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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

THIRD QUARTER, 1926-1927

LEADING ARTICLES

Colby at the Dallas Meeting . . . *Richard Alston Metcalf, M.A., '86*

April Meeting of the Board of Trustees
 *Edwin Carey Whittemore, D.D., '79*

Some Present-Day Aspects of the Conversion Experience
 *Herbert Lee Newman, B.D., '18*

Among the Graduates *Herbert Carlyle Libby, Litt.D., '02*

The Boston Alumni Meeting *The Editor*

EDITORIAL NOTES:—College Salaries, Corresponding Obligations, Increased Revenue, The College Library, Campaign for a New Gymnasium, Recruits for Faculty Membership, A College Fence, Tree Culture, A Strange Man, A Woman's College, Commencement.

ILLUSTRATED

Volume 16

Number 3

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WATERVILLE, MAINE

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

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

VOLUME XVI

NUMBER 3

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SOME COMPARISONS IN SALARIES PAID

TABLE 1. PROFESSORS

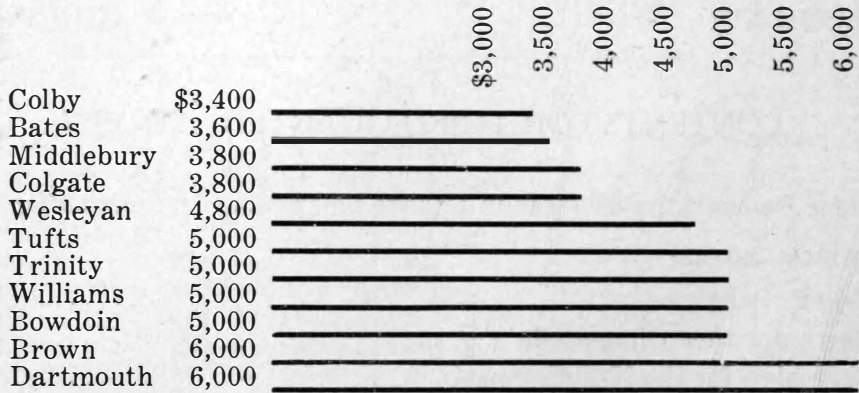
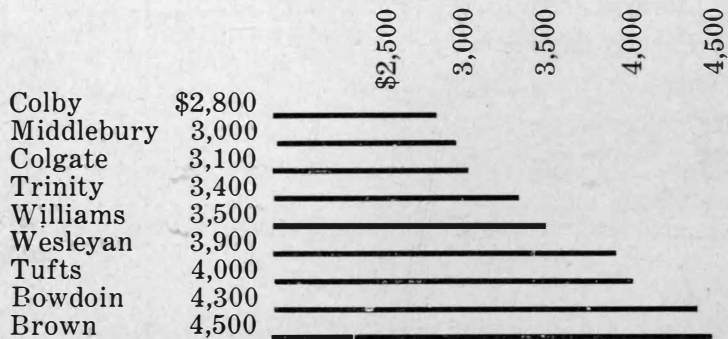
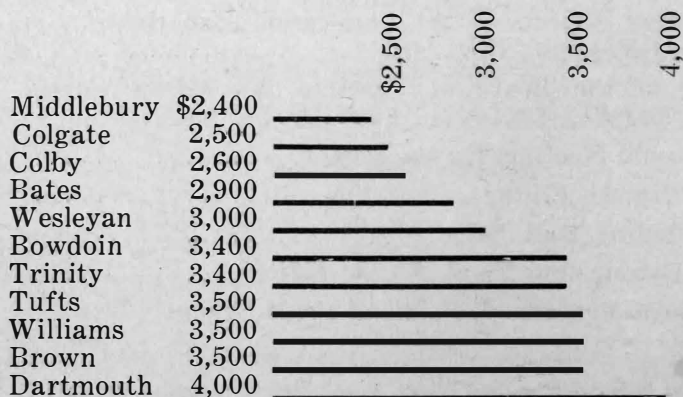


TABLE 2. ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS



(Dartmouth and Bates have no Associate Professors)

TABLE 3. ASSISTANT PROFESSORS



NOTES: In each instance the figure is that of the maximum salary paid.
Two requests addressed to the Treasurer of the University of Maine have brought no response.

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume XVI

THIRD QUARTER, 1926-1927

Number 3

Editorial Notes

College Salaries.

The question of salaries for college teachers is an ever present one. At one time the discussion of the subject was confined pretty largely to members of the teaching profession, but in more recent years those who are entirely outside the profession seem to find it a topic of increasing interest. Elsewhere in this issue is reprinted an editorial which recently appeared in a Maine newspaper. It is worth reading because it presents the laymen's point of view.

The ALUMNUS was asked several months ago to gather some comparative statistics on college salaries, and accordingly letters were addressed to a number of the treasurers of eastern institutions. Prompt answers to these inquiries were made with two exceptions: no replies to two inquiries addressed to the treasurer of the University of Maine have been received; and a reply from the treasurer of Amherst college stated that the Amherst authorities regarded such information as of a private character.

The tabulated result of the inquiries is given on another page of the ALUMNUS. A study of the page will provoke thought on the part of the reader. It discloses the fact that on the basis of maximum salaries paid in the institutions given Colby is paying the lowest salaries of all.

There are two obvious conclusions reached from such a situation here at Colby: first, that the College will be unable to retain the present staff of teachers; second, that it will be increasingly difficult to secure recruits when needed.

As to the first conclusion, there is no reason to fear that the greater number of the present staff at Colby will leave

because of the low salaries paid. The truth is, many of these teachers are here because they desire to be on the staff and because circumstances have conspired to keep these members in Waterville. This, of course, is a comforting fact, but naturally not a circumstance that should be taken advantage of by the Administrative Officers. As to the second conclusion,—here, indeed, is a real situation. In these days teachers are becoming more and more cautious about their place of settlement and about their choice of a college. Many of the younger teachers are carefully and deliberately looking for permanency of employment which will mean permanency of citizenship. College teachers are learning that peripatetic careers are the spendthrift's way of life, and they desire none of it. Naturally such ones must look scrutinizingly at the salary paid, and truly the Colby salary would warn them off.

In calling attention to this matter of salaries, the ALUMNUS desires it to be known that there is no disposition on the part of the members of the College Faculty to agitate the salary question unduly or to make a feint at peremptory demands. There has been a feeling all along that if this matter could be brought to the attention of the Administration in such a way as to make clear just how low the Colby salaries are when compared with other colleges of similar size and importance, prompt action would be taken. This the ALUMNUS has been glad to do.

Corresponding Obligations.

It is only fair that members of college faculties should take pretty careful account of stock of themselves when it comes to asking a further increase in salaries. It is impossible to escape the

fact that along with increase in salaries goes increased obligations.

Observation leads the ALUMNUS to believe that there are two ways in which faculties gravitate in their aim to be of greatest usefulness to themselves and the institutions they serve. Roughly speaking, these ways are best stated by saying that they are either away from or toward the students. To put it differently, one faculty man believes he can best serve by building up himself in his community, entirely disregarding the student in his calculations; the other faculty man makes the student the center of his efforts and by exerting a constantly helpful influence upon him best serves his calling. One can find these two types of teacher on every faculty, and in some instances entire faculties have swung over to one course or the other. The one takes up with the production of books, or extensive lecturing schedules, or centers all his effort in some form of summer enterprise, or with the writing of theses for doctorate degrees, or with church and civic affairs. To such, college teaching is a necessary evil, where students are nothing but numbers, and where the salary check each month is a matter of right. The other centers thought on the student,—his welfare, and his college obligations. To such, the monthly salary is a payment for what is being done for the student. Church and civic interests are assigned to their proper places. The students become personal, and their interests become the interests of their teachers. Such make a real business—of what? Shall we say, of influencing in every way possible their students?

Frankly speaking, in which direction are the members of the Faculty tending at Colby? Away from or toward the student? In what definite ways, apart from the classroom, are they manifesting a personal interest in the student body of the College? Let us look into this just a bit.

In our last issue, one Thersites asked some pretty pointed questions and then had the time of his young life in finding proper answers to them. Let the ALUMNUS go and do likewise.

Number 1. Of the Colby students who have been confined at various times in the local hospital, how many of the 34 members of the teaching staff have taken the trouble to call upon them?

Not over five.

Number 2. How many of the 34 members of the faculty have visited the rooms of the undergraduates in the campus dormitories this year?

Not over three.

Number 3. Of the several intercollegiate debates held in the College Chapel the past season, how many of the 34 members of the Faculty, in all, were in attendance?

Not over five.

Number 4. Of the three big speaking events of the year in which about 40 undergraduates compete for cash prizes given by Colby graduates, how many members of the Faculty, in all, attend?

Not over three.

Number 5. How many members of the Faculty attended the annual Inter-scholastic Prize Speaking contest, made possible by a loyal Colby man, and participated in by some 40 preparatory school boys from 26 schools of Maine and Massachusetts?

Only three.

Number 6. How many Faculty members, out of 34, have this year opened their homes to groups of students?

Possibly three.

The above is something of an indictment, and involves about every member of the teaching staff. It shows clearly enough that when it comes to any possible relationship between the teacher and the student, it simply does not exist, at least not outside the classroom. It shows clearly enough that our Faculty members are finding other ways of spending their time than in seeking ways and means of influencing the student. Each and all may well question whether such service warrants an increase "for services rendered". Slight indeed must be the influence if it is restricted to the few hours throughout a week that a college teacher comes into contact with the students. One may well question whether under such conditions the College "grandly pursues its high career".

Campaign for the New Gymnasium. The campaign to raise \$100,000 for the first of the units of the new Gymnasium has been inaugurated. Letters are already sent out to the graduates and friends of the College asking for contributions. The campaign will be conducted on lines similar to those used in the drive conducted at the time of the celebration of the Centennial, books for the names of givers being used, these books going from giver to giver, until the rounds have been made, and every last dollar pledged. The Centennial campaign was unusually successful. May this one be likewise!

The ALUMNUS has already pointed out the pressing need of a new building to be used exclusively for athletic purposes. The present building is wholly inadequate; perhaps, obsolete would better describe it. It is partly suited to the needs of a student body of about 100. It is impossible to crowd into it one-half the present student body. For gymnasium purposes it will not accommodate 200 students comfortably.

There are some things that a college cannot do without and one of these things is buildings adequate to the demands. When other and nearby colleges have the best in such equipment it is but natural and right for a student body not thus favored to demand equal conveniences. When these demands are not met, comparisons become exceedingly odious. The fellow without a tuxedo feels awfully humiliated when all of his fellows have carefully observed the etiquette of the occasion. If a college is to continue to be a college and not a fifth-rate institution, then a dress suitable to its class and standing must be had. It is absolutely impossible to go without. At least, so reasons the average undergraduate, and in these happy days the college IS the undergraduate, very much as the home IS the boy.

There are some 3,500 graduates of the College, and there are other thousands whom we choose to call "Friends of the College". From them all it would seem as though the needed sum might be secured. It will not come tumbling in like the tides of the ocean, but it will come with each succeeding ebb and flow.

An average of \$25 will do the trick. There ought to be 25 gifts of \$1,000 each. If that could be, the other \$75,000 would come with greater ease. The appeal is very personal. Each must give for the benefit of the Old College that has meant so much to each and all.

Increased Revenue.

When any increase in college salaries is a topic of conversation, instantly there arises the question: Where get the increased revenue necessary? It is a pertinent question. It requires a far-seeing Board of Trustees. It requires pads and pencils. It requires a knowledge of how other colleges are meeting the situation. It may take courage. It may involve a complete reversal of policy.

One source is an increase in endowment. An added endowment of \$100,000 would yield but approximately \$4,000. That would add \$400 to the salaries of ten professors. It would require an additional endowment of \$200,000 to bring the salaries of the teaching staff up to a low average of salaries paid in our eastern institutions. That is one possible source. To raise \$200,000 for this specific purpose is a very difficult task.

