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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

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

VOLUME XVII

SECOND QUARTER

NUMBER 2

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Heed the Call!



THE Special Committee of the Board of Trustees, charged with the important work of completing the campaign for funds for a new Gymnasium---a campaign begun by our late President Roberts---urgently requests every Colby man to make an immediate contribution. More than one thousand Colby men have not yet responded; more than eight hundred Colby men have!

Don't burden the Committee with extra labor and expense involved in circularizing the one thousand.

The need is real. The campaign will be pushed to a conclusion, and all must give!

Heed the call!

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume XVII

SECOND QUARTER, 1927-1928

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Editorial Notes

Colby's Next President.

Marked interest is being shown by students and graduates of the College in the man who will be named as the next president of Colby. No man in particular is in mind, and therefore no one has the remotest notion from what part of the country he may be called, or from what vocation; this doubt that surrounds the work of the special committee named to propose a president makes the speculation all the more volatile and interesting. There seems to be general agreement about one important factor, and that is that the new president must be an outstanding man—strong, business-like, in sympathy with youth, ambitious to see the college stride forward, and a judge of men. He alone cannot carry all the burdens that will fall upon his shoulders; he must surround himself with a group of far-visioned assistants, a faculty that concerns itself with the large things and not with the petty, who count their worth not in degrees received but in character, who are willing to teach not for the sole sake of the dollar but for the good they can do the young men and women who are seeking an education. As suggested in these columns before, the new president will face problems and conditions that will tax his resources to the full. The special committee of the trustees may well canvass the field of candidates thoroughly before venturing to submit their recommendations to the full board. The committee has a task that few covet. The right man for the big job exists somewhere, and he must be found.

Salaries for College Teachers.

The board of trustees of the College are interested in securing larger salaries for our college teachers. A committee is at work securing all possible

data, and with this in hand they will presently recommend a schedule of salaries. Our only suggestion is that the maximum salary be put high enough so that teachers have something to aim at. Incentive is as necessary to the college teacher as to the college athlete. Dead levels are always monotonous; the hills always attract. It is doubtful if there is any group of men on the face of the earth more impractical than college teachers, and it may be well that they are. They ought to show a little good sense in making suggestions about increases in salaries. If they cannot, then their wives better be called into consultation. A good salary pays bills, keeps the teacher from needless worry, purchases needed books, provides a little recreation, a new suit of clothes now and then—just the ordinary comforts that should conspire to make better teachers. The ALUMNUS has pointed out again and again that when good salaries are paid then a higher grade of work can be demanded. The board of trustees should match the Colby salaries with any schedule of salaries paid in New England. Until she does do this, the College must take an inferior rating.

Recruiting the Staff.

Altogether too many of our new recruits on the faculty tarry on for a year or two and then depart, when the recruiting begins all over again. Taking on three or four new men every year or two and letting them experiment with freshmen, the while the raw recruits gain a little good teaching experience, is a policy that is wholly wrong. A faculty isn't recruited satisfactorily in that fashion. It is all well enough to take on young instructors, but they should be men who have acquired their training and are ready

for their life's work. They should be selected with infinite care, no mistakes made, no "half wits" employed. Then they should be kept just as long as they show ability and growth. A faculty becomes of value as it remains a permanent force year by year. The older faculty men are the ties that bind graduate to college. Let us not continue to have a shifting population among our new teaching recruits.

*Special
Articles.*

Attention is called to the excellent special articles that appear on other pages of the ALUMNUS. Each and all of them are worth reading for they bear directly on the life of the institution. From time to time the ALUMNUS intends to devote some pages to such articles that our readers may get a little better conception of the larger horizons that lift about the college campus.

*The Gymnasium
Fund
Campaign.*

If there is the least likelihood that the necessary money for the new gymnasium will be forthcoming by next June, then about 1,000 graduates will need to contribute about \$40 each. Elsewhere the figures are given of the amount thus far raised, and a full list of the givers printed. While the list seems long it must be three times as long before next June. More than a thousand Colby men have failed to reply in any way to letters that have been sent out from the college office. It may be that these thousand loyal sons intend some day to give, but these good intentions are not very helpful to the

committee charged with raising the money. The response on the part of those who have already made their pledges is generous enough; the average gift is high enough to insure the success of the Fund—provided, of course, that all others respond as generously. It is probable that within a very short time another appeal for funds will go forth from the committee, and it is hoped that no Colby man will neglect a plain duty to his alma mater.

One by One

In the last few weeks Colby has lost from her trustee membership two strong men—Dr Fred M. Preble, of the class of 1881, and Mr. Dudley P. Bailey, of the class of 1867. Both men were devoted to the interests of the college, and both men rendered long and faithful and distinguished service on the board of trustees. Presumably at the next meeting of the Board the usual resolutions will be written, presented, and accepted, and the book will be closed. It is about the only way that constituted bodies have to show their regard for those who drop by the wayside. Let it be said again and again of those who have rendered faithful service that their lives live on in the hearts of those who knew them best, that their influence for good abides, and that their richest legacies exist in the successful lives of hundreds of college boys and girls whose lot in life these faithful servants helped to make easier. What faithfulness they showed through the years to the cause they loved best!

History in the Making

BY WILLIAM J. WILKINSON, LL.D.

The most significant history which is being made at present is to be found in China, Russia, and Italy, the Chinese scene of action being the most important. At least such is the view of Mr. H. G. Wells who is both a historian and student of current events. Indeed Mr. Wells asserts that when history is writ-

ten in the future the Chinese revolution will be regarded as more important than the World War. "It is the most momentous event of a 1000 years" says Dr. Dillon, a noted student of world politics. There is nothing comparable to it in modern history, remarked Professor Dewey a few months ago. This



PROF. WILLIAM J. WILKINSON, L.L.D.
Head of Department of History

estimate of China was anticipated more than a century ago when Napoleon exhibited one of those flashes of intuition for which he was so notable, by declaring, "There lies a sleeping giant. Let him sleep, for when he wakes he will move the world". John Hay, one of our greatest Secretaries of State gave expression in his time to a similar *dictum* when he asserted, "The storm center of the World has shifted to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire has a key to world politics for the next five centuries." Five hundred years seems a long period for any nation to be the dominating factor in World affairs but no less an authority and student of Eastern politics than Count Sforzia has recently expressed an opinion similar to that of Mr. Hay. Theodore Roosevelt, then, was near the truth when he declared that "the age of the Mediterranean has passed, the age of the Atlantic is passing and that of the Pacific is upon us."

To properly comprehend what is transpiring in China it is necessary to

remember the vast extent of that country with its population of approximately 438,000,000 people comprising one fourth of the human race. At present these people are engaged in a Civil War. It is a conflict between the North and the South. Unlike our Civil War, however, the North, under the leadership of Chang Tso Lin, is fighting in behalf of the old and archaic feudal system with its many intolerable abuses. The South of China under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek is carrying on a crusade for a new and better political and economic system. The principles which this young and brilliant leader of the Nationalist movement would impose on China are those bequeathed by the great Sun Yat-sen, who since his death a few years ago is already revered as the George Washington of his country. These principles as contained in his famous will consist in nationalism, democracy and a better social status for the masses of the people.

Of course there are many complicated phases in the civil conflict now in progress among the Chinese which cannot be included in any abbreviated account. Mention, however, must be made of the interesting General Feng, frequently referred to as the Christian general. This contradictory personage has been pictured in a recent cartoon as holding a Bible in one hand and a copy of the Soviet constitution in the other. The attitude of Feng is always uncertain, but at the present moment, he is inclined to be sympathetic with the cause of the Nationalists or Kuomintang. According to last account he is ready to come to the aid of the Nationalists in their projected effort to capture Peking, which drive is scheduled to take place this spring. Those whose sympathies are with the cause of progress in China devoutly wish success for Chiang Kai-shek in his approaching contest with the super bandit Chang Tso Lin.

In addition to the civil war certain revolutionary movements are in process which are changing the country from a state of medievalism to modernism. Perhaps the main cause of chaos

consists in the fact that both an industrial and religious revolution are at work. When we remember that in Europe the industrial and religious revolutions were spread over a long period of years and more or less confined to small areas and then realize that these same phenomena are crowding upon a vast population in a few years we begin to appreciate the real significance of the Chinese revolution.

What is the cause of this ferment and revolutionary upheaval? To this question many answers have been given. Some attribute it to the work and personality of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the success of his revolutionary activities in 1911. The leaven of missionary schools and the education of Chinese youth in America and Europe is offered as another explanation. Upton Close in his interesting volume "The Revolt of Asia" partly attributes the awakening of China to the World War. The decline of European prestige, by reason of its weakened condition after four years of destructive violence has had its effect throughout the entire East. This accounts for the determination of China to be master of its own house (according to Upton Close) and put an end to the foreign domination imposed on her by European nations in her hour of weakness. The example given by the Turks at Chanak has awakened and emboldened the entire Orient. Already Chanak is regarded by historians as an important event in history. One authority speaks of this incident as marking "the beginning of the end of the white man's dominance of Asia". When a hundred thousand starved and ragged Turkish soldiers defied the British at Chanak and discovered that Great Britain was too weakened and impoverished as a result of the World War to take up that challenge, the Chinese believed that their day had arrived to settle many long standing grievances. This changed attitude from subserviency to one of National integrity and assertion of independence is eloquent of the great change which is transpiring in distant China. A new day is dawning in that ancient empire. Kipling, in a familiar

poem, describes the dawn which "comes up like thunder out of China 'cross the bay." Today the world is witnessing in China another kind of dawn than that depicted by the poet. It is the dawn of a new epoch, the ushering in of a new era. But it is a troubled, threatening dawn, a period of storm and stress. This dawn, like that of Kiplings, also "comes like thunder out of China 'cross the bay."

Next to China, history is being made in Russia which the future historians will recount in a multitude of books. And this record, like that of China's will be full of chaos, turmoil and human sufferings. Last November the Russians celebrated the tenth anniversary of their bold experiment in government. As to the virtues or evils of the Soviet regime during the past decade many conflicting voices are heard. Among those who have condemned the Bolshevik rulers are H. G. Wells and Bertram Russell, both of whom by reason of their temperaments and well-known views might be expected to regard the ways of Moscow with approval. To be sure Mr. Wells, after a visit to Russia a few years ago said complimentary things about the Soviets. But in a recent composite volume containing articles, or more properly speaking, protests, Mr. Wells, Bertram Russell, and the other contributors express their horror because of the harsh punishment visited upon honest men whose sole crime consists in refusing to bow the knee to the economic and political creed of those who happen to control the machinery of government. It is this spirit of intolerance which makes Mr. Wells very angry. Men and women who had suffered exile and imprisonment under the Tzarist regime are today subjected to harsh treatment in Soviet jails for daring to differ from the group in power. Strangely enough, the most recent victim of this intolerant and undemocratic regime is none other than Trotsky who with Lenin made the revolution. Because he opposed Stalin, who is at the moment supreme, Trotsky has been banished to the most remote and barren part of Russia. This is another exhibition of

how "revolutions often swallow their children." History relates many such instances, that of Danton's during the French revolution resembling in striking fashion the fate which has overtaken Trotsky.

