret is the passing of the first woman graduate of the College recorded. It seems like pulling aside one of the pillars of the College. Mary Low Carver has been the ideal for the Colby girl for generations. A rare soul, a lady in the full sense of the term, a leader, counselor, writer of merit, and one who carried the honor that College had brought to her with great humility and yet with most becoming dignity. She was the beacon light. Mention cannot be made of the others whose passing we chronicle in another column. The College mourns at their going.

*Week-End  
Commencements.*

“To be, or not to be, that is the question,” whether ‘tis best to change from the present plan and take up with a new plan that may or may not be better than the old. The College tried the week-end plan once; it did not accomplish all that its friends hoped for it. The times may have been against it. The argument seems to

center largely on the fact that school teachers, of whom there are a considerable number in the graduate body, can more easily slip away from their duties on a Friday night to attend Commencement exercises on Saturday and Sunday, possibly remaining over for the Commencement Day exercises on a Monday. It may well be questioned whether the exact day or days enter so much into the whole matter as the particular season of the year. June is an extremely busy month for everybody, especially for teachers who are cleaning up the work of the year, conducting examinations, or preparing for their own school commencement exercises. If week-end Colby Commencements will bring about a larger attendance, no one should oppose a fair trial of the plan. It ought not to be a very difficult task however to ascertain from the Maine and Massachusetts teachers just how they feel on the subject, and then to act upon the findings. Then the same inquiry should be made of the great number of preachers in the Colby family. It would mean for them the securing of “supplies” and thus an additional expense. The same inquiry should be made of the great number of men holding business positions. It may be that Saturday is a good day to leave town and Tuesday a good day to get back. A preliminary inquiry would clear the whole matter up.

*An Alumni  
Secretary.*

Let the College pay half the expenses and the Alumni Association half the expenses and an Alumni Secretary becomes an established thing. Here we have approaching 4,000 graduates scattered all over the world. We have a first-class college, constantly growing better—and constantly in need of more support, of the moral kind and of the financial kind. Every one of the graduates should be tied up to the College in the strongest kinds of bonds. An Alumni Secretary, of the right type, traveling hither and yon, calling here and calling there, taking in all the alumni and alumnae gatherings, carrying the message of the new and greater Colby to each and all, what could he not accomplish? All this work is quite beyond the President of the College, physically speaking. He ought not to be called upon to enter upon such an endurance test. It is for a young man to do, a young man of enthusiasm, of striking personality, and of vision. The General Alumni Association could well give this matter its immediate intelligent attention. It could accomplish no greater good than by urging the Board of Trustees to create such an

office. Certainly to try the plan out could do no harm.

*The College Home.* The College Home! What a wealth of meaning in the words! The place where youth spent its richest years, where friendships were formed that have lasted all the way down the years, where characters were formed never to be changed by the harsh influences of the world, where ideals were glimpsed, and though never to be attained yet ever to be striven for; where the cold and calculating spirit was unknown but where the ingenuous and generous made itself constantly manifest; where relative values were studied quite apart from pecuniary considerations—Home, the dearest place to where weary feet may turn, where weary minds may find rejuvenation. The College Home makes its appeal to the imagination of every son and daughter, and it is well that it does. Sentiment about it should be cultivated with delicate care that its influence may never be lost out of life.

*Teachers in Politics.*

The election of a member of the Colby faculty as mayor of Waterville has been heralded far and wide as a most unusual occurrence. Clippings and pictures of this "new" politician have been sent him from about every state in the union, and letters in the hundreds testify to the unusualness of the experience. And yet why should the choice of a teacher to the position of chief magistrate of a city be an event so remarkable? Is it the old idea of theory and practice—that teachers are wholly theorists and never practicalists? Is it the resurgence of the idea that teachers are ever of the "absent-minded" sort, never feeling the earth under their feet, walking as in dreams, gaze fixed as upon distant hills, etc., etc? It is a curious notion. Strange that ever teachers should be elevated to administrative positions in colleges! And yet the widespread feeling that teachers are unfitted for public office holding is in the nature of a challenge to the profession. There is but one way to get the notion that teachers are unfitted for politics out of the heads of people and that is to show people that teachers can shoulder public burdens and carry them. If this

means a broadening education for the teacher, the assumption of obligations not hitherto borne, then all the better. There ought not to be anything about the teaching profession that should produce a type of citizen totally unfit for the ordinary duties of citizenship. If there is, then the sooner the fact is known and the remedy discovered, the more useful will be the teacher in the community where he lives. Like it or not, the teacher in public school and in college becomes all too often, perhaps, the exemplar for the student, and when that example fails to measure to the true standard of citizenship, an irreparable injury has been done. The elevation of an ordinary college teacher to an ordinary political office in an ordinary college community ought not to serve as something so extraordinary as to elicit applause and comment in all sections of the country.

*Sabbatical Years.* There is no rule of the Trustees allowing teachers on the college staff to take sabbatical years. There ought to be. It is a good thing for the teacher to get a year off for travel and study once in a while, and it is an even better thing for the student. Teachers grow stale. Anybody does if he keeps everlastingly at a certain trade or calling. The vacation season is too short for both recuperation and constructive work. There are teachers on the staff at Colby who have taught for 20 years and more without taking a single week off to better equip themselves for their particular line of teaching. The salaries paid do not warrant cessation of labor: little can be saved up against a year of study for self improvement. Such a year must be at the expense of the College, and ought to be. By and large, the members of the Faculty have served well the College, for many years at a salary that was no salary at all, and only in very recent years at a salary that just about meets the day-by-day expenses of life, let alone any slight accumulation in "the savings departments". It is worth thinking about, this occasional year off for teachers of the College who have years of service behind them. The suggestion is handed on to the members of the Board of Trustees.

## SOME REMINISCENCES

BY WILLIAM SMITH KNOWLTON, LITT.D., '64

[NOTE: These brief notes were sent to me by Dr. Knowlton just before his death. They were largely in his own hand-writing. Death made impossible their correction by the author. Several letters from him urged that I exercise great care in using these notes lest any offense be given to those mentioned.—THE EDITOR.]

On a bright sunny day in June, 1860, two boys drove out of Foxcroft Village in a carriage, bound for Waterville. The boys were Stanley T. Pullen and William S. Knowlton. Knowlton furnished the horse and Pullen the carriage. On the next day they appeared with thirty other boys in the chapel to be examined for admittance to Waterville College. Four passed the full test. Among these were the Foxcroft boys. The rest were admitted with conditions. It was a peculiar class.

Littlefield was the best looking boy and one of the brightest. He graduated, went to Newton and supplied a church in Boston. He broke down and died in the second year. Glorious Littlefield, we all loved him and expected him to make our class famous. Brackett was a good baseball player. Merriman became a general in the army. Pullen was for a time editor of a Portland paper. One became a very wealthy man out west.

There were some men in college at that time who became somewhat noted. Macomber became a preacher. I heard him preach one Sunday. He had hunted up a text and stuck it on to his graduation essay. But a few years later he showed that he was a merciful man. He gave up preaching and bought a farm in Vermont.

Dr. Champlin was not a good mixer. He was a learned man and good instructor but seemed to have little personal interest in the students. But we misjudged him. I had him a guest at my home later and found him a very interesting, desirable guest. It did seem strange to me to see him holding my little girl on his knee. I wrote a sonnet to him in My Old Schoolmaster book.

Sam Mathews was a bookseller down town. He was our banker. We all gave our money to him and drew on him when we wanted money. Very often we overdrew but it was all right. Sometimes the

students owed two or three thousand dollars. I asked him one time some fifteen years after my graduation if he lost much in his transactions with the students. He said only two small sums. It speaks well for the honesty of the boys in those days.

There was a good deal of friction between "Town and Gown" at that time. We called the town boys "Yaggers" and two or three free fights occurred. On one occasion some boys caught a Yagger and threw him into a mud-puddle. When he came out he used some profane language. Mayo shouted, "Look here, this is a Baptist institution, wash it out of him, boys;" and in he went again. He was cured of profanity.

A little affair occurred in my Sophomore year that showed the Faculty enjoyed a joke if it did not hit it. The Juniors had to speak original pieces in the Chapel. The affair was a bore to the other classes. We were fined 10 cents if absent. The night before the class of '62 were to speak, Merriman and another went down town and "borrowed" a big sign with an elephant on it. Mr. Merrifield left it in his back office. We took it to the Chapel and placed on it "Big show—10c admission," and nailed it up high above the Chapel door and hid the ladder. The Juniors had to walk in under it, much to their wrath. I heard one of the faculty say that it was the best joke of the season. It wasn't on the Profs.

The atmosphere around the college was conducive to culture. It showed its power on every Freshman class. The new class came from various schools and was sometimes a little rough. The mental atmosphere or influence is the combined of all the students and the mass are affected by that general influence.

Every institution, town and state has an atmosphere of its own which newcomers recognize and conform to it. Hence it is of utmost importance that there should pervade the halls, the campus and study rooms of a college an unseen power leading to high and noble deeds and thoughts.

Were I an artist I would draw a picture of a student at Waterville in 1864. I

would give him the thoughtful face of Prof. Taylor. I would have him surrounded by the spirits of Homer, Virgil, Shakespere and others, and his eyes fixed on a distant goal. Almost every one had decided what his future profession would be. What would the modern student's bearing and personal appearance be in a mental picture? We talked about the Latin and Greek and our studies as they came along—but still we had our fun and sometimes follies.

I spoke of Homer. I am a crank on Greek. I have always admired the Greek language. I believe a knowledge of Greek will refine the taste, improve the style and lead to eloquence and good English. I am very sorry that Greek has ceased to be studied in our "fitting" schools. Better drop out the French and put back Greek. The study of French in our academies and high schools is a farce. A modern teacher of French could talk with a Madawaska Frenchman with great difficulty.

There were only two colleges in 1864, Bowdoin and Waterville. There were no college games. We played baseball and croquet at the college and sometimes visited the other college.

The parson of the Baptist Church was a remarkable man, George Dana Pepper. We called him "Longitudinal" Pepper. I have never heard his equal. He regarded his "text" as the embodiment of ideas and developed those ideas in logical manner. With many modern preachers the text is lost in the work of general exhortation.

More than half the class enlisted in the army, only five graduated. I am the only survivor of the class.

College life was some different in those days. We had prayers at the unholy hour of six in the morning. My room was in the fourth story. An old Frenchman was janitor. He stood at the Chapel door ready to lock the door. We were fined ten

cents if not present at prayers. When the bell stopped tolling we jumped out of bed, pulled on trousers and boots, wrapped a big shawl about the shoulders and rushed to the Chapel. One would hold the door open for the next and so we all got in, much to the wrath of the janitor. Then we read an hour before breakfast. No man would be allowed to treat his dumb animal so barbarously nowadays.

Our Latin teacher was Prof. Foster. On one occasion we were reading the Odes of Horace. One commenced *O filia fulcriis matre*, &c. I translated it this way—

"O daughter fulcrar,  
Handsome than your Mama;  
How could I such an onus prove  
To write iambs 'gainst my love.  
Burn those verses every spec,  
Dump them in the Kennebec,"—

"Sit down, sir," yelled Foster. I got zero that day.

In 1863 Col. Shamon and I taught school in Atkinson and boarded at the same place. The proprietor was a retired captain. He brought home much of the army style with himself. His wife was a sweet, lovable little woman. He used to bawl at her in a most shameless way. Shannon and I determined to rebuke him. One day at the table he called her some very harsh names. I arose and said, "Captain Trask, we have stood your abuse of your wife all we are going to; the next time you do so I will slap your mouth." I expected a fight. He arose, looked at his wife, bowed and said, "Wife, forgive me," and turning to us said, "Never again." The real man showed itself. I learned to love the man.

I am the oldest graduate of the College with one exception. There is somewhere a man who belonged to the class of 1862. He was so slow that he celebrated his Fourth of July at Christmas time. He will not die for some years to come.

## EDUCATION THEN AND NOW

BY CLARENCE EDMUND MELENEY, LL.D., '76

In accepting the invitation of the Editor of the Colby ALUMNUS to write an article on "Education Then and Now" I shall have to treat the subject from a more personal point of view than I should prefer doing. It is difficult for one to write as an observer of developments covering many years in which he has taken a somewhat intimate

part without using the first personal pronoun rather freely; but this may be overlooked in a paper to be read by fellow alumni.

I have been an observer of college preparation in high schools as Superintendent, and as a father of six children living under the paternal roof during their high school



courses and after college, through professional schools. We often burned the midnight oil together in reading, quizzes and discussions. In looking back fifty years, I now visualize the old oil lamp in the upper room in Waterville, under which the pages of Hanson's Caesar, Cicero and Virgil; Harkness' Latin Grammar; Zenophon's Anabasis and Hadley's Greek Grammar, dulled by constant "review and review", challenged the mentality of a duller student. Why these foreign languages were not illumined by English Classics and Ancient History in the preparatory school is punctuated by a large question mark.

The period of twenty years covered by six boys and girls from high school through engineering, medicine, law and science up to manhood and womanhood offers the opportunity of a parental observer to improve his scholastic limitations if he is able to keep the pace. Thirty years spanned the period between my entrance to college and that of my oldest son. We may then compare the attainments of the youths of two succeeding generations upon entering college.

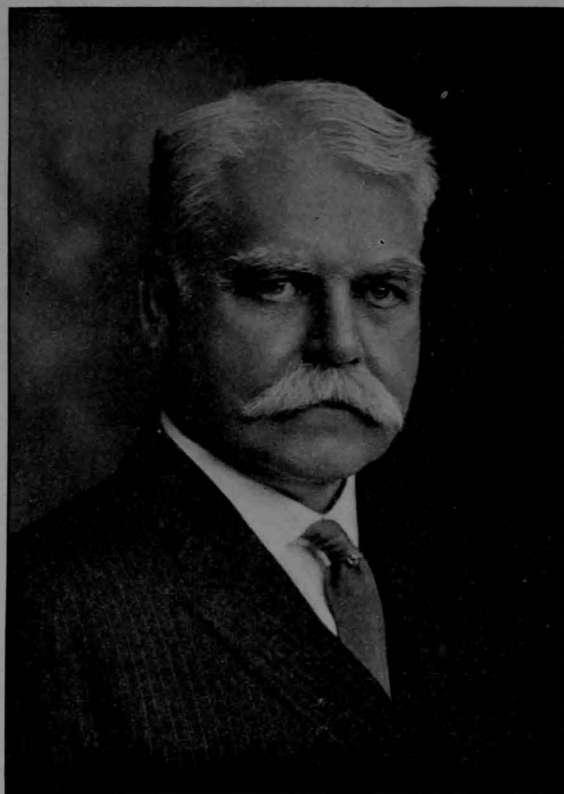
The examination for admission to college in 1872 was limited to Latin, Greek and Elementary Algebra. My preparation

cost me two years of the languages and six weeks in Algebra at the Institute. I have very little recollection of what I studied in high school before going to Waterville, but that was taken for granted by the college examiners. In English, I had read portions of the Bible, and committed verses to memory; some of Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, some of Scott and Dickens, and could write a letter to the home folks. My lack of a fundamental knowledge of English and Mathematics was a handicap all through my college course and was revealed to me when I tried to teach, in Benton, a country school composed of boys and girls from the farms, some of my own age. I had to begin the study of Kerl's Grammar and cipher out the problems in Greenleaf's Arithmetic to keep up with my pupils. History was practically an unexplored field, and Geography a patchwork of countries of various colors spotted with cities and traced by rivers. Fortunate was the young freshman, applying for a license to teach his first school, that the examiner was an old graduate of Waterville College and a fraternity brother.

There was no waiting list of applicants for admission in that year and consequently college preparation except in Latin and Greek was of little account. The number of applicants was so small that no intelligence quotients were calculated, though the personal equation had some weight.

The boy of the next generation had successfully completed four years of Latin; three of German or French, often both; four of English literature, including works of Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Irving, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Dickens, Thackeray, Burke, Macaulay, Ruskin. He had been trained in English composition, oratory and debating. In Mathematics, three years including Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry; in Science, Elementary and Advanced Biology, Physics and Chemistry with laboratory practice; in History, Ancient, Modern, American and Civics. These studies, which were thoroughly done, required usually an average of five periods daily, besides preparation, and were supplemented by Drawing and Music for two years and Physical Training four years. This was broader in scope and more intensive than the college course of his father thirty years before.

My surviving classmates will corroborate, if they remember our accomplishments fifty years ago, that we read some Latin, Livy and Horace; some Greek which I am not able



CLARENCE EDMUND MELENEY. LL.D., '76  
Contributor to Alumnus

to recall; Whately's Rhetoric and Logic, which we committed to memory but failed to apply in practice; Anglo Saxon with the Bible as a pony; some of Shakespeare's plays; Mathematics of the present high school course, which I had to learn over again before teaching in high school. In Science, we committed Gray's Botany and Huxley's Physiology. I recall with what reserved patience our professor listened to our literal recitations.

To his credit may it be said that our dear Professor Elder introduced real science instruction in his Chemistry laboratory. That was a veritable oasis. Would that Physics and Biology had been opened up in the same method! Do you, classmates, remember how we tried to recite the text book description of various mechanical machines, principles and operations while apparatus was locked up in a show case?

I remember and appreciate the earnestness of our esteemed new President, Dr. Robins, in the senior year, endeavoring to have me comprehend some of the Psychology from Porter and Moral Philosophy from Champ-  
lin, our profound and stoical ex-president. I think the treatises were quite beyond me owing to my lack of understanding of the English language and the operations of the human faculties.

Here was a college library with shelves and stacks of wonderful books on all subjects of human knowledge and culture. How I lament the fact that few of their covers were opened by me, and that no courses in History, Biography, Literature, Science, Industry, Economics, etc., were suggested! Here was a gymnasium with no physical and health education, no director, no athletics, no interclass or intercollege competition. Jenkins batted balls to the crowd and Woodsum hurled balls too swift and difficult to catch. There were no mits to protect soft hands in those days, as one of my little fingers can now testify.

I do not wish to disparage the colleges of fifty years ago. We were to blame who were blind to the opportunities they furnished. To them we owe the men and women who today are the leaders in the learned professions, in business, in world progress, except of course those men of genius who attained success as captains of industry, commerce, finance through toil and hard experience in the university of life.

The college of our day was handicapped by lack of facilities, equipment, revenues, teaching force and students. At that time a small gift from Gardner Colby saved it from suspension. With that the Trustees'

hope revived, new life was awakened. They opened the doors to the first woman who applied for admission. She alone in the class of 1875 held up the honor of womanly dignity, scholarship and culture, that has been the inspiration of the hosts of young women who have since maintained the tradition. At the commencement dinner in 1873, Professor Smith, of blessed memory, voicing the optimism of the faculty in commenting on the rejuvenizing of the college, facetiously remarked: "The Trustees have galvanized the old institution and now are doctoring the Faculty."

When the class of '76 entered, the college had arrived at the bottom of its decline, but all were animated by a determination to begin the ascent to high attainments. Notwithstanding the necessary absence for financial reasons of most of the students several weeks each year, scholarship within the range of established courses was maintained to a degree at least sufficient for passing marks. The records show that no one left college through failure. Seventy-five percent of our class graduated.

In those days, almost all the students had to earn their way, for the most part by keeping school in the country districts of Maine during the winter months. To accommodate them the long college vacation was in December and January, and the short one in July. Every fellow went out to teach and extended his vacation to three months. That experience aided in acquiring knowledge and self-reliance that contributed to growth and efficiency as a complement to college work. It was by preparing to teach that deficiencies in Mathematics, English, History and Literature were partly made up. We each took with us a box of books from the society library and in teaching the older boys and girls, of which these winter schools consisted, we reviewed some of our preparatory subjects. In one high school which I conducted in my sophomore year until the end of April, I read with a class of older pupils the same French book that my classmates were reading in college. I also led a Shakespeare society of the town composed of men and women interested in literary culture. The school master was expected to take a class in Sunday school, lead the church choir, and teach an evening singing school of young and adult people. Three or four of my classmates spent their vacations preaching in country churches.

In those country schools, some boys were beginning to fit for college, and it was the natural impulse of the college student to pick out every promising youth and en-



courage him to acquire an academic and college education. I believe that much of the incentive of the country boys and girls of Maine to obtain an education was prompted by the enthusiasm of the students from the Maine colleges, just as now the principals and teachers of the high schools and academies are recruiting with the same object in view.

Considering the fact that for many years the students of the colleges in Maine were depended upon by country towns to provide the education of their youth during three winter months each year, which was all the time allowed or could be afforded, and that most students depended upon this source of revenue to finance them through the year, it would have been the part of wisdom for the colleges to have established courses in the science and art of teaching. In those days teaching country schools was not considered either a science or an art.

The limits of this article will not permit a discussion of elementary schools. In cities primary and grammar schools were thorough in fundamental subjects where memory and drill work in a limited field constituted the curriculum. In New England, the enrichment of the grammar school course was inspired by President Eliot in the late seventies and by reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Recently I found in an old scrap book, copies of examination papers for graduation from grammar schools of some Massachusetts cities of fifty years ago, in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History that would challenge the pupils of the same age today.

The high schools were of the classical type. In Somerville, Mass., between 1888 and 1893 our high school had only one aim, the fitting of boys for Harvard and girls for Wellesley, which it did to the complete satisfaction of the college examining boards. It required three years of agitation to convince the school committee and the common council of the need of an English high school designed to prepare students for industries and business and household arts.