Another source is that derived from the students themselves in the form of tuition. There are now approximately 675 students enrolled. This number is likely to increase as the years wear on. An increase in tuition of \$20 per student, and there is at once available some \$13,500. Even with this increase it is doubtful whether the tuition at Colby equals that charged in any other New England college. The tendency in all colleges is to increase the tuition year by year, but Colby has been extremely slow in increasing the tuition charge and consequently she has had a small fund on which to do business. The argument that an increase in tuition tends to keep students away no longer holds true; it begins to look as though the larger the tuition the greater the incentive for students to knock at the college doors. When it comes to education, the theory of getting something for nothing is no longer attractive. The more a thing costs, the more valuable it becomes. If it is true that students in

college never pay their way, it is just as well that we began pretty soon to see that they do. Parents seem to find no objection to a fair charge, and certainly Boards of Trustees need not worry over the matter. People are willing to pay for the real thing. Nobody goes into a five and ten cent store with the expectation of coming out with silks and satins. Here, then, is another source.

Another source is in effecting savings in the management of the College. Enough has been spent unwisely in the years gone by to pay every college teacher three times his present salary. Buildings have been allowed to deteriorate until it has cost three times what would have been necessary to keep them year by year in first-class condition. Nothing is more expensive than such neglect. Under-insurance on college property has cost other thousands. Unwise expenditures on such projects as a hockey rink, with the best possible rink imaginable on a river not two rods from the present expensive rink, is another source of possible saving. Another saving might be effected in cutting down the amount of scholarship aid, now totalling over \$10,000 a year. The argument is that much of this might be saved if students were required to fill out a regular form of application, the same to be signed by the parents. President Roberts is very firm in his contention that this form of help is Colby's best contribution to the high cause of education, and no man is better entitled to have first lien upon this idea than he, for no man has contributed more to education than he. No man has saner ideas about education than he. He believes that such help means much to the struggling student, and even if some of it may indirectly go to the purchase of Pierce-Arrows and Cadillacs and even Fords, it is not wasted money. If, however, the amount of such aid could be cut a few thousand, that, added to other savings, might bring in the sum necessary to advance the salaries to the point where the best teaching talent might be secured.

There are ways of securing the needed revenues, and undoubtedly the Board of Trustees will see their way clear to effect such savings or so increase the

available funds of the College, that the College may not gain an unenviable reputation of paying salaries that are not even the equal of those paid in the average high school of the country.

The College Library.

The difference in the use of the College Library today as contrasted with 25 years ago is little short of astounding. Then one Librarian, with possibly a student assistant, answered all demands, did all the work, and kept convenient hours,—convenient first of all to himself, then to the student and the Faculty. There were few students in the College then and naturally few books were called for.

Today, there is a full-time Librarian, a full-time assistant, and eight student assistants. And they are busy every hour of the day, for the simple reason that all departments of the College have in the course of the years discovered that a Library is not an ornament but a real workshop, and into it they send their students in ever increasing numbers. During a day, hundreds of students spend time in the reading room, and the record of a week, in point of attendance, and in number of books taken out, would eclipse the record of half of a college year even a decade ago.

The Library has come to be the most important adjunct of the College, and everything possible should be done to keep it in a highly efficient state. In Professor Marriner, the College has a near-approach to an ideal Librarian. He is courteous, progressive in his ideas, aggressive in action, painstaking, and yet firm. The Library is conducted in the most approved fashion. And yet there are endless numbers of books that are sorely needed, and the funds available for the purchase of new books extremely limited. The Librarian finds himself time and again hard pressed in his manifold duties, and already it is apparent that another full-time assistant is needed. To meet the increasing demands of nearly 700 students and Faculty members is no small task, and there are seasons of the year when this is next to impossible. There are times when the sign might well be hung on the outside of the door: "Standing room

only", for all too often this is literally true.

Recruits for Faculty Members. New recruits for Faculty membership should henceforth be a matter for very serious consideration. It is clearly apparent that altogether too many of the so-called "new men" engaged to give instruction have no intention whatever of remaining for any length of time. They put in a year or possibly two to three years, and then either follow up graduate work in some large university, or they deliberately choose to elect some other college where greater opportunities are in store for them. Thus it happens that about every year new men are coming to the College, and about every year younger men are leaving for greener fields. The general effect is not good.

The ALUMNUS has pointed out many times that the strength of a college lies very largely in a permanent staff of teachers that become endeared to the graduate body through a long term of years. How true that is in respect to our own Professor Taylor—teacher for 60 years; and likewise how true in respect to our own President Roberts—teacher for more than 30 years. How great the loss when the late Professor Marquardt dropped from the ranks—known and loved by generations of college men and women.

If it is true that a college gains much of its strength from the fact that its teachers remain long on the staff, then it becomes increasingly evident that much more attention must be given to the selection of recruits for the Faculty. It is no one man's job, nor two men's job; it ought to be a job for a large committee of the Faculty. And there are certain facts that should be looked into when it comes to the selection of Faculty members, to wit:

1—The man's character. Faculties are getting overloaded with the nondescript, with the bizarre type, and with the scruple-less. Colby has had its quota of this type, and the College has suffered from it. A common tramp has been a recent recruit. Colby wants no more of him.

2—The man's purpose. Does he in-

tend to remain a teacher, or is he simply getting money with which to rise on his "dead self" to other callings? We have had a good many of these fellows. They are no earthly good. Their interest wanes just as soon as the contract has been signed.

3—The man's interests. If his main interest is in the feminine side of the family, better to hire him later after his courtship days. He will be a nuisance the while he selects someone from the Women's Division. We have had his type—the spooner. What a teacher! If his interests lie outside the college walls, better to delay signing a contract with him. There are too many of his kind within college halls today. Is he interested in human kind, in his students, anxious to be of service to them? Hire such, provided he is equipped to do his work.

4. His equipment. What has been his training? If, in a large university, where numbers count and human souls are lost sight of, delay engagement. If he has had some experience, all the better, but experience isn't an absolute necessity. All good teachers began at some time to teach. Has he been trained under good teachers? Has he over-specialized? Has he a heart?

There are other things to be considered, but these are the most important. Combine a man and a scholar, and the combination is excellent. Taking a chance on a recruit is not the safest way to deal with the students.

A College Fence.

Ground has been broken for the construction of a College Gate, the gift of the class of 1902. It will be erected directly opposite the Maine Central station, on the walk leading out from old South College. The design has been drawn by a local architect, and has been approved by the committee on Buildings and Grounds. It has been so built that other classes can pattern after its general scheme. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500, which represents a sum contributed by members of the class of '02 over a period of five years.

Now that the first College Gate is in the way of being a reality, the Board of Trustees of the College should see that

provision is made for the building of a proper fence about the entire college property. Such a fence has long been needed to set the College off to good advantage. Other classes are more than likely to follow in the presentation of other gates. The pace has, happily, now been set.

Tree Culture. And along with the erection of a college fence that will enclose the entire college property, there should be undertaken at once a definite plan to beautify the college campus. There is need of it. A great number of the trees need serious attention. There are many stumps to be removed. Numberless trees should be set out. There are wonderful possibilities on the front as well as on the back campus.

Waterville, as a city, is setting a fine example for the College in the care that is being given to the trees. Every year a sum is appropriated for tree culture, and this money is paid to two tree experts from the Davey Tree Expert Company, of Ohio, who trim out dead limbs, doctor the diseased, remove ungainly stumps, chain up sagging limbs, and in various ways seek to make more beautiful the City of elms. The College might appropriately set aside a small sum and engage these same experts while they are in the City, and thus save the trees of the campus. The suggestion is handed on to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

A Strange Man.

The strangest man with which the ALUMNUS comes in contact is the man who never responds to an appeal for a subscription to the magazine, who never returns the postal card sent him every year by the Commencement committee, who never sends in any reply to the President's appeal for the Christmas Fund, who never comes back for Commencement,—the man who prefers, evidently, to shut himself off from his Old College. A strange man, indeed!

There is a writer of editorials on the staff of the Boston *Herald* who has the penetrative instinct. On April 6, last, he penned an editorial that described

the man who inspires our brief comment. It is worth reproducing. The great regret is that the fellow who ought to be benefitted from a reading of this editorial will never see it, for he has never subscribed for this magazine. Perhaps some of his friends will clip this out and mail it on to him. Do not, however, enclose a reply envelope; you will never get it back!

MYSTERY OF THE MAN WHO NEVER COMES BACK

A curious touch of pathos creeps into an obituary notice in the recent number of the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, dealing with the career of James Pierpont Gilman, who became one of the three or four last survivors of the class of 1861. Born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, not far from Hanover, as distances now go, and spending nearly all his life no further away than Iowa, he had never seen his college town, from the time that he carried off his degree. Apparently prosperous, rearing a good-sized family, greatly interested in the college and particularly proud of William J. Tucker, as one of his classmates, Gilman never made any recognizable effort to revisit its familiar scenes. Nor is his case altogether unusual. Every college, and probably every class, has a man who may be as devoted to the institution and to his associates as any of the rest, but for something in own mental make-up, exhibits an aversion for coming back to reunions, or for seeing the old places. It may be that he has stayed away until so many of his classmates have gone, that it is sad for him to witness reminders of the irretrievable past. Perhaps the very sensation of change, or what he perceives he will see of change, prevents his risking an experience which would be, to him, disheartening.

At all events, it is a curious state of mind into which the occasional fellow falls, known in every college as "the man who never comes back."

A Woman's College.

The ALUMNUS reprints below an editorial that appeared recently in a Portland newspaper, and it does so with full approval. The writer of this editorial is correct. There is large room for a

Woman's College in Maine, and it will be but a very few years before it comes into being, unless—

Here is the editorial:

WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN MAINE

There is opportunity for some men of wealth to transmit their names to posterity by establishing and endowing a college for women of the first rank in this State. We may be prejudiced on the subject, but as we look at it, no part of the country offers a better field for an institution of this sort and few if any as good.

In larger and larger numbers women are seeking opportunities for a higher education and the facilities for the same are not expanding in like degree. Massachusetts has five exclusively women's colleges, including Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Wheaton and Radcliffe, and Connecticut one. So far as we know there are no others in New England. If a Maine girl desires to attend a college where only women are received she must go to Massachusetts or even further away from home than that.

In other respects Maine is well equipped with higher institutions of learning and with academies and seminaries. There are three coeducational colleges in this State, one exclusively men's college, Bowdoin, Westbrook Seminary which offers a partial college course and Nason which is doing work on the lines offered by Simmons of Boston.

One of the advantages that Maine offers for a college of the liberal arts, exclusively for women, is that there is no institution of the kind in New England nearer than Massachusetts. But there are others. One, and this is especially noteworthy, is environment. Situated apart from the great centers of population, a college for women in Maine would be free from the distractions of city life. We have a climate here that cannot be equalled anywhere for all the year round residence and for building up the bodily health. The fact of this State being one of the healthiest in the Union is of itself a consideration to outweigh many others.

Maine is more and more coming to be the home of some of the wealthiest men in the country, men who take a real in-

terest in the State and who are always willing to help in promoting it in a cultural as well as an industrial way. Possibly none of them have ever thought of this State as a site for a woman's college, but the opportunity is surely here as we have endeavored to point in somewhat sketchy fashion.

It is a subject that is worthy of further study and more extensive investigation.

Now for the *Unless*. There is no reason in the world why the Women's Division of Colby should not expand into a Woman's College, with its own name, with possibly joint administration, and with much the same faculty for both institutions. That there is need for such a College, the facts clearly show. Hundreds of our Maine girls are going outside of Maine for an education. That such a plan of separation, and yet of close affiliation, would meet with the approval of nine-tenths of the graduates of both Divisions of the College is too true to be questioned. The women have long felt that they were second-choice, and they have many reasons so to feel. The men—with the possible exception of a dozen undergraduates who make nuisances of themselves about the girls' dormitories,—would hail the separation with profound pleasure, not that they dislike the women of the College but because they feel that the presence of women on the campus and in every recitation room is a real detriment to the best work.

Here is an opportunity for the Board of Trustees to render a great service to the State by creating a Woman's College, with the Women's Division as a nucleus, and thus offer a chance for the women of the State to get an education at home, and at the same time to offer increased opportunity for a larger student body at Colby. The whole project as it unfolds itself to the far-looking is worth the most serious study. "The time is at hand."