The indictment which Wells and Bertram Russell have urged against Russia is to be brought against Mussolini and his dictatorship of Italy. Nitti, a former premier of Italy and one of Europe's foremost statesmen, has recently written a volume entitled "Bolshevism, Fascism and Democracy." This book shows how the spirit of the Italian regime does not differ a particle from that of the Russian. Both are the antithesis of Democracy. Immediate and dire punishment awaits any man or journal daring to raise the voice of criticism or opposition to the self constituted ruler of Italy. Nitti, himself is an exile, and were he to return to his native land, arrest and imprisonment would immediately follow. Matteoti, because he dared voice his opposition in the Chamber of Deputies was murdered by the Fascisti. Salvemini, an eminent scholar of Florence is an exile because he demanded the right of differing from the party in control—a right which is an integral part of democracy. But Mussolini has nothing but brazen contempt for democracy and flaunts it at every opportunity. Strangely enough, many Americans

who profess devotion to the principles of Government as expressed by Lincoln at Gettysburg, are among those who applaud a type of government which displays arrogant hostility to any participation in government by the people.

Nor is Italy the only horrible example of a government denying the American principle of democracy. Within the past month the world has had the dictatorship of Spain vividly advertized by the circumstances surrounding the death of Ibanez, Spain's foremost man of letters. Like so many of Italy's scholars and writers, Ibanez was an exile because he refused submission to the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. Poland likewise has its dictator in the person of Marshal Pilsudski. In Rumania the role of dictator has been played by the elder Bratiano whose rule approximated an intolerant tyranny. With his death the younger brother is playing at the game of dictator but his performance is much weaker and more juvenile than that of his predecessor. Hungary, too, must be added to the list of European nations which are enjoying the very dubious benefits of a dictator's rule. In that unhappy country Admiral Horthy is in supreme control. In the meantime America with its democratic institutions is forging ahead and is taking a position of primacy among the nations of the world.

Albion Woodbury Small

1854-1926

AMERICAN PIONEER AND GREATEST PROMOTER OF SOCIOLOGY:
AN APPRECIATION

BY CURTIS HUGH MORROW, PH.D

Institutions like individuals are judged largely by their works. They differ however in that a much longer time must elapse before the full significance of their labor is brought to light. This is especially true of an institution of learning whose product is, for the most part, incorporated into the lives of its graduates. Of these "living

examples" a few stand out as leaders, either because of their innate ability or because of their unswerving devotion to duty. Among institutions Colby College has been indeed fortunate in the success of her sons. In the field of letters none of these sons have attained greater eminence than he who was one of the first great pioneers in and by far

the greatest promoter of the science of Sociology.

Albion Woodbury Small was a product of Maine and of Colby College. He was born in Buckfield, Oxford County, Maine, May 11, 1854. He was the son of the Rev. A. K. P. Small, D.D., and Thankful Lincoln Woodbury, both of whom were of the stalwart, devout, New England stock whose ancestors had settled in Maine in the year 1632. From these devout parents who "Took their religion seriously as a high-minded manner of life," the boy learned the value of a religion of beauty, love and cheerful faith.

Very early in his life he began to reveal his superior mental ability. The need of a proper development of this ability eventually brought him to Waterville College. During the four years of his residence in the college Albion W. Small was easily the outstanding student. In order that his preparation for life should be still further perfected he devoted the next five years to graduate study. Three of these years were spent at Newton Theological Institution from which he graduated in 1879. The two remaining years he studied at Berlin, Leipzig, and the British Museum. In Europe he came into contact with the European masters of social thought. At Weimer he met Miss Valeria Von Massow, whom he married and with whom he returned to America in 1881.

In the fall of the same year he was elected to the chair of History and Political Economy at Colby University. For the next seven years he was one of the most popular members of the faculty. The year 1888-1889 was devoted by Professor Small to study at Johns Hopkins University. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy he returned to Colby to be this time President of the institution. This position he held for the next three years, or until he was called to become the Head of the department of Sociology at the newly organized University of Chicago.

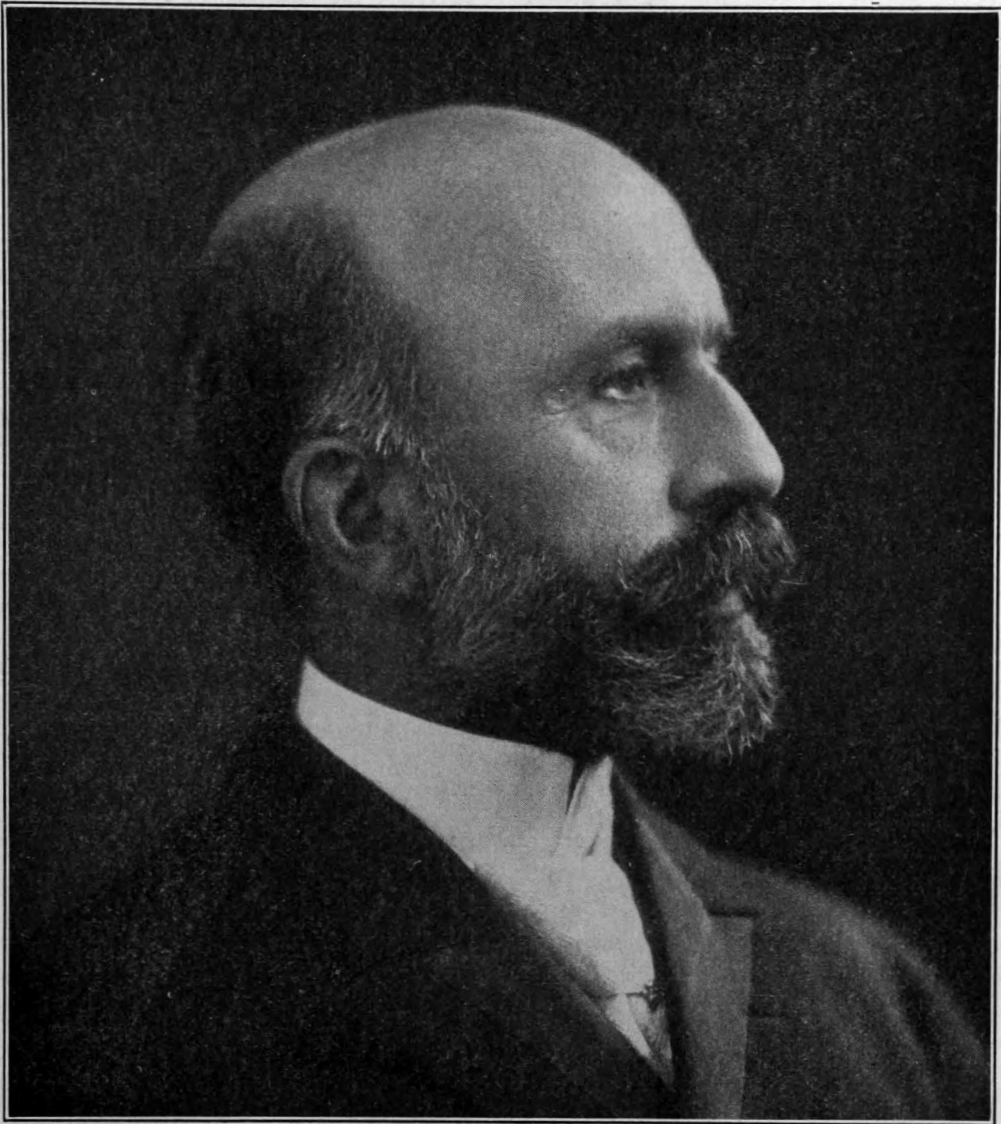
It was while still Professor of History and Political Economy at Colby that Dr. Small began the method of giving his classes material which he



PROF. C. H. MORROW, PH.D.
Department Economics and
Sociology

himself had prepared. As President he conducted one of the first, if not the first, courses in Sociology ever given in an American University. The students who had the good fortune to study under him at that time were provided with a book which he called, "Introduction to the Science of Sociology." This book was the first foundation of a course in Sociology ever printed in America. It was the pioneer textbook in the newest of the sciences.

Dr. Small was elected to the Head professorship of the department of Social Science at the University of Chicago early in the year 1892. Here he interested President Harper in establishing a graduate department for the developing of the Science of Sociology. Such a department existed nowhere else in the world. There were not a few leading educators who had grave doubts that any University could draw enough graduate students to make a department possible. This hardy pioneer had to make his own trails. There were no roads open into the wilderness of social fact and theory. The few traces were hardly fitted to serve as a highway upon which a well organized Graduate School of Sociology could travel. This venturesome pioneer,



THE LATE ALBION WOODBURY SMALL, PH.D.
Pioneer in the Field of Sociology

nevertheless, established not only the first but in every respect the most thoroughly equipped department of Sociology in existence. That he was correct in his belief that there was a need for the department he established is proven by the fact that each year there were three hundred undergraduate and over two hundred graduate students taking courses in Sociology at the University. Since the founding of this department sixty-eight students have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and one hundred seven the de-

gree of Master of Arts. These graduates, the first thoroughly trained Sociologists, are today the leading educators in that subject.

To establish a new science a literature must be brought into being to serve as a means of disseminating its findings. Such a literature did not exist in the field of Sociology. To meet this need Dr. Small established the American Journal of Sociology. This again was a pioneer work. Much of the earlier issues of this journal were filled with the writings of the founders of

the science of whom Dr. Small was one of the greatest. His venture was again successful. In the thirty years of its existence under the editorship of Dr. Small it has been, in the words of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, "by all odds the most important Sociological Journal in the World." To even make a list of the numerous articles which Dr. Small wrote for this and other journals would take more space than the limits of this paper will allow. In his attempt to promote the subject matter of Sociology he was surpassed only by Lester F. Ward of Brown University and by Dr. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

His writings for the journals were however only a part of his work in promoting his chosen field. From the very beginning he had the material that he was preparing printed. In 1890 he published "An Introduction to the Science of Sociology" which is conceded to be the first textbook on the subject printed in America. A few years later an "Outline of Course in Sociology. Privately Printed for the Use of the Class of '93 in Colby University," appeared. Beginning with 1905 when "General Sociology" was published and ending with 1924 when the "Origins of Sociology" came from the press Dr. Small wrote and published six of the most important books on Sociology ever written. While his books were never intended to be popular in character or to appeal to the general reader they are of that enduring type that will be consulted and utilized long after the more popular books are forgotten.

In summarizing the pioneer and promoting work of Albion Woodbury Small it is important to note that this son of Colby was one of the first three leading Sociologists in America. He was the first to indicate the importance of the historical method in developing the subject and in interpreting the writings of the German masters to American Scholars. He was the first and most important advocate in justifying the existence of Sociology as a subject of academic and professional standing. In promoting this aspect of

the subject he was without any close rival. He was one of the founders of the American Sociological Society and as such he did more than any three men to make the Society and its journal, of Sociology, a success.