The evolution of the public high school during the last thirty years has been remarkable. In the old City of New York before consolidation prior to 1896, boys passed from the grammar schools to the City College and girls to the Normal College. From these institutions were recruited the teachers of the City's elementary schools. In 1897, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents, which was established the year before, three high schools of

the academic type were organized, two in Manhattan, one for boys and one for girls, and one in the Bronx for boys and girls. These schools were housed in abandoned elementary school buildings and opened their doors to less than 1200 pupils. The chairman of the first committee on high schools of the Board of Superintendents was Dr. Albert P. Marble, a graduate of Waterville College, class of 1861, for many years superintendent of schools in Worcester, Mass., and one of the leading school men of the country. To his wide experience, organizing ability, breadth of scholarship and recognized ability, New York City owes the foundation of its great high school development. He chose for the head of these schools men of national reputation from Kansas City, Philadelphia, and Newton, Mass. The following year New York City was enlarged by the admission of Brooklyn, Queens County and Staten Island. Today from the three parent high schools have grown twelve new ones and as many more in the other Boroughs. The rapid growth of the original schools, stimulated by the demands of business and the broader outlook upon life by the pupils, necessitated the organization of special high schools of commerce and technology for girls and boys. The enrollment of students in the high schools of Greater New York is over 123,000 boys and girls.

The establishment of high schools in the old City of New York was one of the results of the change in law in 1896 by which a Board of Superintendents was created, charged with the authority and responsibility for initiating educational policies and procedure in organization, subject only to approval and financial ability of the Board of Education, which at the time was newly appointed under a new city administration.

Formerly Boards of Education throughout the country for the most part were composed of laymen, experienced only in professional and business life and trained under the old traditional system of an earlier generation. The progress of education during the last twenty-five or thirty years shows the result of emancipation of the professional superintendent and progressive teacher from this restraining conservatism.

The earlier retardation of the growth of high schools and broadening of courses of instruction and training was partly due to the controlling influence of the colleges in prescribing narrow qualifications for admission. It has been the experience of every educator with a vision and aspirations to improve both high and elementary schools

to have been retarded and often defeated in his ambition on one hand by the conservatism and want of appreciation and understanding of lay Board of Education and on the other hand, by the static conditions of higher institutions bound by scholasticism and tradition.

The great cities of the country parallel the development of the New York High School System. In spaciousness of grounds, elegance of buildings and completeness of equipment many of them surpass New York. But in the number of pupils per school, in the economy of administration, and in the scope and adaptation of technical training our schools are not excelled.

The growth of high schools in the United States is the most pronounced feature of educational expansion and evolution in the country as shown by the following statistics, taken from a compilation made by Professor Franklin W. Johnson of Columbia University, one of our Colby men:

His data compiled from the reports of the Commissioner of Education show that the high schools of the country have increased greatly during the last thirty years; the greatest growth has been during the last five years. In 1918, the enrollment in high schools was 1,933,800 which was an increase of over 477,700 in two years or about 33 per cent. In New York City in 1917-18, the registration was 65,690. In 1925, 123,000. Within that time the number of high schools has increased from 24 to 32, with an average of about 4000 pupils to a school.

From 1900 to 1920, the enrollment of pupils in private secondary schools increased in round numbers from 108,000 to 165,000. In most cases these schools include pupils corresponding to those of public junior and senior high schools. The public high school has become the more prevailing type or secondary school, not only as feeders for college but especially for preparation for the wider field in life. Formerly comparatively few graduates of high school prepared for college, the academies and special preparatory school were the feeders. Ten years ago statistics show that about 36 per cent of high school graduates went to college and 16 per cent to technical and normal schools, showing that over one half advanced to higher institutions. In a recent report of the New York City High Schools, I showed that this proportion still held, and that these students in scholarship stood at graduation in the highest third of their classes. We found that of the girl graduates those entering college stood much higher in scholarship than those entering normal and training schools;

that the higher standard girls aspired to become high school teachers through college courses and the lower group were satisfied to teach elementary schools.

The growth of public high schools in the United States is explained by the following conditions:

1. The extension of the compulsory age in many states.

2. The enlargement and enrichment of the curriculum to include instruction designed to prepare boys and girls for a greater variety of occupations and to adapt the training to individual abilities and inclinations.

3. The growing appreciation of the value of high school training by parents and employers.

4. The increase since the war in general prosperity of masses of the population.

5. The expansion of state institutions and state support of small and large communities.

6. A closer articulation of state universities with public supported secondary schools.

The public high schools and the college of today are communities of large interests and activities. The curricula are greatly broadened and the school as a social center engages the interests and talents of the pupils as an arena for worthy endeavor. Art instruction, music, the drama, civic organization, literary clubs, school publications as well as athletics are recognized as essential features of a broad training for culture, efficiency and citizenship.

The administration of our high schools, the principals and teachers who have vision strive to realize the objectives of education; (1) worthy home relationship (2) sound health and physical fitness (3) the mastery of the arts and tools of learning (4) vocational efficiency (5) intelligent and active citizenship (6) appreciation of culture and economic use of leisure (7) development of moral and religious character.

The rank and file of the teachers of the country have taken up a serious scientific study of education. About forty years ago a friend who had recently returned from the study of education in universities in Europe, discussing with me the limitations of teacher training, expressed his surprise that there was so little professional study of the history, science and art of teaching. At that time there were not many books on the subject. Dr. Harris edited the international Education Series and later other books came out. We set about to stimulate an interest in that literature and soon organized the New Jersey State Teachers' Reading Circle, which soon had branches in every country. Two

or three other states had been pioneers in that work. There are now about forty states in which reading circles are maintained and officially recognized. Teachers who had not been professionally trained eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity and have attained a broader attitude and outlook. They owe much of their success professionally to the foundation laid in the work they voluntarily took upon themselves and in which they found inspiration.

The demand for text books on education thus created was met by experienced authors and enterprising publishers. It is not unusual for these firms to issue two or more books a year to supply the demand for the most recent contributions to this study. No progressive teacher today neglects to keep abreast of the times in professional reading.

Another evidence of and stimulation to progress is the growth of teachers' institutes, schools of education offering summer courses, and postgraduate work, state normal schools and city teachers' training schools.

It was my privilege to be on the administrative and teaching staff of the first summer school for teachers established in this country at Marthas Vineyard, where hundreds of teachers from east, west and south assembled year after year. The normal schools and colleges have taken over this service by postgraduate and summer courses, leading to college degrees. The opportunities opened to teachers have been voluntarily accepted and have been encouraged by the school authorities in cities and towns all over the land.

There never has been a time when greater

earnestness on the part of teachers to improve their equipment and qualifications for their work than the present. Never has there been a more serious determination to attain the ideals of professional service, or to realize the tremendous responsibility of developing the character of the present generation.

At the recent convention in Washington, over 12,000 superintendents, principals, teachers, college presidents, and professors were in attendance through an entire week, in gatherings from morning to night to discuss the problems of all phases of education. State, county and city teachers' associations are alive and enthusiastically maintained everywhere.

The appreciation of the service rendered to the youth of our nation was generously expressed by Secretary Herbert Hoover in his address at the Washington Convention when he said,

"To you school men and school women is intrusted the major part in handing on the traditions of our republic and its ideals. Our greatest ideal is democracy. It is your function to keep democracy possible by training its children to its ways and its meanings."

"In all these great tests of your work, the maintenance of our national ideals, the building of character, the constantly improving skill of our people, the giving of equipment which makes for equality of opportunity, the stimulation of ambition to take advantage of it, no greater tribute can be paid you than to say that you are succeeding better than was ever done before in human history."

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## NEW ACADEMIC STANDARDS

BY FREDERICK MORGAN PADELFORD, PH.D., '96

The nineties may indeed have been the "gay nineties" for society at large, but for those of us who then embarked upon the educational sea it was no such matter. We lived in humble quarters and on simple fare, like good sailors endured hardness of wind and waters, and had for our officers a fearful regard, carrying out their commands with alacrity and care.

We may sometimes have heard reports of gilded galleys putting to sea in softer climes, but little did we deem that in a short generation the crews of all the college craft would be transformed into care-free passengers, living in pampered ease, lolling with

luxurious abandon on sunny decks. In the hold of the academic leviathans great engines fed by the fortunes of the beneficent; on the main deck sumptuous staterooms, each with its private bath and telephone, and the great dining-saloon where the tables would groan with every variety of intellectual food, while professional waiters would urge fresh pre-digested novelties upon the jaded appetites of capricious youth; on the promenade deck easy chairs and pipes and the ship's own comic magazine, or diverting games suited to either the lusty or the languid, and by night, moonlight and jazz and dancing. Anxiety nowhere save

the bridge, study the stars, and wonder what the distant port might be.

Two decades of such a novel academic situation, and educators began to recover from their bewilderment and to find effective words to voice their protest. "Our ships", said they, "were designed to train hardy mariners, not to furnish soft winter voyages to all the indolent youth who could crowd aboard; away with this high living and plain thinking; let us once more have order, discipline and industry. Let us thank God that the worst is over and make our craft ship-shape against the future."

The first thing to be done was to recognize that every one that could cry "Rah, rah, rah" was fit for the kingdom of learning. With this conviction the reform began. For those colleges and universities which admit by examination alone, this problem was not so difficult, since they had but to increase the severity of the entrance examination; for those admitting by certificate, and especially for those which are a part of a state system of education, the problem was a more baffling one. Certain small colleges, such as Reed, instituted a system requiring the prospective student by personal conference to satisfy a committee of the faculty as to his intelligence and earnestness. In large institutions this was manifestly out of the question. Among these the University of Washington was the pioneer in meeting the problem. The great influx of students which followed the war found this university face to face with the fact that, despite the most careful and scientific financing, far more students were seeking admission than could possibly be trained with the income provided by the state. If admission were to be limited, it was obvious that the university could be no respecter of persons or of class and that intellectual earnestness and capacity must be the basis of selection. The university therefore accepted only those applicants who, in their preparatory schools, had made eighty per cent, or a grade of C or better, in at least two thirds of their work. This reduced the next entering class by five or six hundred. Other institutions were loud in their pronouncement that the public would never sanction such a policy and that the University would be punished by its own constituency. As a matter of fact, the people of the state have stood by their institution and have consistently increased its appropriations. Last fall saw Washington with an entering class of 2600 despite this high standard.

Once the experiment was found success-

ful, other institutions fell in line. Thus California and Stanford have adopted virtually the same standard—Stanford even a little higher—so that the three leading universities of the Pacific coast present a solid front. Initiated in the west, this reform is affecting the whole country.

Coincident with this raising of entrance requirements, was the raising of standards of enrolled students. The University of Washington again took the initiative by applying a similar rule—two thirds C or better on a grading system of A, B, C, D or E (failure)—for continuance in the university, subject of course to modification for students who were ill or who for one reason or another had not had a fair show. Minnesota forthwith adopted the point system, which in practice works out about the same, requiring for graduation 120 points as well as 120 credits, each A counting for three points, each B for two points, each C for one, and D credits earning no points. By this system a straight C just graduates a student. Stanford adopted in effect both the two thirds system and the point system, and California has followed suit the present year.

The defect of the two thirds system and of the point system is that they require as much of the freshman as of the senior, or, looked at from another angle, require no more of the senior than of the freshman. Experience has demonstrated, I believe, that these systems exact too much of the freshman and not enough of the senior. The freshman, especially if he comes from a small high school, suddenly finds himself in the midst of a complicated and confusing institutional life, with all kinds of adjustments to be made, and if he is sensitive at all to his environment, his mind and his feelings are so absorbed with these adjustments that he finds his studies less urgent and less interesting. He can have no peace of mind until he has oriented himself in his new social environment. To establish a fresh sense of values, to interpret other men, to learn to adapt himself to novel social demands, these are the pressures that he feels most keenly. In this he follows a sure instinct, and a very American one. Judged by his total growth—growth of character and practical wisdom as well as of intellect, a freshman may make satisfactory progress on the whole and yet make a poor showing in his studies. A good deal of allowance should therefore be made for the first-year student. Conversely with these adjustments accomplished, men should be required to measure up to an increasingly exacting stand-



among the troubled officers who would pace ard.

To Princeton belongs the credit for having worked out a graduated system whereby a student must thus meet a severer standard with each academic year. This is now the second year of an experiment which on the whole is proving to be very successful. The details of the program are too complex for concise summary. In general it may be said, however, that Princeton regards the freshman as in the period of boyhood, the sophomore as in a period of transition from boyhood to manhood, and the juniors and seniors as men, and therefore ready to approximate the standard of responsibility to which they will be held in subsequent professional or business life.

"We feel," says President Hibben (*The Upperclass Plan of Study*, Intercollegiate World, January, 1926), "that by the end of sophomore year he has become a man and that we must treat him as a man and that we have a right, as a university, to expect of him a man's work."

"At the beginning of sophomore year the undergraduate standing in his class need no longer be estimated merely in marks and his ability to escape actual failure; his work is to be estimated from now on by the qualitative as well as the quantitative standard. We expect him to begin to do something a little better than merely escape actual failure."

"It seems absurd that a corporation into

which a young man goes immediately after he leaves college, should be able to exact from him eight to ten hours of dilligent, faithful and efficient work each day, and no one thinks of criticising it; whereas, many of our young men here at Princeton, or in fact in all other universities, will complain that, if they do every day three hours of work outside of their classroom duties, it is placing too heavy a burden upon them."

Future improvement of standards would seem to lie along the lines upon which Princeton is working.

Sooner or later every university or college in the land must adopt some system of higher standards if we are not to continue doing irreparable injury to thousands of young men and women who are incapable of profiting by more than one or two years of advanced training, and if, on the other hand, we are going to provide a proper intellectual environment and effective training for those men of real capacity upon whom the future leadership of the country must depend. Without such leadership there is no hope for the Republic, and the patriotic duty of our institutions of higher learning is perfectly clear.

Of course this mechanical improvement of standards must be attended by equally improved curricula and methods of teaching. That, however, is another chapter, upon which the limits of this article hardly permit one to enter.

## A TRIP ABROAD

BY ROBIE GALE FRYE, B. A., '82

*Dear Alumnus:*

I have been asked to write the story of a trip to Europe made last summer by two men of the class of '82, Will Crawford and myself. Almost every one has been in Europe, or at least has heard all about it. It is an old story. However, touring Europe with Will Crawford is an event. I will try to tell the story of our anabasis.

The best part of going to Europe is the voyage. Even if one did not land at all it would be worth while, especially in such perfect weather as we had, clear skies and smooth waters both ways, the Captain of the Cunarder "Andania" on the outward trip lengthening the voyage by a day to give us summer seas.

Landing at Cherbourg at midnight we proceeded next morning to Paris, getting glimpses of Normandy, whence came in part

our ancestors and our language, experiencing a thrill as we passed through Gaen, where William the Conqueror is buried.

There is so much to see in Paris that in a week one can get only fleeting impressions, mere glimpses of the more obvious points of interest, Notre Dame, Sainte Chapelle, Sacre' Coeur, the Seine, the Bois, the boulevards. However, with the aid of the taxi it was possible to get about very rapidly. Perhaps the thing that impressed us most was the cheapness of the taxi. The meter would generally read about three francs: Add one for a "Pourboire" and it has cost four francs, twenty cents, for two people. It is difficult to see how it can be done on 50 cent gasoline.

Paris is big and noisy and wonderful. The taxis toot their little horns almost constantly day and night. One is impressed

with the crowds of people in the streets and cafes. We had several trips on the Seine boats going as far out as St. Cloud. There was excellent opera, Aida at the Grand Opera House and Tales of Hoffman at the Opera Comique. There was a delightful day at Malmaison and Versailles and a long and interesting one in the battlefield region, Rheims, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods. The Louvre is hopeless, but we managed to see the high spots and found time for Cluny, and the fine collection of modern art in the Luxembourg and other art centers.

The ride from Paris to Marseilles, where stop was made on the way to Nice, gives one a good idea of France, its fields and vineyards, its villages and cities. It is interesting to see how in France, and still more in Italy, every inch of land is cultivated, the terraces reaching to the tops of hills that look too barren to produce anything.

Marseilles, the ancient Marsilia, proved to be surprisingly attractive and we hope some day to spend a week there exploring its harbor and the neighboring coast.

Nice is memorable for the Corniche Drive and the visit to Monte Carlo and the many attractive villages stretching along to the Italian frontier, where we encountered a most amusing comedian.

The route from Nice to Genoa was that which Hannibal must have followed and no doubt some of the roads were those blasted out by him with "vinegar", as the history has it.

We had been advised to look well to our baggage in Italy, as the Italians were unreliable, but our experience was otherwise. At Ventimiglia I left a small handbag on the station platform. It was returned to me in my compartment within five minutes. In Rome W. C. left his overcoat somewhere in the big railway station. The porter took no end of trouble to help search for it and it was soon recovered from the "Lost and Found".

Rome, ancient, mediæval and modern is interesting in all its aspects, but the Rome of the Romans appeals most to the imagination. Cicero's thunderings in the Forum take on a new meaning when one is on the spot and Spartacus (born in Harpswell, Maine) becomes a real personage. The spirit of Horace seems to pervade. We much desired to visit the Sabine Farm at Tibur

"Put wood upon the fire,  
Bring forth the dark red wine."

must have been inspired by frosty evenings

at the Sabine Farm. But we had not time for that nor for Tivoli.

The white or clay-colored oxen, knock-kneed, with wide spreading horns, probably look just the same as their ancestors of two thousand years ago described by Virgil. By the way Virgil's description of the good points of a milch cow stand today as correct.

In Rome we were constantly reminded of Professor Taylor and were filled with regrets that we had profitted so little by the wonderful opportunities which his inspiring instruction offered. Our ignorance of Roman history was appalling, only exceeded by our ignorance of everything else. ("Speak for yourself" says W. C.)

At this rate my story will be far too long. I must barely mention the places visited. The visit to Naples was memorable for the beautiful Bay and its surroundings. Capri with its Blue Grotto and its tradition of Tiberius, Pompeii buried from sight since that day which Pliny describes, the wonderful Amalfi Drive, The Capucin Monastery and Sorrento

Florence is remembered for its marvelous art collections. Such of the paintings of Raphael and other old masters as were not in the Louvre or the Vatican, seemed to be here, though Amsterdam and London possess a large number. We paid \$4 to drive out to Fiesole in an automobile when we could have gone by train for five or ten cents. But it was worth it to see the Monastery and cell where St. Francis of Assisi lived and the old Roman Amphitheater and much older Etruscan ruins and to enjoy that great view over Florence and the Valley of the Arno, one of three great views, the others being from the front of Sacre' Coeur overlooking Paris, and the one from the Janiculum Hill in Rome.

Venice was full up and we were unable to get into any hotel the first night, finding quarters, however, in a narrow and dark alley not far from the Grand Canal. There is much to see in Venice. It is fascinating because so different. There are pleasant memories of evenings on the Canal and skillfully guided gondolas.

With only a day's stay in Milano to see that beautiful cathedral our course was laid for the Italian Lakes and Switzerland. It took less time to negotiate the Alps than was required for the passage of Caesar's legion's, but I imagine that the mountains look just the same as in his day.

Switzerland is the neatest, tidiest, most thrifty looking country in Europe. Lucerne



is a delight for its clean and orderly appearance and beautiful setting. Of course the first thing we did was to visit the Lion of Lucerne. Our stay in Helvetia was all too short, but packed full of interest. In Interlaken occurred the only rainy day in our two months' trip, but it did not spoil the day in the Lauterbrunnen Valley.

Next time we are going to stop in that wonderland as long as the money holds out, for it is expensive, especially when one comes from Italy and a four cent lira. Our room in Paris was 25 francs a day, equal to \$1.25. In Lucerne it was also 25 francs, but the franc was 20 cents instead of five and the cost was \$5.00.

The journey down the Rhine by rail and steamer was most delightful, made more so by a family of Australians who adopted us. As the boat touched at Bonn, the birthplace of Beethoven, W. C. chanced to relate to the daughter of the family the story of how Beethoven happened to write the Moonlight Sonata. It then developed that she had been studying singing in London, Vienna, Milano and elsewhere and that evening in the hotel dining room in Cologne she sang for us. From this young, slight, modest girl came a wonderful grand opera voice.

In Amsterdam there were more Fords and Chevrolets and Buicks than in all the rest of Europe. The Dutch got rich out of the war. But the chief menace to the pedestrian was the bicycle. The traffic was like Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

The Museum in Amsterdam is a surprise. Not particularly attractive without it is full of the finest works of art, especially, of course, paintings of the Dutch school. My two chief memories of this museum are of "The Night Watch" and a dish of doughnuts painted in 1620 true to life even to the fried holes. I wonder if our New England doughnuts were brought by the Pilgrim Fathers from Leyden.

The real "high spot" of our journey was the flight from Amsterdam to London by airplane. It was certainly a modern touch, a sharp contrast to the antiquities of Rome. The flying field is about six miles out of Amsterdam. About a dozen planes of various sizes and styles were in the hangar or on the field. Now and then one would appear out of the ether, spiral down and land and passengers would get out. Inquiry would bring the information that they were from Berlin or Copenhagen. An airplane would be wheeled out of its hangar, the pilot would make a preliminary flight, peo-

ple would get on board, it would take the air and in a moment or two be lost to sight. Where to? Munich or Paris. Several such arrivals and departures took place while we were awaiting our turn. Planes came and went like railroad trains. The company had carried 52,000 passengers with only seven accidents. Why can't we do that in this country?