Commencement. The annual appeal has been sent out—more than 3,500 letters sent to the four corners of the earth, calling the graduates back to the campus for four happy days together. It is a call that

should be heeded by those who are able to find time and money for a visit to the College Home. To those who belong to the reunioning classes,—'72, '77, '82, '87, '92, '97, '02, '07, '12, '17—there is a special appeal, for many members of these classes have been planning for years to come back, and every member ought to regard it as in the nature of a duty to keep the pledge made in the undergraduate days.

The Commencement this year promises well. It is a week-end affair, beginning on a Friday and ending on Monday. It is designed to accommodate the teachers and the preachers and the business men. The argument has been that the teacher can get away for Saturday and Sunday, the business man

can best be absent on a week-end, and the preacher can get a substitute on Sunday and thus prove himself a real blessing to his worshippers! How it will work out, we shall see.

Every effort will be made by the Commencement Committee to make the visit of the graduates a memorable one. The events are to be carefully handled. Plenty of time will be set apart for class reunions, and fraternity reunions. Speakers of prominence will be selected to speak at the various gatherings. The Committee will be available at all times to care for the wants of the returning graduate. All that remains is the presence of five hundred to a thousand graduates. Make your plans at once. Send in your postal card.



AMONG THE GRADUATES

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



Emeline F. Dickerson, '91, writes the ALUMNUS this encouraging line: "Alumni literature from two big universities comes to our home, but it is admitted by the family that the Colby ALUMNUS is the most interesting publication of all."

Hugh L. Robinson, '18, is doing medical work under the American Board of Missions at Lintsing, Shantung. He reports that the hospital is full of patients, many of them soldiers and farmers who have been wounded in battles with the bandits.

Merle F. Hunt, '15, is principal of the new high school at Darien, Conn.

Ernest A. Adams, Jr., '21, is superintendent of the Baltic Mills of the American Woolen Company, at Enfield, N. H.

Franklin M. Dyer, '16, is an engineer with the American Telephone Company. He is chiefly concerned with budget making and reports it is most fascinating work. He writes the ALUMNUS that N. L. Stevens, '16, is located in the

same building with him, as is also R. W. King, '16. Harris B. McIntire, '20, is with the company at their offices at Providence, R. I.

J. W. Hammond, '09, was a member of the last Maine Legislature. He was elected from his town of Van Buren without opposition for the third consecutive term.

Alta E. Davis, '18, is teaching in the Newport high school. Her sister, Helen E. Davis, '26, is bookkeeper in a business office in Newport.

Philip A. Mason, '07, is executive head of the building department of the city of Hartford. All building of any kind in the city is under supervision of this department. He is now engaged in the complete reorganization of the department and complete revision and rewriting of building code and building laws of the city.

Edward B. Mathews, '91, was delegate of the United States and several scientific organizations at the 14th International Geological Congress held in

Madrid a year ago and participated in various excursions arranged by the Spanish hosts. These excursions allowed Dr. Mathews to visit the greater part of Spain and parts of Northern Africa. He writes, "We were in the midst of Riffian warfare without any casualties and I was permitted to act as the representative for the United States in placing a floral tribute at the tomb of the Foreign Legion. Before and after the Congress we spent several months traveling over Western Europe from Italy to Scotland."

Ralph C. Bradley, '23, writes, "I certainly am glad that there is such a publication as our ALUMNUS; it answers many questions that come into my mind every now and then as to the happenings in my College and the doings of my associates there."

Ralph A. Bramhall, '15, writes from his home at Portland, "The ALUMNUS is doing the work of an Alumni Secretary."

Harry T. Jordan, '93, and his daughter spent the past winter in Hollywood, California.

Chester F. Wood, '14, who has spent the past six years in West China, is now in this country and on April 22nd gave an address at the College Chapel on conditions in China.

Norman W. Foran, '23, is now with the John Hancock M. L. Insurance Company of Boston and is located in Baltimore for the remainder of the year. Cleveland will be his permanent address beginning with 1927.

Bernard E. Esters, '21, is now located at 662 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

The Waterville *Sentinel* received recently a copy of The Statesman, a newspaper printed in Calcutta, India on February 20, in which appeared the following item: "The engagement is announced between Joel Erastus Taylor, Jr., Standard Oil Co., of New York, Calcutta, and Miriam Louise Thomas, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A." Mr. Taylor is very well known in this city. He is a graduate of Colby College in the class of 1921 and a member of the Zeta

Psi fraternity. While at Colby Mr. Taylor was a leader in several branches of activity. He took part in several public speaking contests and debates, played on the varsity baseball team and was an excellent student.

A JUDGESHIP FOR A COLBY MAN OF 1907

Former Representative Elbridge G. Davis was named as chief justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex this afternoon by Gov. Fuller and under the law the nomination lays over for a week and will be taken up next Wednesday by the Governor's Council. Judge Davis succeeds the last Chief Justice Charles Mansfield Bruce, who passed away a week ago Sunday.

Elbridge G. Davis was born in Houlton, Me., August 20, 1877, and prepared for college at Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton. He spent two years at Colby College and completed his education at Boston University where he received his A.B. degree in 1907 and was graduated from Boston University School of Law in 1908 with the degree of LL.B. He received the A.M. degree in 1912.

Mr. Davis was admitted to the Mass. bar in 1908 and entered the law firm of Bates, Nay & Abbott, ex-Gov. John L. Bates heading this firm. Six years later he opened an office for the practice of law in the Tremont Building, Boston, and has occupied offices there ever since.

Judge Davis was a member of the Malden Common Council in 1914 and was a member of the Mass. Constitutional Convention in 1917-1919. He served in the Mass. House of Representatives from Malden from 1920 to 1926 and was chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs for the last four years.

He is a veteran of the Spanish American war, having served in the First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and he is a member of the Col. Moses B. Lakeman camp, United Spanish War Veterans of Malden.

He is a member of Converse lodge of Masons of Malden, and the Scottish Rite bodies of Boston, being at present the Thrice Potent Master of Boston Lafayette lodge of Perfection and a

32nd degree Mason. He was elected by the Supreme Council at Buffalo last September to receive the 33d degree at Boston this coming September. He is also a member of the Canopy club, a Masonic organization composed of State officials and employes.

Judge Davis is also a member of the University Club of Malden, the Deliberative Assembly and the Boston City Club. For several years he was superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday school of Malden, is a member of deacons and board of trustees. For several years he has been active in the affairs of Malden Industrial Aid society, having served as clerk.

He is married, has a wife and four children and resides at 179 Glenwood Street, Malden.—*Exchange*.

JUDGE DAVIS

Governor Fuller has made an excellent choice in his appointment of Elbridge G. Davis to be judge of our district court. It is no secret to say that Mr. Davis was the governor's choice from the start, though he listened attentively to the people who had other candidates. Governor Fuller knows the Malden court district, knows the type of man the great majority of the people want, and knows Judge Davis. Judge Davis is a good citizen, a sound lawyer, a man of natural judicial temperament, and has been tried in many public positions of trust. Our people have confidence in him. That is the foremost qualification in a judge of a local court. The people must believe in his integrity, that he will place his position on the bench ahead of everything else. Attorneys, policemen and citizens having to do with the court will find he has a regard for the small as well as the large interests. People in trouble will find him a kindly, humane, merciful man. The police will find him right back of them; the law abiding people who want a clean district will find him firm and resolute. Whenever there is a law with a righteous interpretation, Judge Davis will surely take that view of it. Governor Fuller has done his home town and the other communities served by the district court a signal service in naming Judge Davis. The future of

that court which means so much to us all is in good hands.—*Editorial, Exchange*.

ARTHUR H. PAGE, '98, SAFE IN CHINA

Reports that reached here that Rev. Arthur H. Page and his wife, formerly Miss Ethel Lamy of New York, had been killed or seriously hurt in the Hankow fighting were not substantiated by later information received.

Advices from the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society headquarters in New York stated that officials there knew nothing of the Pages coming to grief. Further, New York representatives said there might have been a misunderstanding, as Rev. and Mrs. Page are supposed to be in Swatow, China.

Mr. Page is serving his third term of seven years as a Baptist missionary as principal of Wayland Academy, a Baptist boys' school at Hankow. He has three children, Miss Edith Page of Newton, Mass., Miss Ruth Page of Ohio and one son, John, eleven years. The son was with Rev. and Mrs. Page.

Mr. Page studied at Newton Theological Institution. He attended Colby College at Waterville, Me., four years. He is 53 years of age.

Mr. Page has two brothers, Wallace M. Page of Camden and Raymond B. Page of Glen Cove, Rockland.

Mr. Page wrote to his mother of an attack on him on an earlier occasion.

"I was alone and unarmed on the school grounds," he wrote. "No student was injured in the least, though they took four of their number to the hospital to give color to their dastardly lie.

"I am satisfied that they had no intention of killing me, though there were several seconds when their intention was hard to guess. I had a dozen bruises and scratches, but now they are practically gone.

"The fact is that the students were defeated in their attempt to take over our school and make it an anti-Christian school and I was largely instrumental in defeating them, and so the last thing they did before retreating was to trick me, surround me and give me a beating and stoning.

"The Lord must have helped me to escape the shower of rocks that followed me as I fled, and the fact that I fell down and rolled over to get out of their way probably made them think that they had done enough harm."

His wife wrote to their daughters that the students beat Mr. Page and one had a piece of iron a foot long and an inch in diameter and the others used their fists.

"He called for help but no one was near so he tried to run away from them, they following him.

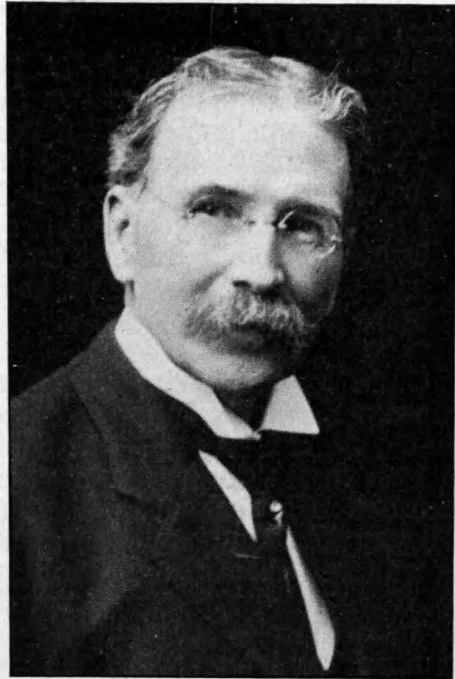
"He hit one boy who was in his way but it was a light blow. Then he fell over on the rough ground among the rocks and rolled over. We think he was struck on the head with the iron as there was a bad swelling."—*Boston Globe*, March 28.

GOLDEN JUBILEE FOR CHARLES H. CUMSTON, '70

The *Brunswick Record* of March 31, contains the following report of the Golden Jubilee for Dr. Charles H. Cumston, '70:—

Doctor Charles H. Cumston on Wednesday, March 30, rounded out 50 years of service as a physican in Brunswick and on the eve of this anniversary, Tuesday, the physicians and surgeons of that town gave him a surprise banquet at the Brunswick hospital. Dr. Earle Richardson, Supt. of the hospital, requested Dr. Cumston to come over to his office for a consultation early Tuesday evening and upon arrival the latter found gathered there his friends and colleagues to extend their felicitations.

The banquet menu was tempting indeed and was enjoyed amid hearty goodfellowship. Dr. Elbridge G. A. Stetson was the master of ceremonies and every man present responded to a toast and expressed his friendship for and appreciation of Dr. Cumston as a physician and as a loyal and valuable citizen. In token of their esteem Dr. Cumston was presented with an 18 karat white gold Hamilton watch, beautifully inscribed with his initials. The Doctor very feelingly responded to the presentation and entertained the party with some reminiscences and experiences of his 50 years of practice.



DR. CHARLES H. CUMSTON, '71
Fifty Years In Medicine

Dr. Eugene H. Andrews read an original poem written for the occasion.

One of the outstanding responses of the evening was made by Dr. G. J. Roy, who spoke in part as follows:

My deep esteem of 35 years standing and still young, gives me the agreeable duty of leaving my seat for a moment to express our hearty greetings and congratulations to our honored guest, Dr. C. H. Cumston, who, after 50 years of active practice in medicine, celebrates with us this evening, his Golden Jubilee.