Aside from the arduous task of creating a department in an untried field and of bringing into being a literature for that field Dr. Small gave considerably more time than could have been reasonably required of him to administrative and teaching duties. As an administrator he was Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, then, Director of Affiliation, and finally Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature. He was a teacher who impressed his students with his personality, his vigor, his humor and his amazing erudition. His field of work was neither for the man of the street nor for the man of slight liking for vigorous mental exercise: but for those individuals who like himself could follow truth to the end. In the words of one of his students, "Research under him became a zestful enterprise." His human approach, his thoughtfulness and consideration for the beginner and the inspiration of his burning quest for truth won the admiration of all who came into his classes and stimulated many an individual into continuing a very discouraging piece of research. He had a very liberal attitude toward all who were working with him on disputed ground. He was not however so much interested in proving his title to discoveries as he was in having the discoveries themselves made.

Colby College may indeed give its appreciation of this master in the society of letters. For some time the writer has been collecting the writings of Dr. Small with the hope that eventually the College may have a complete file of his works. Such a collection properly arranged, indexed and bound will be a fitting memorial to the author and at the same time may serve as a visible inspiration to the generations of students who study in these Halls. The writer believes that in addition to this collection there should be a portrait of Albion Woodbury Small in the College

Chapel. It is exceedingly embarrassing to be asked by visiting professors "Where is the picture of Dr. Albion

Woodbury Small, former President of Colby College and founder of Sociology?"

Plans for the 107th Commencement

BY THE COMMENCEMENT COMMITTEE

It seems a long time from the cold winds of March to the balmy breezes of June, but days fly swiftly even under academic shades, and the homecoming time of commencement will soon be upon us. Very soon the call will go out to the secretaries of reuniting classes, urging them to recruit their numbers for class reunions. Professor Lester F. Weeks, 1915, is in charge of the reunion schedule, and he will cooperate with the class secretaries, seeing that they have address lists, information about luncheon quarters, and any other assistance they may need. The classes which hold official reunions this year are 1878, 1883, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1923.

Three of the principal speakers for the 1928 commencement have already been engaged. The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. George Otis Smith, 1893, Head of the U. S. Geological Survey. Already internationally known as a scientist and a scholar, Dr. Smith has recently been the recipient of new and significant honors. He has been appointed a member of the American Committee on the World Congress of Engineering. He has also been elected president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the largest and most prominent society of mining engineers in the world. One of the most important of Dr. Smith's recent honors has been his appointment by President Coolidge as chairman of the Naval Oil Reserve Commission. He has for some time been chairman of the advisory technical committee of the Federal Oil Conservation Board. For twenty years Dr. Smith has been a trustee of the college and has given much time and thought to its welfare.

The principal speaker at the class Day exercises and the guest of honor of the senior class will be Merle Crowell, 1910, editor of the American Magazine. The most prominent of Colby's younger alumni, Mr. Crowell has made rapid advancement in journalism until he has reached the editorship of America's best known monthly. His touching tribute to our late President Roberts in the January issue of his magazine has probably brought the college wider and more favorable publicity than it has ever before enjoyed. Mr. Crowell is also well known as an interesting and polished public speaker, and a rich treat is in store for all who attend the Class Day exercises this year.

The baccalaureate preacher will be Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church at Newton Center, Mass. Regarded as one of the best pulpit orators in the East, Dr. Arbuckle has won wide popularity with student audiences. His long association with Newton Theological Institution has brought him in touch with many Colby graduates, all of whom are enthusiastic in his praise.

The speakers for Sunday evening and for the Saturday morning chapel service will be announced in the next issue of the ALUMNUS.

On Sunday afternoon will be held the memorial service for President Roberts. Arrangements are in charge of a special committee: Fred F. Lawrence, 1900, of Portland, Prof. Carl J. Weber, and Albert F. Drummond, 1888, of Waterville. Under their direction the returning graduates will assemble in the chapel, the scene of our beloved President's daily labors, and will there pay their tribute to his memory. The graduating class will pay a special

tribute of their own in the form of a permanent memorial, the nature of which cannot be announced at this time.

The college play will, as usual, be under the able direction of Miss Exerene L. Flood. Each year these productions have been of higher and higher quality. With abundant and skilled dramatic talent among the undergraduates, Miss Flood has no difficulty in getting a competent caste, whom her expert training turns into actors and actresses worthy of the professional stage.

The week-end plan of commencement was so successful last year that the same general schedule will be followed next June. The program, so far as now arranged, is as follows:

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

- 2.30 P.M. College Play. Production for the people of Waterville.
8.00 P.M. Commencement Reception.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

- 9.00 A.M. Prayers at the College Chapel.
9.30 A.M. Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
9.30 A.M. Senior Class Day Exercises. Class parts by elected members of the graduating class, and address by the Guest of Honor, Merle W. Crowell, 1910.
11.30 A.M. Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association followed by Alumnae Luncheon.
12.00 M. Alumni Lunch, Leon C. Guptil, 1909, President of the Alumni Association, presiding.
2.30 P.M. College Play. Presentation for graduates, undergraduates, trustees and guests.
5.00 P.M. Annual Meeting of Colby Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.



MERLE CROWELL, '10
Editor American Magazine—Guest of
Senior Class

SUNDAY, JUNE 17

- 10.30 A.M. Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, D.D., of Newton Center, Mass.
3.30 P.M. Memorial service for the late President Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, 1890.
7.30 P.M. Boardman Missionary Sermon. (Speaker to be announced)

MONDAY, JUNE 18

- 9.30 A.M. Commencement Exercises. Conferring of diplomas on the Class of 1928. Commencement address by George Otis Smith, Ph.D., 1893, Head of the U. S. Geological Survey.
12.00 M. Commencement Dinner. Hon. Herbert E. Wadsworth, 1892, chairman of the Board of Trustees, presiding.

The History of Colby College

DR. WHITTEMORE'S BOOK REVIEWED BY THE COLLEGE LIBRARIAN, PROFESSOR ERNEST C. MARRINER, B.A., 13

(The History of Colby College, by Edwin Carey Whittemore. Portland, 1927, The Southworth Press. \$4.00.)

Colby College owes much to Edwin Carey Whittemore of the class of 1879. He has given her more than half a century of devoted labor. For many years he was pastor of the college church, the First Baptist of Waterville; and longer still he has been secretary of the Colby board of trustees. During the last decade, in his capacity as state secretary of the Board of Promotion of the Northern Baptist Convention, he has helped many a young man find his way through college into the ministry or into other religious work. And now he has written the first official history of Colby College.

The writing of an institutional history is not an enviable task. Not only is the field of readers limited by the subject, but many of those readers think they know quite as much about that subject as the author himself. Sins, both of omission and of commission, are charged with acerbity. The alumnus whose name has inadvertently been omitted from some roll lets out a roar of condemnation. "Where is the story of that famous 1888 cane rush? Where is one of 'Dutchy's' Colby Night speeches? Why is there no mention of Phi Chi? Why not a word about the strike of 1909?" Everyone picks a different flaw, and none of them realize that the inclusion of these and similar suggestions would fill many more pages than the 275 of Dr. Whittemore's volume.

Colby men may well be proud of this narrative of their college. On the whole it is admirably done. It has balance, proportion, and order. It progresses from a real beginning to a fitting conclusion—the death of Chief Justice Cornish. Our beloved President Roberts had not yet "fallen with

harness on his back". The book leaves him the living, vigorous, magnetic "Rob" we all knew and revered.

Dr. Whittemore's work does not suffer from that bane of much historical writing, excessive documentation. Just enough source material to illustrate and authenticate the narrative finds its way into these pages. The printing of such type-filling lists as that of "Colby Men in the Great War" is justified by permanency and accessibility of record. Best of all, the author's direct and pungent style so invigorates his story that there are few dull passages between the covers. In this respect the opening chapters are rather better than those that follow. Replete with interesting details, they are less a mere catalogue of collegiate and extra-curricular facts than are the later chapters. Yet, in all fairness, it should be pointed out that in the latter half of the book we find "Samuel Osborne, Janitor"; the dramatic account of Col. Shannon's offer of \$125,000 to the centennial endowment fund; the patriotic picture of Colby as a war college in 1917-18; and the thrilling story of the great home-coming of a thousand graduates to the centennial in 1920.

But it is for his sympathetic account of those years when the college was young that Dr. Whittemore should be especially commended. Out of a disordered mass of documents, manuscripts, and letters he has patiently selected and sifted his material and has woven it into a gripping story of poverty and want, struggle and strife, devotion and prayer. The poverty is revealed by the salary list: "It is expedient that a professor of Theology and a Professor of Languages, or a tutor, be appointed at the following salaries respectively; \$600, \$500, and \$400." As for struggle and strife, listen to President Champlin's words: "Mr. S., who contracted to build our college, has absconded. The work has stopped and

the masons will not lay another brick until a new contract is made." Or note this: "In 1831 an effort to raise \$2000 for the college had practically failed on account of the indifference of the people generally and the lack of favor with which the school was held by the Baptist churches."

The favor of the Baptist churches was not, however, permanently withheld. Over and over again Maine and Massachusetts Baptists, few of them richly endowed with worldly goods, came to the aid of the college. If what they furnished had been merely devotion and prayer, the professors would have missed more than one square meal. Dr. Whittemore shows conclusively that, through the crucial years of Colby's history, it was Baptist dollars and the nickels and dimes from Baptist Sunday Schools that kept the wolf from the door.

Yet he has not overemphasized our Baptist heritage. With eminent fairness, considering his position as an official of the denomination, he has told the story of denominational loyalty side by side with the liberal, undenominational academic life.

One could wish that the author had used a more lavish brush upon his backgrounds, especially the social and economic setting behind college events. He need not subscribe to Buckle's theory that intangible influences rather than men make history, that the Napoleons and the Lenines are puppets of circumstances, the logical result of unseen but potent forces. Yet with all the worthy emphasis on presidents and trustees and noted alumni, there is much to be said for the part that economic and social background played in Colby's history. What Don Seitz did in "The Dreadful Decade", what Mark Sullivan has done in "Our Times"—the painting of great sweeping movements against which events are set—this sort of thing has its part in a college history.

Nor are the source materials for such treatment lacking. How did the stern creed of John Calvin influence Colby's years? Dr. Whittemore would have found a partial answer in "Ben Butler's Book", where Ben relates his

naive excuse for absenting himself from the twice-a-day religious services. "Calvin teaches", he wrote, "that the number of the saved in proportion to the number of the damned is very small. Of course all of the faculty are among the saved. My chances, therefore, being so small, I humbly request to be excused from morning and evening worship". What was the effect of northern New England poverty upon the young Colby, laying aside its swaddling clothes just at the time when western farms were beginning their devastating competition, and when the lure of a rockless, loamy soil was calling away the back-bent sons of rock-picking New England farmers? What of the social conditions in these New England villages? What did Emerson say about Waterville provinciality when he delivered here his famous lecture on "Nature"?