We got away at 3.42 in a Fokker Monoplane with a four bladed propeller. Taxied down the field, turned and came back leaving the ground about 3.44, but I was unable to determine just when. In twelve minutes we alighted gracefully on the field again and the eight passengers got out. There had been engine trouble and a leaky radiator. A few minutes after five we were off again in two small monoplanes, four passengers in each. It was a Dutch built Fokker, with two bladed propeller, total weight loaded 2200 Kilos.

The passengers sat in ordinary wicker chairs, unattached. The sliding windows of the little cabin were kept open. Cotton was stuffed in the ears to deaden the noise but we could and did converse. It is difficult to describe the wonder and beauty of the panorama. The route followed the coast line across Belgium and as far as Calais where it turned north to Dover the crossing of the channel taking 16 minutes. Passing over the beautiful landscape London soon came in sight and tipping up on edge the plane descended in graceful spirals and landed on Croyden Field at about nine o'clock. It was a great experience. There were no unpleasant sensations, in fact hardly any sensations at all.

We discovered a remarkable hotel in London, the Regent Palace, in every way admirable and very cheap, only about \$3.75 per day for room and three meals, excellent living and absolutely no tips.

London seems homelike. We had both been there before and it was gratifying to see how well we remembered it and how easily we found our way about. Our week there was most delightful. For the first time during the two months we were separated for two days while W. C. made a pilgrimage to Sulgrave Manor and to the Shakespeare country, while I, who had been in Stratford before, "did" the British Museum and the Galleries, discovering, among other things, over 100 paintings by Turner which interested me very much.

It was a beautiful morning on which the gigantic Berengaria steamed out of Southampton whence my first American ancestor

had set sail 287 years before. The homeward voyage was almost as pleasant as the outward one and we arrived home exactly on time after a most delightful two months packed full of interesting scenes and experiences. There may have been people in Europe last summer who saw just as much and had just as good a time as we did, but none who saw more or had more real pleasure. Perhaps the secret is that I had the best travelling companion in the world, always in good humor, always on time. Whatever we saw or did we were glad we saw or did it and what we didn't see didn't trouble us.

One of the chief satisfactions of travel is learning how to do it, managing the journey yourself, finding out how to buy your transportation and make the necessary changes, secure hotel accommodations and how to see the things you came to see. Travelling is easier in Europe than here because so much is done for you. The porter and the concierge are always ready to help and there are so many signs and directions which one can generally read in no matter what language. Our hotels ranged from fourth class to first, but all were good. We ate the food of the country and everywhere drank the water without fear and without unpleasant results. The wine and the beer are good and refreshing and entirely harmless.\* The only persons whom we saw under the influence of drink were some American youngsters just landed in Cherbourg.

The one thing I most regretted was my inability to speak the language of the country. Not that one needs any language but English to get about over Europe but it would add so much if one could talk with the people. I was chagrined to find that the French could not understand me nor could I understand them. My most successful conversations in French were with an Italian guide at Fiesole and a Dutch waiter in Amsterdam. We were on neutral ground.

I do not feel qualified to express opinions on the conditions in Europe. Our conversations were with porters, concierges and taxi drivers and Americans. Of course one must get impressions though they are apt to be

false ones. People generally bring back the opinions and to a degree the impressions which they took with them.

We got the impression, for instance, that France is poor and Italy poorer, while Germany is prosperous and Switzerland is thrifty and contented. England is hard hit, is struggling under a heavy load of debt and unemployment and high costs, but they do not complain. The Englishman is the best true sport in the world, if not the only one.

One indication of prosperity or the lack of it is the automobile. Outside of the cities we did not see half a dozen automobiles in all France, and not many more in Italy nor were they numerous in England. There were more of them in Germany. In Holland they were numerous and not scarce in Switzerland.

Throughout the journey I was devoted to churches. Whenever we passed a church W. C. had to hold on to me and I had equal trouble to keep him out of the shops. Not that he bought anything, but he wanted to know the prices.† There are "Five and Tens" everywhere. Woolworth and Henry Ford and Charlie Chaplin are well known the world over.

If one will settle down for some time in a place one could live very cheaply in France or Italy, due chiefly to the exchange. It is the moving about that costs. Food is not cheap, but almost everything else is. The bus and the tram car cost next to nothing and the taxi in France and the horse and carriage in Italy cost ridiculously little.

The people in all the countries are most kind and courteous and patient with the foreigner who does not speak his language. Quite a contrast to the way a foreigner is hustled and shouted at in this country.

We liked every country visited but I think we would agree that we enjoyed Italy most, especially Rome. If or when we go again we shall spend all of our time in Switzerland, or will it be France, or perhaps England or may be Italy. How can one make up his mind when each is so attractive?

†Mr. Frye had considerable back work to make up in church attendance. I know that religion flourishes where industry thrives.—W. C. C.

\*Let Mr. Frye speak for himself.—W. C. C.

## The Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Scholarship Fund

Pledges towards the Scholarship Fund of \$200,000 to be secured by Commencement 1926 now amount to \$69,500. It is hoped that in the last weeks of this effort the desired sum will be secured. The detailed report of the canvass we are now making is as follows:

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Name of Scholarship</i>
Fannie H. Cornish	\$1000	To be added to the Leslie C. Cornish Scholarship of \$1000.
L. C. Cornish, '75	3000	In memory of his wife, Fannie H. Cornish.
G. P. Fall, '92	1500	In memory of his mother, Hannah Ellen Starbird Fall.
Mrs. Hannah E. Gray	1500	In memory of her son Herbert L. Gray, '02.
Mrs. Harriet A. Pratt	1000	In memory of her brother Charles A. Russell, '76.
Dr. George G. Averill	1500	In memory of his mother, Leah S. Averill.
W. H. Snyder, '85	1000	To be added to Mr. Snyder's scholarship of \$6000 in memory of his father and mother, Abram and Harriet Snyder.
Mrs. E. S. Small	3000	In memory of her husband, Edwin Sumner Small, '68.
Mr. A. W. Perry	1000	Alonzo W. Perry.
G. E. Murray, '79	1500	George Edwin Murray.
Mr. H. G. Foss	2500	Horatio G. Foss.
E. B. Putnam, '01	1500	Edgar Burnham Putnam.
Mr. J. F. Sprague	1500	John Francis Sprague.
R. W. Dunn, '68	2000	To be added to the Reuben Wesley Dunn Scholarship of \$1000.
D. W. Hall, '90	12,000	To be added to the Dana Warren Hall Scholarship of \$2000.
A. J. Roberts, '90	1500	Ada L. Roberts.
A Friend of Colby	25,000	Not yet designated.
H. E. Wadsworth, '92	2000	To be added to the Herbert E. Wadsworth Scholarship of \$1000.
H. W. Dunn, '96	2000	To be added to the Reuben Wesley Dunn Scholarship of \$3000.
Mr. W. E. Reid	1000	Walter E. Reid.
S. J. Nowell, '82	2000	Samuel J. Nowell.

Three kinds of pledges are solicited: first, those payable in cash, the income to be at once available for student uses; second, those payable in cash, the income to be retained by the donor through life or through the donor's life and another's; third, those payable by bequest.

Every scholarship gift serves the double purpose of helping some deserving student and of increasing the general endowment fund of the College. At present two-thirds of the fifteen thousand dollars a year appropriated for scholarship aid has to be taken from the general income of the College, every dollar of which is imperatively needed for other uses.

## AN EDITOR'S VIEW OF THE COLLEGES

BY HARLAND ROGER RATCLIFFE, B.S., '23

There is a growing manifestation of the university spirit. J. St. Loe Strachey, distinguished English editor and educator, speaking at Swarthmore College, on Founders' Day, said: "If I were to be asked, and it is conceivable that I shall be asked, by my brothers of the English press, what I think the greatest thing in modern America, I should tell them without hesitation the growing manifestation of the university spirit. As an illustration of what I mean: did not one of your most prominent statesmen declare by his epitaphs that his claim to fame and to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens was not that he had been twice President of the United States and one of the moulders of the Constitution but that he was the founder of the University of Virginia? Jefferson's monument, if I am not mistaken, by the direction in his will states that fact, while it omits his official services to the Republic as being of far less importance."

There is a growing knowledge about and cognizance of the true purposes of colleges and universities. And yet there are still hundreds and thousands of persons totally ignorant of the *rason d'être* of our institutions of higher learning. Explaining the passage in the Bible, "and when he came to *himself*," a colored preacher said: "What else could he come to, brethren? Dat prodigal son had pawned his last shirt." Out at Harvard last fall one of the hardest-working youngsters on the varsity eleven had been knocked unconscious in a particularly ferocious scrimmage between the first team and the scrubs. They carried him off. Later, after supper, I chanced to meet one of the Harvard coaches. "How is H—," I asked. And the answer came: "Oh, he's *himself* again."

A friend of mine recently had a long siege of sickness. The other day I met him out walking, getting his strength back again. And I asked him how he was. "Well, I'm almost *myself* again," was his answer. I heard two undergraduates arguing some minor point the other day. They went at it hot and heavy, for several minutes, and finally one of them ended the discussion with an "Oh, be *yourself*." Every June hundreds of youngsters leave our colleges and universities and go out into the world to make a living. Scores of these have no program whatsoever; they don't know what their

vocation is to be. And so they drift from one position to another, dissatisfied, somewhat discouraged, totally disappointed. Then, like a bolt from the blue, perhaps not until four or five years have gone by, they discover the opening they have been looking for; "opportunity knocks at the door," they chance upon the vocation for which they are best fitted and for which they have certain definite aptitudes; in short they find *themselves*. The longer I ponder over these somewhat disconnected incidents, the more forcefully am I struck with the significance of this word *self*.

And the more I give myself up to inspecting the significance of this word *self*, the clearer becomes to me the true duty and purpose of our colleges and universities. Our institutions of higher learning cannot, as so many people apparently think they can, take a boy of eighteen or nineteen who is bad and make him good; they cannot have given into their care a lad who is lazy and forthwith make definite promise to turn him out, four years later, industrious; they cannot make a weak youngster strong nor an inefficient boy efficient. But they can enable a boy to distinguish between his baser and better characteristics; they can aid a boy to discover those qualities, attainable to him, which will make him of more use, both to himself and to his fellows; they can point out the way to the development of all those moral traits which will make of him a useful citizen, one who may become of service to all with whom he is thrown in contact. In other words neither the college nor the university can make a man; they can simply help him to find *himself*.

America's colleges are growing, and growing steadily, both as regards enrollment, equipment and financial resources. When this century, which now a quarter through has run its astonishing course, was ushered in, the colleges and universities knew naught of the future. They didn't know, nor could they guess, to their own or to anyone else's satisfaction, whether they were to become smaller or larger. And, what was perhaps even worse, they couldn't do a thing about it. But in the last dozen or fifteen years the situation has assumed entirely different aspects. Nowadays, it is simply a question as to how great an increase in enrollment is to be recorded; not in many years, it appears,



will our colleges have to concern themselves with dropping registration, temporary or permanent. We may say, with very little danger of being proved wrong, that our colleges and universities are going to increase in enrollment year by year for some time to come. This increase in the number of college students is not elusive in any sense of the word; it is surprisingly substantial; this rate of growth is much faster than the rate at which the country's population is increasing.

Year by year we are becoming a better educated people, and there is no more encouraging feature of our whole national life than the fact that the proportion of children in the grade schools, the proportion of boys and girls in the high schools and the proportion of young men and women in colleges are all steadily growing. There cannot come increased enrollments without increased facilities for instructing and housing those who come to learn. Hardly a college or university there is which has not, at some time or other in the last three years, built one or more dormitories and one or more halls of learning. In fact at a score of the larger institutions whole groups of buildings have altered the aspects of the campuses. Great construction projects have been underway at a host of colleges.

Then, too, to keep up in the race, there have been brought into existence new courses and new departments, new degrees and new requirements. As large a percentage of the population obtains a college education today as obtained a high school education fifty years ago. College administrators and teachers note that their students come from a wider distribution of homes than was formerly the case. The proportion of college students whose fathers and mothers are college graduates is smaller today than a generation ago, not because college alumni are failing to send their sons and daughters to college, but because while their families are smaller their neighbors who did not attend college themselves are desirous of a college education for their children. College classes probably have more students from families to whom "going to college" is a new experience than at any time in the past fifty years. Many new fields of endeavor have been opened up; the students' aims and prospective vocations are more diversified than hitherto.

If a college with an established faculty must increase that faculty twenty per cent.

in a single year, it is altogether probable that while the new faculty can hold the additional classes more conveniently than could the old, it will be found somewhat lacking in inspiration, in depth, in resourcefulness. Furthermore, because college enrollments have doubled since the war, and the buying power of the dollar has been cut in two since 1913, an endowment of four million accomplishes no more for a representative college today than did a single million a dozen years ago.<sup>7</sup> It costs more to build college buildings than it used to. A new classroom in the Chicago public schools was reported to have cost \$7000 in 1916 and \$20,000 in 1923. Thus it is fairly safe to say that the cost of erecting college buildings has doubled since 1917.

President James R. Angell of Yale has said that in general American colleges are no longer merely teaching institutions—if they ever were—but are increasingly embodiments of a form of community life which touches practically every side of the student's nature. This fact, he urged, must be frankly recognized and held in mind in all attempts to control and regulate the great variety of so-called extra-curricular activities—dramatics, music, journalism, athletics and dozens of different forms of clubs and societies. The college must decide what type of community life it esteems most highly and then set about the creation of conditions in which such a life may be realized. In the process, student cooperation will be indispensable. If the movement were to result in a simplification of the at-present much over-organized student life and in a slowing up of the pace at which that life is now carried on, it might well exercise an influence of utmost consequences.

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College advances a plan for drastic overhauling of the curriculum. At present she says, it is a "patchwork of accretions and amendments which have become unduly complex." Dean Gildersleeve wants simplification, with no prescribed courses beyond certain "fundamental tools" useful in any field of endeavor—"a command of written and spoken English, the ability to read at sight one foreign language, a healthy body and a knowledge of hygiene."

The wide scope of correspondence study is indicated by the success of the University of Chicago in this field. More than seven thousand students in this country and in twenty-one foreign countries were registered for correspondence courses given by

the university during 1924-25. Ninety-three per cent. of those who finished courses gained credit for them by passing a final examination. Of the seven thousand, 1893 had not been previously connected with the University of Chicago, and constituted twenty-nine per cent. of the whole number of those who first entered into student relations with the university during 1924-25.

President-emeritus, Charles F. Thwing has some very interesting things to say about the new trends of the university. The tutorial system continues in many colleges. Dean's lists are more and more in vogue. There has been a much stronger emphasis placed upon the interests of the ordinary seeker for knowledge. One-third, if not more, of all those who enter college drop out. The chapel fight continues at many colleges. Administrative officers, at least a great many of them, are becoming firmly convinced that athletics may be, not an asset, but a menace. College morals are improving. More and more colleges are assisting their juniors and their seniors in the selection of their vocations. College salaries continues to rise; tuition rates are on the increase. Although the number of students in our colleges and universities is constantly on the increase, and despite the fact that the increase in the number of students in the liberal arts colleges in thirty-five years has been 500 per cent., "yet", Dr. Thwing points out "the emphasis is passing from the quantitative to the qualitative relation, from the physical to the intellectual aspect, from the element of means and methods to the element of the students themselves." This, too, despite the fact that the "athletic madness" continues and though campaigns for large endowments still are waged.

An increase of seven per cent. in enrollment of full-time students has been noted in our colleges and universities for the present academic year over 1924-25. Of the 184 colleges and universities on the approved list of the Association of American universities all but twenty-seven report enrollment increases; the largest is that of the University of Illinois, which has 1,123 more students than a year ago. The 1925-26 advance over 1924-25 is full-time students in 159 institutions which reported both last year and this is seven per cent.; for grand total enrollment, which includes summer school and extension students, the gain is 4.8 per cent. It is of interest, Dean Walters of Swarthmore, who compiled these statistics, points out, that the full-time increase

for the twenty-five smallest colleges on this list is nine per cent. over last year while for the twenty-five largest universities the similar increase is four per cent. Higher education in the United States has become centralized to a marked degree in state and urban universities. The present figures reveal that the twenty-five largest universities have a total of 172,678 full-time students, as compared with 150,287 for the 159 others on the list of the Association of American Universities. In other words, fourteen per cent. of these 184 institutions have fifty-four per cent. of all the students. When statistics were considered for all the 780 colleges, universities and professional schools of the country, the proportion is still more striking. It appears that these twenty-five largest universities—less than four per cent. of the total of 780 collegiate institutions—now give instruction to approximately forty per cent. of all the collegiate, graduate and professional students of the United States.

At not one of the many alumni gatherings which I have attended in the last six months has football failed to win considerable attention. Is it over-emphasized or is it under-emphasized? Is it an asset or is it a liability? Is it a blessing or a curse? Is it good for the undergraduate or is it bad for him? Are our colleges paying too much attention to the gridiron and too little to the classroom? These are some of the questions which have been asked and to some extent, answered. And although, so far as I have been able to discover, this great hue and cry over intercollegiate athletics has not invaded Maine to any very great extent. I am not at all certain that it will not do so in the near future. It hardly seems to us who are fairly well acquainted with conditions that football is over-emphasized in the state of Maine. There are no mammoth stadiums; the majority of the crowds at the state series games are still of collegiate extraction; down in Maine, at least I never heard "Tubby" Ashcraft say so, they don't find it necessary to provide a ton truck to haul away the money which they take in at the gate; the Maine colleges don't start formal practice in the middle of the summer; they don't overpay their athletic directors and coaches (do they Harry?); they don't wave the big stick over the board of admissions in order that star athletes, without a single brain in their heads, may matriculate. No, they don't do any of these, the things upon which most of the enemies of football base their arguments. If such conditions do



exist, there has been a startling change take place since the spring of 1923. All of the Maine colleges now have year around coaching staffs; they all have the one year rule, barring freshmen from participation in athletics of an intercollegiate nature. They are keeping up with the most progressive. And they are not over-emphasizing the sport.

It is my humble opinion, moreover, that nowhere in the East is football over-emphasized. Dean Craven Laycock of Dartmouth, speaking at the Yale Club banquet in Boston, said that if the members of the Dartmouth football squad constituted the entire student body of the college there would be no need for a Dean. He "whispered" that football is the finest game of them all. The game has some blemishes, he admitted. It is like a girl, otherwise fair, who has a wart under her left ear, or a blemish on the back of her neck. "But we would apply a little salve; we wouldn't decapitate her."

E. K. Hall, a vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and chairman of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committees, the same gentleman who has given Dartmouth \$150,000 for a new health house, speaking at the second annual Potlatch of the Boston Dartmouth Alumni Association, refused, he said, to get very much excited over the fate of football, because its worst enemies are its friends. He begged the alumni to remember always that the gridiron sport belongs to the undergraduates. He urged the undergraduates to stay at home when their team was visiting a weaker team but to trail along when their team was in danger of being whipped.

He urged the undergraduates not to judge a fellow's loyalty to his college by the amount of football dope he could unleash, about his own team and all others. He urged sport writers to pay less attention to individuals and more to teams. He suggested that the alumni drink their liquor somewhere else than in a stadium.

Those who attended the National Collegiate Athletic Association's convention in New York City, at which Harry Edwards was Colby's representative, were agreed that the address made by President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth was one of the best delivered before the convention. What did he say? Briefly, that intercollegiate athletics can teach a man things that no other subject on the curriculum can; that standards of intercollegiate athletics are higher than ever before; that those college stars who turn professional should not be condemned but

pitied; student life was no more free from dissipation before athletics than now; the greatest single element in a college for the development of character is intercollegiate sport. That is what some of our "educational great" think of this game of football. Almost all colleges now have the one year rule, keeping freshmen out of intercollegiate sport; there is less heard about the tramp athlete; Pennsylvania has gone so far as to say that no man who has played intercollegiate athletics for any other college can ever play for it.

Methods of admission to colleges are changing. The college board examination, formerly the only means of judging a candidate's abilities, is now only a part of what a man must think of when he decides to go to college. Nowadays he must prepare to take a mental and physical examination; he must undergo a psychological test; he must submit his marks for the whole four years of preparatory school; he must be interviewed; he will have more chance of being admitted if he is an athlete, a team manager, a student editor. The well-rounded, fair ranking man goes ahead, sometimes of the high ranking man, when it comes to squeezing a last half dozen through the academic barrier.

Dartmouth was one of the first of the larger institutions to put into effect, on a large scale, the selective system. By means of this arrangement, all candidates for admission are "looked over" by an alumnus or alumni of the college. No matter what his ability as a scholar, he may be thrown down unless he can convince these informal yet official investigators that he, by his presence at the college, will there contribute something to the development of his campus fellows. This new selective system is a hard thing to explain. It simmers down in the final analysis, I think, to an arrangement whereby the candidates for admission considered most likely to prove an asset and not a liability to society, both while within and without the college walls, will be admitted, instead of welcoming only those youngsters who gave indication that, for the greater part of their academic career, they will sport a long string of A's on their report cards.

We hear much of honor courses, honor rolls, dean's lists, the granting of cuts to all upper classmen, the tutorial system, undergraduate, faculty, and alumni advisers. There is much new in the field of education. These new wrinkles are most certainly a result, in part at least, of the ever increasing

throng of boys and girls who seek admittance to our colleges and universities.