This event is certainly a very joyful one for your confreres, especially when we look upon our Doctor friend and see his fine and youthful appearance, good evidence we gladly judge, of his perfectly healthy condition in spite of the hard labor and devotedness to his career.

The good medical services rendered by the Doctor have not been for his own clientele alone. During the last 15 to 35 years may I ask, who of us has not appreciated his good professional advice, his wise direction, either in consultation at the bedside of our patients

or elsewhere? May I say, who of us, has not enjoyed on many an occasion, his kindness, his goodness and his professional loyalty?

Permit me to say, personally, that I never forgot, that I shall never forget, what Dr. Cumston has done for me and for my own family; and please let me renew on this memorable occasion my sincere and heartfelt gratitude.

In closing I will extend once more our greetings with our best wishes for many more good healthy years.

Dr. Cumston was born in the town of Monmouth, Kennebec County. He was graduated from Colby in 1870, when he became an instructor for four years in the English High school in Boston. He then began the study of medicine and was graduated from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, immediately after "putting out his shingle" in Brunswick.

The life of a physician in a town where there is much country practice is not an easy life, but in spite of hard work in his profession, Doctor Cumston has found time to be neighborly and sociable, to give much time to the community in civic service. After settling here he was for six years a member of the school committee. He has always kept up his interest in municipal affairs and is usually found to be on the right side in political debate.

The fact that the Maine Central railroad does most of its shifting and shunting of cars off Stanwood street rather than across Maine or Union streets is due to "The Cumston Plan" as one of Brunswick's attorneys termed it at the time. The Doctor was onto the job and prevented such a nuisance in the builtup section of the town. He has never had reason to be other than proud of "The Cumston Plan."

It was the Doctor's foresight that prevented the partitioning off of the Town Hall for an Armory.

The present method of economy in road work is the result of his efforts as chairman of the Committee of Twelve, which position he has held for several years, having been a member of the committee for a much longer time.

It is the Doctor's kindness of heart

as well as his success as a physician that has made him a truly beloved citizen.

Here is one record of which the Doctor may well be proud and he did not tell the story himself: In one Topsham family he has been the family physician for 49 years and there has never been a death in that family. Bringing this to Dr. Cumston's attention, he remarked with his customary grin, "and that may not be any credit to my ability, after all." But it is safe to say that that family together with hundreds of others have come to rely on this man of courage and skill who is still driving his "one horse shay" into remote sections round and about to attend to the sick. He has never driven an automobile because of lameness.

Brunswick and Topsham citizens as a whole unite in extending congratulations to this man who has given so much of his skill and service to the communities.

ELLEN J. PETERSON, '07, SAFE IN CHINA

Miss Ellen J. Peterson and her mother are safe in Shanghai, China, according to a letter mailed at Shanghai March 10 and received in Waterville April 1. Miss Peterson writes very interestingly concerning her experience. She is a member of the First Baptist church of this city and has been doing missionary work in Hangchow, China, for a number of years. Her letter in part is as follows:

"I see that you folks have been worrying about us a bit. Well we are all right. We came to Shanghai to "refugee" on February 2 following our consul's orders so we have been here five weeks. I don't know whether we shall be here weeks or months more, I hope only a few weeks. We are comfortable here with our friends, the Cressey's, but we had rather be back home in Hangchow at work. I went back to Hangchow February 15 to attend Weyland Academy Board meeting on the 16th and we had just begun our meeting when one of the missionaries came in and said that the commissioners of foreign affairs (Chinese) had sent word that if foreign women wanted to get out they had better go at once, as the Northern troops were retreating

and would soon commandeer all the trains. I went to the station at 1.30 P.M. Train was to start at two, but actually started at ten minutes to four. We were packed like sardines. We were fortunate in having seats, which some of the men who were staying rushed in and got for us. We got to Shanghai at 3.15 P.M., the next day and I got home at four. I am enclosing some newspaper clippings of the arrival of the Southerners in Hangchow.

"Schools have opened in Hangchow with small attendance, one-fourth to one-half normal enrollments so far, and run without the foreigners. The consul won't go back yet. The Union Girls' school foreigners have tried to get permission for sometime. Hangchow is kind of quiet I should judge, but Ningpo, through which we have to go to get to Hangchow is pretty 'red' and they have planned some anti foreign demonstrations. The railway has been cut for three weeks now between Shanghai and Hangchow. That was the last passenger train. I was glad that I got it for I had left mother here and she would have been worried to death if I had been left up there even though I would have been safe enough."

CONDON, '86, HELPS PLAN FOR HIS BOSTON MEETING

Randall J. Condon, formerly of Maine, is in Washington attending the meeting of the executive committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The committee is laying plans for the convention of the department in Boston next year, when ten thousand members are expected to attend.

Mr. Condon, who is president of the Department of Superintendence, and Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati, is a native of Maine, he graduated from Colby College, later taking degrees from Harvard Summer School and the University of Cincinnati. He served in the Legislature of the State of Maine and was superintendent of schools in Massachusetts, Montana and Rhode Island. In 1914 he was a delegate to the International Educational Conference at the Hague.

Besides attending the meetings of the

committee, Mr. Condon is sightseeing in Washington in company with Harold Allen formerly deputy commissioner of education in Maine and now business manager of the National Education Association with headquarters here.—*Exchange*.

Randall J. Condon was born in Friendship 65 years ago and is the donor of the Condon medal at Colby College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. The Condon medal is awarded to some member of the graduating class each year in recognition of "fine character and its exhibition in fine conduct and in service during the four years of college residence." The award is left to the judgment of the class.

Dr. Condon taught school at Richmond following his graduation from Colby, later going to Massachusetts and from there West. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1887. For a year he was associated with the Atlantic Monthly as editor of an educational department and is still continuing in an advisory capacity.

Dr. Condon received his LL.D., from Colby in 1913. In 1914 he was a delegate from the United States to the International Education Conference at the Hague. He is trustee of the Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn.

CONCERNING RALPH B. HUBER, '17

"Butch" Huber, our Chief Chemist, like every thorough and searching scientist, is so engrossed in his work that he does not have the time to tell the world much about it.

Huber is recognized as an authority on rubber chemistry due to his original research work which has improved product and simplified manufacture. Huber is a graduate of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, where he got a B.S. degree, majoring in chemistry.

Incidentally, while Butch was in college he was a star catcher for three years and made a name for himself in several Semi-Pro Leagues on leaving school. Huber graduated from school just in time to join the Army, where



RALPH B. HUBER, B.S., '17
A Chemist

he served a little over a year in the Field Artillery.

Upon being discharged from the service he was employed by Goodyear as a chemist in the Development Department. He got a good training in this large institution and was selected to join the Seiberling organization. He was with this company three years and played an important part in the development of their product.

Butch came to Mason two years ago as Assistant Chief Chemist. You all know what has happened to the product in the past two years. Huber has had a large part to play in its steady improvement. About six months ago he was appointed Chief Chemist in charge of Mason laboratories. It is good to know that we have such a man supervising the chemistry, testing and research activities of the company.—*Exchange.*

SILAS R. MORSE, '65, CELEBRATES 87TH BIRTHDAY

The Atlantic City Daily Press of March 14, gives the following report of the celebration of the 87th birthday of a Colby man:

Silas R. Morse, pioneer resident and educator in Atlantic City, celebrated his 87th birthday Saturday afternoon, with a reception to his friends and

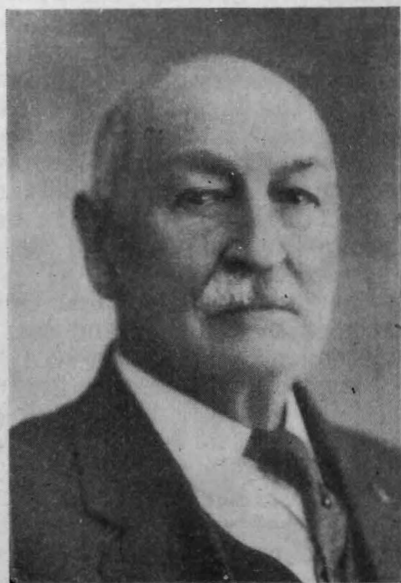
former pupils in his home, 26 S. South Carolina Avenue.

Mr. Morse, who came to the resort from Livermore, Me., in 1864, was for many years, a teacher in the public schools here. He was a member of the state board of education for 20 years, and for 30 years a member of the Atlantic City board of education.

He has watched the resort grow from a tiny village nestled among the sand dunes, and many of its prominent business men were numbered among his students. He has taken an active part in business and fraternal circles in the city, and was just recently re-elected treasurer of the Atlantic City Building and Loan Association for the fiftieth time. He is a member of all the Masonic lodges.

Gardening is one of Mr. Morse's greatest hobbies, and he was especially pleased with the beautiful flowers sent to him on his birthday by his friends. The living-room of his home was a bower of roses, and almost every imaginable flower was represented in the display that filled the house.

One of the most interesting features of the celebration was a birthday cake



SILAS R. MORSE, '65
Celebrates 87th Birthday

with 87 candles sent to Mr. Morse by his sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Packard, of East Orange, who is 93 years old.

**ROBERT A. BAKEMAN, '01, REELECTED
MAYOR OF PEABODY, MASS.**

By the re-election of Mayor Robert A. Bakeman of Peabody, retired Socialist, and former minister, over his opponent, Councilman David A. Barry, Peabody citizens retain in office one of the most interesting figures in New England politics, a Protestant minister twice chosen mayor of a city in which 65 per cent. of the voters are Catholics.

Bakeman has been a resident of Peabody only since 1919. Before that time he had been a country parson, school teacher, insurance salesman, gas meter reader, strike leader, textile worker and street cleaner, and during the World War a Y. M. C. A. worker in France. During a strike in Little Falls, N. Y., he was five times put in jail.

And it was through his determination that radicals should have the right to be heard that this self-admitted idealist became prominent in the small city northwest of Salem. After his return from France in 1919 he occupied the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church in South Peabody, and also began teaching an "Americanization" class in the night schools.

The mayor at that time, S. Howard Donnell, and ever since then Bakeman's most vigorous opponent, introduced an ordinance which would permit no speaking in public places without a permit from the chief of police. Bakeman led the opposition to the proposed measure. Donnell retaliated by publishing abroad the minister's past history and sought his removal from the teaching force by the school committee, which, however, by a vote of three to two, supported Bakeman. Bakeman then ran for the committee and was elected. In 1922 he ran for mayor after resigning from his pastorate, but was defeated. In 1924 he ran again for mayor and was elected.

Robert Atherton Bakeman is now about 47 years old. Born the son of a Baptist minister, he is endowed by nature with the qualities of spiritual leadership. For many years he strug-

gled to teach the ideals of Christ through the church. But he came to feel that greater opportunity for Christian teaching lay outside the church. He became a Socialist and a champion of the employed classes.

GIVES CREDIT TO WIFE

Through the travail of such a career as this man has followed he has brought with him a wife and two children. His daughter is at Colby College and his son in the Peabody high school. To Mrs. Bakeman, whom he married shortly after he left the divinity school, he gives unstinted credit for her loyalty. "She is the major partner of our firm," he asserts.

He was born in Auburn, Me., in 1879, one of six children; he attended the Chelsea high school and was graduated at Colby in 1901. He then studied at the Newton Theological school and was ordained to the pulpit in 1905.

His first pastorate was at the Baptist Church in East Jaffrey, N. H. He became dissatisfied with mere talk about christlike lives and yearned for a chance to express his ideals and convictions. The chance came when the workers at the little mill in the village went on strike. He defended their action much to the displeasure of his more substantial parishioners.

A year later in 1909 he attracted attention when at a meeting of Baptist ministers in Ford hall, Boston, he denounced the use by the denomination of money given to it by the Rockfellers. And the next year at the same place he felt bound to disclose the buying-up of religious papers by Charles W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., who purchased large space in them for anti-labor propaganda. For these irregular remarks he was thrown out of Ford hall into Ashburton place, where he addressed an impromptu indignation meeting of his friends.