Especially enlightening of conditions in the '60's and '70's are extracts from the diary of Professor C. E. Hamlin. Writing of a night spent in Amherst, only fifteen miles from Bangor, he says: "The wolves howled so long and so persistently that we could not sleep." In another passage, relating the experience of his travels about Maine to raise money for the college, he writes: "Having labored in East Trenton till evening of the 23rd and having taken subscriptions for \$325, Mr. Durfee, with whom I stopped, took me to Ellsworth over a trackless road. We were two hours making the six miles through the snow. Because of division of the people in politics and religion a very hard place to secure subscriptions."

Colby College grew out of the devout hearts and loosened purse-strings of New England Baptists, but in her growth economic, political and social tendencies played their subtle but persistent part. What those tendencies were and how their effect became manifest, a history of the college ought faithfully to record.

Many who have read Dr. Whittemore's history have been critical of errors in transcription, such as the words on the Civil War tablet in the Seaverns Reading Room. Here the

author has been the victim rather than the perpetrator of some careless proof-reading. Yet in all probability he will never again assume that a clerical assistant can be relied upon to copy a Latin inscription correctly.

Anyone can pick flaws. It takes a

real man, a man of talent and devotion, of energy and zeal, to write a college history in which the merits far outweigh the faults. And that is just what Dr. Whittemore has done. Many years more to his facile pen!

With the College Faculty

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

Professor Taylor looks just as he did fifteen years ago. He seems just as vigorous. He is taking an active interest in the administration of the college and has recently visited classes in several departments. I suspect that as catalysts for the shooting idea, some of us appear as rather strange laboratory specimens of "homo sapiens".

Our Mayor, Professor Libby, is building political fences and laying the foundations of a road leading from Waterville to Augusta. I never have been a visitor at the Blaine Mansion; now I hope that I may receive an invitation to break bread over state china.

The November number of the "American Journal of Science" contains an article by Professor Perkins on "The Evolution of The Drainage of The Waterville Region". Professor Perkins reconstructs the probable course of the streams during late Pre-glacial time: when Waterville was a wet village in fact, as well as in name and when our surrounding hills were small islands. Professor Perkins has spent a part of his time for a period of several years collecting data for this article. Such work is valuable to science and to the college and should be encouraged.

Professor Weber is the literary apostle of Waterville. As Prospero and with the motto "My library was dukedom large enough; I loved my books" he leads the columns of The Waterville *Sentinel* to fight for a better appreciation of the best literature. We all enjoy his varied and stimulating contributions. The circulation of the public library must be increasing.

Professors Wilkinson and Marriner continue to act as our ambassadors of good will. They carry our messages to the people outside of the college. The service clubs and various organizations of Waterville would be almost programless without them. Either of them can talk on any subject, at any time and without previous notice. The peculiar thing about it is, that they always have something to say and know how to say it.

On January 18 the faculty met for a social evening at the Chemistry Building. The unmarried men on the faculty, under the direction of Professor Eustis, furnished the refreshments and



PROF. E. H. PERKINS, PH.D.
Department of Geology

Professor Wheeler gave an interesting illustrated talk on his recent trip to England. Professor Wheeler spent last summer traveling in England and studying Optics (he says by the light of two candles) at the University of Cambridge.

Professor Wilkinson attended the meetings of the American Historical

Association and the Political Science Association which were held in Washington during the last week of December. From June 21st to July 2nd he is to conduct a Conference on International Relations at Maqua after which he goes to the University of Vermont to conduct courses in history during the summer session.



AMONG THE GRADUATES

BY THE EDITOR



Mr. and Mrs. Donald O. Smith, '21, announce the birth of a daughter, Lois Marjorie, on September 28, 1927. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now located in Waterville, Maine, 22 School Street.

Nathan Levine, '21, is in business in Boston with address at 17 Michigan Ave., Dorchester, Massachusetts.

John E. Cummings, '84, of Burma, writes the ALUMNUS to express his deep sense of loss over the death of President Roberts. Dr. Cummings is the Chairman of Board of Trustees, Judson College, and of its Executive Committee. He is also Chairman of the Burma Christian Council, and a member of the Reference Committee, and the Education Committee of the Mission.

Helen F. Lamb, '97, who is President of the Lamb's Business Training School of Brooklyn, New York, should be addressed to 522 2nd Street, Brooklyn.

Adelaide M. Lakin, '04, was married on Tuesday, December the 27th, to Mr. Pearl D. Lakin. They will be at home after May 1st, 1928, Peru, Vermont.

D. W. Tozier, '17, is Fire Special Agent, State of Maine, Insurance Company of North America. His home dressed at 522 2nd Street, Brooklyn.

Clarence R. Johnson, former instructor in the Department of French at Colby, is now to be addressed at 1225 West 36 Place, Los Angeles, California.

Evan Johnson, '27, was married to Clara E. Kyle, '29, on Saturday, December 17, 1927. They will be at home after January 31st, Newport, N. H.

Elsie M. Lane, '17, formerly living in Barrington, Rhode Island, is now located in Rockport, Maine.

Ruth A. Allen, '24, was Director of the Alice Libbey Walbridge Camp during the past summer. This camp was given to the Toledo Y. W. C. A. with which Miss Allen is connected. She is now Associate General of the Association staff.

Joel Erastus Taylor, Jr., '21, was married to Miriam Louise Thomas, on Saturday, October 29, in Calcutta, India. Their home address is 64 Gaultaun Mansions, Calcutta, India.

F. H. Hanson, '83, retired on February 1st as Principal of the New Jersey schools after a service of forty-three years and one month. For thirty-nine years and over he has been connected with the Newark schools. He will henceforth make his home in Florida.

Mary Weston Crowell, '11, of Ludlow, Massachusetts, gives instruction in Americanization Work in the Evening School of Ludlow.

Fred Ballantyne, Jr., is the name of the young son who arrived on January 25, 1928, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Dunn, '15, of New Haven Connecticut.

W. W. Mayo, '79, formerly of New Gloucester, Massachusetts, is now living in Freeport, Maine.

John I. Liscomb, '20, is connected with the Chapman National Bank, Portland, Maine. His home address is 17 Glenn Ave., Cape Elizabeth.

Fred C. English, '16, Superintendent of schools in Mars Hill, Maine, visited Europe last summer in company with Mrs. English. While abroad he visited Ireland, England, Belgium, Switzerland, and France and took an airplane flight from London to Brussels.

Ralph C. Hughes, '19, of Sidney Australia, writes the ALUMNUS as follows: "I am living in Australia most of the time, working as General Manager for Australasia for the J. B. Ford Company. Get back to the U. S. A. every couple of years or so for only a few months."

Clara Norton Paul, '06, has moved from Hinsdale, Illinois, to Michigan City, Indiana, 215 Miller Street.

William B. Tuthill, '94, has changed his residence from Lowell, Massachusetts to 424 Edgewood Street, Hartford, Connecticut. He goes to Hartford to become pastor of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church after a pastorate in Lowell of eight years.

Ralph C. Bradley, '23, writes the ALUMNUS a highly appreciateve note of the late President Roberts. Mr. Bradley is located at 4037 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is connected with the University of Pennsylvania.

Clarence S. Roddy, '25, is now to be addressed at 94 Rackliffe Street, Woodfords, Maine.

Everett C. Marston, '24, should now be addressed at 42 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He is instructor in English at Northeastern University.

Edna M. Chamberlain, '22, is now teaching in the Robert Louis Stevenson Junior High School of Los Angeles, California. Her home address is 960 Wiltshire Boulevard, Van Dyke Apartments.

Foster Eaton, '17, is the St. Louis Manager of the United Press Associa-

tions with office in the Star Building. St. Louis.

T. B. Briggs, '64, writes from his home at 306 Oak Grove Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, as follows: "I am sending to you notice of the death of Nathan Butler, a graduate of Colby, class of 1854, and oldest member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. I was home two years ago, and he was quite smart at that time. I suppose I must be among the oldest members of the fraternity, admitted to its membership in 1860. The Civil War interrupted my short stay in College which in one way has caused me many regrets."

Charles H. Whitman, '91, who is Professor of English in Rutger's College has an appreciation of the late Professor Albert S. Cook in the November, 1927, Rutger's Monthly.

Neil Leonard, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Neil Leonard, '21, on December 3, 1927, at their home in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Alice Cole Kleene, '98, is serving on the Hartford, Connerticut, Board of Education to which she was elected last spring.

Haven Metcalf, '96, is credited with the following statement in the December World's Work under the caption, "What I Am Reading and Why": "Haven Metcalf, Plant Pathologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. In newspapers I read only news summaries, headlines, and Abe Martin! I regularly read only two current magazines, the English scientific weekly Nature, and the (London) Times Literary Supplement. As to books, I have within a month reread 'Pickwick Papers', parts of 'Thoreau's Diary', 'The Shepherd of Hermas', W. F. Prince's 'Doris Case of Multiple Personality,' and Gaines's 'Gorgo'; and have read for the first time Dunsany's 'Book of Wonder', Pauline Johnson's 'Legends of Vancouver,' Gaboriau's 'Monsieur Lecoq', Lagerlof's 'Girl from the Marsh Croft', Esther B. Carpenter's 'South Country Studies', and Gerstang's 'Land of the Hittites.' I have not listed reading along the line of my specialty."

Viola Jodrey, '25, is now to be addressed at the Faculty Club, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Harold G. Scott, '18, formerly of Weymouth, Massachusetts, has moved to Bruton, Alabama.

Alice M. Pierce, '03, was married on December 28, to Mr. Z. A. Norris of

Needham, Massachusetts, at her home in Wellesley, Mass., by Rev. George B. MacDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Norris are spending the winter in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Young, '07, (Madge Tooker, '20) announce the birth of a daughter, Christine Elva, on November 24, 1927.

Annual Banquet New York Colby Alumni Association

EVERETT J. CONDON, '26

The annual banquet of the New York Alumni was held in the Town Hall Club, West 43rd Street, New York City the night of February 21st.

It is interesting to note that the attendance broke all existing records of the association when one hundred and two enthusiastic alumni sat down to dinner.

The banquet was rather late in getting started as everyone seemed to be waiting for Dr. Libby to arrive from Maine. Finally Toastmaster Grace, '21, explained that Dr. Libby's pre-election activities prevented his being present and things got under way.