What are some of the other New England colleges doing? Maine has a new president, or rather acting president, and the university's new gymnasium is under construction. Bates' new athletic house is being built. Bowdoin is to have an Institute of Modern Art next spring, following after its Institutes of Modern History and Modern Literature, held in 1924 and 1925 respectively. Jack Cates has come to Bowdoin. Dartmouth won the eastern football championship, its sixteenth annual winter carnival, has been given funds with which to build a new field house and a new health house, is to erect a new library. President Hetzel of University of New Hampshire said the other day that the institution at Durham is in better shape than at any time since the war. University of Vermont has reorganized its athletic department and Middlebury has made famous its French house, a place where they not only teach French but also "eat it, sleep it, and talk it."

Norwich continues to enjoy its rating as one of the distinguished colleges among those institutions which include military training in their curriculum. Boston University has a new president in the person of Daniel Lash Marsh, formerly a Pittsburgh minister. Bishop William F. Anderson of the Greater Boston Area of the Methodist Church has been acting president since the resignation of President Lemuel H. Murlin a little over a year ago, when the latter left the Boston institution to go to DePauw. Boston College has a new president and its beautiful new library building has just been put in service. President Olds of Amherst has endeared himself to all Amherst men in the brief time since the resignation, at commencement time in 1923, of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, who has joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, that great Western university, at Madison, now presided over by Dr. Glenn Frank, former editor of Century Magazine. "Tuss" MacLaughry, Amherst's successful football coach, has re-

signed to go to Brown, there to replace Ed Robinson who was treated so cavalierly by the Brown athletic committee. Clark continues to add to its laurels as one of our best graduate schools, excelling especially in the sciences. Holy Cross is to have soon a stadium where the football teams of Cleo O'Donnell and the baseball teams of Jack Barry can disport themselves.

M. I. T. is achieving greater and greater renown as the center for scientific research; the Institute is one of the greater centers in the country for aviation, its Professor Warner being one of the greatest experts on aviation we have. The Institute is benefiting greatly from the gifts made it by George Eastman, the Kodak manufacturer of Rochester, known far and wide as the Institute's "Mr. Smith." At Mount Holyoke, President Mary R. Woolley has just completed the twenty-fifth year of her presidency. Work on Harvard's new Fogg Art Museum is progressing rapidly. The university has a new counting house, a handful of new dormitories, and, across the Charles, on the opposite side of the street from the Stadium, are going up the new business school buildings, the cost of which are defrayed by the gift to the university of \$5,000,000 by George Baker, the New York philanthropist.

Smith has a new personnel director and Simmons a new library course. At Williams continues, each summer, the Institute of Politics, to which are drawn statesmen, teachers, and national leaders from all over the world. Worcester Tech is soon to build a new dormitory. Captain Ralph Earle, U. S. Navy retired, has become president of the Worcester institution. Massachusetts Aggie continues its fight against legislative control. Brown has let Ed Robinson go, has built several new dormitories, dedicated its new stadium last fall. Wesleyan has new buildings and a new president in James Lukens McConaughy. Yale stole Professor George P. Baker from Harvard, has recently opened its Peabody Museum, failed to defeat Harvard in the Stadium.

## ELIJAH PARISH LOVEJOY, 1826

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

(NOTE: This year marks the hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Colby's famous graduate and martyr, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, of the class of 1826. The ALUMNUS is privileged to reproduce from a book entitled "Just Maine Folks", written by citi-

zens of Maine, a carefully written article on Lovejoy by Louise Helen Coburn, Litt. D., of the class 1877.—THE EDITOR.)

"First American martyr to the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave."  
—John Quincy Adams.

There are many kinds of freedom over which our starry banner waves. Freedom from kings and lords, freedom of person and property, freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of the slave—all these have been fought for and toiled for and won at great price. They are implanted in the Constitution of the United States and the shining foundation stones of free government. These great freedoms ought to be cherished by all Americans, for Americans in every generation have died for them. The people of Maine should always remember and honor the name of the Maine country boy, born and educated in our state, who shed the first blood for the freedom of the slave, and who was the champion and martyr of the freedom of the press.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy was the son of a Congregational minister, and was born in the town of Albion, Maine, November 8, 1802. His home was on land which had been cleared out of the wilderness only twelve years before his birth, so his boyhood was that of the pioneer. The ax, the plough, and the scythe were familiar to his hands, but every spare hour was devoted to reading and study. Like many another famous man, he learned to read at his mother's knee, asking her for the name of each letter, and learning in this way the letters and the words, so that at four he could read the Bible easily. He was always first in school, and had a remarkable memory. He could repeat long passages from the Bible, and a great deal of poetry, of which he was especially fond. His brother remembered having heard him say from memory a hundred and fifty hymns at one time. But he was also a leader in all kinds of boyish sport, such as swimming in the pond beside which he lived. The boys used to practice deep diving, sometimes going down twelve or fifteen feet, and bringing up mud or clams to prove they had touched the bottom. At one time Elijah swam across the pond, three-quarters of a mile, and back again.

When he was eighteen he became eager for more education than the district school could give him, and went to Monmouth Academy, where, so the story goes, although he had studied Latin for only a few weeks previously, he read the whole of Virgil and parts of Cicero and Sallust in a single term. He also attended China Academy for a while, entered Waterville (now Colby) College as a sophomore, and was graduated from it with first honors in 1826.

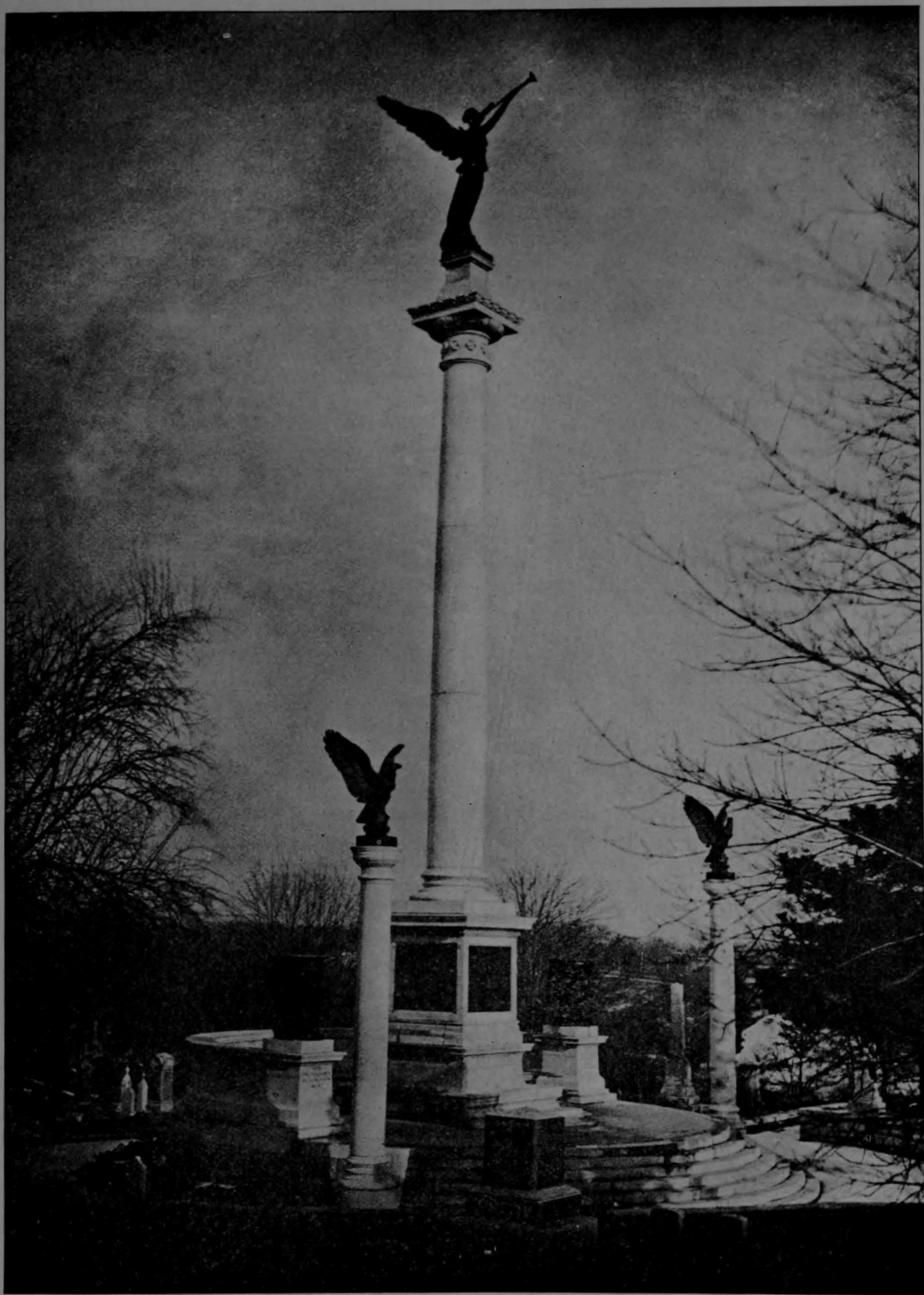
In college he especially liked the languages, and was a fine classical scholar. He had been in the habit from childhood of writing verse, and his Commencement part was a long and well written poem, called "The Inspiration of the Muse."

After teaching for a few months, he heard, as did so many of the young men of those years, the call of the West, and stirred with the spirit of adventure left home and parents and native state for the great Mississippi valley, and what was then the frontier town of St. Louis. Here he taught for a while, writing a few poems and prose articles for the papers, and then became editor of a political newspaper which was supporting Henry Clay for the Presidency.

The prospect of a political career, doubtless a brilliant one, was opening before this talented young man, when at some revival meetings the religious impressions of his childhood were renewed, and the direction of his life was changed. He decided at once that it was his duty to be a minister, and came east in the spring of 1832 to study in Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey. While there he was able to make a visit—his only one—to his parents and brothers and sisters in the old home in Maine. After a year of study and a few months of preaching in Newport, R. I., and New York City, he returned to St. Louis. Some of his friends were anxious that his ability and literary talent should be used to the best purpose, provided the money for starting a religious weekly paper in St. Louis, of which he should be the editor. The first number of the "St. Louis Observer," as it was called, was issued in November, 1833.

Missouri was a slave state, and the more intolerant because it had for next neighbor the great free state of Illinois. The soul of the young man from Maine was deeply moved by the wrongs of the slave, and the crime of slavery, as he saw it, and as he saw he spoke and wrote. He printed in the "Observer" a series of editorials, describing and condemning the evil of slavery, and pleading for freedom for the slave. Great Britain had just passed the act abolishing slavery in her colonies. The north of the United States was agitated with this subject, and abolition sentiment was rapidly spreading. Lovejoy was in favor of gradual emancipation, which should be carried out by the slave states and the slave owners themselves, and for this he argued and entreated.

Of course he soon made enemies who did



THE ALTON MONUMENT TO COLBY'S MARTYRED SON, ELIJAH PARISH LOVEJOY, GRADUATE OF THE COLLEGE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

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



all they could to injure him, until even his friends were afraid to take his part. His printing-office and his life were frequently threatened. During an absence of the editor from St. Louis, the owners of the paper printed the statement that no more slavery articles would be published until his return, and that when he came back he would no doubt follow the course they wished. At the same time nine prominent citizens sent the editor a personal letter, urging him so far to change the character of the "Observer" as to pass over in silence everything connected with the subject of slavery.

They found they had mistaken their editor. When Lovejoy returned to the city, he printed his famous Appeal, in which he said: "I cannot surrender my principles, though the whole world besides should vote them down—I can make no compromise between truth and error, even though my life be the alternative," and added, "I do therefore as an American citizen and Christian citizen and Christian patriot, and in the name of Liberty and Law and Religion, solemnly *Protest* against all these attempts, howsoever or by whomsoever made, to frown down the liberty of the press, and forbid the free expression of opinion. I declare it to be my fixed purpose to submit to no such dictation. *And I am prepared to Abide the consequences.* I have appealed to the constitution and laws of my country; if they fail to protect me, *I appeal to God*, and with Him I cheerfully rest my cause. *I can die at my post, but I cannot desert it.*"

At this crisis an unexpected friend rose up who took over the ownership of the paper, and Lovejoy continued for a number of months longer to publish the "Observer" in St. Louis, and to speak his mind about slavery and anti-slavery.

Finally he decided that it was best for him to leave Missouri, and in July, 1836, he moved to Alton, Illinois, a city about twenty-five miles from St. Louis, and also on the shore of the Mississippi river, upon its other side, where he had the promise of the support of friends. A few days before he left St. Louis his printing office was partly wrecked by a mob, and he himself narrowly escaped.

The press was sent to Alton by boat and landed on the bank on Sunday morning, and on Monday morning, July 21, 1836, it was destroyed by unknown hands and thrown into the river.

Lovejoy set up a new home in Alton with his wife and baby son. Some people of the city furnished money for a new press, and

the "Alton Observer" was issued for something less than a year. The editor continued to urge the abolition of slavery, helped in organizing a state Anti-slavery society in Illinois, and was one of its officers. He often preached on Sunday, always speaking frankly about slavery. But here in a free state, he was still repeatedly threatened, and knew that his press and his home were in danger. However, he felt only more strongly that he had a duty to God and humanity to perform, to hold up the cause of freedom in the borderland of slavery. He wrote in August, 1836, "The cry of the oppressed has entered not only into my ears, but into my soul, so that while I live I cannot hold my peace."

As the months went by the hostility to Lovejoy and the "Observer" became more furious. He was waylaid on the street in the evening by armed men, and threatened with death, but finally allowed to go. When he was on a visit to his wife's mother in St. Charles, Missouri, a mob entered the house, and he was only saved by his wife throwing her arms around him, and by friends aiding him to escape. His second printing-press was destroyed August 21, 1837, by men who entered the office of the "Observer" and wrecked everything. The third press, which was sent for immediately, was taken from a warehouse near the river on the night of its arrival, September 21, 1837, broken to pieces, and thrown into the Mississippi. A few days after this, Lovejoy wrote, "By the blessing of God I will never abandon the enterprise so long as I live, and if I die it cannot be in a better cause." And a little later he wrote, "I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery, and by the blessing of God I will never go back."

On November 3, when the fourth press was expected very soon to arrive, a meeting of citizens of Alton was held, at which resolutions were passed demanding that Lovejoy should no longer be connected with any newspaper in the city. Lovejoy made a speech—the last appeal of his life—in which he broke down weeping and moved many who heard him to tears. He said in closing: "If I am not safe at Alton, I shall not be safe anywhere. I have no more claim upon the protection of any other community than I have upon this; and I have concluded after consultation with my friends and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to *remain at Alton*, to insist on protection in the exercise of my rights. If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God, and if I

die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton."

There was no police force in Alton, so a volunteer company was formed of sixty men, who were opposed to mob violence, to protect the new press when it should come. It was organized with a captain, and acted under the direction of the mayor of the city. The expected boat arrived in the night of November 6, and the press was taken to the upper floor of a stone warehouse that stood beside the river. The Mississippi runs at this point nearly east. The warehouse was a double building having two stories on the street and three on the river, and with windows and doors in the gable ends north and south, but no windows on the east or west sides, which faced vacant lots. The following night, as there had up to that time been no disturbance, most of the guard had gone away, but twenty men remained, including one of the owners of the warehouse. About ten o'clock in the evening a mob arrived, armed with stones and guns and pistols, and demanded the press. Those in the building replied that they were ready to defend it with their lives. The attacking party threw stones and tried to batter down the stout north door. Shots were fired and returned by the defenders, and one man of the mob was killed. The mayor commanded the mob to disperse, and when he was laughed at for his pains he carried back and forth the demands of the mob and the answers of the defenders. He told the men in the building that they had a perfect right to defend their property, but refused to call upon the citizens for help.

By this time the city bells were ringing, and the citizens in large numbers were standing around and looking upon the scene. A new method of attack was now adopted. A ladder was raised on the east side of the building, where there were no windows, and a man was sent up to set fire to the wooden roof. Upon this, several of the defenders went out of the south door and around the corner of the warehouse, fired at the man on the ladder, and came in again to reload. Then Lovejoy and two or three others again stepped out of the same lower door on the river side. Lovejoy stood a moment, a little ahead in the light of the full moon, when two or three men who had concealed themselves behind a pile of lumber near the river fired, and Lovejoy received five shots. He turned quickly, ran through the door up a flight of stairs into the counting room, and with arms across his breast, fell, crying, "O God, I am shot", and died without another

word. His companions surrendered the press and made their escape.

So died the son of Maine, the bold defender of human freedom and a free press. This was November 7, 1837, the day before what would have been his thirty-fifth birthday.

In appearance Lovejoy was of medium height, broadly built, had a dark complexion, and piercing black eyes, with a sort of twinkle in them. He had a round, pleasant face full of good humor and beaming with kindness. He was always calm when others were excited, and had no bitterness in his heart, no venom on his tongue, no fury in his voice. So mild and so gentle is described to us this high-hearted apostle of freedom.

The death of Lovejoy moved the entire country, as it had not been moved since the death of Washington. John Quincy Adams said that it had given a "shock as of an earthquake throughout this continent, which will be felt in the most distant regions of the earth." Sermons were preached about it in cities and country towns all through the north, and a number of them were printed. Newspaper editorials in many states paid honor to the man, who, as one of them said, "fell a martyr to the liberty of the press and to the cause of the slave in the land of the free."

Public meetings were held in the cities of the north, with resolutions and speeches denouncing the crime, and pledging loyalty to the great principles of freedom. At an indignation meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the Attorney General of Massachusetts spoke of Lovejoy's "imprudence," and said, "He died as the fool dieth." Then a young lawyer of the city sprang to his feet, and made on the spur of the moment a speech that thrilled his audience, for this was Wendell Phillips' first speech for freedom, the beginning of his life work as an anti-slavery orator.

George William Curtis said at Phillips' funeral that there had been three great speeches in the history of our country,—the one of Patrick Henry that closes with "Give me liberty or give me death," Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and this of Wendell Phillips at the meeting held in Faneuil Hall to denounce the murder of Lovejoy—"These three and there is no fourth."

Twenty years after Lovejoy's death, and four years before the great conflict that gave freedom to the slave, Abraham Lincoln said, "Lovejoy's tragic death for freedom in every sense marked his sad ending as the greatest



single event that ever happened in the new world."

Thirty years after Lovejoy's death, and two years after the Civil War, Wendell Phillips visited Alton, and wrote in a letter, "How prudently most men creep into nameless graves, while now and then one or two forget themselves into immortality."

Sixty years after Lovejoy's death the state of Illinois, citizens of Alton, and others erected a stately monument over his grave. It is ninety-three feet high, and entirely of granite, except for the bronze statue of Victory upon its summit, and bronze panels on

the four sides of the square die, from which the round column rises. Each of these panels carries an inscription, one in honor of the hero, the others quotations from his speeches or writings. The panel on the north side pictures the old press, beneath which are Elijah Parish Lovejoy's historic words: "As long as I am an American citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

## RETIRING ALLOWANCES FOR COLBY PROFESSORS

BY FRANKLIN WINSLOW JOHNSON, L.H.D., '91

The trustees of the College at the June, 1925, meeting adopted a resolution authorizing a plan for retiring allowances through the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America. The necessary details for perfecting the arrangement are being carried out and the plan should be in full operation at the opening of the next academic year. What this will mean in the added stability of the teaching staff and in the content of mind of the individual instructors will be apparent to all.

The financial returns for teaching are relatively small. This is particularly true of the small college. There is practically no possibility that the college professor can make a sufficient accumulation to provide against his own and his family's needs in old age, however prudent he may be in saving and however wise or fortunate he may be in investment. The plan which has been adopted offers incentive to regular and consistent saving and the assurance of sound investment and liberal returns when earning power is diminished or completely lost.

The Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, as a life insurance company, and is subject to the supervision of the State Superintendent of Insurance. It was organized in 1918 at the instance of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and takes the place of the system of pensions inaugurated and carried on by the Foundation up to that time. Its paid-in capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 contributed by the Carnegie Foundation are respectively five and ten times the legal requirement. Besides giving a large additional margin of safety beyond the

legal reserves, the paid-in capital and surplus furnish an income for the expenses of management resulting in large annual savings to policy holders. The cost of insurance in ordinary companies includes large items for salaries, office overhead, and solicitation by agents. In this case the overhead expense is met by the contribution of the Foundation, and there is no solicitation by agents.

The Charter of the Association states:

"The purpose of the corporation is to provide insurance and annuities for teachers and other persons employed by colleges, by universities, or by institutions engaged primarily in educational or research work; to offer policies of a character best adapted to the needs of such persons on terms as advantageous to its policyholders as shall be practicable; and to conduct its business without profit to the corporation or to its stockholders."

Frank A. Vanderlip, the well known banker, is chairman of the board of trustees which also includes George Whitney of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. One fourth of the trustees are elected upon direct nomination of the policyholders. Among those thus elected are Professor S. M. Lindsay of Columbia, T. S. Adams of Yale, J. W. Glover of the University of Michigan, and President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College.