He then became an active member of the Socialist party, and openly advocated radical changes in the economic system and in the government. This was more than his conservative parishioners could stand, and they left his church. In order to provide for his family, Mr. Bakeman worked as a weaver in a Fitchburg mill week days and contin-

ued to preach Sundays in East Jaffrey. In 1912 he resigned.

Going to Schenectady, N. Y., he joined forces with the Rev. George R. Lunn who, as a Socialist, had been elected mayor. Bakeman served four months as associate pastor of Lunn's church and then went to work for the city, performing the duties of street cleaner for several weeks at \$13.50 per week. Lunn later was elected lieutenant-governor of New York.

In the fall of 1912 Bakeman went to the nearby town of Little Falls, N. Y., to speak for the Socialist party. Because a strike was in progress there at a textile mill he was denied permission to speak. This warning served only to whet his temper. He addressed a large crowd of strikers and was arrested.

Indicted on several charges, including that of inciting a riot, he was found guilty, fined \$50, which he refused to pay, and was sent to jail.

He remained in Schenectady for two

more years until 1914 when he went to Cambridge where he secured his A.M. at Harvard in June, 1915. The following autumn he began teaching in the public schools of Springfield. Within a few months his adventures in Little Falls were uncovered and he was asked to resign.

Next fall he became principal of a grammar school in Adams. Again his "lurid past" was revealed and his discharge followed. A "Square-deal Club" was organized by Tom Cassidy to force his reinstatement. While this agitation was in progress Bakeman read gas meters and endeavored to sell fire insurance. In the spring of 1917 he left Adams for Hinckley, Me., where he obtained another position as teacher. He remained in Maine until February, 1918, when he sailed for France to enter the army Y. M. C. A. It was on his return to the United States the following year that he settled in Peabody.—*Boston Herald*, Dec. 12.

Colby at the Dallas Meeting

BY RICHARD A. METCALF, A.M., '86

When one of the best known educators in America, himself a former President of the National Education Association, said to a small group of men, including the writer of this article at the Dallas meeting, "Randall J. Condon is the best superintendent of schools in America", he spoke a truth which was profoundly appreciated by the Colby men whom he addressed, and who had not entertained the slightest notion of challenging his statement. He added, "There may be two or three superintendents who are just as good administrators as is Condon but they are not as good educators. On the whole I believe he is the best superintendent of schools in America."

There are so many facts which an advocate might assemble and might present as indisputable evidence were he retained for the serious purpose of establishing the thesis presented in the foregoing paragraph, that he himself would become dizzy over the factors be-

fore he had succeeded in marshaling half the facts obtainable. There is no use in trying to prove a self-evident truth; nor is any point to be gained by wasting printer's ink and reader's time in any such effort. If any Colby son or daughter does not believe in Colby's supremacy as the Alma Mater of America's best school superintendent, let him or her treat himself or herself to a trip to Cincinnati where the machinery is to be seen in full operation.

What, then, was so extraordinary about the Dallas meeting as to call for space in the ALUMNUS? Why, the answer is simply this: one of Colby's most distinguished graduates, Randall J. Condon, of the Class of 1886, took the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association down to Dallas for its fifty-seventh (57) annual meeting. This department, which is the largest and most important of the several departments constituting the

National Education Association, had never before been taken so far south. Quite naturally, many a timid soul who had never gone farther south than the Mason and Dixon line, trembled with fear lest the meeting should prove to be a frost.

Doctor Condon and his associates on the executive committee, whose business it was to select a place for the meeting and to make all the arrangements for the week's program, paid not only one visit to Dallas, but several visits to the prospective meeting place which offered so many unusual advantages and which, it may be stated right at this point, fulfilled every promise, including peach trees in full bloom in February.

In point of attendance there were about eleven thousand (11,000). The only other convention in the annals of its history, in which the attendance exceeded that at Dallas, was the one which met in Washington the year before, at which the attendance was about twelve thousand (12,000); but in this comparison the honors are all due to Dallas because it is ten times as hard in point of travel to go to Dallas as it is to go to Washington. People go to Washington to see the sights of that wonderful city; they went to Dallas to attend the meetings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

In looking over Dallas to see how well that city might accommodate the thousands of visitors from the North, from the South, from the East, and from the West, Doctor Condon learned that there were ample auditoriums at the State Fair Grounds, in the churches and schools, at the Southern Methodist University, and at the hotels, to meet every requirement of a convention of some twenty subdivisions. He learned that four thousand (4,000) more children in the Dallas homes attended Sunday School than attended the day schools of the city. He learned that at the State Fair Grounds there was an auditorium capable of seating nearly six thousand (6,000) persons, which was available for the general meetings, and that on the platform of this auditorium there could comfortably be seated the Nation-

al High School Orchestra of two hundred and sixty-eight (268) pieces, which he was assembling from all parts of the Union. He learned that one of the exhibit halls at the State Fair Grounds had the capacity of 92,000 square feet of floor space for all the wonderful exhibits of school equipment and accessories, books, libraries, printing presses, and even school busses, which the several hundred exhibitors of such things in the United States wished to exhibit, to the thousands who would attend this Convention, as well as for 20,000 square feet of school exhibits.

He learned that there was a spirit of hospitality in the hearts of the Dallas citizens which would open their homes for the accommodation of all visitors who could not be taken care of at the hotels. He learned that seven or eight hundred (800) private automobiles would be placed at the disposal of the delegates to the Convention to take them on Sunday afternoon from their hotels to the McFarlin Memorial Auditorium of the Southern Methodist University, five and a half miles from the center of the city, where they could attend in comfort the inspiring Vesper Service whose program he was building. He learned that the big hearted Texas teachers and superintendents would find lodgment in other cities than Dallas at the time of the Convention, so as to make all the space in Dallas available for those who were coming from other states.

He learned that the Chamber of Commerce of Dallas would do everything within its power to make the program of the Convention a success. He learned that all other agencies, which were in any manner in touch with this proposed monumental Convention, were ready to offer of the head, of the hand, and of the heart all that would be needed to make the Convention a success. So, Dallas won the Convention.

It may seem like a long call from Peck's Bad Boy, who wanted to see the wheels of his Father's watch go round, intricacies of the interlocking programs intricacies of the interlocking programs of the various allied departments and divisions of the Department of Superin-

tendence at Dallas, but the record stands as it was made, there was not so much as the hitch of the hair spring of a watch to mar the progress of the program of that Convention, from the moment that the High School band paraded around the exhibits in Exhibition Hall, where, at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, February 26, 1927, Doctor Condon as President of the Department of Superintendence, officially and for the first time in the history of the Department, opened the exhibits, down to the dropping of the curtain at the close of the final concert the following Thursday evening.

Here are his opening words: "The gist of this convention may be found in the words of the central theme—*Ideals, Character, Citizenship, National Unity*. They are introduced to emphasize the thought that 'Character is higher than intellect' and that 'The ideals of the Nation must be born in the hearts of the youth of today.' The superintendents and other executives of public education have gathered in Dallas for this week that they may gain a little clearer grasp of this central thought that our most important work is the development of personal character and its application in terms of good citizenship and that at the week's end we may go back home to help the teachers to teach the things that make for noble character and fine citizenship."

Every session of the Convention that was scheduled to open at nine o'clock in the morning, two o'clock in the afternoon, and seven thirty in the evening, opened promptly at the time appointed. Doctor Condon would brook no delay. His accomplishment may not seem to the unthinking as anything remarkable, but an eyewitness of the opening of every session states the fact that it was remarkable. There was never a moment's delay. Nothing short of a complete mastery of the situation,—and the situation involved details ad infinitum,—could have accomplished it.

When half past three o'clock Sunday afternoon arrived, the two hundred and sixty-eight (268) members of the National High School Orchestra, assembled from thirty-nine (39) different states were in their places. That of itself

was no mean accomplishment. Of four violinists who sat in the orchestra pit, near which the writer of this article had found a place for himself, one boy was from Wisconsin, the one who sat next to him was from Michigan, the one who sat in front of him was from California, and the fourth was from Missouri. The members of this orchestra had met but once before in their lives and that was the day before; they had had one rehearsal; now they were performing as though they had always played together. Well, "how could that be?" someone may ask. Think it over; it was worked out in the brain of Randall J. Condon. months before.

Who were the speakers at this Sunday afternoon service, which four thousand (4,000) persons were attending, most of them having travelled the distance of five and a half miles from the hotels in a Texas rainstorm? Well, the speakers were, Doctor George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, one of the ablest preachers in the entire country, and Doctor Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Labrador surgeon, a long time personal friend of the President of the Department. And so the Convention was opened.

At this Convention there were more speakers who had real messages to deliver than ever before graced a single platform. Doctor Condon, not only presided at every general session of the department, but he was in constant demand to address this section and that section of some affiliated national association or some local club, when he was not actually engaged in carrying out his own unmatched program.

And what shall we say more of this son of Colby who has won for himself and for his Alma Mater such distinguished honor? We admit that not half of what we would like to say can be said within the limits of this article; we must condense. Let Doctor A. E. Wn--ship, Editor of the *Journal of Education*, who in all probability has attended more meetings of the Department of Superintendence than any other living educator, never having missed one in forty-one years, say a few words at this point.

". . . The program of the presi-

dent . . . was all in all the most importantly interesting or interestingly important that we have ever enjoyed. Never before were there two hundred participants on the general program, each of whom was a live wire, professionally; each bringing a message that represented either a noble conviction or an account of an important crusade achievement.

"Never before were there thirty women on the general program, and never were there such a group of women on any general program.

"Never before were there seventy-five places on the general program occupied by city superintendents, with a third other places occupied by county superintendents, assistant city and county superintendents, and principals. More than one hundred and twenty-five places on the vast program were occupied by men and women in actual administrative service, and they were men and women eminent in achievement.

"Never was there so much of vision and so little that was visionary.

"Never was there so little time wasted in listening to professional fault-finding.

"Never was there so little time wasted in antique story-jokes.

"It was a wholesome and impressive program by men and women with achievement records in which everyone was interested.

"His introductions of speakers were works of art. They were uniformly brief. Not one reference to a speaker could have been used in the presentation of any other speaker, an achievement we have never known to be true of any other presiding officer.

"Sometimes he made no introductions. There were, for instance, eight speakers on a given topic. The time limit of each was ten minutes. Their names were on the printed program. They stepped forward as their turn came, and if one was not through in ten minutes the gavel was used emphatically. It was the most effective treatment of a subject by eight speakers we have ever known.

"There was no notice given from the platform that was not officially vital. There were no circulars given out in or

about the building. The audience of several thousands was always quiet, always respectfully attentive to every speaker. We have never known its equal for so many sessions. The personality of a noble leader was in evidence in everything all of the time."

In an editorial in "The Journal of the National Education Association", Joy Elmer Margon said in part:

"Over the entrance to the Fair Park Auditorium at Dallas, where the general sessions of the Department of Superintendence convened, is the inscription *Dedicated to the True, the Good, and the Beautiful*. This might have been the dedication of President Randall J. Condon's program. The search for the deeper truths of education and life was everywhere; the good was magnified throughout; and emphasis on the beautiful found expression in great music led by the National High-school Orchestra, in exhibits, in speeches, and in the spirit of the hospitality committee which pinned violets, picked by school children, on the visiting hosts.

Even as the Auditorium with its classic inscription has beauty of line and mass and proportion, the convention at Dallas was remarkable for its unity, its integrity, and the loftiness of its spirit. Said A. E. Winship: 'It is the greatest program ever brought together—brilliant in its general themes, notable for the number of women speakers; built out of the single motive of finding the best and giving it expression.

* * *

And so the comment goes. It is as if the school executives had gone onto a high mountain and taken a new view. Looking out over the great range of educational problems and trends, they saw many things and found new inspiration to take home to the teachers and the children.

The power of fineness in education was emphasized in many ways. President Condon, as he presided over the sessions of the Department and brought official greetings to various groups at the convention, spoke always beautifully, simply, and sincerely, saying "One cannot teach more than he is."

The fineness of music has never been

more strongly emphasized than at Dallas. It was brought into every possible program and reached its climax on Thursday night when a chorus of eight hundred children's voices from the Dallas schools shared the evening with the National Highschool Orchestra in a musical program that will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it.