EVERETT J. CONDON, A.B., '25
Of the N. Y. Alumni
Association

Thomas G. Grace, '21, proved himself to be an able toastmaster and introduced Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, '84 as the principal speaker of the evening. Gen. Lord's subject was appropriately "The Nation's Business." Before commencing his address Gen. Lord prefaced with a brief review of his own college days in Waterville some 40 years ago and interestingly outlined the customs and sentiments current in that day, and wondered whether that sort of college spirit still existed or not. He closed that phase of his speech by remarking that his love for Colby, her traditions, and for Colby men will last as long as life itself. He then proceeded at once to the topic of his address, "The Nation's Business." Gen. Lord declared that he wished we all would take more interest in the United States as a corporation in which we were all stockholders. He then explained the United States Budget System and its work to date. He first startled his audience by telling us that for 130 years the nation's business was conducted entirely at random with no one knowing how any money was actually spent or whether there would be a surplus or a deficit from one year to the next. Since the inception of the budget system that has all been changed. We no longer spend what we haven't got and what we have we spend wisely and well. Gen. Lord declared there has been no deficit since 1919 but in that year it was \$13,370,637,000. In 1920 that deficit was turned into a surplus of \$212,000,000 and we have had a surplus every year since then



PAUL M. EDMUNDS, B.S., '26
Officer N. Y. Alumni Association

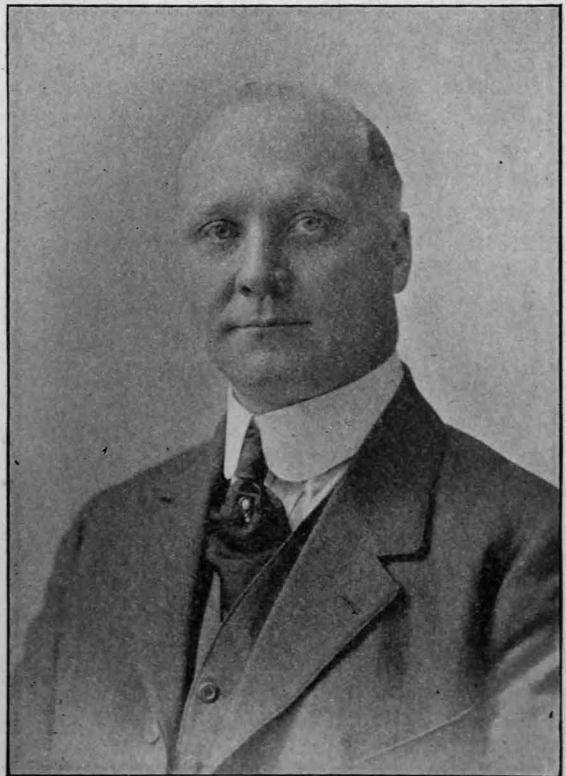
until the record breaking surplus of 1927, which amounted to \$635,806,000. The budget system has in all saved the United States Government two and one-half billions of dollars since 1919. Gen. Lord's command of figures is amazing and in the whole one-half hour he spoke he did not use a note and was continuously quoting figures starting in the billions digit and running it right down to the odd cent. He said the American people are too used to hearing large figures however, and claimed that none of us could begin to appreciate how much a million dollars was. He made a startling illustration by telling the alumni that any one of them if he had been living in the year 800 B. C. and had been presented with a billion dollars on that New Year's day could have spent or thrown away a thousand dollars a day from that day to this and still had over three million dollars left. After many concrete and interesting illustrations of just how the government is saving and trying to save money through its budget, Gen. Lord concluded his address by stating that the United States Budget Bureau has been such a phenomenal success by "coordinating chaos" and, "making general committees and creating a system of competition in constructive economy." Eliminating the blue stripe

in the canvas mail-sacks of the Post Office Department last year netted the government \$47,000. Mr. Lord told many other interesting stories and anecdotes of how the budget system is saving the government money.

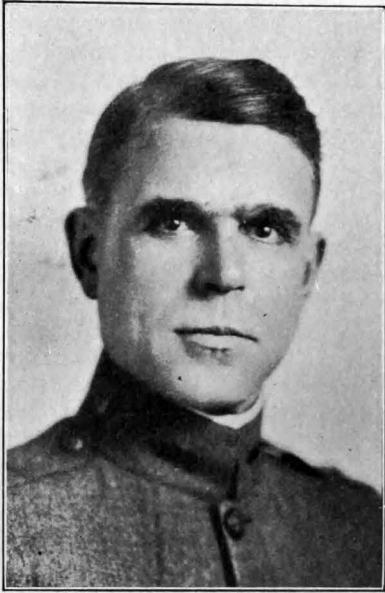
The first speaker of the evening was Frank W. Alden, '98, president of the New York association. He paid a glowing tribute to the late President Arthur J. Roberts, reviewed the one hundredth anniversary celebration in 1920 and pointed out some of the advantages of the young men who were in Colby during Pres. Roberts' administration.

Mr. Alden then introduced Thomas G. Grace, '21, as toastmaster of the evening and recalled that his first public appearance was at the one hundredth anniversary when Mr. Grace impersonated Sam Osborn the colored janitor of a former day.

The toastmaster introduced Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, '91, professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. Prof. Johnson delivered a touching eulogy of Pres. Roberts and said that he had been



FRANK W. ALDEN, B.A., '98
Officer New York Alumni Association



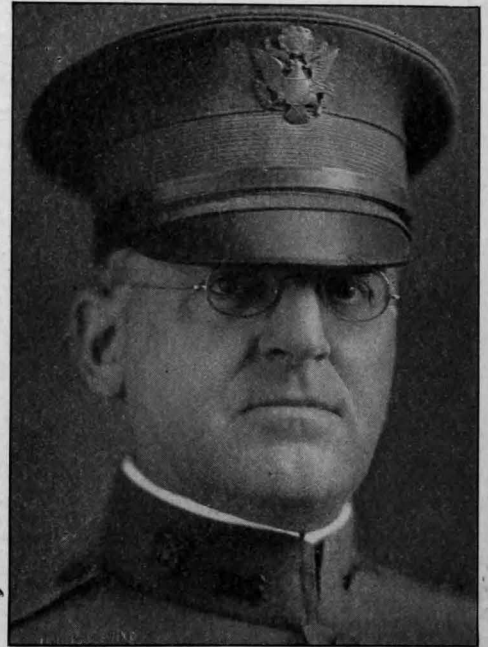
PROF. FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON, L.H.D., '91
Speaker at Alumni Banquet

attending college dinners for 17 years in Boston, Chicago and New York, but this was the first Colby dinner without "Prex." He called attention to what he thought was Pres. Roberts outstanding quality namely—"gentleness." He told the alumni that Prex was only one class behind him in college, that they were friends throughout their college days and that after college he had lived with the President and Mrs. Roberts on Appleton St., in Waterville for several years. Dr. Johnson declared that Prex was "the gentlest man he ever knew with a heart as soft as a woman's though often gruff and sometimes rough on the surface." He asserted that probably the greatest service President Roberts did for Colby was in breaking down pettiness in the faculty and dissipating the cliquishness of the "frat system" in Colby. He went on to say that Prex was in many ways a paradox, a prince of democrats yet an absolute despot, . . . "a benevolent Mussolini as it were." Yet the highest tribute that can be paid to him is that the college is carrying on with-

out a break, efficiently and well, at his own passing.

Dr. Johnson said the New York Alumni wished to pay a tribute to Dr. Libby and his ALUMNUS magazine. He declared it to be a model of alumni magazines and a labor of love on Dr. Libby's part. In closing he said: "it is with a heart full of love and loyalty, a heart full of love and tradition, that the New York Alumni wish to extend their congratulations to the college on what it is doing under such trying circumstances, and assure them that they may look to us at any time for assistance and cooperation in securing a bigger and better Colby."

The Hon. Herbert E. Wadsworth, '92, gave a report for the trustees and read excerpts from letters sent to him by various members of the faculty. Mr. Wadsworth called forth a hearty round of applause when he said he was quoting the faculty in saying that this was the best Freshman class Colby ever had. He closed by telling of the wonderful work that Dr. Taylor is doing in the President's place.



GEN. HERBERT M. LORD, LL.D., '84
Director of the Budget—Speaker at Banquet



THOMAS G. GRACE, A.B., '21
Pres. N. Y. Alumni Association

At the suggestion of Fenwicke Holmes, '06, the New York Alumni voted to pledge itself 100% in contribution to the new gym fund. The pledge is underwritten by Fenwicke Holmes, '06 and Frank W. Alden, '98.

The outgoing executive committee through its chairman, Merle Crowell, '10, Editor of the American Magazine, nominated the following committee to succeed it: Alan Mercer, '23, chairman, Phineas Barnes, '20, secretary, and Clark Drummond, '21. They were

voted elected, unanimously. The nominating committee then reported the following slate of officers:

Thomas G. Grace, '21, to succeed Frank W. Alden, '98 as president of the association; Lillian Lowell, '10, to succeed Martha M. Gould, '96, as vice-president, and Paul M. Edmunds, '26, to succeed Thomas G. Grace, '21, as secretary. They were all elected unanimously.

"Bert" Drummond, '88, of Waterville, Maine, was called upon to speak extemporaneously by popular acclaim. He emphasized the Trustees' plea for a new gym and told of the wretched conditions of the present one and compared it to the Gyms of Maine, Bowdoin and Bates. He praised the "good and able all year round coaches of Colby" and said all they need was the proper equipment to produce championships.

Mr. Grace the toastmaster, brought the banquet to a close with his speech accepting the presidency of the association. He said all that Colby needed now was some good advertising and said he would do everything in his power to see that Colby got some in New York.

Need of a New Gymnasium

BY C. HARRY EDWARDS, B.P.E.

Some of the outstanding needs, roughly sketched and not elaborated, can be found in the following statements:

1. Physical education has been required for graduation to the extent of courses covering the first two years at college.

(a) All activities covered by this requirement should be adequately housed in a gymnasium and its accessory equipment.

(b) There are now 251 men enrolled in the two lower classes, and the greatest number of lockers we can offer in the present building is only 245.

(c) In the two upper classes there

are enrolled 171 men of whom 94 are taking part either in voluntary physical education or in training with the different varsity teams.

This leaves a discrepancy of just 100 men to find accommodations in our present building. This does not take into consideration the proper facilities covering locker and dressing rooms for any visiting teams which might be the guests of Colby varsity teams. The impressions carried away by these visitors are many times of great advantage or disadvantage to the college, as the case may be.

(d) There are only eight shower baths of very ordinary condition for



PROF. C. HARRY EDWARDS, B.P.E.

service, which, together with the 700-gallon hot water tank, and old heater, make the shower system one of questionable efficiency. Many times, with a season of variety sports, such as the fall or spring seasons, it has been impossible to supply enough hot water to satisfy the demand.

(e) With required physical education a part of the curriculum, and the increasing large classes, the floor space of the old gymnasium, approximately 60 by 40 feet, conditions are very crowded, and good work is hampered to a very great extent. There are now being carried on fifteen gymnasium classes per week, with an average attendance of forty to each class.

(f) Due to the lack of storage space for gymnasium equipment, such as moveable heavy apparatus and of the necessary accompanying mats, the work must consist of calisthenics, marching and light apparatus work. This offers a very small variation and during the long winter season a very monotonous task.

(g) There are no provisions made for ventilating the present building, so that at times the hygiene value of the work is greatly questioned.

(h) There are no places where private or small groups of men may work on corrective exercises. This is one of the most important phases of physical education in colleges today. All mod-

ern departments of physical education are providing equipment for the proper carrying on of this type of work.