The number of different institutions represented by policyholders last year was 470. Of these institutions, 126 contribute toward retiring allowances for their officers and teachers on the basis adopted by Colby. These include such privately endowed universities as Chicago, Columbia, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale; the state Universities

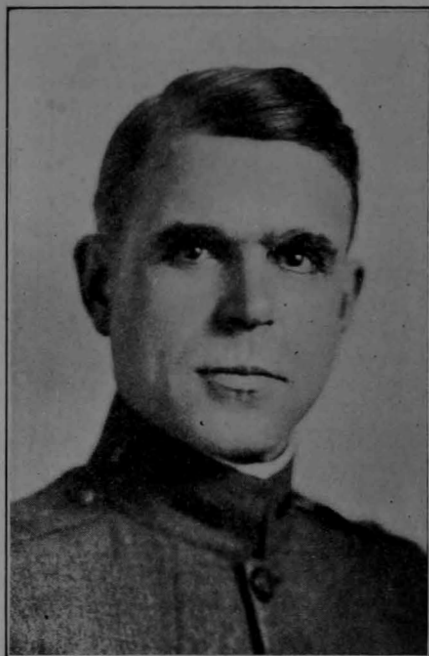
of Colorado, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Among New England colleges are Bates, Boston University, Bowdoin, Mount Holyoke, and Smith.

The plan adopted by Colby involves the annual payment by the College of an amount equal to five per cent and by each professor of an equal amount of his salary. This means an increase of five per cent in the salary of each professor and the investment of this and an equal amount of his regular salary. At such age as is agreed upon in each case, a monthly annuity is paid to the instructor on his retirement or to his family in case of his death.

Just what this would mean may be seen from the following: At the present rates of salary, assuming retirement at 68 years, the men now over forty years of age would receive annually an average of \$1230, varying with the age and salary of each. The largest amount would be \$1806. On the same basis the instructors under forty years of age would receive on retirement at age 65 an average annuity of \$1930. It is, of course, probable that the younger men, in case they continue on the College staff, would have their salaries increased from time to time. The amount of their retiring allowances would correspondingly increase.

Whether or not one will enter into the plan is optional with the individual instructor. As a matter of fact, no one can afford to give up this opportunity for an increase of five per cent of his salary and the opportunity for investment of his savings. A great many of the policyholders of the Association are from non-participating institutions and meet the entire cost from their own incomes. In case all of the faculty at the present time should enter upon the plan, the total cost to the college would be about \$4,000 per year. The trustees have pursued a wise policy in deciding to invest this amount for the future financial relief of the staff.

The alumni of many colleges in recent years have contributed large sums for the express purpose of increasing the salaries



PROF. FRANKLIN WINSLOW JOHNSON,  
L.H.D., '91

Contributor to Alumnus

of the teaching staff. Those of us who are teachers know well how meagre are the financial returns of our labor. It would be well for those whose incomes are larger to reflect upon the income of the college professor and the scale of living which is regarded as appropriate to his position. While the salary schedule has been increased in recent years, in the year 1924-1925 the average salary of the entire Colby staff was \$2676. An appeal to the alumni to increase their Christmas offerings by an amount sufficient to cover this additional item in the budget ought to meet with a hearty and adequate response. Perhaps some to whom the rather indefinite purpose of the Christmas fund has not appealed, might be moved to add their names as givers for this specific purpose.

## THE WEEK-END COMMENCEMENT PLAN

BY PERCY FULLER WILLIAMS, B.A., '97

At the meeting of the general alumni association last June it was voted that the President appoint a committee to investigate and report at the next meeting upon the advisability of adopting the week-end com-

mencement. It is recognized, of course, that final action upon such a matter is in the hands of the board of Trustees, but doubtless, if a considerable majority of the alumni desire the change, the trustees would

take such action. This committee has recently been appointed and is now at work. Through the courtesy of the editor of the ALUMNUS, a presentation of the week-end commencement plan is here being made. The committee hopes that it will be the means of starting a discussion through the columns of the ALUMNUS.

The week-end commencement plan provides that Alumni Day shall fall on a Saturday, the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, and commencement on Monday. As much time preceeding the Saturday may be used as the commencement committee deems advisable. The details of the program would of course be worked out by the commencement committee.

The objections to the plan that have been made are, (1) the traditional commencement period brings commencement day in the middle of the week and for this reason the change should not be made, (2) the ministers among the alumni cannot attend over the week-end, (3) it has been tried at Colby and did not prove a success, (4) the events are too crowded in a week-end commencement.

On the other hand those who favor the plan claim, (1) that it will enable a much larger number of the alumni to attend the commencement for at least two days, (2) that business and professional men can leave home Friday afternoon or evening and arrive in Waterville Friday evening or early Saturday morning, have Saturday and Sunday in Waterville and if necessary be back on the job Monday morning, (3) that there will be a number who will be able to extend their week-end, take in commencement day, and be back home Tuesday morning, (4) that in point of time away from business this plan is the most economical, (5) that the week-end practice is so general and the automobile so practical that both lend them-

selves to the week-end commencement idea.

Among the colleges holding the week-end commencement are Wesleyan, Williams, Northwestern, Tufts, and Bates. The reports already received from the first two named indicate that the plan is working well there. While the committee has not as yet made an exhaustive investigation, the consensus of opinion so far obtained seems to approve rather strongly the proposed plan. This opinion has been expressed in talks with members of our alumni, faculty, and trustees; in answer received from inquiries to Wesleyan, Williams, and Bates; and in talks with the alumni of at least three of the above mentioned colleges.

As to the trial of the plan which was made for a year or two some years ago, it may fairly be said that the plan did not have a fair trial. It was undertaken under war conditions with the Dix plan of holding class reunions along with it. No doubt the Dix plan was a hinderance rather than a help to its success.

The committee would like to have an expression of opinion from as many of the alumni as possible either sent direct to the committee or through the columns of the ALUMNUS. It wants the opinion of those who object to the plan as well as of those who favor it. The plan, if finally adopted by the trustees, could not go into effect before 1927.

At the meeting of the Colby Alumni Association on February 19, the plan was approved by a unanimous vote.

The committee appointed by President Fred Lawrence of the alumni association consists of Percy F. Williams, '97, The Fessenden School, West Newton, Mass.; J. Colby Bassett, '95, 30 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., and Leon C. Guptil, '09, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

## APRIL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BY EDWIN C. WHITTEMORE, D.D., '79, *Secretary*

The adjourned annual meeting (spring session) of the Board of Trustees of Colby College met as per adjournment in the Falmouth Hotel at 9.30 A. M., April 17.

There were present members Crawford, Drummond, Edmonds, Guptil, Gurney, Mower, Murray, Owen, Page, Roberts, Trafton, Wadsworth, Wing, Whittemore.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary. Hon. Herbert E. Wadsworth

was elected Chairman pro tem. Prayer was offered by Dr. C. E. Owen.

The records of the meeting in November, 1925, as printed and sent to the members of the Board, were by vote approved.

Regrets for enforced absences by members Alden, Bailey, Bradbury, Condon, Dodge, Getchell, Philbrook, Seaverns, and Smith were read. The very serious illness of Dana W. Hall was reported.

The Committee on Resolutions on the service of Judge Cornish was directed to report at the June meeting.

The President made verbal report on the conditions of the College. Matters on the campus were moving well, with excellent cooperation on the part of faculty and students.

The campaign for the Scholarship Fund was moving slowly and needed the active cooperation of the alumni, Trustees, and friends of the College.

The report of the Treasurer was included in the printed report of the Finance Committee and thus presented was accepted.

The Finance Committee made report in print, which was explained by its Chairman, Judge Wing.

Voted that the report be accepted, and be spread upon the records.

The Examining Committee reported by Mr. Crawford.

The Committee on Improvements of the Athletic Field and the Committee on Securing Additional Grounds for Athletic Purposes made joint report by Mr. Drummond. They recommended

1st. That the matter of securing additional athletic grounds be left in abeyance, pending a definite report by the Committee.

2nd. That as a temporary measure, the field back of Roberts Hall be smoothed and made available for athletic uses by the students, for whom the present field is inadequate.

Recommendation 1st was approved. Recommendation 2nd was approved and adopted, with the vote that its carrying out be left in the hands of the Athletic Council with the approval of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The report of the Special Committee on Academies was presented by Secretary Whittemore. Report accepted and Committee continued, to make further report at the meeting in June, 1926.

The Committee on the Observance of the 150th anniversary of Phi Beta Kappa reported by President Roberts that the matter is well in hand.

The Committee on Retiring allowances

for professors in connection with the Carnegie Association reported that schedules had been worked out, and that the College was ready to fulfill its part in all cases where application should be made by the professors.

President Roberts also presented the matter of "Group Insurance", as providing reasonable protection at a very low cost. The report was heard with interest and it was voted that the matter of Group Insurance on the part of the faculty be referred to the Finance Committee with powers.

The College Historian reported the first draft of the History practically complete and time was granted for revision and carrying the work through the press. Question was asked as to the size of the edition and the cost of publication. The Historian was directed to secure estimates of cost, to be presented at the June meeting.

Announcement was made of the death of Dr. Albion W. Small, '76, ex-president of the College. The Secretary was directed to prepare a suitable minute for presentation at the June meeting and to send to the family.

Judge Wing reported concerning the interests of the College in the estate of Samuel J. Nowell, late of Sanford, that matters were proceeding in regular course and that the bequest doubtless would be paid.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds, in the absence of the Chairman Justice Bassett, reported by Mr. Wadsworth, who stated the various improvements that were under consideration. This was accepted as a report of progress but no further action was regarded as necessary.

A petition was received from the men of the College asking that immediate steps be taken to provide an adequate and suitable gymnasium. It was unanimously voted that the Secretary acknowledge the receipt of the petition and express to the petitioners the entire sympathy of the Trustees with the spirit and object of the petition. They will take the matter up in good faith at the June meeting, to consider and determine what action should be taken to accomplish the end desired.

Voted to adjourn.

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## SOME COLBY GATHERINGS

### AT PORTLAND

By RALPH BENJAMIN YOUNG, B.A., '07

The Portland Colby Alumni Association held its first banquet of the season Satur-

day evening, March 6th, at the Columbia Hotel. The guest of honor was Judge Fred F. Lawrence, '00, who has recently taken up his residence in this city. The faculty was represented by President Roberts, Dr. W. J.



Wilkinson of the history department and Coach Roundy. President Roberts, in his address, emphasized the present needs of the college, stressing especially the \$200,000 Scholarship Fund, and the new gymnasium. Dr. Wilkinson gave a resumé of present-day happenings in the field of international politics, and Coach Roundy spoke of the achievements of the various athletic teams and of his plans for future teams. Judge Lawrence voiced the need of loyalty to the college on the part of the alumni.

It was voted to send a telegram of greeting to Rex Dodge, '06, who is recuperating from a nervous breakdown at the Battle Creek Sanitorium. The secretary was authorized to send congratulations to Dr. Herbert C. Libby on his election to the office of mayor of Waterville.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, Leo G. Shesong, '13; Secretary and Treasurer, Ralph B. Young, '07; Executive Committee, Ralph N. Good, '10, Fred F. Lawrence, '00, Chester C. Soule, '13, Ernest H. Maling, '99, Glenn W. Starkey, '05.

#### AT BOSTON

BY HAROLD L. HANSON, '99

The Boston Colby Alumni Association held its annual meeting and banquet at Hotel Westminster, Copley Square, on Friday evening, February 19th. A large and enthusiastic gathering was present. Rev. Harold L. Hanson, '99, presided. Stephen G. Bean, '05, led the singing. The college was represented by President Robert and Prof. Wilkinson. In his widely quoted speech President Roberts said "We do not have to win. Athletic victories are desirable. Colby has had her share of athletic triumphs. But we do not have to win to succeed." Prof. Wilkinson expressed his appreciation of the college. Coming from another section of the country he had received a most cordial welcome from the citizens of Waterville and Maine. Melvin C. Freeman, '94, urged the graduates to take more active part in politics. Leaders of thought should be leaders in civic life. The younger alumni were represented by H. R. Ratcliffe, who has been highly successful as editor of the School and College Department of the Boston *Transcript*. He gave an interesting account of recent active movements and movements in the college world. Percy F. Williams, '97, presented the matter of the week-end commencement. The proposed plan met with the unanimous approval of the alumni present. Burr F. Jones, '97,

Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, was elected President of the Association and Stanley Estes, '23, Secretary.

#### AT NEW YORK

BY ARTHUR LIVINGSTONE BERRY, B.S., '23

"Colby Dinner? Yes, sah, on the fourth floor."

This declaration was clinched by the sudden splitting of the atmosphere about one hour later with the vociferous rendition of the "Colby Marching Song" by the younger set. For it was the 30th Anniversary Dinner of the New York Alumni Association and the members of the "Down Town club" who might have been seated in the lobby one floor below were conscious of the fact that something was going on. Indeed the gathering of over 100 loyal Colby people were treated to one of the most interesting programs that could have been provided.

After a sumptuous repast, the President of the Association, William O. Stevens, '99, acting as toastmaster called the gathering to order. An innovation was presented by the rendering of his remarks entirely in rime.

Frank Edmunds spoke of the founding of the Association in the early part of January, 1896, at the St. Dennis Hotel by Frank Hanson, Harrington Putnam, Edward F. Stevens, Clarence Meleney and himself. The first dinner was held in April of the same year with 24 present. From that time until the ladies were admitted the attendance was well under 100. However when the ladies obtained their rights the gatherings began to grow. The meeting-places became transient but it is the sincere hope that some place may be found where Colby people can look forward to seeing one another. Of the founders two were present, Messrs. Edmunds and Stevens.

Mrs. Annie Pepper Varney spoke of the Progress of the Woman's Endowment Campaign and her hopes for its successful completion in the near future.

After an enthusiastic reception "Prexy" spoke on college growth, the new scholarship fund, need of a new gymnasium and the status of athletics in the college. It was the sound philosophy of a man endowed with a great purpose and filled with love for his task—namely the betterment of Colby College.

At the close of Prexy's address, Merle Crowell, '10, as spokesman for the Association presented to him a silver loving cup. It was a fitting tribute to one "revered as a college president and loved as a man."

Due to the efforts of Thomas G. Grace, '21, the entertainment was one of the big features of the evening. "Sammy" Fain and "Al" Dunn known to radio audiences as the "Yama-Yama Boys" gave several of Mr. Fain's own compositions. Geoffrey O'Hara, the composer of "K-K-Katy" likewise displayed his wares. The last feature of the evening was the appearance of "Ukelele Dick" Hughes of WMCA and other N. Y. stations who gave a very interesting program.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, William O. Stevens; Vice President, Hannibal Chapman; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas G. Grace; Executive Committee, Merle Crowell, Helen D. Cole, Lewis W. Dunn.

### AT WASHINGTON

BY ELWOOD TAYLOR WYMAN, B.A., '90

There were so many Colby men in Washington at the meeting of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A. that somebody conceived the plan of having a Colby reunion. It may have been Richard A. Metcalf, '86, head of the high school and college department of the Johnson Publishing Co. of Richmond, Va. At any rate he carried the plan along, passed the word around that there was to be such an affair and presided as toastmaster, after the good dinner served at the Mayflower hotel.

Some of the men that were in the city earlier in the week had to leave before the meeting, much to their regret. Among these were Dana W. Hall, '90, of Chicago, and Franklin W. Johnson, '91, of Columbia University. It had been hoped that Gen. Herbert M. Lord, '84, might be present and speak but he was on a speaking tour of the middle west and could only send regrets.

But there was no dearth of addresses, for the toastmaster called on every man around the table. Many spoke briefly but all interestingly.

President Roberts had come up from Maine for the convention. He was of course the chief speaker of the evening. He dwelt in a delightfully informal way with affairs at the college, telling of its present condition and its future prospects.

He told of the growth of the college, of its continued and continuing need of money, and of his special desire for a fund with which to aid boys forced by circumstances to fight their own way through college.

The president referred to broader and

more difficult courses, commended the spirit of the students and their attitude toward college work, and praised his associates of the faculty, paying a warm tribute to Prof. Julian Taylor. Dr. Taylor would have enjoyed hearing the round of applause that followed these words of praise, as the men and women present thought back to the days in his classroom.

President Roberts told his hearers that Colby does not get unduly excited over athletic sports, having reached two conclusions—one in the president's sententious phrase: "We don't have to win;" the other, equally pungent: If we lose, we lose only a game."

Those present at the reunion were:

Mr. Randall J. Condon (1886) Supt. of Schools, Cincinnati, O., and wife, and daughter, Mrs. F. C. Foster, wife of Prof. Frank C. Foster (1916) Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. She is student secretary of the Baptist Board of Education, New York.

Prof. H. E. Donnell (1912) Supt. Maryland Training School for Boys, Loch Raven, Md.

Mr. E. G. Holt (1915) 2308 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Richard A. Metcalf (1886) Director High School and College Dept. Johnson Publishing Co., Richmond, Va.

Dr. George P. Phenix (1886) Vice-Principal Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. A. F. Robinson, wife of A. F. Robinson (1919) Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. W. Robinson (1920) 1400 Fairmont St., N. W. Washington, D. C., and wife.

Mr. C. J. Ross (1892) Q Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dr. George Otis Smith (1893) Dir. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clarence A. Tash (1920) Y. M. C. A., Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. George E. Tash (1925) 805-18th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ernest G. Walker (1890) 1406 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dr. William H. Holmes (1897) Supt. of Schools, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Dr. Clarence E. Meleney (1876) Supt. of Schools, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

Mr. Stanley Holmes (1887) Supt. of Schools, New Britain, Conn.

Mr. C. E. Dobbin (1916) U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Alfred Robinson (1893) Supt. of Schools, Peabody, Mass., and wife.

Mr. Linville W. Robbins (1894) Supt. of Schools, E. Northfield, Mass.

Dr. Arthur Jeremiah Roberts (1890) President Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

Mr. R. D. Robinson (1915) Canton, Me.

Mr. W. A. Cowing (1904) Prin. West Springfield H. S., W. Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Albert F. Robinson (1919) Buffalo, New York.

Mr. E. L. Chaney (1902) 2700 Ontario Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. E. T. Wyman (1890) Supt. of Schools, Warwick, R. I., and wife.

A. F. Drummond (1888) Waterville, Maine, and wife.

#### AT HARTFORD

BY ROYDEN K. GREELEY, B.S., '13, *Secretary*

It was in an atmosphere of good-will and sociability that the graduates of Colby, who live in close proximity to the Connecticut River, gathered at the Hotel Bond at Hartford, Conn., for their annual meeting. It was a small meeting in a small room but it lacked nothing in spirit and good fellowship. Considering the number of graduates in this vicinity a very good showing was made, there being 32 present.

Irving L. Cleveland, '13, acted as cheer leader and song leader. Dan Ashley, '15 entertained with a truly remarkable program of sleight-of-hand and mysticism.

John W. Brush, '20, made a short but very interesting talk in which he brought out some ideas concerning "The conflict of loyalties." To his mind there could be no conflict with loyalty to Colby.

Dr. Albert R. Keith, '97, entertained with a few good stories and then introduced the week-end commencement plan as recommended by Percy Williams, '97.

President Roberts, '90, was the center of interest. His address occupied the greater part of the evening and was listened to with interest and earnestness.

Charles F. T. Seaverns, '01, president of the club, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Seaverns was largely responsible for the arrangements at the Bond Hotel which included a very excellent dinner and good music.

A short business meeting resulted in the

re-election of the officers of the club as follows:

Charles F. T. Seaverns, '01, President; Royden K. Greeley, '13, Secretary; Harry E. Hamilton, '96, Executive Committee.

The list of those present follows:

I. L. Cleveland, '13, 158 Lincoln Ave., New London.

Fred B. Dunn, '15, 143 Elm St., New Haven.

J. Elliott May, '12, Yalesville, Conn.

C. Brownell, '13, Moodus, Conn.

T. Callaghan, '23, Willimantic, Conn.

Thos. R. Cook, '22, Buckeley School, New London, Conn.

John W. Brush, '20, 195 Livingston St., New Haven.

Wilbur G. Foye, '09, 1 Miles Ave., Middletown.

Royden K. Greeley, '13, Middletown.

Charles F. T. Seaverns, '01, Hartford.

Daniel W. Ashley, '15, Hingham, Mass.

G. S. Stevenson, '02, Hartford, Conn.

Adelbert Bowdoin, '06, Collinsville.

Arthur E. Gregory, '16, Unionville.

D. B. Cragin, former College Physician, Hartford.

Major C. H. Witherell, '01, Med. Corps. San Juan, Porto Rico.

Albert R. Keith, '97, 30 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

William Hoyt, '05, Windsor, Conn.

C. P. Chipman, '06, 26 Henry St., Manchester.

Arthur D. Craig, '16, 132 Central Ave., Waterbury.

H. S. Allen, '98, 442 Farmington Ave., Waterbury.

Geo. A. Ely, '98, 8 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

Leon C. Staples, '03, Suffield, Conn.

John R. Gow, '23, Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn.