* * *

The place of beauty in education was stressed also in the technical and educational exhibits which were officially opened by President Condon on February 26. This official opening recognized the large service rendered to the children by those who produce books, furniture, and equipment. There were brought together pictures of beautiful schoolroom interiors, the finest printing products from the schools of seventy-five cities in thirty states, and many examples of school art applied to life.

Another element that was much in evidence was the determination to give to every child through education his peculiar opportunity. This determination found expression in the discussion of individual differences, in the demand that highschool opportunity shall be provided for every child, and that the highschool shall change its organization and methods so that it shall have something worthwhile to give to every child. It was found in the earnest plea for the open door policy in college management.

* * *

Thus did President Condon weave into the fabric of a huge convention his general theme of ideals—"character, citizenship, and national unity."

Could the eleven thousand (11,000) attendants at this Convention of conventions respond in unison to Doctor Winship's and Mr. Morgan's tributes to Colby's distinguished son of the Class of 1886, they would unquestionably utter a hearty "Amen"; and could

the hero of the occasion, Randall J. Condon, himself speak, here is what he would say, "I am happy that at Colby I learned the truths of the central theme of the Dallas meeting, that 'Character is higher than Intellect'; that 'After all, good citizenship is not so much a matter of information as of disposition, not so much of the head as of the heart, not so much dependent upon knowledge as upon sentiment; those who wish to do right have little difficulty in finding out the right'; that 'The best defense of free American institutions is in the hearts of the American people themselves'; that 'The Life of the Land is perpetuated by righteousness'; and that 'The Ideals of the Nation must be born in the hearts of the Youth of today'."

* * *

Another Colby man who distinguished himself and his Alma Mater at the Dallas meeting was Doctor William H. Holmes, Colby, 1897, Superintendent of Schools, Mount Vernon, New York, who presented several papers and participated in the discussions of papers presented by others. There were also present in Dallas at this time, Richard A. Metcalf, Colby, 1886, Director High School and College Department, Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Virginia; Elwood T. Wyman, Colby, 1890, Superintendent of Schools, Warwick, R. I.; Stanley H. Holmes, Colby, 1887, Superintendent of Schools, New Britain, Connecticut; Albert F. Drummond, Colby, 1888, President Waterville Savings Bank, Waterville, Maine; E. P. Craig, Colby 1906, Texas Manager, John C. Winston Company, Dallas, Texas; and H. N. Mitchell, Colby, 1908.

The last two named, Craig and Mitchell, were hosts at a Colby luncheon tendered their visiting brethren. This luncheon was probably the farthest south luncheon that any party of Colby men ever participated in.

The campaign for the New Gymnasium is on! Don't fail to do your part.

Some Present-Day Aspects of the Conversion Experience*

BY HERBERT LEE NEWMAN, B.D., '18, *Department of Religious Education*

Conversion as a definite and necessary religious experience has been an established doctrine in evangelical circles for centuries. This doctrine has been based somewhat on the traditional views of human nature, and also on such sayings as that in Matthew 18:3, "Except ye be converted (turned) and become as little children ye shall not see the kingdom of God."

THE PROBLEM

But the study of the mind and of human nature has modified the views concerning this subject. Betts and Hawthorne in their recent book made the following comments:

"It is beyond question true that a full, rich, vital religious consciousness can be developed by a process of normal growth without the necessity of conversion or any emotional upheaval. . . None may doubt that the grace of God is able to save a soul through conversion; and none may doubt either that it is able to save that soul from the need of conversion."

"The conversion of parents," says Coe, "tends to produce in their children a natural growth through nurture, and therefore to prevent conversion."

Thus we have before us a present-day problem in religion. It is one that merits serious consideration and gives rise to many questions of deep interest to the student of religion. Is conversion coming to be unnecessary? Does it need to be redefined? What are its function and value? How has the study of psychology affected our views of conversion?

DEFINITION

Starbuck, whose investigations of a quarter of a century ago really pioneered the psychological approach, describes it as follows:

Conversion is *suddenly* forsaking the lower for the higher self. It is the inhibition of lower channels of nervous discharge through the establishment of higher connections and the

identification of the ego with the new activity.

Coe's definition closely resembles that of Starbuck:

When this religious self-realization is intense, and is attained *with some abruptness*, the change is called conversion. The convert looks upon himself as having passed from a lower to a higher level, as having attained to real life, or as having "found" God.

The classic definition of conversion is probably that of James:

To be converted, to be regenerated, to receive grace, to gain an assurance, are so many phrases which denote the process, gradual or sudden, by which a self, hitherto divided, and consciously wrong, inferior, and unhappy, becomes unified and consciously right, superior, and happy in consequence of its firmer hold upon religious realities.

Conversion is thus remedial. But these definitions do not solve the problem. Unless the higher self is attained "suddenly," or somewhat "abruptly," or unless the hitherto divided self becomes unified, the conversion experience is no longer needed. Is religious training,



PROF. HERBERT L. NEWMAN, B.D., '18

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then, making unnecessary "the cure of souls"? If by a process of normal growth there can be a full, rich "life of conscious and purposed harmony with God," there is but the maturing of a soul. Only one life, however, seemed to stand before the world with such a spotless, unblemished character that it could be said of him that he simply matured—that his religious consciousness was never violated to the point demanding repentance.

Another definition of conversion is here suggested as a possible reconciliation between the traditional and newer views. Conversion is the making of needed adjustments to one's religious ideals, to God as conceived or experienced, and to the highest spiritual laws of one's nature in the process of self-realization.

NATURE

The last quarter of a century has seen a rather ambitious investigation of the phenomena of the spiritual life, especially as it bears on conversion. Religious experiences have been collected and classified. The experimental attitude has shown that God is a God of order; that law reigns as much in the spirit of man as in nature about; that known psychological facts apply as vitally to religious experiences as to the other activities of the soul.

The possibility of sudden conversion has been well established by psychology.

Were we writing [says James] the story of the mind from a purely natural-history point of view, with no religious interest whatever, we should still have to write down man's liability to sudden and complete conversion as one of his most curious peculiarities.

Begbie's account of "The Puncher" is typical. But even in such cases conversion is the firing of a slowly-laid train, the bursting of a silently-maturing bud, the transformation scene in the life-long drama of the soul.

There is a class of Christians who do not know how or when they began to believe. A study of ministers and seminary students showed some sixty per cent. to have begun the Christian life without a definite spiritual birthday. Such persons are reared in a

knowledge of God and what is best for them, with the expectation that a life of righteousness will follow, and that one's powers will be exercised in the advancement of the kingdom of God. As an acorn has in it the possibilities which need more than its own life to bring to fruition, so a child needs an enviroing God. To this enviroing God he responds. If God's will is carried out without rude breaks, a broken life, ugly memories, his spiritual life has beauty and more or less continuity. The Christian home should influence the child to grow up a Christian.

But does nurture eliminate conversion unless nurture has done its perfect work?

That changes both small and great may occur in the unconscious regions of the mind seems to be a clear teaching of psychology.

Consciousness is a very poor witness to what takes place in the abysses of soul life. The remembered experiences of individuals are pitifully fragmentary and puerile, and often absurdly mistaken as to cause, process, issue, and object.

Much of imitation, habits, etc., finds expression in the unconscious areas of the mind. Why may not many adjustments be made in this way?

Then, also, imperfect training, undesirable responses, inadequate motives, of the lack of available religious power may rob nurture of its perfect work. "What the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh," shows the imperfection of legalism. The law was holy, just, and good, but it needed to be supplemented. So nurture will need to be supplemented by conversion whenever disobedience becomes a part of consciousness.

No one type of experience can be made the test of conversion. Each individual has its own ancestry, history, and peculiarities. The exercise of grace should vary with the needs of human nature. Yet how easy it is to apply stereotyped tests to conversion. Have they had some great emotional experience? Have extraordinary psychological events taken place in their consciousness? What would a board of deacons who expected such experiences

have done with Doctor Cuyler, who states in his autobiography that he cannot fix the time or place of his conversion, and that he was gradually led into a religious experience by the influence of his mother? Or how would such a church have advised Phillips Brooks, who when thinking of the ministry, told his pastor, Doctor Vinton, that he did not know what conversion meant? The question seems to come back to the test of conversion—is it a striking psychological and emotional upheaval, or a facing toward God, working with him, and obediently following him? If the latter be more important, then it makes no difference how strong or weak are our inherited tendencies for good or evil, how deep the shadows, or intense the struggle. The main test is to find the life properly adjusted to its religious ideals, to God as conceived, and by obeying the highest laws of its nature to be progressively realizing itself.

FACTORS

1. *Sense of Imperfection or Incompleteness.* A great many states of mind converge here—doubts, sense of estrangement from God, depression, sadness, a feeling of helplessness, anxiety, humility, seriousness, etc.

2. *The Desire for the Good or Ideal Self.* This must inevitably be present if the factor is to be real. Perfect satisfaction with the self will never bring about such a change. How do these ideals become a part of consciousness? Primarily by religious training in the home and church, by worship, stories, books, friends, and other expressions of the Holy Spirit. Attributes of God, the character of Christ, challenging ideals are thus presented to the mind. A sense of imperfection, incompleteness, dissatisfaction is, then, a natural accompaniment.

3. *Emotional States.* All we know is that there are dead feelings, dead ideas, and cold beliefs, and there are hot and live ones; and when one grows hot and alive within us, everything has to recrystallize about it.

It does seem that just now we should not look too lightly upon the emotional side of conversion when motives are recognized as being so useful in redi-

recting the life. Love, jealousy, guilt, fear, remorse, anger, hope, happiness, security, resolve bring changes in the one experiencing them.

4. *Unconscious.* Since 1886 there has been a greatly extended view of the mind—that the field of consciousness is much broader than had been thought. Buried somewhere in the mind are memories, thoughts, feelings, which bulk much larger than primary consciousness. Here are the accumulated impressions of the years. Complexes are there formed with tendencies to action. These complexes may suddenly rise to consciousness and dominate it.

To say that a man is converted means that religious ideas previously peripheral in his consciousness now take a central place, and that religious aims form the habitual center of his energy.

Such a factor is a great encouragement to religious training. If little or nothing is ever forgotten—if all religious worship, reading, instruction is impressed upon the mind according to the degree of attention given to it—there is a complex being formed that will oppose evil, and that will never allow the mind to be really at peace until those ideals are being realized.

5. *Self-surrender.* This surrender may be either to the ideal elements in the unconscious or to objective spiritual realities—to Christ, as evangelical Christianity would say. Starbuck and James stress surrender to the subconscious processes. Of course the crisis does seem to be precipitated by the rising of ideals to consciousness. These must be very firmly intrenched in the unconscious areas of the mind. To surrender to these ideals is to let them dominate all areas of the mind—conscious and unconscious. But these concepts of God will likely be concepts of an objective being—a loving heavenly Father, a Creator, a Jesus who is a friend, helper, and Saviour. To be adjusted properly to these religious concepts and ideals it would seem necessary to surrender to them, and by so doing to have the whole personality in right relations with God.

6. *Volition and Effort.* With the “process of struggling away from sin” is involved the building up of a new set

of moral and spiritual habits. At a time of crisis the movement should be more rapid. Unconscious processes should now come to consciousness and redirect the life.

7. *Religion.* Religion is dealing with deep questions and abiding values. It promises unfailing and powerful assistance. To hear others tell of what God has done for them, to feel that one is not alone in the struggle for the better life—that friends and God are also united in the struggle—gives joy, decision, and stability. "The expulsive power of a new affection" is now at work. At the same time God is able to do for the rightly adjusted life what he can at best but imperfectly do otherwise. This seems to be the point of Romans 8:28: "To them that love God [that are properly adjusted] all things work together for good."

Isaiah's experience is a capital illustration of the value of conversion.

There is a concept of God's holiness which is fraught with religious ideals for himself and his nation. A long period of preparation has led up to the climax. He is in the temple thus representing very beautifully the value of training in the formation of worthy concepts of God.

Isaiah's concept of God filled him with a consciousness of need or incompleteness. Newer scales of values are adopted. He feels that his own life is unworthy, and that he dwells in the midst of an unworthy people.