2. Elective or purely recreational work, outside of participation in varsity team preparation is greatly hampered.

(a) We have inter-fraternity basketball occupying about eighty men in valuable recreational work each week during about three months of the winter. While any of these games averaging four to six per week, are in progress, all other activities in the gymnasium must cease. There have been as many as 190 students, either participating in or watching the progress of games during one afternoon very recently. As this takes care of almost half of the student body, the value of centering activities on the campus must here be realized.

(b) There are also many groups endeavoring to find recreational outlet in hand ball, boxing, wrestling and other small group activities, who must await their turn, until the whole gymnasium is free, or forego the benefits of voluntary physical exercise.

(c) We have been able to offer expert instruction in fencing this year. A member of the faculty, himself a good fencer and teacher, has been conducting a class numbering more than fifteen men, on four or five days a week, under very trying conditions, due to the lack of proper space.

(d) With the appreciation of the great need of a healthy body with which to make a college education worth the endeavor, more and more men are becoming interested in the active care of the body through proper exercise. This should be provided in order to round out the excellent scholastic possibilities at Colby.

(e) During the past four or five years the number of men voluntarily participating in physical work has increased very noticeably. This is in keeping with the general trend of the modern man to accept the challenge of the new physical conditions under which his body and mind must meet competition in all business, professional and social lines of life today.

3. The gymnasium as a central clearing house for social affairs is now almost impossible. We are endeavoring to use it as such on all occasions but find many drawbacks.

No ventilation.

No facilities for dressing, cloak or retiring rooms for any lady guests.

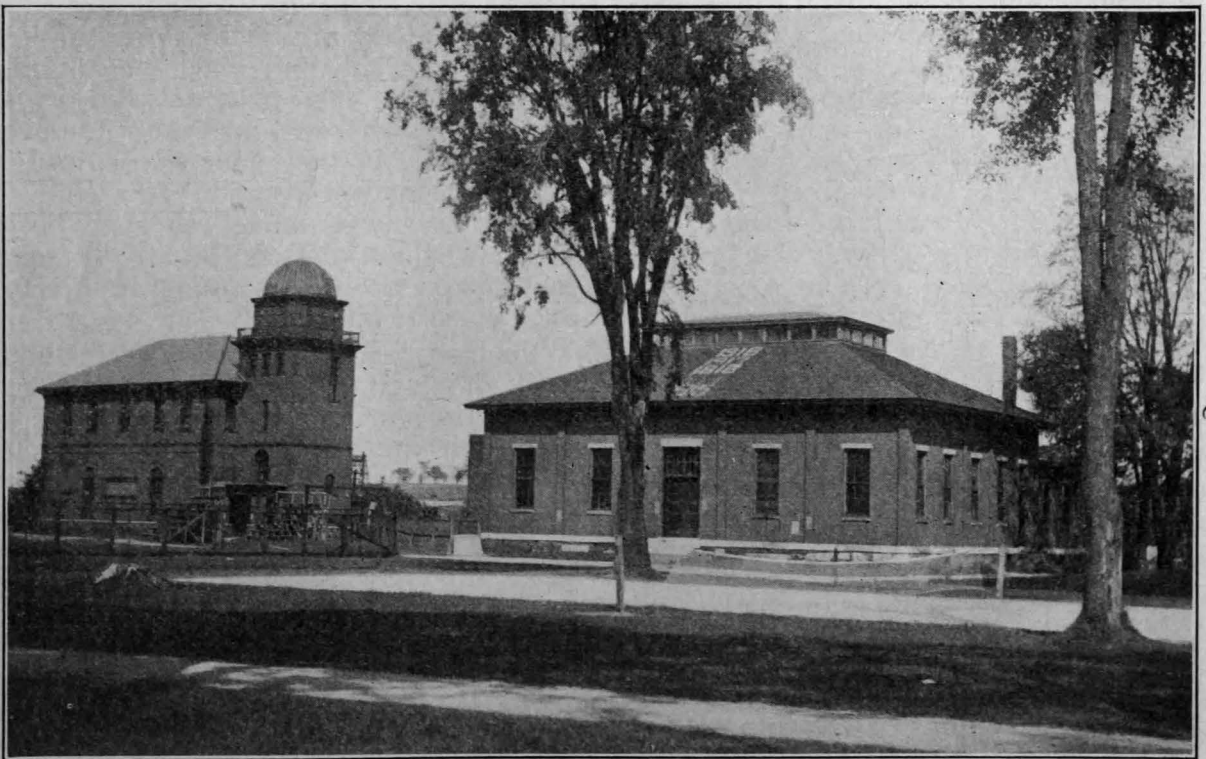
(a) The use of the gym in the above can be made a great factor in the development of greater loyalty and cooperation among the students. This can also add greatly to the educational features for social advancement and accomplishments.

(b) Most large student gatherings entertaining more than one fraternal group must now be held off campus. Students would be only too glad to hold all activities on campus if space and facilities could be provided. This would tend to make possible better supervision and administration of this important phase of college life.

4. A most important need of proper gymnasium facilities must be realized when it comes to the recruiting of new students from the preparatory and

high schools. Colby suffers more than we can measure, through the comparison of our physical and athletic equipment with that of other colleges. Particularly is this true when the recent additions in the other Maine colleges are taken into consideration. University of Maine with its spacious and modern indoor field and plans for an additional gymnasium and other equipment; Bates with its new plant including indoor field, gymnasium and necessary accessories; Bowdoin with its fine equipment and recent addition of a most attractive and useful swimming pool.

Upon inquiry among teachers, both those who have graduated from Colby and those from other institutions, it is found that not only boys who have attained some athletic success, but other active, healthy and otherwise desirable students, not of outstanding athletic class, are very much impressed and many times won over to choose an institution with more modern physical equipment as their Alma Mater. This last reason may well be considered as



THE GYMNASIUM

Colby is the Last of the Maine Colleges to Raise Funds for a New Gymnasium

the most important, for a college like any business institution must meet with and provide for the inducements offered by its competitors, if it is to carry on successfully.

Probably the most outstanding example of the foregoing reason may be brought forcibly to mind when we realize that the son of a very prominent Colby man, chose Bowdoin as his Alma Mater in spite of the Colby traditions woven into his life. This boy has already proven to be a very valuable asset to the college he has chosen, not only in football and hockey, but along other lines.

Most of the material used in favor of a gymnasium might also carry over as very important in case of the indoor field. The added educational facilities are very important.

Outstanding in favor of the indoor field comes the argument regarding the unfair advantages which our rivals have in preparation for varsity competition.

In football, the greatest consideration is, of course, modified to a great extent by the kind of weather we have. However, within the past three years there have been at least two, and we might count four important State series games for which we have been able to have little or no real football practice, due to a very severe spell of rainy weather between one Saturday and the next on which we were to play some of our State rivals. Our opponents, however, were able to continue their practice without interference, due to their indoor fields, and had more than a mental advantage over our team.

In baseball, even now the other colleges of the State are warming up their men and sifting out the new material, so that when real campaigning is inaugurated the coach will have had a chance to determine the best group from which to pick his varsity team. On the other hand, we must wait for at least another month, and more probably six or eight weeks before we will be able to do anything like that sort of preliminary choosing. This necessarily cuts down considerably the number

of men having an opportunity to try out for representation at Colby, as well as lessening greatly the training season. The training season can be looked on from two angles,—first definite preparation for a varsity team, second, greater recreational outlet for the entire group who may have even only mediocre ability.

In track, we are so greatly handicapped that it seems quite impossible to set on paper with any amount of added persuasiveness the great need of an indoor field. Every week the other colleges of the State are having competition among themselves, and also with outside institutions, taking in an almost complete list of track and field events. From the standpoint of preparation for varsity competition later, this of course is most valuable.

From an education and recreational standpoint, think of the great number of men deriving beneficial and well supervised expression under such arrangement, whether they make the varsity grade or not.

The greatest argument that could be produced would be for one to spend a day at each of the institutions and compare what they are doing along the line of track preparation with what Colby can do with her present equipment. The old board track, used now for over six years, is in very poor shape, and in need of constant repair. It seems almost a waste of money to keep "pegging away" at the continually increasing repairs in order to make it safe for any work at all.

The program of a track meet includes 50% of field events. At the present time it is impossible to do any work at Colby on the following field events,—Broad Jump, Javelin, Discus, Hammer, Hurdles and Pole Vault. Very little work on the Shot Put, and only ordinary work on the High Jump. This makes a complete list of more than half the events in a track meet which must wait until a period of three to four weeks before a definite and severe competition takes place, before any constructive practice can be indulged in.

Second and third places in a track meet many times decide the winner.

There is practically no opportunity to develop a possible second or third place man, and should our "best bet" in any event fall down, we cannot expect to make any better showing than in the past.

There are, no doubt, many other reasons which might be brought to one's

mind, but the foregoing will probably prove to be enough to make any Colby man not only eager to help but most eager to get others to help to do away with the necessity for any excuses on the part of Colby College in not providing for modern equipment for its students.

In Memoriam:

BY THE EDITOR

FRED MYRON PREBLE, '81

The following news dispatch of the death of Dr. Preble appeared in the February issue of the *Riverside, California, Press*:

Riversiders who have become acquainted with Dr. Fred Myron Preble, who for the past twelve years has made this city his winter home, will be saddened to learn that he passed away following an apoplectic stroke suffered Saturday.

Death called the aged divine at nine o'clock Sunday night, February 12. The end came peacefully, Dr. Preble passing away while unconscious at Community hospital.

Dr. Preble had greatly endeared himself to Riverside during his years of sojourn here, his summer home being at Ludlow, Vt. He took an active part, so far as his health would permit, in the civic life of the community, and was an active member of the Present Day club. All matters of national importance were eagerly followed by Dr. Preble, who was a close friend of John C. Coolidge, father of President Calvin Coolidge both having been residents of Ludlow, Vt.

Funeral arrangements are being completed by Mrs. Effie Preble, the widow. It is understood that Mrs. Preble, for the time being, will remain in Riverside at her home, 861 West Fourth Street. Mrs. Preble is the sole survivor of Dr. Preble except for his twin sister, Mrs. Neil Tilden of Old Orchard, Maine.

Fred Myron Preble, listed in *Who's Who in America* as a clergyman, was

born in Chesterville, Me., October 15, 1855, son of Otis M. and Emiline A. Preble.

He was educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, graduated in 1877 from the Waterville Classical Institute, received his A.B. at Colby College in 1881 and was given an A.M. by that institution in 1906. In 1884 he received a B.D. degree from Newton Theological institute, and was given doctor of divinity degree in 1901 by Colby and in 1909 by Bates.