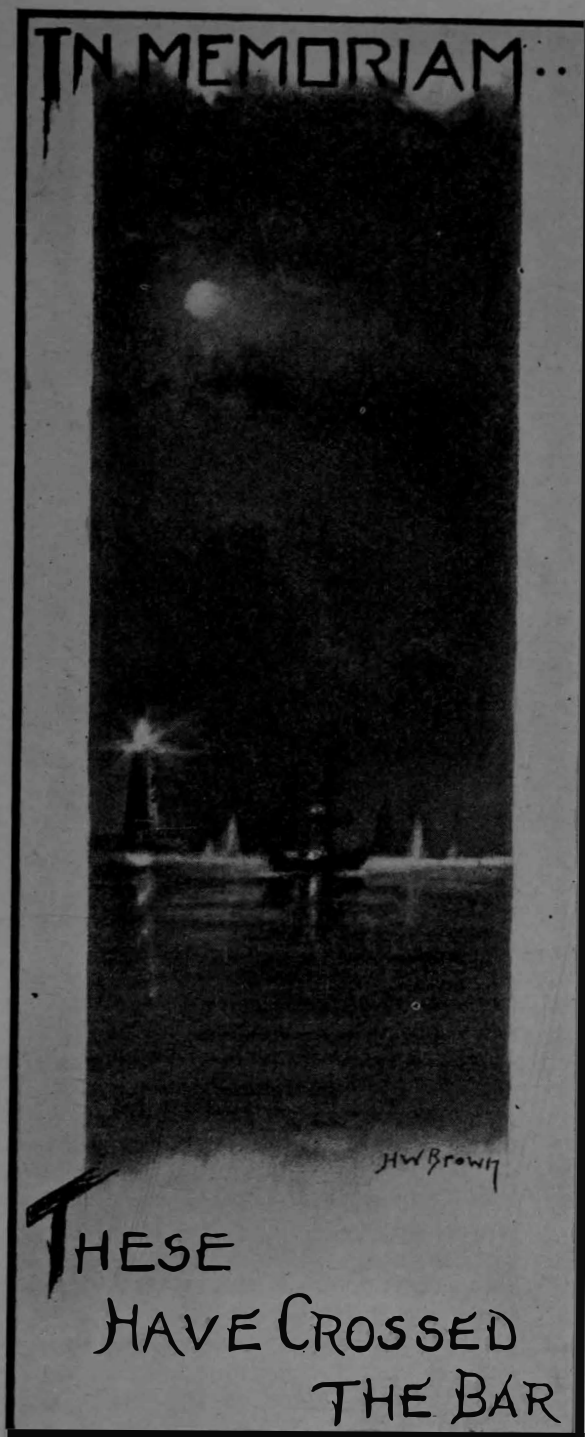
Russell V. Dunne, '26, 18 Norfolk St., Hartford, Conn.

Fred A. Hunt, '13, Terryville, Conn.

Frank J. Hois, '21, Bethel, Conn.

Harold C. White, '20, Bethel, Conn.

Hiram Moody, '23, 103 Church St., Hartford, Conn.



WILLIAM SMITH KNOWLTON, '64

On April 8, William Smith Knowlton, '64, known widely as "The Old Schoolmaster," died at his home in Newport, Maine, after a short illness, at the age of 86. He was one of the oldest and best known teachers in Maine, having taught in Monson, Dover,

Foxcroft Academy, Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou, and in Massachusetts.

He was a graduate of the College, class of 1864, and was the last member of his class and the oldest alumnus. He was the author of several books, the best known being "The Old School Master." He passed the examinations for physician and was also admitted to the bar, but did not take up either of these professions.

He held the record of the longest continuous service of any teacher in the state, being actively engaged after he reached the age of 80. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Miss Ethel Knowlton, principal of the commercial department in the Newport high school, and Mrs. E. S. Genthner of Boston.

A fuller account of his life appeared in the Boston *Globe* of April 9:

Funeral services for Hon. William S. Knowlton whose death occurred yesterday in his 87th year, will be held Saturday afternoon. Mr. Knowlton was the dean of Maine High School teachers, having been active until long past his 80th year. He was known far and wide as "The Old Schoolmaster" and had written a number of books of reminiscences, one "The Old Schoolmaster," having a large sale.

He was born in East Sangerville, October 31, 1839, a member of an old Massachusetts family, one of fourteen children of Isaiah and Lydia Pollard Knowlton, who came to Maine from Sherborn, Mass.

Col. Knowlton, in command of troops at Bunker Hill, and Luke Pollard, the first to fall in that battle, were of the family.

Mr. Knowlton prepared at Foxcroft Academy and was graduated from Colby University, now Colby College, in the class of '64. He was the last survivor of that class and the oldest alumnus of the college. He studied medicine and passed examinations for a degree, but never practiced. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar, but did not follow the profession, turning to religious and educational work. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination and, while for 12 years principal of Monson Academy, acted as pastor of the local church. His active teaching covered nearly 60 years. He was two years



in Foxcroft Academy and after 12 years at Monson was for 10 years principal of Caribou High school, 10 years in Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, 10 years principal of Bridgewater Classical Academy, then taught two years in Brownfield, Mass.; two years in Athens, Me., and celebrated his 80th birthday teaching his classes in the high school at Abbot.

He served in both branches of the Legislature, as Republican representative from the Monson district and as Senator from Piscataquis County. Among his pupils were some of the most prominent men in Maine professional and business life. He attended nearly every session of the Maine Teachers' Association and many other educational meetings and was always heard with keen enjoyment as he had a fine sense of humor and a great fund of reminiscences from his long career.

His mind was keen to the last and he was at work on a book of reminiscences when taken with his last illness. Besides his wife he is survived by two daughters, Miss Ethel Knowlton, a teacher in Newport High School and Mrs. E. S. Genthner of Boston.

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DR. ALBION WOODBURY SMALL, '76

All Colby men and women will grieve over the passing of one of the most distinguished graduates of the College, Albion Woodbury Small, of the class of 1876. Dr. Small was long the head of the department of Sociology of the University of Chicago, relinquishing his duties only a short time ago because of ill health. At some future time, the ALUMNUS will give a fuller account of his life, something about his work, and an appreciation of the scholar and the man. This issue will contain but this brief notice and the letter which he sent to the late Judge Cornish at the time of the death of Mrs. Cornish.

The press announcement of his death follows:

Chicago, March 24.—Dr. Albion Woodbury Small, nearly 72 years old, head of the department of sociology of the University of Chicago since 1892 and formerly president of Colby College, was found dead in bed today. He had been ill for some time.

Dr. Small, a leader in the sociology field, had been professor emeritus since his retirement last year. He had been dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature at the university since 1905.

His wife, who was Valeria von Massow



ALBION WOODBURY SMALL, LL.D., '76

When President of Colby University

of Berlin, died in 1916. They were married in 1881.

A daughter, Mrs. Haydon Harris of Paris, and a brother, Dr. C. P. Small of Chicago, survive him.

Dr. Small was born in Buckfield, Me., May 11, 1854. His father was Rev. Dr. A. K. P. Small. A graduate of Colby College in 1876, he served as its president from 1889 to 1892. He was graduated also from Newton Theological Institution, from German universities and from Johns Hopkins. He had been editor of the American Journal of Sociology since 1895, and author of several books on sociology.

And the following is taken from the last General Catalogue of the College:

Albion Woodbury Small, A.B., A.M., 1879; LL.D., 1900; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins Univ., 1889, and Western Reserve Univ. Born, Buckfield, Me., May 11. 1854. Newton Theol. Inst., 1879; Univ. of Berlin, 1879-80, and Univ. of Leipzig, 1880-81; Prof. of History and Polit. Econ., Colby Univ., 1881-88; Reader in History, Johns Hopkins Univ., 1888-89; President Colby Univ., 1889-92; Head of Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Chi-

cago, from 1892, and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, since 1905; Editor *The American Journal of Sociology* from its founding, 1895; Author of *The Beginnings of American Nationality* (1890); *General Sociology* (1905); *Adam Smith and Modern Sociology* (1907); *The Cameralists* (1909); *The Meaning of Social Science* (1910); *Between Eras, from Capitalism to Democracy* (1913); many sociological monographs, etc. Res., 5053 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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MARY LOW CARVER, '75

Announcement of the death of the first woman graduate of Colby appeared in the morning papers of March 4, as follows:

Cambridge, Mass., March 4—Mrs. Mary Low Carver, first woman student of Colby College, member of Phi Beta Kappa and one of the five founders of Sigma Kappa sorority, died today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. D. H. Emerson. She was 76 years old.

Born in Waterville, Me., she entered Colby in 1871, was the only girl student in the college for two years and was graduated in 1875, one of the first women in New England to receive a regular A.B. degree. She won the right to a Phi Beta Kappa key by leading the 19 male members of the class in scholarship, and in 1916 her alma mater awarded her the degree of Litt.D.

After an interval of teaching she married Leonard D. Carver, Colby, '68, civil war veteran and state librarian at Augusta for 15 years. He died in 1905. Mrs. Carver studied cataloging and indexing and for 20 years was cataloger of the Maine State library. She catalogued the Augusta library and for 50 years indexed the city records of Augusta and the proceedings of the Maine board of agriculture. She was deeply interested in the speculative side of religion and was an ardent church worker, having been superintendent of the church school in Augusta and a life member of the Unitarian association.

When Colby observed in 1921 the 50th anniversary of the admission of women to the college, Mrs. Carver, as historian, delivered the principal address.

Funeral services were held yesterday from the First Unitarian church at two o'clock. Rev. Arthur Buckner, pastor, conducted the services and the prayer and eulogy were delivered by Dr. Samuel Emerson, of the University of Vermont, father-in-law of Mrs. Carver's daughter. Dr. Emerson spoke of

his personal relationship with Mrs. Carver and of her great ability in organization work, one of her greatest achievements being the organization of a great college sorority, Sigma Kappa, founded at Colby.

Mrs. Carver's favorite music, the hymn "Blessed Be the Tie that Binds" and Handel's "Largo" was played on the organ by Mrs. George Cushing.

A very beautiful set piece representing the Sigma Kappa sorority pin was sent by the Colby chapter of the sorority and another very beautiful set piece was sent by Colby College of which Mrs. Carver was the first woman graduate.

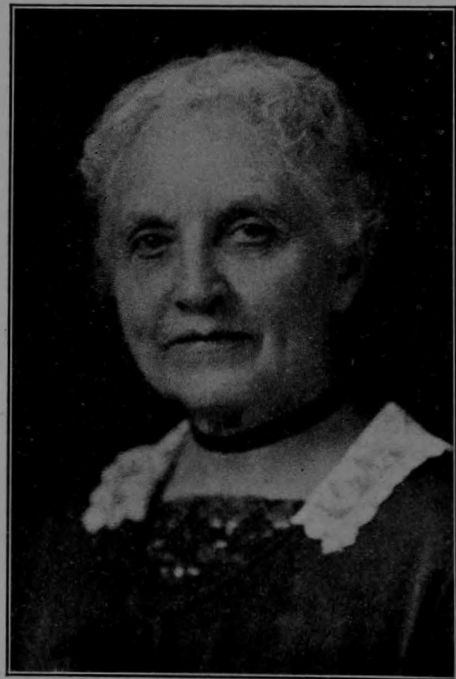
A group of about 50 members of the Sigma Kappa sorority attended the services in a body and there were many there representing the college and the city.

The honorary bearers were President Arthur J. Roberts of Colby; Dr. Herbert C. Libby and Dr. Julian D. Taylor, members of the college faculty; Frank Noble and Judge Norman L. Bassett of Augusta.

Burial was in the family lot in Pine Grove cemetery beside the husband and a son.

Services were held Saturday afternoon at Cambridge and the body was brought to Waterville on the Saturday evening train.

Among those from away who attended




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MARY LOW CARVER, Litt.D., '75  
First Woman to Graduate from the College

the funeral were Dr. Emerson and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Emerson; Mrs. Carver's daughter and husband of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. H. Emerson; Hortense Bowman of St. Petersburg, Fla.

The New York *Times* of March 7, under the caption, "She Ventured Where None Had Been," commented as follows upon the death of Mrs. Carver:

Mary Low Carver, whose death in Cambridge, Mass., was announced in *The Times* yesterday, belonged to one of the so-called Brahmin families of New England. She was of the "old stock"—indeed, of the oldest that the United States has—and among her ancestors had been many practitioners. It is not the less remarkable on that account that in a day when "girls did not go to college," Mary Low did.

Living in Waterville, Me., she naturally entered there what is now Colby College, then less modestly called Colby University, where the curriculum consisted almost entirely of Latin, Greek and mathematics. As she was among the first of American girls to seek the highest education available, so Colby was among the first to open its doors to women and put them on exactly the footing of men.

When girls go to college nowadays, it is taken as a matter of course. In 1871, and in rural Maine, it was different, and the announcement that one of Waterville's daughters had done what none of them had done before made no end of talk, far from all of it commendatory. To the conventional folk it was not quite "nice", not quite "womanly," for a girl to break sex traditions in such a way.

There was nothing definite in this displeasure, but it took some courage and more determination to ignore it, as Mary Low did, for what must have been two pretty long years, until she was joined by a few other girls, the first of a long procession. She was graduated with high honors, and as the years went on she became something of a heroine as leader in the path of education for women.

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#### JOHN HARRIS BARROWS, '72

The following announcement of the death of John H. Barrows, '72, appeared in the Boston *Globe* of March 22:

Marblehead, March 22.—Rev. John Harris Barrows, 75, a retired Baptist minister, who had served in Maine and Massachusetts pastorates for 45 years, died suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herman Martin. He was born in Leeds, Me., February 14,

1851, son of Rev. Allen Barrows, who was a preacher in that State for more than 40 years. He fitted for college at Hebron Academy. He was graduated from Colby College with honors in 1872, and from Newton Theological Institution in 1875. The same year he accepted a call from the First Baptist church of this town, where he was ordained and served three years.

In 1878 Rev. Mr. Barrows accepted a call from the Baptist Church of South Boston. The same year he married Miss Hannah Hanson of this town. From South Boston he went to Marlboro, and after a term of service there he went to his native State, where he was in charge of several churches during 20 years' stay. He was at Yarmouth, Me., six years, and Brewer five years, coming back to this town from Brewer in 1908.

During his second pastorate here the church prospered greatly, and it was largely through his efforts that the mortgage debt of \$2000 on the church was canceled and burned upon the 100th anniversary of the church, February 28, 1910. On April 25, 1913, he accepted a call from the Baptist Church in Bolton.

The following is an appreciation of Mr. Barrows written by his classmate, Howard Rogers Mitchell:

"It was with more than passing interest that I read in yesterday's *Sentinel* the brief Associated Press report of the death of John Harris Barrows at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herman Martin, in Marblehead, Mass. He was a classmate of mine for seven years, graduating from Colby College in 1872, and the Newton Theological Institution in 1875. His father, Allen Barrows, and brother, William C., were Baptist ministers in Maine and a sister, Sarah Barrows, was a missionary in Burmah for nearly thirty years.

"John Harris held pastorates in Warren, Buckfield, Tenants Harbor, Yarmouth and Brewer, Maine, and in Marblehead, Marlboro, South Boston and Bolton, Mass. He had two pastorates in Marblehead for thirteen years. He retired from active service in 1918. He was a strong preacher and faithful worker. He passed the three quarter century mark, February 14, 1926.

"Mr. Barrows was a member of the Colby class of 1872 which was famous for two things. In June, 1912, the class celebrated its fortieth anniversary during the commencement exercises and every member was living and present on that occasion. Of the eight men who graduated six entered the ministry and the other two were officials

in the Baptist and Methodist churches. Two of the members besides Mr. Barrows have died since 1912. Rev. Alfred S. Stowell died in North Egremont, Mass., March 7, 1915, and Dr. Horace W. Tilden in Dillin, Montana, October 11, 1916.

"The remaining members are E. R. Haskell of Sturbridge, Mass., W. W. Perry of Camden, Rev. Thomas G. Lyons of Lowell, Mass., Louis A. Wheeler of Hollywood and the writer."

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JULIA MARIA ELWIN, '79

(Contributed by Henry E. Heywood, '75)

Miss Elwin was born in Winslow, Maine, February 5, 1857. When quite a young girl she entered Coburn Classical Institute where she prepared for college. While in the Institute she became a Christian, was baptised by Dr. H. S. Burrage, and united with the First Baptist Church in Waterville.

She entered Colby College in the class of '79, but remained in Colby only about a year. After leaving college she taught for some time in the public schools of Maine, and, later, took a course of study in Syracuse University in the state of New York.

Feeling a call to engage in our foreign missionary work, she obtained an appointment from the American Baptist Missionary Union, and about 1880 went to Burma, where she labored faithfully and devotedly for four years, when failing health compelled her to return home.

After a period of rest and recuperation she traveled in several states giving addresses concerning our foreign missionary work. She also studied medicine that she might be better prepared for usefulness should she return to her work in Burma. But in the providence of God she failed to return, and so she most reluctantly gave up her long cherished expectation of again engaging in the work she loved.

But her mind and heart were deeply imbued with the missionary passion, and so she turned to the very important home missionary work of teaching in our schools for the Negro race in our own Southland.

She first taught in Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., and later, for several years in Leland University, which was then located in New Orleans, La., and finally she taught for two years in the Normal department of Hartshorn Memorial College for girls in Richmond, Va.

She closed her work there at the end of the spring semester in 1920, when she graduated a class of 19 promising girls from her

department. She soon afterwards came to Waterville, and attended the memorable celebration of Colby's Centennial which she with all who were privileged to be there, greatly enjoyed. She rejoiced, with us all, at the evident prosperity of our dear old college, and the fine promise of yet greater enlargement and usefulness in the century to come.

In the spring of 1922 she taught a term of 16 weeks of public school in Plymouth, N. H., but this so severely taxed her strength that she was obliged to spend all summer in recuperating. In the autumn of that year she came to spend her declining years in The Geo. Nugent Home for Baptists located in Germantown, Philadelphia. She soon united with a neighboring church, and, still anxious to be about our "Father's business", she gathered a class of young women in the Sunday School to whose spiritual enlightenment and welfare she unsparingly devoted herself until the advance of insidious and fatal disease forced her to cease from her labor of love.

During the last few months she suffered intensely from cancer of the stomach and very painful complications, and, on the morning of March 16, the angel of death brought her welcome and blessed release, and she departed to be with Christ, and she went in the full, sweet confidence that to be with Him is far better.

Funeral services were held in the Home on Thursday, the 18th, conducted by her pastor Dr. A. E. Harris, who gave a fitting tribute to her worth. The record of her life and work is in the Book of Life, and there is much therein that all we who remain here and have strength to serve a little longer may well endeavor to emulate.

Faults and failings she had in common with us all, of which she herself was not wholly unconscious. But we will draw the veil of christian charity over them all, and think chiefly of the strong ruling passion and the high abiding purpose of her life, and of all she was able to do for the furtherance of the interests of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour in this world.

We feel sure that the Master she served will say, "She hath done what she could."

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BELA MALCOLM LAWRENCE, '82

The ALUMNUS has received notice of the death of Bela Malcolm Lawrence, of the class of 1882, in Madison Hospital, Madison, S. Dak., on March 31, 1926, of pernicious anaemia. He spent the winter in Florida



with his family. He leaves a wife and one daughter, the latter a teacher in the North High School, Minneapolis.

The following is taken from the General Catalogue:

Bela Malcolm Lawrence, A.B., A.M., 1885. Born, Cherryfield, Me., January 1, 1857. Instructor Pillsbury Academy, Wattonna, Minn., 1883-87; Prin. High School, Farmington, 1887-92; Prin. Dakota Coll., Lisbon, N. Dakota, 1892-93; Supt. Schools, 1893-96; Graduate Student, Univ. of Chicago, Ill., 1899-1901; Supt. City Schools, Flandreau, So. Dakota, 1901-05; Madison, So. Dakota, 1905-.

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PRENTISS MELLEN WOODMAN, JR., '70

The ALUMNUS has been informed of the death of a former member of the class of 1870, Prentiss Mellen Woodman, on September 14, 1925, at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., after a long illness.

No facts are available except those contained in the General Catalogue:

Prentiss Mellen Woodman, Jr., 1866-68. A.B., Brown, 1870; A.M., Miss. Col. Born, New Gloucester, Me., October 29, 1846. Teacher, 10 years; Lawyer, 1880-; Supt. Schools, Minneapolis; Ed., Woodman's *Lawyer's Diary* (annual); ad., Lumber Exchange Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.

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HENRY SWEETSER BURRAGE

Trustee '81-'06

Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage, editor, author and Maine State historian, formerly of this city, died at his home at Kennebunkport on March 9 at the age of 89.

Death resulted indirectly from an accident several weeks ago, when he was knocked down by an automobile near his home. Bronchial pneumonia developed. He had just finished typewriting the last page of an article he had prepared, when the accident occurred. The funeral was held here Thursday afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage had been conspicuous in Maine life ever since 1870, being a leader in the Baptist denomination and editor of the denominational organ, *Zion's Advocate*, until 1915. He was appointed chaplain of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Togus, Me., January 1, 1905, serving until 1912, and had been State historian of Maine since 1907.

He was born in Fitchburg, Mass., January 7, 1837. After attending the Chauncy Hall School in Boston and Pierce Academy

in Middleboro, he was graduated from Brown University in 1861 and entered the Newton Theological Institution the next year.

He was chosen pastor of the First Baptist Church in Waterville, Me., in 1870, serving three years, and then became editor of *Zion's Advocate*, serving as such until its merger with another religious weekly in 1905.

He was a member of many patriotic and historical societies. During his chaplaincy he completed the compilation of the official Civil War letters of Maine, involving the handling of about 40,000 epistles.

Since retirement from Togus, Major Burrage has dwelt principally at Kennebunkport, Me. Because of his researches he has been looked upon as the official historian of the State of Maine.

He is survived by his second wife, who was Ernestine Marie Giddings of Bangor. His first wife, Caroline Champlin of Waterville, died in 1875, two years after their marriage.