His life is properly adjusted to these new religious ideals and realities. The coal from off the altar is a figurative way of saying that he is placed in right relations with God and in accord with ideals which God has for himself and his nation.

His experience carries with it social obligations. A new self emerges which is obedient to the higher laws of his nature. "Here am I, send me!" By these words the prophet resolves to help change his people by his life. And in this process he achieves his true greatness.

In Raphael's picture "The Transfiguration" a strange scene is discovered. An epileptic boy and his attendants are beseeching Jesus' disciples to cure him. They are helpless. Two of the disciples are seen pointing toward the figure of Jesus on the mount.

We, too, find ourselves in the midst of great opportunities for soul cures. Appeals are constantly made to us. Wounded, disappointed, unhappy, struggling, aspiring souls are seeking for counsel and new life. Ours is the privilege of pointing them to great spiritual realities, especially to Jesus, whose mission is to find man in his sin or incompleteness and help him achieve his highest self. In addition we may skilfully, tactfully and effectively help them adjust their lives to their ideals and these great spiritual realities.

April Meeting of Board of Trustees

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

There was a large attendance of the Trustees of Colby at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland when, on April 16, Chairman Wadsworth called them to order and prayer was offered by Dr. Owen.

President Roberts began his report with a very touching tribute to Professor Marquardt who had died since the last meeting of the Board. He gave a striking picture of the last hours of

Professor Marquardt, his undying loyalty to the College, and his solicitous plans for the classes and students for their future work.

The President spoke of the fire in Coburn Hall and announced that most of the loss would be covered by insurance. He gave great credit to Professor Chester and Professor Perkins for the way in which they had made adjustments to continue their work. Some

of that work will be done in the gymnasium and part in the Shannon building pending the renovation of Coburn Hall, which will be done during the summer.

In closing his report he referred with great appreciation to a letter which he had received the day before from Justice Norman Bassett. The letter follows, and the Deed of Gift to which it refers.

April 15, 1927.

Dear Arthur:

I enclose a check for \$1000 payable to the President and Trustees of Colby College, Trustees, and two copies of the trust conveyance signed by me. The acceptance of the trust should be executed as indicated. One of the completed copies is for the College and one for me.

I also send herewith the book plate and a package of impressions from it. They are enough to provide for many years but I trust that the College will live so long that more impressions will be one day needed for the books to be acquired.

On this Good Friday I complete my plan, formed some time since, to establish this fund in memory of my dear father.

With kindest personal regards,
(Signed) Norman L. Bassett.
President Arthur J. Roberts,
Waterville, Me.

THE DEED OF GIFT

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That I, Norman L. Bassett of Augusta, Maine, in consideration of my admiration and affection for my father, Josiah W. Bassett, late of Winslow, deceased, and of my indebtedness to him for a college education, do hereby give to the President and Trustees of Colby College as trustees in trust, \$1000 to establish a fund to be called the Josiah W. Bassett Memorial Book Fund, to keep the same safely invested and to use the income only of said fund for the purchase of books for the College Library.

I have had made a book plate on which is a picture of the store which he occupied for almost fifty years and in which he worked hard and faithfully to provide the means to educate his three



JUDGE NORMAN L. BASSETT, LL.B., '91
Creates Josiah W. Bassett Memorial Book Fund

sons at Colby College, and of him standing in the door with his hand raised in a greeting familiar to the citizens of Winslow and his many friends. For any of the family whom he might see looking out from a passing train, it was the agreed signal that all was well at home. He was for almost fifty years town clerk and postmaster and his store became a community institution. Below the picture is a reproduction of his signature to his will.

This plate, with some impressions from it, I now place in the care and keeping of the Librarian of the College and I request that each book purchased with the income of the fund contain an impression from the plate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of April, 1927.

(Signed) Norman L. Bassett.

On motion of Justice Philbrook it was voted that the Trustees with grateful thanks accept the Memorial gift of Justice Bassett and that the President and Treasurer be authorized to execute the necessary papers in accord with the Trust Agreement.

Voted, that with the acceptance of the above named Trust in memorial of Josiah W. Bassett, the Trustees express to Justice Bassett their sincere grati-

tude and appreciation of this peculiarly appropriate memorial of a noble man, whose friendship for the College lasted through his life and persists in the loyalty of his sons.

It was voted that the Deed of Gift and the above action be spread upon the records of the Board.

Judge Wing, in presenting the report of the Finance Committee, spoke in high appreciation of the work of the Treasurer and said that he was a very valuable teacher of business methods to the students.

Judge Wing also called attention to the liberal policy pursued by the Ticonic National Bank of Waterville and the Peoples National Bank of Waterville in allowing interest on funds deposited with them at so high a rate.

The Judge did not call attention to the following item in the report of the Finance Committee, namely:

"The Committee voted its cordial appreciation of the services of the Chairman of the Committee, Judge Wing, who is this very day of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, celebrating his eightieth Birthday. We give him affectionate greetings!"

But the Trustees immediately rose in special endorsement of that item, and on motion it was voted,

That the Trustees of Colby College, mindful of the careful and remarkably successful service of the Finance Committee in managing the affairs of the institution, no small part of this credit belonging to the Chairman of the Committee, Judge George Curtis Wing, LL.D., take the opportunity of his eightieth anniversary to express to him their sense of obligation and gratitude and to hope that his leadership may long be continued.

The report of the Finance Committee was then accepted.

Mr. Leon C. Gupthill, Secretary of the Committee on New Gymnasium, reported meetings of the Committee and that the matter of raising funds was now primarily in the hands of President Roberts, who was hopeful of securing the necessary money.

The report of the Committee on Honorary Degrees was received with entire unanimity and its findings will prove a

pleasant feature of Commencement Day.

Secretary Whittemore was directed to prepare a minute upon the service of Dr. Marquardt and submitted the following:

TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR MARQUARDT

The Trustees of Colby College have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Professor Anton Marquardt, Ph.D., for a generation the head of the Department of German Language and Literature in this College.

They desire to place upon permanent record their appreciation of his distinguished ability as an educator. With the best training and discipline of the German Universities, he came to America and, beginning his work at Colby in 1891, he gave his life in unlimited and self-forgetful service to his students in the College. The students quickly recognized that a master teacher had come among them. Sometimes by genial appreciation, sometimes by the force of intellectual shock, he opened their eyes to new vistas of knowledge and stimulated and directed energies before undiscovered and unknown.

Of unique personality, his wit and humor were unsurpassed in their student appeal. No Colby Day could reach its limit of enthusiasm without a speech from "Dutchy"; no athletic contest lacked his presence, criticism, and encouragement; serious alumni became shouting boys again under the wizardry of his words.

The College came to be his supreme interest. Indeed, so much a part of himself that anything to its disadvantage hurt as a personal injury, while anything to its credit was his own prosperity.

During the war many of his relatives in Germany were in the army. His affection for them was sincere and anxious, but his loyalty to his adopted country, and especially to the Colby soldiers, was unswerving. His classes were full, even when other institutions were giving up their departments of German for lack of students. He was rich in the hearts of his students and none of them did he ever forget.

He used the last remnant of his

strength in teaching and had expressed the desire to die in his classroom. This was denied him, but his last difficult words were about courses to be carried out in his department and of counsel concerning students whom he could never teach again.

By special vote of the Trustees, the

picture of Professor Marquardt and this appreciation of him are to be included in the Colby History.

Mindful of the fact that Colby now has a Week-End Commencement, the Board then adjourned to meet on June 18, 1927, at 9:00 A.M. at Chemical Hall.

The Boston Alumni Meeting

BY THE EDITOR

The Editor of the ALUMNUS keenly regrets that his efforts to get a report of the Boston Alumni meeting was unavailing. The most that can be given is that the meeting was unusually successful in point of attendance and enthusiasm and excellence of speech-making. The presence of Professor Taylor added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. During the evening he was presented with a loving cup that he might not by any accident lose sight of the fact that he is held in highest esteem and love by the graduate body.

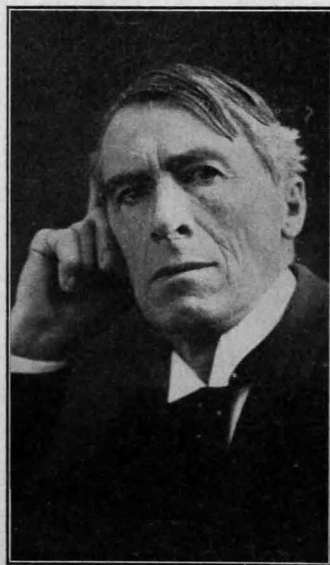
It is to be regretted that the full text of Professor Taylor's address is not available, only this fragment:

"But one thing I did not foresee—that so many of those boys who sat before me full of youth and life and vigor would end their careers while mine was still unfinished. The list is a long one,—Dana Hall, Albion Small, Asher Hinds, Leslie Cornish, Forrest Goodwin, Allen Soule, John Ryder, Gibbs, Alfred King, Chapman, Frank Edmunds, and now Nat Butler. Nearly all of them cut down in their prime. "The flowers o' the forest are a' wede away". And one other, not a son of Colby, but by his thirty-five years of service almost more than a son. We all mourn him. A unique personality, and as his last days showed, made of heroic fibre. It would not be too much to say that had the German army in 1918 been made up of Dr. Marquardts either we should have had no Armistice Day or there would have been no more Germans.

"When we look back through all the

years and think of the men who have gone from our class rooms, and of what they have done and of what they are doing, and you ask us, Are we satisfied? We are. The Colby man is no reproach to his college. Whatever may be the place in the drama of life that he fills, he fills it. And when at last he goes off the stage his word of farewell may well be those last words of King Edward VII on his death bed: 'Well, this is the end, but I think I have done my duty'."

H. W. Foss, '96, in making a motion that silent tribute be paid to the memory of Dr. Butler, Allen Soule, and Dr. Marquardt, spoke as follows:



DR. JULIAN D. TAYLOR, LL.D. '68
Attends Boston Alumni Meeting

"During the past year three men closely associated with Colby College and well known to many members of this association have passed away.

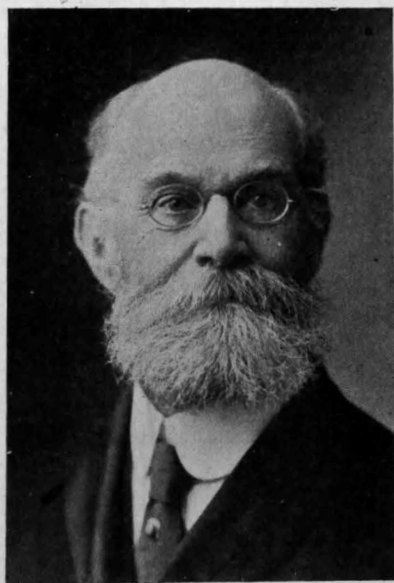
"The death of Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the class of 1873 was announced a few days ago. He came from a fine old Maine family—a nephew of Hannibal Hamlin who was a Vice President of the United States during the first administration of Abraham Lincoln.

"As author, lecturer, and preacher; as President of Colby College; as Dean of one of the colleges of the great University of Chicago he won a high place in the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of rare personal charm; a gentleman of the highest type; courteous, cultured, sympathetic; a lover of his fellow man. His passing brings a sense of deep personal loss and profound sorrow to every graduate and friend of Colby who was privileged to know him.

"Allen P. Soule of the class of 1879 was a descendant of George Soule, one of that immortal band of Pilgrims who came to these shores in the Mayflower. He was born in the old Soule homestead



H. WARREN FOSS, B.A. '95
Pays Tribute to Colby Dead



PROF. CHAS. F. FAY, OF TUFTS
Contemporary of Dr. Taylor's

on the banks of the beautiful Kennebec just below Waterville. He possessed the sterling, rugged, heroic qualities of his illustrious, pioneer ancestors. Few graduates of the college surpassed him in loyalty to his alma mater or in devotion to her interests. Few graduates of the college had a wider circle of friends. It does not seem possible that in gatherings like this we shall never again hear his jovial laugh, receive that familiar slap on the back, and feel the warmth of his cordial hand clasp.