His marriage to Miss Effie J. Petti-



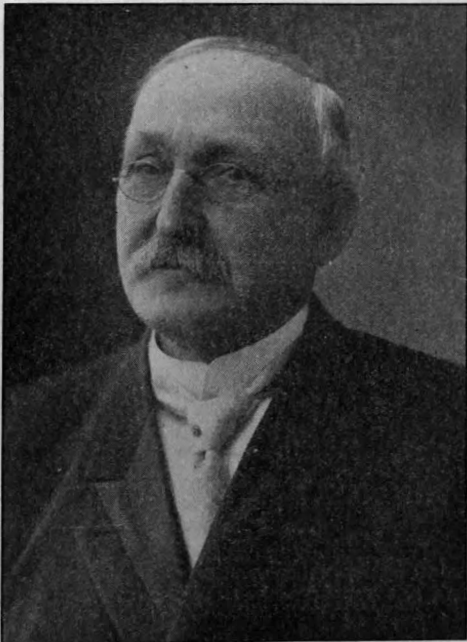
FRED MYRON PREBLE, '81

grew took place June 6, 1889, four years after he had been ordained to the Baptist ministry. After long and active pastorates at Windsor, Vt., Camden and Auburn, Maine, he retired from active ministry in 1916. He was chaplain of Vermont State prison for two years, and served as professor of church history in Cobb Divinity school from 1907-1909. He was trustee of Colby College, Newton Theological Institute and Coburn Classical Institute for a number of years. His scholarly attainments won Dr. Preble membership in the national honor society, Phi Beta Kappa, and he was also a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Among his published writings are "Flowers in Footsteps," a book of sermons, published in 1916, and numerous other sermons and historical and literary addresses.

DUDLEY PERKINS BAILEY, '67

Dudley P. Bailey, a native of Cornville, Me., and for several years dean of attorneys in Everett, Mass., died Wednesday, March 29, at his home at the age of 84. He was the son of the



DUDLEY PERKINS BAILEY, '67
Long a Trustee of the College

Rev. Dudley Perkins Bailey and Hannah Cushman Bailey, and was graduated from Monson Academy and Colby College.

As a young man Mr. Bailey studied law with the late William L. Putnam of Portland, later judge of the U. S. Circuit Court in that city, and was admitted to the bar in Portland, April 26, 1870. He began practice in Eastport, Me., and in 1872 came to Everett where he had continued in active practice until a year ago. He was attorney for the Everett Co-operative Bank for many years, served on the school committee of Everett for fourteen years, the last five of which he was the chairman, and from 1878 to a few years ago was a trustee of the Everett Public Library. He was a representative to the legislature in 1886 and 1887.

While living in Portland Mr. Bailey was connected with the *Portland Daily Press* and since coming to Everett had continued to contribute to publications, principally the *Bankers Magazine*. He was active in the Baptist Church, serving as treasurer from 1878 to recently. The Rev. A. J. Hughes, formerly pastor in Eastport, Me., officiated at funeral services which were held Sunday afternoon. Mr. Bailey married late in life and his wife died several years ago.

HENRY WARE HALE, '67

For fifteen of the years between 1874 and 1893, Rev. and Mrs. Henry Ware Hale gave fruitful service at Shwegyin, Burma, among other things gathering together a church of Burmese and Hindus and erecting a church building without the aid of American money. They gave faithful service also in Tavoy, where they lived later. At the time of their final return to America in the spring of 1902, they had been missionaries for about thirty years. Mrs. Hale's ill health caused their return at that time. She died in 1918 in Savannah, where they had a suburban home. On Sunday evening, November 27, Mr. Hale passed away in Savannah.

Mr. Hale had attained the age of eighty-four years. He was born in South West Harbor, Me., in October, 1843. He was brought up in a Chris-

tian home, being early taught to pray and to read the Bible. When he was a student in Waterville, now Colby College, in 1864, he became a member of the Ellsworth Congregational church. In college and later he was interested in the question of the form of baptism, and the conviction to which he came led to his being baptized and uniting with the Baptist church of Benton Harbor, Michigan, in July, 1871.

Mrs. Hale, who until her marriage in 1870 was Miss Susie N. Coffin, had desired to be a foreign missionary. Her interest was one with her husband's therefore when, while engaged in farming in the Middle West, he finally made the decision that he should preach, and that his service should be given to the foreign field. Mrs. Hale studied with Mr. Hale at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Chicago, and later at the Newton Theological institution, where she also received a diploma. The young couple were appointed to missionary service in September, 1873.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hale. Two sons and two daughters survive them.—*The Baptist*.

ANDREW JUDSON STURTEVANT, '77

Rev. Andrew Judson Sturtevant, for forty-eight years a Baptist pastor in central California, died in Modesto yesterday. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, with pastors from Sacramento and Oakland officiating.

Rev. Mr. Sturtevant was senior minister of the Northern California Baptist Convention. He had served as moderator in many associations and as a member of the Baptist state board of directors.

Taking his first pastorate at Sonora in 1880, he later served as pastor in Vallejo, Willits, Fort Bragg, Oakland and Sacramento. At the time of his death he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Modesto, and teacher in the Good Will class, the largest in the Sunday school.

Rev. Mr. Sturtevant was ordained in the Tenth Avenue Baptist Church at Oakland on May 10, 1880. On the same day he was married to Martha Ella Coe, who died twenty-nine years ago.

He was born on a small farm at Fayette, Maine, on May 20, 1852. He received his preparatory education in the academy at Kents Hill and was graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in 1877.

Rev. Mr. Sturtevant later took post-graduate work at the Newton Theological Seminary in Massachusetts, and at Chicago University.

He was made an honorary member of the Asylum Lodge, No. 133, F. and A. M., of Wayne, Maine.

He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Sarah Sturtevant of New York; Mrs. Crystal Blakesley, Modesto, and Mrs. Ruth Whitehouse, Oakland; two sons, Andrew of Fresno and Ralph of Empire; one sister, Mrs. Abbie Lovett of Oakland, and several grandchildren.—Modesto, Calif., *News-Herald*, Nov. 30, 1927.

NATHAN BUTLER, '54

Nathan Butler, the oldest living member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, died at his home in Minneapolis a short time ago. He was ninety-six years of age, and at the time of his death had been out of Colby nearly seventy-five years. He was one of the first settlers of Minneapolis, having taken his residence there in 1856, shortly after the very small village on the west bank of the Mississippi had been named. For thirty-five years until the time of his retirement, he was surveyor and land examiner for the Great Northern railroad. His fame as a story teller was equalled only by his experience as a pioneer of the Middle West. He had a wonderful opportunity to pick land for agriculture and timber during his early days in the west, but never seemed anxious to acquire great wealth.

His type, the pioneer of the early days, is rapidly passing away, and few of the youth of today would desire to go out and endure the hardships of the early pioneers and examiners.

ELIHU BURRELL HASKELL, '72

Rev. Elihu B. Haskell, 80, retired Baptist clergyman, died December 2 at his home in Fiskdale, Mass. He was a

graduate of Colby College and Newton Theological Institute.

He had filled pastorates in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota and North Dakota, being the first settled Baptist minister in the latter state when it was a territory.

IVAN CECIL HIGHT, '93

Ivan C. Hight, associate manager of the Touraine for more than a decade, died last evening at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, after an illness of two months. His illness was not considered immediately dangerous until last Thursday, when he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, which necessitated his removal to the hospital.

Mr. Hight was born at Harmony, Me., February 24, 1868. He prepared for college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and was graduated from Colby College at Waterville in 1893. For five years he served as a teacher and superintendent of schools.

In 1898, not quite 30 years ago, he became connected with the J. R. Whipple Corporation, hotel owner.

He was active in the Greeters of America, the Boston Colby College Association and the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. His wife and two children survive. He lived at 62 Chester Road, Belmont.—*The Boston Globe*, Dec. 30, 1927.

JAMES OTIS FISH, '82

James Otis Fish was a student in the College for the year 1878-1879. Nothing is known of his life except that he was living in China, Maine, and that he passed away in China on January 2, 1926. This information is contained in a letter received from Mrs. Lue A. Fish under date of December 22, 1927.

GEORGE LORA DUNHAM, '82

Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 12.—George L. Dunham, 68, head of Dunham Brothers Co., one of the largest distributors of rubber footwear in New England, died at his home here Sunday. He was born in North Paris, Me., and was graduated from Colby College in 1882. For the

next three years he was a teacher at the Portland, Me., high school, before engaging in business here. He served in the State legislature as a representative in 1917 and 1919 and as a senator in 1921, and was a former president of the Vermont Congregational Conference. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.—*Lewiston Journal*.

FRED WILLIAM PEAKES, '96

The death, in February, of Rev. Fred William Peakes, of the class of 1896, will come as a distinct shock to many Colby graduates. Mr. Peakes was one of the best known of Colby's sons, held in the highest esteem by college mates and classmates, and had held a number of pastorates with distinguished ability. He was born in Boston on May 30, 1868, was graduated from Newton in 1899, and then held pastorates in Ashland, Mass., North Berwick, Maine, Everett, Mass., Athol, Mass., West Newton, and Poultney, Vt. Colby mourns the passing of this loyal son.

AMOS BARTON LUNT, '67

In some way the death of Amos Barton Lunt, of the class of 1867, which occurred June 13, 1927, escaped the Editor. For some years letters addressed to Mr. Lunt have been returned and it was not known that he was making his home with his daughter, Martha Lunt Williams, in South Brewer, Me. No details are available as to his later years. The General Catalogue gives the date of his birth as August 21, 1845, and the place, Benton, Maine. He was a surveyor of lumber in Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

NATHANIEL BRYANT COLMAN, '63

Mr. Colman was a student in Colby from 1859 to 1861. He was born in Vassalboro on October 13, 1833, graduated from Dartmouth Medical School, was surgeon in the 17th Me. Vols., a physician in Portsmouth, N. H., from 1866 to 1874, in San Francisco, from 1878 to 1883, and in Washington 1883 to 1896. Since 1896 he has been an

orchardist in Los Gatos, California. He died on March 3, 1927, at the age of 94 years.

ROSCOE GREEN RICKER, '84

For three years, from 1880 to 1883, Mr. Ricker was a student in Colby. He came from Hartland, Maine, and spent much of his life in Auburn, Maine. Information has recently come from his son, C. S. Ricker, that his father passed away in January, 1927.

RALPH WINFRED TOWER, '92

Mr. Tower was a student in Colby for one year, graduating from Brown University in 1892. He was later a teacher in Brown, and thereafter held important positions as Librarian of various associations. His home was in New York. He died in January, 1926.

WILLIAM PRENTISS MORTON, '86

Mr. Morton was a student in Colby from 1882 to 1884. He was born in Sumner, Maine, on June 24, 1862. He was engaged in sign painting and in advertising, making his home in California and New York, and finally settling in South Paris, Maine, where he died on April 21, 1926.

ISAAC SELDEN CLIFFORD, '62

Information reaches the ALUMNUS that Mr. Clifford passed away December, 10, 1925, at his home in Springdale, Ark., where he was for many years engaged in farming. Little is known of Mr. Clifford's life except that he entered college from Waterville and that he served as a Corporal in the 21st Me. Vols. The information of his death comes from his daughter, Miss Ursula Clifford, Springdale, Ark.