He served as recording secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary convention for 30 years until 1905 and of the American Baptist Missionary Union for a similar period. He was recorder of Maine Commandery, Loyal Legion, for 23 years, secretary of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for 15 years and of the Maine Society of Colonial Wars, seven years. He had been chaplain-in-chief of the Loyal Legion since 1899.

He was a dominating force in the trustees of Colby College from 1881 to 1905, and has been a trustee of Newton Institution from 1889 to 1906, and of Brown University since 1889. He had published 14 historical books and many papers in reviews and magazines.

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DANA WARREN HALL, '90

Dana Warren Hall, of the class of 1890, a trustee of the College, serving on a number of very important committees, and one whose loyalty to his alma mater was ever uppermost in his thoughts, died in Chicago on April 23. This announcement will come as a distinct shock to all graduates who have known him well and who never for a moment thought that he was afflicted with an incurable disease. Indeed, Mr. Hall knew little of this up to within a very few weeks of his death. Of robust physique, full of energy, industrious, always on the firing-line mentally, resourceful in plans for the upbuilding of the College, it is not easy

to think of him as gone. No trustee will be more constantly missed.

A summary of his highly useful life is given in the General Catalogue as follows:

Dana Warren Hall, A.B., A.M., 1898. Born, East Dixfield, Me., April 4, 1866. Prin. High School, Skowhegan, Me., 1890-94; Field Rep. Ginn & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill., 1894-1905; General agent, 1905-1908; Managing Partner, 1908-; Bureau of Awards, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; Ad., 6127 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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RALPH HOWARD PULSIFER, '86

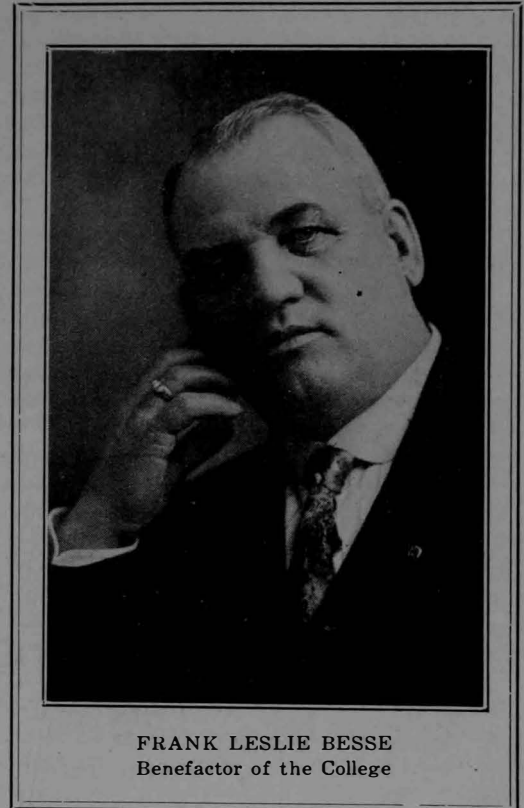
Ralph Howard Pulsifer, of the class of 1886, dies at his home in Belgrade in March, last, after a brief illness. Dr. Pulsifer was the son of the late Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer and Ann Pulsifer, of Waterville, one of the city's most prominent families, and one known throughout the State as a physician of the old school. Dr. Pulsifer has been in ill health for a number of years, but continued in practice up to the time of his death. He leaves one sister, Nora Pulsifer Thayer, of Waterville. The following is taken from the General Catalogue:

Ralph Howard Pulsifer, A.B., M.D., Boston Univ., 1889 and Hahnemann Med. Col., 1890. Born, Waterville, Me., August 19, 1865. Physician, Skowhegan, 1890-98; Waterville, 1898-1902; Vassalboro, 1902-07; Waterville, Me., 1907-15; Belgrade, 1915-.

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FRANK LESLIE BESSE, FRIEND OF THE COLLEGE

On March 26, Frank Leslie Besse of Clinton died in Ontario, Calif., where he was spending the winter with Mrs. Besse and his brother and wife. Telegrams were received in Waterville and Clinton announcing Mr. Besse's death. Mr. Besse had long been one of the best known men in this part



FRANK LESLIE BESSE  
Benefactor of the College

of the state for not only was he a very successful business man but he was an active worker for the good of his fellow men. Everywhere in this vicinity can be found evidences of his generosity and good heartedness. He will be sadly missed not only in Clinton where he had made his home since 1890 but in Albion, his native town, in Waterville and in many other cities and towns where he was known.

Mr. Besse had always manifested keen interest in Colby, and had given liberally toward its support. His will provides that an additional sum of \$25,000 shall eventually come to the College.

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## THE ALUMNAE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

BY JENNIE MERRILEES SMITH, B.A., '81

Probably it is not generally known that for fifteen years, beginning in 1911, among the alumnae of the college a quiet work has been going on of raising a sum of money each year by contributions from among their own members for the purpose of helping college girls who are in need.

This Alumnae Scholarship Fund, as it has been designated, varies from year to

year according to the response from the alumnae, to whom letters are sent annually making an appeal for the needy girl.

Great care is taken by the committee to whom has been intrusted the raising and disbursing of this fund to find out who is most in need, as well as deserving of help, and every year it is found that at least two or three girls meet these two requirements, and

the committees as well as the contributors feel more than repaid for their expenditure of time and money when they have the letters of gratitude and appreciation from the recipients, and still more when after graduation many of these girls so gladly pay back as fast as their circumstances permit the amount they received that it may go to help some one else as it helped them in their extremity.

As said before a circular letter is sent each year to all former students of the Women's Division making an appeal for aid for the college girls. The smallest sum contributed in any one of the fifteen years was \$50.00, the largest sum, \$250.07. The money is loaned without interest and with no promise being extracted from the recipient to pay it back, but she is told that she is expected to do so when she is able.

Thus far there have been thirty-three

beneficiaries of these annual gifts. We say annual gifts because there is no accumulation of funds from which to draw. Each year the money that has been received is used, only enough being kept back to meet the small expense of printing and postage for the following year.

The majority of the thirty-three girls would have been obliged to leave college were it not for this help extended at the critical time in their course.

The whole amount of money contributed during these years is \$2,317.21, an average of \$154.48 a year, of which \$2,153.00 have been loaned and thus far \$533.50 of this has been returned by the recipients.

While this cannot claim to be "big business" the appreciation expressed by the beneficiaries of the funds leaves no doubt that it is a profitable business.

## DR. SMALL'S "OUTLOOK ON LIFE"

BY NORMAN LESLIE BASSETT, B.A., '91

Augusta, Maine  
March 27, 1926.

*Dear Alumnus:*

Between Judge Cornish and Dr. Small were the strongest ties of friendship. It began in college, one entering in 1871 and the other in 1872. They were brothers in the same fraternity. One graduated in 1875 and the other in 1876. They were later closely connected with the college, the one as trustee and finally president of that board the other as professor and finally President of the College.

They always kept in touch with one another. Their correspondence was delightful. They were "Leslie" and "Al" to each other all their lives. They both died suddenly and of the same disease. Each wished so much to attend the fiftieth reunion of his class and planned for it; but to each, that was forbidden. One lived beyond that time one week; the other fell short three months.

Mrs. Small and Mrs. Cornish died of the same malady and not many months apart. Shortly after Mrs. Cornish's death, Dr. Small wrote a letter to the Judge, who considered it a great letter, none that he had ever read moreso, and from it he drew help and consolation. He shared it with his family and friends on all of whom it made the same strong, unforgettable and inspiring impression. A few days ago I wrote to my brother in Boston to send me a copy of the letter

as I had mislaid mine. Day before yesterday morning I read, at home, in the morning paper, that Dr. Small had suddenly gone. I was deeply grieved for I was very fond of him and he was one of the men to whom I have always considered myself greatly indebted for help in life.

When I reached my office I found on my desk a copy of his letter which had just arrived in the morning mail. It came as a remarkable coincidence, for with my mind filled with thoughts of him there were his own words, his own philosophy of life. It seemed as if "by it, he being dead, yet speaketh."

Every Colby man ought to know what that philosophy was, for it was wrought out by the mind and heart of a great teacher and a great thinker.

I therefore send this letter, which our family and friends prize so much, to you, for the next edition.

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN L. BASSETT.

ALBION W. SMALL  
5551 University Avenue  
Chicago

August 23, 1924.

*Dear Leslie:*

Dana Hall told me yesterday of your great loss. In the ALUMNUS that reached me this week I had noticed the reference

to Mrs. Cornish's ill health, and was intending to write tomorrow expressing the hope that full health would soon be restored. It now appears that the end was very near.

With all my induction into the meaning of such collapse of one's life structure, at each repetition of the experience by an old or recent friend I find myself baffled between spontaneity of sympathy and impotence to say an adequate word. The first pathos of sorrow is its solitude. The best intentions cannot penetrate it. At the first shock the sufferer is unable to place himself except in a vast blank such as no one before him has ever entered. Not always, at our age, does this feeling wholly disappear. Presently, however, there comes along with it, more or less mitigating it, a new sense of solidarity with one's fellow men, a new appreciation of the common lot, a realization that separations no less than unions are factors in an economy that may present many possible aspects, with the one certainty that it is inevitable. I was long ago convinced of the futility of trying to reason out a philosophy that would conclusively vindicate life. Whether the last word in a given debate is uttered by pessimist or optimist, it is not convincing. The other remains of the same opinion still. I can devoutly thank God, however, that my outlook on life has brought into the field of vision more reasons to believe that a benign than that a malignant destiny will prove to be the ultimate explanation. All the attempts, from the Hedonists down, to express life in terms of happiness affect me more and more as abortive. Life seems to me to be an evolution of something which does not appear, and which quite likely will never appear in

great completeness to mortal vision. How we feel about it as we go along may not be a very important item in the scheme. It seems to me probable that the supremest attainment of any individual as a factor in the evolution is such fitting into its requirements that the expanding process will move on with a minimum of slacking at his post. That may mean the captain's stay on the bridge so long as his ship is afloat, and the feeling he is entitled to, and doubtless feels, is an exaltation over ability to end life without being a quitter. It is a noble satisfaction, which can hardly be called happiness. Something of that sort, however, loyalty, using one's place in life for all it is worth, whatever the guantlets of pain which must be run in order to do one's part, not a balance sheet of pain and pleasure, seems to me to furnish the most credible pointer towards the final values. This gives me too a clue to the familiar fact that the most efficient soother of sorrow is work. Work seems to be to one's mental and moral nature what circulation of the blood is to the body. It heals wounds that at first look fatal and it restores functions that seem to be paralyzed. Allegiance to life as long as life lasts, reconstructions of plans so far as our power reaches, even after they have been thwarted by powers beyond our control—this does bring serenity, if not happiness. At your two chief posts you have in the past, and you will in the future, put into the life of others more than has now been substracted from your own life. I hope you will gradually find in the consciousness of this fact all the restoration that is possible.

Sincerely,

(signed) Albion W. Small.

## THE NEXT COMMENCEMENT

BY THE COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE

Following is the official announcement of the program for the 1926 Commencement, June 12-16:

### PROGRAM

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 12

2.30 P. M. Presentation of the College Play, under direction of Miss Exerine 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, LL.D., presiding. First Baptist Church.

#### SUNDAY, JUNE 13

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.

3.30 P. M. Memorial Services for Leslie Colby Cornish, LL.D., of the class of 1875. Speakers to be announced. College Chapel.

7.30 P. M. Boardman Sermon, by Rev. Everett Carlton Herrick, D.D., class of 1898. President Roberts, presiding. First Baptist Church.



## MONDAY, JUNE 14

9.00 A. M. Morning Prayers, Rev. Robert Atherton Bakeman, B.A., Class of 1901, 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.

11.00 A. M. Address by Richard Austin Metcalf, B.A., Class of 1886, 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, Professor William J. Wilkinson, LL.D., presiding. Lecture Room, 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 15—*Alumni Day*

9.00 A. M. Morning Prayers. Speaker to be announced. President Roberts presiding. The Senior Class will attend in a body. College Campus.

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. College Campus.

10.45 A. M. Address by Clarence Edmund Meleney, LL.D., of the Class of 1876. Guest of Honor of the Senior Class. College Campus.

11.30 A.M. Annual meeting of the General Colby Alumnae Association. Lecture Room, Chemical Hall.

12.00 M. Alumni Lunch and annual meeting of the General Colby Alumni Association, President Fred Foss Lawrence, B.A., Class of 1900, presiding. Open to graduates, all former students of the College, members of the Faculty, and members of the graduating class. Tickets required. College Gymnasium.

1.00 P. M. Alumnae Luncheon, President Gertrude Ilsley Padelford, presiding. Open to all graduates, all former students, wives of Trustees and members of the Faculty and members of the Senior Class. Tickets on sale at the Dean's Office. Foss Hall.

3.00 P. M. Presentation of Gift of the Senior Class. Seaverns Athletic Field.

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

8.00 P. M. Exercises commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of founding of Phi Beta Kappa. Speaker, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Editor of the Boston Herald. Tickets required. First Baptist Church.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16—*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.

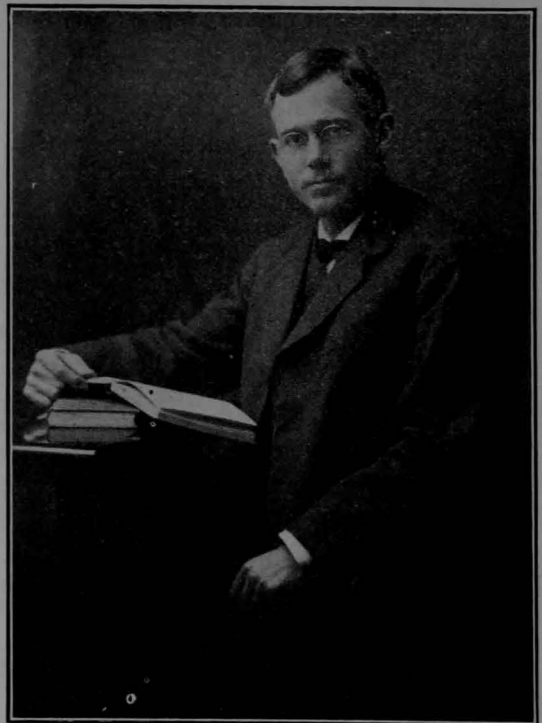
College Marshal and Honorary Marshal.

Band.

College Standard Bearers.

Student Marshal and Class Marshal.

Undergraduate Classes in the order of Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.



EVERETT CARLTON HERRICK, D.D., '98  
Sunday Night Speaker

(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 Graduate 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. Speaker to be announced.

Announcements of Prizes and Conferring of Degrees, first upon members of the graduating class, and then upon the recipients of Honorary Degrees. Tickets required. City Opera House.

11.30 A. M. Procession re-formed, proceeding to the College Campus.

12.00 M. (Sharp) Commencement Dinner with addresses by guests of the College, and representatives of reunioning classes, President Arthur J. Roberts, presiding. All graduates, former students, guests of the College, and members of the Faculty are invited. Tickets required. College Gymnasium.

GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF 1926

Prof. Herbert Carlyle Libby, '02, *Chairman*, Waterville.

Prof. Ernest Cummings Marriner, '13, *Acting Chairman*, Waterville.

Judge Norman Leslie Bassett, '91, Augusta.

Hon. Charles Edwin Gurney, '98, Portland.

Prof. Thomas Bryce Ashcraft, Waterville.

Prof. George Freeman Parmenter, Waterville.

CHAIRMEN OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

*On Class Reunions*

Prof. Ernest Cummings Marriner, '13, Waterville.

*On Decorations and Illuminations*

John Foster Choate, '20, Waterville.

MARSHALS

College Marshal, Prof. Carl Jefferson Weber.

Assistant College Marshal, Prof. Thomas Bryce Ashcraft.

Honorary Class Marshal, George A. Marsh, '01.

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.

# AMONG THE GRADUATES

BY THE EDITOR

Frank E. Wood, '04, has been in North Carolina for about ten years. His address is 214 Vail Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

Beulah E. Withee, '11, 26 Butler Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., is teaching Latin in Thomas Jefferson High School, the largest high school in New York City if not in the world.

Leo G. Shesong, '13, is now associated in the general practice of law under the firm name of Hinckley, Hinckley & Shesong with offices at 119 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Elihu B. Tilton, '07, who has been principal of the high schools at Winslow and Limestone, Me., has been engaged to teach plain geometry and algebra at Hebron Academy.

Helen D. Cole, '17, is director of the department of boarding homes of the New York Children's Aid Society. Her address is 152 East 45th St., New York City.

Iva B. Willis, '13, expects to receive her master's degree from Columbia University in June. She spends her summers traveling in Europe. Miss Willis' address is 656 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

Harold M. Morse, '14, who is at present assistant professor of mathematics at Brown University has been called to Harvard as assistant professor of mathematics.

C. E. Dobbin, '16, has recently been appointed Assistant Chief of the Fuels section of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Mrs. Elise Fellows White, '01, was recently made a privileged member of the Portland Rossini Club. In the Musical Quarterly for July, 1925, appeared an article from her pen, entitled "The Anaesthetic of Conceit." Her greatest source of pride, however, is in her two grandchildren, aged two years, and one year, respectively. The little boy is named Bruce, for his father and grandfather.

William C. Schuster, '16, is teacher of physics in the Providence Technical High School, Providence, R. I. Mr Schuster has two girls and a boy, all of whom he hopes "some day will follow their Dad and enter Colby." He plans to take in the Colby Commencement this year.

James King, '89, with Mrs. King, spent the winter in Mexico, Cuba and Central America.

Florence Totman Freeland, '09, was married on July 23, 1925, in Duluth, Minn., to Walter N. Totman. Her address is 308 Kenilworth Avenue.

Merrill S. F. Green, '20, graduated from Harvard in 1924, spent one year at Harper Hospital in Detroit, and is now Resident Intern in Internal Medicine in the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Harbor, Mich.

Rev. C. F. McIntire, '80, is located as pastor in North Orange, Mass.

Alice H. Clark, '21, is now living at 430 Main St., Wethersfield, Conn.

Gertrude G. Willey, '22, is teaching Latin in the Brockton High School, address 31 Nye Square.

H. E. Umphrey, '14, Washburn, Me., reports that he is "still growing and shipping certified seed potatoes and table stock."

Ernestine Peabody Bernard, '19, is living in St. Louis, Mo., 3902 Humphrey St. She has one son, Harvey Roland Bernard.

Florence M. Smith, '25, is teaching in the Waterboro high school.

Andrew Colby Little, '17, is Sales Representative of the Socony Burner Corporation at Providence, R. I. Mr. Little sends a kind word to the ALUMNUS.

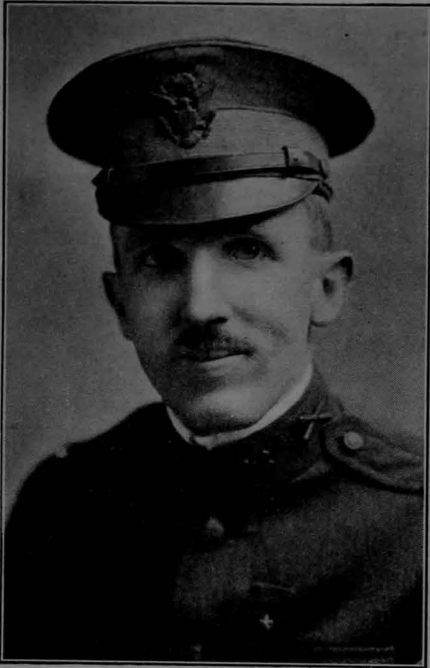
John F. Flynn, '24, is attending McGill Medical School, Montreal, Canada.

E. M. Woodward, '15, is instructor in mathematics in the Medford high school. He is also instructor in theoretic optics at the Massachusetts School of Optometry in Boston.

Edgar Weeks, '81, Marlborough, Mass., has been a Special Justice of the Marlborough District Court since 1902.

Raymond Spinney, '21, is assistant bond trader with Lee, Higginson & Co., 70 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Bessie M. Chadwick, '21, graduated from the Massachusetts General Hospital in September, 1925, and at present is teaching theory at the Westerly Hospital, Westerly, R. I.



HAROLD M. MORSE, Ph.D., '14  
Called to Harvard

G. R. Skillin, '20, is now head of the department of mathematics of the Lynn Classical High School.

Edward D. Mathews, '91, is in Europe to attend the 14th International Geological Congress which convenes in Madrid in the month of May.

Axel J. Uppvall, '01, is carrying on research work in Old Icelandic. He is presently to bring out a book on Scandinavian languages and literature.

Everett A. Rockwell, '20, is located at 19 Grove St., Concord, N. H.

James A. Wilson, '24, is assistant foreman of the Sulphite department of the Great Northern Paper Co., Millinocket, Me. Mr. Wilson was married on February 6, last, to Helen E. Russell.

Frederick J. Pope, '20, is now located at 10 Oak St., Reading, Mass.

Dr. Charles P. Small, '86, is president of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society. This is the largest society in the country, probably the largest in the world, devoted entirely to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Because of a clerical error the name of Richard A. Metcalf, one of the best known

and most loyal members of the Class of 1886, was omitted from the list of that class published in the previous issue of the ALUMNUS. Not only has Mr. Metcalf kept in constant and enthusiastic touch with the college during the forty years since his graduation, but he will this year honor the college with his presence at Commencement as the guest of the Junior class, whom he will address at their Class Day Exercises on Monday of Commencement week.