"Professor Anton Marquardt came to Colby many years ago. He brought something of the poetry, the philosophy, the culture from the land of Schiller and Goethe. He brought also a tender love for his fatherland,—a love that through the changing years was surpassed only by a passionate love for his adopted land. Earnest, industrious, painstaking; a man of simple tastes, great ability, and unerring kindness; honored, respected, and loved! That was Doctor Marquardt. Among those who mourn his loss may be counted every man and woman who ever entered his class room.

His last thought was for his work, his students, his family; his last wish that above his ashes flowers might bloom."

Professor Charles F. Fay, of Tufts College, a teacher whose length of service very nearly equals that of Professor Taylor, shared with him the honors of the gathering. During the evening, he, too, was presented with a token of the appreciation of the 125 Colby sons who were present.

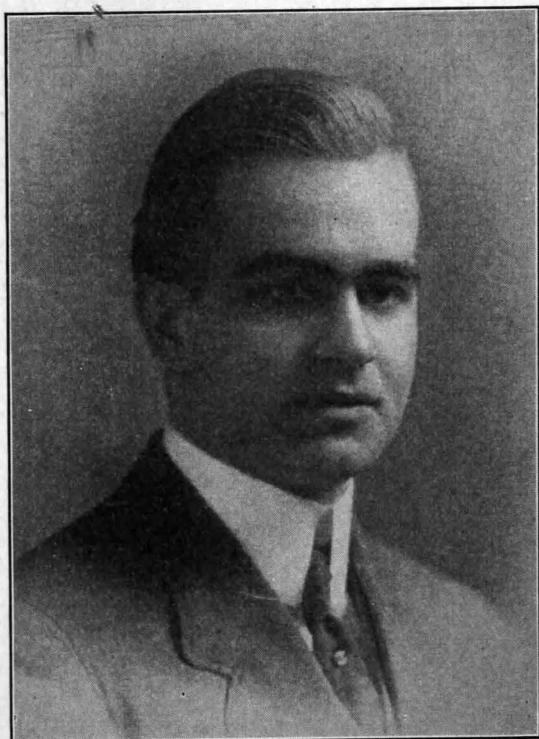
The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Leon C. Guptill, '09; Vice-President, John B. Pugsley, '05; Secretary, Stanley G. Estes, '23; Treasurer, John T. Mathews, '08.

The *Boston Transcript* of April 13 contained the following comment on two of the guests of the meeting:

PROFESSORS FAY AND TAYLOR

THE "OLD-TIMERS" OF NEW ENGLAND'S COLLEGE FACULTIES

Like Grover Cleveland Alexander, who foiled the Yankees last October, in the "World Serious," Professors Fay of Tufts and Taylor of Colby, both of whom have been teaching at the institutions with which they are now connected for fifty-nine years, seem to have more "stuff" the older they get. Professor Fay teaches modern languages and Professor Taylor Latin. They sat side by side at the annual banquet of the Boston Colby Alumni Association at the University Club, at which they were guests, and, to all appearances forgot, within two minutes after they had been introduced and sat down, that there was anyone else around but each other. Food was forgotten as they turned around to half face each other; in five minutes they were back ten years, in ten, twenty-five and before the third course, blessed if they weren't where they started fifty-nine years ago. Their speeches were the oratorical gems of the evening. None surpassed them; none proved more interesting, more



LEON C. GUPTILL, B.S., '09
New President Boston Alumni Association

witty, more gracious; none knew better when to call it a night and sit down. Professor Fay especially interested us because it was the first time we had set eyes upon him. They say that, despite his advancing years, he can still climb mountains with the best of them. Apparently he believes, as did Theodore Roosevelt, that it is far better to wear out than to rust out. After hearing and seeing Professor Fay it is impossible to picture him as gathering even the merest speck of rust. Any New England college seeking a new president and looking for a "youngster" on whom to confer the title might well look into the antecedents of this "youngster" out at Medford. So far as we know, Professor Taylor doesn't climb mountains. But he does farm during the summer months, a short distance outside Waterville.—H. R. R. *Boston Transcript*, April 13, 1927.

The graduates of the Women's Division should loyally contribute to the fund for the Recreation Building.

In Memoriam

BY THE EDITOR

EDWARD L. HALL, '96

The Hon. Edward L. Hall, whose death by accidental drowning occurred Sunday, December 5, was laid at rest in Pine Grove cemetery, Wednesday, December 8. Funeral services were held at his late home, 8 Ash street, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Arthur Buckner of the Unitarian church officiated.

Mr. Hall was born in Athens, October 23, 1873, coming to Waterville when he was a small boy, and spending the rest of his life here. Mr. Hall maintained his residence at 8 Ash street from the time he came to this city. He was graduated from Coburn Classical Institute with the class of 1892, and from Colby College with the class of 1896. In 1904 he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ballentine of Fairfield, who survives him.

The affairs of his city were a matter of keen interest to Mr. Hall throughout his life, and he came to be regarded as among the leaders of the Democratic party, with which he became closely identified. Last spring he was endorsed by the residents of the northern part of the city as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor. He was representative-elect from Waterville to the house of representatives of the Maine legislature, and had before given of his time and energy to serve

his city in that capacity. As councilman from Ward Two, Mr. Hall had been a member of the city government for several terms, and he had served for nine consecutive years on the board of education, of which he was a member at the time of his death. In addition to this long term of continuous service, Mr. Hall had served six years previously, being elected each time from Ward Two.

For the past ten years he had conducted an automobile accessory, gasoline and oil station at 2 Maple Street.

Flowers from people and organizations representing every department of the life of Waterville attested at the services the great loss which not only the individual citizen but also the city has sustained in Mr. Hall's death. He will be missed by his associates in many lines of endeavor, legislative, educational and commercial, and by a host of friends as well.

Among those attending the funeral were the following from out of town: Mrs. Edgar Turner, Augusta; Charles Hall, Richmond; Mrs. Arobine Smiley, Portland; Mrs. Joseph Knights, Lincoln; Harold Leavitt, chief of the Radio Service, Philadelphia; Ralph Littlefield, Gardiner, and Dr. Linwood Dolliver, Augusta.

Besides his wife, Mr. Hall leaves a half brother, Charles Hall of Richmond.—*Sentinel*, Dec. 9.

Campaign for Gymnasium Fund

BY THE EDITOR

The campaign for the fund with which to erect a suitable gymnasium for the College is now underway. Letters have been addressed to all the graduates of the College, and in this letter the appeal is set forth in simple straightforward style. Mention is made of the old gymnasium, good enough in its day; mention is made of the new demands

upon the athlete, and that if we are to continue to compete we must furnish the student with the best possible equipment.

The letter states that it will require over \$100,000 safely to venture forth with the plans. That sum must be forthcoming. It suggests that we build the building by sections.



THE OLD "GYM"—Soon to be Replaced

Mention is then made of the fact that hundreds of students have in the years gone by received scholarship aid from the College. Now is their opportunity to repay this money in part by contributing to the fund. It's a pointed idea.

To all others the appeal comes for

renewed allegiance. A few large gifts at the start would mean much. Soon the little books asking for subscriptions will be sent out. Let them be received gladly, and with a sizeable subscription pledged therein, let the little books go rapidly upon their way.

The campaign is on!

Salaries of College Professors

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin discusses the salaries which Harvard professors are paid. "The position of a Harvard professor gives him the clothes of a high social standard," the Bulletin remarks, "but the salary of a Harvard professor doesn't put the money in his pocket to maintain it."

If the professors of this particular college, so the Bulletin goes on to say, are "to establish homes and bring up families with ordinary prudence, not on professional standards but on standards less critical, they must earn at least a third as much again as their regular salaries."

What is said concerning Harvard is also probably true with relation to all Eastern colleges. The professors in these institutions are being underpaid. The Western universities are credited with paying their professors more than some of the older colleges in the East. This comes about, in some instances at any rate, because of the valuable land grants which these Western institutions received from the government. The colleges of the East rely almost entirely upon an endowment fund which they have built up after many years of effort. These endowment funds have not kept pace with the demands of the colleges

in this part of the country and the professors have suffered on account of it.

There have been many instances referred to where college professors in this part of the country have received smaller incomes than have been earned by mechanics and artisans of various kinds and much less than these same men might earn were they to engage in business for themselves or as the employees of corporations.

The standards of living, considered with relation to the station in life, must be taken into account when the yard stick is applied to the salaries paid the men who conduct our colleges. The man who has devoted his life to teaching those who attend colleges should be given a large enough income to enable him to live in a way to command the respect of his pupils. He should not be subjected to the embarrassment of economizing in the kind of a house he lives in; the clothes he wears; the comforts he provides for his family or in

doing the things which he should be able to do in order to keep abreast of the times. The professor in a college should feel able to travel, to visit other universities for the purpose of study and to meet the kind of people he should come in contact with in order to properly carry on his work.

The discussion of this question by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin is timely and should command attention. A movement to increase the incomes of all college professors should be inaugurated. How can we expect the best from a man who is harassed because he cannot make his salary as a college professor meet the requirements of himself and his family? How can such a man study or write and gain that spaciousness of life which helps towards wide vision and freshness of mind if he is constantly worrying because he cannot make both ends meet?—*Portland Press Herald*, February 9.

A Tribute to "Dutchy"

The following excerpt is from the letter of a Colby graduate:

"You have of course heard about Dutchy. . I feel a personal and real sorrow that he is gone. He was to my mind the greatest traditional figure at Colby, a fine teacher, and man, not only admirable and lovable but in many respects great. I think that everyone who knew him will miss him and to me Colby and the campus will never be quite the same again. I shall never forget the Sunday afternoon in spring at his farm and cherish the snapshot he let me take one day beside a flowering white bush that grew close to the chapel. To me there is something symbolic of the man in that picture. He, dominating but kindly, stood sharply in the foreground while behind him was the beauty and simplicity of the flowering bush like the beauty he injected into his courses from his old student days

and the philosophy which life had given him.

"As you well know I am no German student but I remember to have heard no professor read with more feeling and haunting sweetness than he read of Elizabeth and her garden at twilight. I suppose some people think he was harsh and practical but I think that at heart he was a lover of romance. In the background of the picture is the gray granite chapel like the firm background of his trained mind and strong character.

"Religious, too, with a dignified simple unquestioning faith. Like the chapel tower he pointed upward to finer scholarship and higher ideals but the roots of his devotion were sunk deep in Colby soil; his loyalty to the college was as firm as the rock foundation of the chapel. I can't express what I feel for him but it is certainly no perfunctory grief for 'a professor I had at college, you know.'"

The Galahad Press



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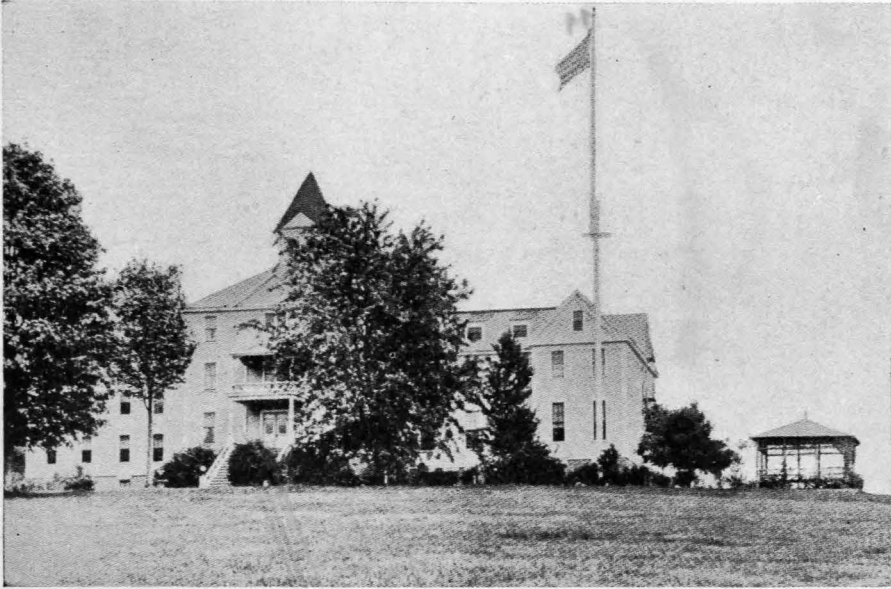
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