R. B. Huber, '17, 130 South Pearl St., Kent, Ohio, is chief chemist for the Mason Tire & Rubber Co. of Kent, Ohio.

J. W. Hammond, '09, is in the insurance and real estate business in Van Buren. He has twice represented his town in the legislature and is a candidate for higher honors.

Roscoe E. Johnson, '14, represents the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Co. of New York City. Mr. Johnson's home is in Barre, Mass.

Dorothy Carter Weber, Colby, '46, arrived in Waterville on February 25, 1926, and is now residing at the home of her parents, Professor and Mrs. Carl J. Weber, at 42 Burleigh Street.

Ernest H. Cole, '12, was elected Secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Conference of Social Welfare which met recently in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the next year, Mr. Cole will give a portion of his time in developing this State-wide Conference. He is a member of the staff of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, in charge of the branch office, which he established in Pittsburgh, during 1925.

Bernard E. Esters, '21, has just been officially appointed Advertising Manager of the Chester I. Campbell Organization. This organization conducts from six to ten large expositions in all parts of the country. The Boston address of Mr. Esters is 14 Ivy St.

Carolyn L. Hodgdon, '24, is teaching in the Alfred high school.

Helen Raymond Macomber, '22, is now at 508 Independence Ave., Philadelphia. Her husband is director of health education at the Cheltenham High School, Elkins Park, Philadelphia. Mrs. Macomber is teaching French at the Benjamin R. Myers Junior High School, Elkins Park.

Henry Trowbridge, '83, is to be addressed at 424 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ernest A. Adams, '21, has lately become manager of the Wales Woolen Mills at Wales, Mass.



John N. Harriman, '16, has returned to the United States after two years in the Orient. He is now located at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

The ALUMNUS has received the announcement of the wedding of Ivan M. Richardson, '23, to Millicent Ellen Moshier on Friday, December 25th, Livermore Falls, Me.

A. F. Caldwell, '91, is at present in St. Petersburg, Florida, convalescing from surgical treatment at the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. He expects soon to resume his work at DePauw University, where he has for many years been head of the department of English. In a letter to one of his classmates he expresses the hope that he may see all his classmates at their thirty-fifth reunion next June.

On a recent visit to Spelman College in Atlanta, Franklin W. Johnson, '91, reports his pleasure in finding four Colby girls on the staff and in hearing expressions of warm approval of their work by the administrative offices of the institution. These are Anna C. I. Erickson, 1924, and Marjorie A. Everingham, Nellie E. Pottle, and Leota Schoff, of the class of 1925.

Stanley G. Estes, '23, is teaching in the Engineering School of Northeastern Uni-

versity. He has recently been appointed a member of the local committee which is co-operating in the national investigation of engineering education now being conducted under a grant by the Carnegie Foundation.

Elizabeth B. Carey, '20, 1418 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., writes, "The ALUMNUS is a welcome visitor. It bridges the years and distance to Colby."

John A. Shaw, '88, after a pastorate of six years at Kennewick, Wash., has moved to Palo Alto, Cal., to be near his youngest son, a member of the Freshman class at Stanford University. His oldest son, Robert C. Shaw, is teacher of Latin at Northwestern Military Academy and the younger son, John A. Shaw, Jr., is Vice Principal of North Central High School, Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. W. P. Brenneman, '93, is to be reached at 45 South 6th St., Columbia, Pa. Mr. Brenneman is engaged in the manufacture of brushes.

William M. Harriman, '17, reports the birth of John Pope Harriman on June 1, 1925.

Vernon H. Tooker, '19, is now to be reached at 206 Masonic Building, Portland, Me.

Joseph Chandler, '09, is now Associate Professor in the Boston University School of Medicine. He is also a Research Associate in the Evans Memorial of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital. For the past two years he has held a commission as Captain in the Chemical Warfare Reserve and has been much interested in Chemical Warfare affairs in the First Corps Area. He is at present Secretary of the New England section of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Association and Executive Officer of the Crossed Retorts School of the Chemical Warfare Reserve Officers of the First Corps Area.

Raymond I. Haskell, '14, has merged two successful private day schools in one of the finest suburbs of Pittsburg. He is expecting the erection of new buildings on a new site and an attendance of more than 300 boys and girls for the coming year. He is at the head now of Swickley Academy.

E. L. Chaney, '92, has a new address: Ontario Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Frederick D. Blanchard, '19, is to be addressed at Box K, Sherbourne, Mass.

W. E. Lombard, '93, has a son in the Sophomore class at Colby and a second son will enter within a year or two.



RAY I. HASKELL, B.A., '14  
Head of Private School

C. F. Smith, '93, served on the faculty of the school for Methodist ministers at Lake Cobbossecontee, teaching Church History. He is now serving his fourth year as pastor of the Baptist church in Milo.

Eva L. Alley, '25, is preceptress and head of the Latin department at Higgins Classical Institute.

Laura V. Baker, '21, is teaching French and Latin in the Bridgton High school.

Jennie Farnum Collins, '15, is now at East Wilton, Me., her husband being engaged in the garage business and trucking.

Donald W. Miller, '25, is taking graduate work in education at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. He expects to receive his master's degree in June. He is teaching three classes in Trevca College, Nashville, having charge of the physics department.

Harold W. Goodrich, '20, is teaching at Dupont Manual Training High School Louisville, Ky. He is also studying for his master's degree at the University of Louisville.

John P. Kennedy, '13, should now be addressed at 15126 Munn Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Marian E. Lewis, '18, is doing public health work at the Judson Health Center near Washington Square, New York. The little community is composed entirely of Italians and people greatly in need of instruction. Miss Lewis' address is 94 MacDougall St.

Philip A. Mason, '07, was appointed in June, last, Supervisor of the Building Department for the city of Hartford. The position is non-political and permanent, created by state law. All building work in the city is by permit and under supervision of his department. Twelve special inspectors are employed, a clerical force of five, and three structural engineers. The value of the work handled by his department for 1925 was over \$20,000,000. Mr. Mason also has the administration of the zoning law, state building laws, and is the advisory architect for the city.

James Dunn, '18, is head of the History department in the Lynn Classical High School.

Everett H. Gross, '21, is with the Jewelers' Safety Fund Society, located at 22 West 48th St., New York. His address is 308 Ditmars Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Prof. Charles H. Whitman, '97, is one of the lecturers in the American Institute of



HERBERT M. ROCKWELL,  
B.A., '16  
Pastor in Concord, N. H.

Educational Travel. He will give instruction in the English Tour for 1926 on The Background of English Literature.

Jesse Knight, '14, is now a member of the firm of Scammell, Knight & Reese, Mechanics Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. This firm engages in the general practice of law.

Merle R. Keyes, '08, is Superintendent of Schools in Patten, Maine.

Elvira Royle Howard, '26, is to be addressed at 5522 Chamberlain Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Grace V. Grube, '12, missionary, is home from French Indo China on a furlough. Her address while in this country is 2024 Sherman Ave., Omaha, Neb.

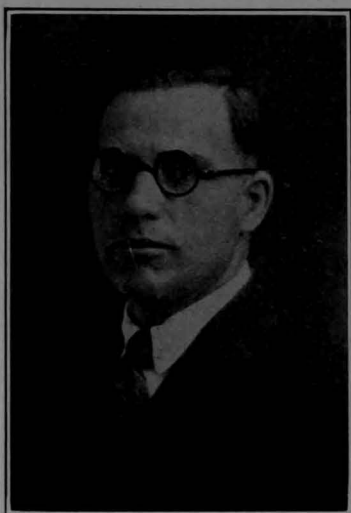
Amy V. Robinson, '25, is teaching mathematics and history in the Houlton high school.

Doris D. Dow, '25, is Home Demonstration Agent of Penobscot County with offices in the Court Building, Bangor, Me.

Norman L. Lattin, '18, is now an assistant professor in the College of Law, Ohio State University.

Phillis Prescott Schroeder, '19, is now to be addressed at 1063 68th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Schroeder has two children, Paul, two and one-half years, and Harriet, one year.

Chellis V. Smith, '15, was president of the Boston Ministers' Conference for 1925. He is Chaplain in Chief of Uniform Rank K. of P. of the United States,



JOHN R. MUNROE, B.S., '25  
Teacher at Waterville High School

Ethel P. Mason, '25, is teaching mathematics in the high school in Rochester, Vt.

Fred F. Lawrence, '00, is now a member of the firm of Cram & Lawrence, lawyers, 102 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

George W. McCombe, '02, is pastor of the First Baptist Church, South Amboy, N. J.

Nathaniel Weg, '17, writes the ALUMNUS a very appreciative note. He says that he comes in touch with a number of former students by reading the notes concerning the alumni.

Caroline Boyer, '23, is studying French for the year at the University of Paris.

Harold E. Brakewood, '20, reports the arrival in the Brakewood family of Anne Elizabeth on October 16 last.

Cyril M. Joly, '17, has been admitted to the law firm of Andrews, Nelson & Gardiner, Mr. Joly being the representative of the firm in Waterville at 165 Main St.

Helen A. Bragg, '84, is now to be addressed at 892 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Linna C. Weidlich, '21, is teaching this year in Titusville, Florida.

H. Chesterfield Marden, '21, reports the arrival of Roberta Aileen on Monday, September 21, 1925.

Catherine Tuttle, '17, is teaching in the English department at Brockton High School. She attended during the past summer the Harvard summer school.

Col. Otho Willard Burnham Farr, a retired army officer and once a student at Colby College, is visiting relatives in this city. Mr. Farr was born in Oakland in 1871, the son of Warren A. Farr and is well known by many of the older residents of Waterville and Oakland. For the past two years, Col. Farr has been in Honolulu and a week or so ago came across the continent to visit relatives in Massachusetts and this state. Col. Farr plans to leave for Europe in the near future. Col. Farr entered Colby College in the class of 1888 and after studying here for a year received an appointment to West Point where he graduated in 1893. At the time of his graduation, he was made a 2nd lieutenant in the artillery. The remainder of his army career is as follows: 1st Lieutenant, 1899; captain, 1901; major, 1911; Lt. Colonel, 1915; colonel, 1917; served as second lieutenant, light Battery A, second artillery in Santiago campaign; commanded 18th F. A., Third Division in France from May to August in 1918 and 51st F. A. Brigade, 26th Division from August to December, 1918.—*Waterville Sentinel*, May, 1926.

#### RANDALL J. CONDON, '86, HEADS IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION

Dr. Randall J. Condon, '86, the newly elected president of the National Education Association is one of the most noted of the living alumni of Colby and at the present time is superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools. He is a Maine product through and through, and is a credit to the Maine



HARRY H. UPTON, B.A., '19  
Hymn-Writer

college from which he graduated in 1886, and to the State.

Born in Friendship, Maine, July 16, 1862, of a family of fishermen, Mr. Condon seemed destined for a sea-faring life. He did fish on a fishing smack before he was 14, but his mother had other ambitions for him. She wanted him to be a teacher at the head of the village school during the winter months. So she planned and saved enough money to send him to Coburn Classical Institute for at least a term. One term led to another, and between summers aboard a fishing smack and winters in school. Mr. Condon was finally prepared to enter college. Colby was his choice. Although he was absent during the winter terms to teach, he led his class throughout his four years at Colby. Not only did he take many class honors, but he was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his senior year.

From college, Mr. Condon went to Richmond as principal of the high school. In 1886 he was named and elected a representative of the Maine Legislature, where he was the youngest member of that body. He was also one of the most aggressive, for he fought the fight of the fishermen on the floor of the House on more than one occasion, and was chiefly instrumental in pushing through the Legislature a bill protecting the State's fisheries from the greed of canning corporations. In addition he was an active member of the committee on education, and introduced and put through Maine's bill creating Arbor Day.

After three years in Richmond, he resigned to accept the superintendency of a newly created school district in Massachusetts composing the village of Phillipston, Hubbardston, and Royalston. In 1891 he became superintendent of schools in Everett, Mass. Later he went to Providence, R. I., but there the City Council refused to expend the money which Mr. Condon needed to work his reforms, so when Cincinnati called him he went. There he has been since. That he has done a wonderful work in that city can best be testified to by the fact that Cincinnati has consistently refused to let him go to other fields.

Mr. Condon is now recognized as one of the foremost educators of the country. He represented this country by an appointment of President Taft at an educational conference at The Hague, and only a few months later was offered the position of head of the work of the new Americanization Bureau of the government. But Cincinnati

refused to let him go to this tremendously important work.

Mr. Condon had the honor of conferring upon President Wilson the first honorary degree that the President would accept after he became the Chief Executive of the United States.

#### NELSON S. BURBANK, D.D., '89, OBSERVES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

The following paragraphs regarding a Colby graduate of '89, is clipped from *The Journal*, Revere, Mass., of the date of February 6, 1926:

"A noteworthy event in Revere was the observance on Sunday last of the 35th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Nelson S. Burbank of the First Baptist Church of Revere. The occasion called out an audience which completely filled the Church at both the morning and evening services and it was noted that quite a number of former parishioners were present to join in this celebration.

"The program of the day and evening were especially prepared to bring out the "high spots" of the long service that Dr. Burbank has rendered his parishioners and it showed the high esteem in which he is held by all the people of this city.

"Letters of congratulation were read from Governor Fuller, Mayor Walsh, Arthur J. Roberts, LL.D., president of Colby College, Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago University, Rev. W. S. Jacobs, pastor First Baptist Church, Portland, Maine, Deacon H. Wallace Noyes, Portland, Maine, Rev. J. E. Perry, Ph.D., Weston, Mass., The First M. E. Church, Carl G. Richmond now on a business trip in the south.

"The remarks made by Dr. Willis G. Bond, chairman of the standing committee showed the 35th year has been the most successful of them all. The congregations have registered larger numbers, the financial income has met all the obligations and a balance left over for the new year.

"There has also been during the year a substantial gain in membership.

"The pastor was given a purse filled with gold coins and Mrs. Burbank received many beautiful floral tributes and a fine electric table lamp. A very fitting response was made by the pastor.

"Dr. Burbank enjoys the distinction of having held the Revere pastorate for a longer term than any other Baptist clergyman has served his church and the society has shown steady growth from the beginning when it only had 45 parishioners.



"Rev. Dr. Burbank was born in Jefferson, Maine. He entered Colby College at the age of 18 and was graduated in 1889. After a short pastorate in Bowdoinham, he came to this city in January, 1891, and has served here since. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Colby College about 15 years ago.

"Rev. Dr. Burbank has served as trustee of the Public Library for 25 years. He is president of the Revere Cooperative Bank and a trustee of the Revere Savings Bank. He is serving his 12th year as secretary of the Boston East Baptist Association and is secretary of the Baptist Ministers of Massachusetts.

"The morning program included words of appreciation from the Church by Dr. Willis G. Bond, M.D., from the Church School by the Superintendent James W. West, from the Ladies' Aid by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Woodland and an address by Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D.D., General Secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. The evening service was under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and there were addresses by Rev. Isaac Higginbotham, (Colby, 1911) Field Secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Con-

vention and by President Nathan R. Wood of Gordon College. The Church choir under the direction of Whitman Sinclair Frowne rendered appropriate music for the occasion at both services."

Editorially, *The Journal* says:

Rev. Dr. Burbank of Revere has served his church longer than any other pastor in Massachusetts connected with the Baptist denomination and this fact has brought him much distinction.

He has shown his splendid loyalty to Revere by remaining here year after year, notwithstanding the rapidly changing conditions here and in spite of the fact that he had been frequently called to take charge of other large and prosperous churches. His work here has been notable in many respects and it is with pleasure that so many people of this city have joined in tendering him their sincere congratulations.

#### ANNIVERSARY HYMNS

The following are the lines of two Anniversary Hymns written by Harry H. Upton, '17:

1.

Thy gracious spirit, Father, our feet hath  
hither led,  
Our soul's deep hunger easing with thine  
own living bread;  
As now within thy presence we seek to  
learn thy will,  
With power, by thy spirit, our lives for  
service fill.

Our heart's sincere desire we bring in  
prayer to thee,  
Oh make us faithful stewards whate'er our  
tasks may be;  
The joy of our communion with all men  
we would share,  
And with Christ-like compassion ease hearts  
of pain and care.

Apart from thine own spirit, we can do  
nothing, Lord,  
He only can interpret to us thy holy word;  
Our feet in paths of service, He still must  
surely lead,  
If aught we plan and purpose may aid the  
soul's deep need,

Thy gracious spirit, Father, be evermore  
our guide,  
As earnestly we labor for those for whom  
Christ died;  
Unite our hearts, we pray thee, and make  
our church a place,  
Where all may seek the Master and find  
His saving grace.



COL OTHO WILLARD BURNHAM FARR, '92  
On Visit to His Old Home in Oakland

## 2.

God, our Father, who hast called us into  
fellowship with thee,  
And hast giv'n us rightful freedom where-  
with Christ doth make men free;  
Hear us as we join our voices, in a song of  
joyful praise,  
Giving thanks for gracious guidance o'er  
life's pathway all our days.

In our seasons of communion with the Fath-  
er and the Son,  
As in fellowship together, may we be in  
spirit one;  
Not by statement signed or spoken, ask we  
that our faith be shown;  
Make our lives thine own epistles, by our  
brethren read and known.

Guard our lips and may our actions more  
than words show firm belief,  
While our hands are ever busy bringing  
needy souls relief;  
Grant the Master's loving spirit may be in  
our hearts alway.  
Till earth's little time of service fades into  
eternal day.

As the Master bore thy message to the  
wand'ring sons of men,  
Leading from life's lone far country, stray-  
ing souls back home again;  
So would we, thy love proclaiming, follow  
in the path He trod.  
Seeking still and guiding others to the out-  
stretched arms of God.

God, our Father, who hast called us, thou  
hast work for us to do,  
Give us ears to hear thy message, make our  
love deep, strong and true;  
Fields already white to harvest, all about  
us, Lord, we see,  
Lead us by thy spirit, Master, and we pledge  
to follow thee.

## DR. TAYLOR OF COLBY IS STILL TEACHING

An apology is due, and here publicly  
made, Dr. Julian D. Taylor of Colby, all  
of his friends and none of his enemies—for  
he has none of the last. In these columns,  
on January 29th, was printed announcement  
that Dr. Taylor, Taylor Professor of Latin  
Language and Literature at Colby, had re-  
tired on his eightieth birthday, which fell  
on that date after having been an active  
member of the college's faculty for fifty-  
eight years. The announcement erred griev-  
ously. Dr. Taylor still leads his classes, as  
he has through all of these nearly three  
score years. The erroneous announcement  
was due to a particularly unfortunate mis-  
take in the transmission of a telegram, sent  
to *The Transcript* by President Arthur J.  
Roberts of Colby, in answer to a request  
for information as to whether Dr. Taylor  
was to continue his active service at the  
college.

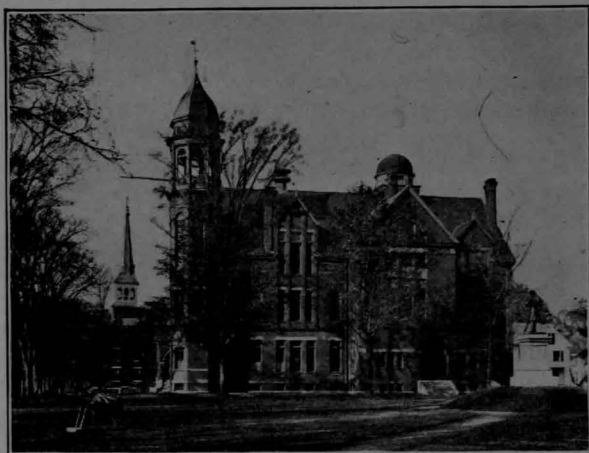
H. R. R.

(In the *Boston Transcript*)

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Don't fail to read page 164. That  
page contains an earnest appeal to every  
graduate of the College.

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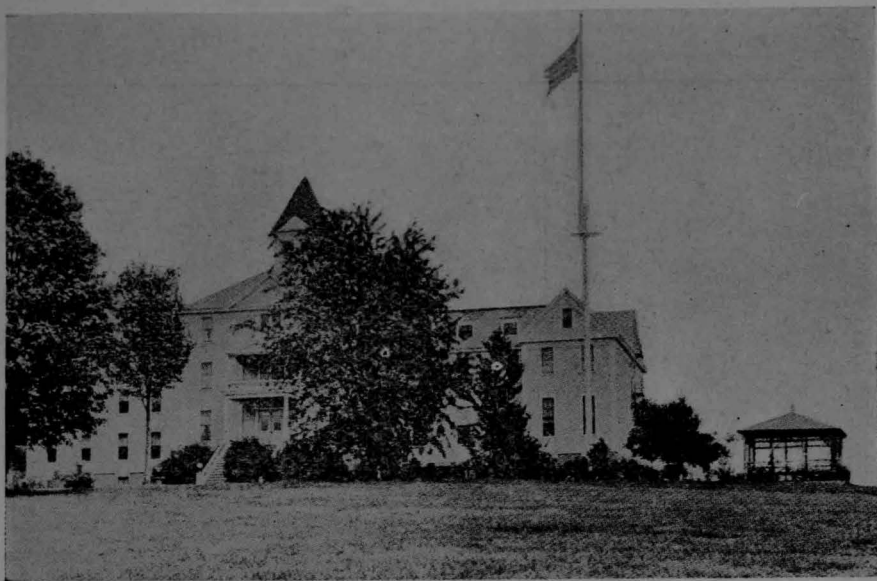
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