Professor Libby Announces Candidacy for Governor of Maine

Late in December Professor Herbert C. Libby, head of the Department of Public Speaking, for many years Registrar of the College, and former editor of the Annual Catalogue, and present editor of the ALUMNUS, announced his candidacy for Governor of Maine. He has served for the past two years as Mayor of the City of Waterville.

His candidacy has created keen interest on the part of the people of the State and particularly graduates of Colby and he has been gaining such strength that his nomination at the June Primaries is confidently expected. The undergraduates of the College, not to be outdone by citizens of Maine, have met and organized a "Libby-for-Governor Club", and have pledged their efforts to assist in securing his nomination.

During the past three months Professor Libby has been traveling over much of the State speaking before various groups of citizens. He has not hesitated to tell people exactly where

he stands on important state issues, summarized as follows:

Water-Power—I stand squarely for the retention of the Fernald Law on the ground that a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." I advocate the reference of this whole question to a committee of leading business and professional men of Maine, composed of those who favor and do not favor exportation, that all the facts connected with the question may be ascertained and the people thoroughly informed.

Good Roads—I am opposed to the building of temporary roads with permanent bonds. We should aim to pay as we go except for concrete construction and bridge work.

Rural Life—Everything possible should be done, and much can be done, through State departments and agencies to bring about a better labor supply for our farmers, better distribution for their crops, discovery of more markets for produce raised, electrification of rural sections, improved school facilities, encouragement of small industries,

and the cultivation of greater pride in our towns. We need to keep in mind that when the agricultural sections decay, disaster overtakes the city.

Temperance Laws—Every form of assistance should be rendered by the State in the important work of enforcing the temperance laws. The Eighteenth Amendment is the wisest piece of legislation ever enacted. No blessing ever came from the liquor business. Men elected to office must not only believe in temperance laws as a party declaration, but they must be above criticism as to their personal habits.

Education—Every boy and girl in Maine should be given every encouragement to secure the best education possible. Loyalty to our cherished American institutions should be required of every teacher. If our Maine colleges must restrict their numbers, then the University of Maine should be given adequate funds for proper development. No boy or girl in Maine should be forced to seek an education beyond our borders.

Our Youth—Maine's greatest asset is not the farm, factory, or power house, but her boys and girls. Assistance should be given our municipal courts that they may wisely handle the wayward boy and girl. Avoid giving youth the stigma of the name of a correctional institution. Keep them in the homes under expert observation. Establish the juvenile court. Give all of them every safeguard for proper development.

New Industries—Advertise legitimately and wisely the State's natural resources with the purpose to secure new industries and new friends. Seek to expand the aviation program. Make a careful study of the needs of our textile industries, and let the State cooperate with towns and cities where textile mills are located that proper encouragement may be given them to remain where they are.

Inland Fisheries and Game—No department of our State is more important. Let it be manned by a leader that there may be a "god in Israel." Let him devote his full time to the work and let him have an assistant. Let the

State be properly districted and properly supervised. The appropriation should be large enough to insure efficiency of supervision. We can do more than we are doing to make Maine the Mecca of those who wish to fish and hunt.

Taxation—Closest possible relations should be established between the State Board of Assessors and local Boards in order that uniform methods of taxation may result. This particularly applies to taxation on automobiles, furniture, and intangibles. No general method is being followed. Some equitable basis should be found to tax intangibles and so relieve the home owner and the farm owner from bearing the greater burden.

Department Expenses—My experience as Mayor of Waterville has taught me that close study of department expenses is absolutely essential if economy is to result. The tendency is to spend other peoples money freely. I believe in making a public dollar worth a private one. That means personal contact with the heads of all departments and a careful scrutiny of the budget.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Herbert Carlyle Libby was born in the town of Burnham on December 28, 1878, the son of Isaac C. and Helen (Green) Libby, and is the youngest of a family of seven children. His father was known as the "Cattle King" of Maine through his extensive shipments of livestock to the Brighton markets. Later the father became interested in electric railroad building and built many of the electric railroads of Maine. The son was educated in the public schools of Burnham and of Waterville, entered Colby College, and later Harvard college, from which he was graduated in 1904. For a time following graduation he was interested in the newspaper business, and then joined the teaching staff of Colby College. He is now the fifth ranking man in the College faculty in point of length of service. The Trustees of the College honored him in 1919 by bestowing upon him the honorary degree of doctor of letters.

Mr. Libby has taken an active part in educational work. He was superintendent of the public schools of Waterville from 1909 to 1912, and during that time organized and successfully conducted the Central Maine Summer School. He has served as one of the officers of the State Teachers' Association and of the Kennebec County Teachers' Association. For 10 years he gave instruction in the Bangor Theological Seminary. He served for ten years as Registrar of Colby, and as editor of the annual catalogue of the College. For 11 years he has served as editor of the college graduate magazine, recognized as one of the finest college publications in the country. He joined the teaching staff of the College in 1909 as an instructor, was later elected assistant professor, and still later full professor, having charge of the department of public speaking and of journalism. He served as chairman of the Commencement Committee since 1920, and in 1920 was general chairman of the Centennial Committee. He has spoken extensively before the schools and educational societies, and few men in Maine have been instrumental in encouraging more boys and girls to enter our Maine colleges.

Mr. Libby has always played an important part in the political life of the State. He has taken an active part in nearly every State and national campaign, serving as delegate to State and District conventions. He was president of the State Referendum League of Maine which, with the help of the Grange and the State Federation of Labor, secured the enactment of direct legislation. He was one of the officers of the Direct Primary League, and served again in 1927 as chairman for Kennebec County in helping to retain the Law. He was elected mayor of Waterville in 1926 in an election that polled over 6,000 votes by a majority of 61 votes and was re-elected in 1927 by a majority of 350 votes at the same time that the city elected a democrat representative to the legislature.

He has taken an active interest in service club work, serving as secretary of the Waterville Rotary Club, later as its president, and in 1924 he was elected at Worcester, Mass., Governor of the Rotary District including all of Maine, New Hampshire, and a part of Massachusetts. During his term as Governor he established a record by founding 19 new Rotary clubs in the three states. At the Denver, Col., international convention he served as a member of the important committee on resolutions.

Mr. Libby has been active in many other ways. He was one of the organizers of the Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce, and later a member of its board of directors, and re-elected in 1927. He was one of the organizers of Community Service that for several years had charge of the summer and winter sports for children. He was one of the organizers of the Federal Trust Company, and a member of its executive committee until elected mayor of Waterville. He is a trustee of the Waterville Public Library, treasurer of the State of Maine Committee for the Boy Scouts of America, is the author and editor of text books and stories, a member of the Executive Committee in charge of the administrative affairs of Colby, and is secretary of the Committee on New Gymnasium, made up of members of the Trustees, and is directly charged with the work of completing the raising of a fund of \$100,000 for the construction of the first section of a new gymnasium. He is a member of the Congregational Church, served as a teacher in its Sunday School for many years and for a number of years as its superintendent. For ten years and more he has occupied pulpits in various parts of the State. Mr. Libby was married in 1912 to Mabel Esther Dunn, a member of the class of 1904, of Colby and daughter of Willard Morse and Alma Burbank (Lowell) Dunn, of Waterville. They have three boys, Willard Dunn, Carlyle Lowell, and Mark Lowell, and reside at 73 Pleasant Street.

High Honors for a Colby Graduate

The following report of the recent election of George Otis Smith, Ph.D., '93, to the presidency of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers appeared in the Iron Trade Review under date of March 1, 1928:

Director of the United States geological survey since 1907 and geologist of international repute, George Otis Smith has been honored recently by his election to the presidency of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He has been a member of that organization since 1902, a member of its board of directors for two terms, beginning in 1921, and was a vice president in 1927.

Dr. Smith was born in Hodgdon, Me., February 22, 1871, and was educated in the public schools of Augusta and Skowhegan, Me. Following his graduation from Colby College, Waterville, Me., in 1893, with the degree of bachelor of arts, he journeyed westward and joined a geological survey party as a field assistant. He later returned to college, going to Johns Hopkins university, Homewood, Baltimore, from which he was graduated with a doctor of philosophy degree in 1896. He went back to government geological work and was given a regular assignment as assistant geologist, later being appointed geologist. In 1907 he was chosen director, a position he still holds. He is now dean of government bureau chiefs.

Since becoming a director of the geological survey Dr. Smith has given special attention to coal, oil and power, the principal energy resources of the nation. His interest in coal began much earlier, however, his work in Washington in 1898-1901 having included mapping of the Roslyn coal field. He has taken part in the government statistical work on coal and made his first important contribution to the economics of coal in an address before the American Mining congress in 1916.

Since then he has spoken before the American Iron and Steel institute, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Coal Mining institute, the Army War college and other technical and scientific organizations.

Observing attempts being made to defraud the government of its oil lands, he was instrumental in effecting the enactment of the federal oil land leasing law, through his presentation of facts. He is author of numerous papers on the subject. Dr. Smith was editor and co-author of the Strategy of Minerals, published in 1919. He published in professional paper No. 123, of the geological survey, the superpower study made in 1920 and 1921 by a special staff of engineers.

The late President Harding appointed Dr. Smith a member of the United States coal commission which functioned in 1922-1923. In 1924 he was appointed by President Coolidge to the naval oil reserve commission, on which he since has served as chairman. Following the creation by President Coolidge of the federal oil conservation board, Dr. Smith has served as chairman of its technical and advisory committee. President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Smith to one of his first federal commissions, placing him on the committee on departmental methods, known as the Keep commission, under which he was appointed chairman of the committee on accounting.

Among the various scientific and technical organizations of which Dr. Smith is a member are: Geological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Forestry Association, Washington Academy of Sciences of which he was vice president in 1908. Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, National Geographic Society of which he is a trustee, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Dr. Smith makes his home in Washington and Skowhegan, Maine.

A Roberts Memorial Volume

EDITED BY CARL J. WEBER, M.A.



PROF. CARL J. WEBER, M.A.
Editor "Footprints"

Plans were laid during the recent Christmas vacation for the publication of a volume of the writings of the late President Roberts. During his forty-one years' connection with Colby College he wrote a great deal; but, with the exception of the bacca-

laureate sermons delivered in the year of the Colby Centennial and at subsequent college commencements, almost none of his writings were published.

Friends of the late president among the trustees and faculty felt that many of his essays and addresses were important enough to preserve in permanent book form, and the movement was therefore initiated to have a volume ready before the Roberts Memorial

Service to be held in connection with the commencement next June.

The volume contains adequate and representative selections from the various types of writings left by President Roberts. Literary essays and lectures from his days as an eminently successful teacher of English literature, addresses and talks to teachers, samples of his classic chapel prayers, typical speeches on special occasions, and addresses on broad general topics to college undergraduates,—examples of all are found in the memorial volume.

The book is an octodecimo publication containing 224 pages with a good portrait on good paper and bound in cloth. The price is \$2.00. Every effort has been made to make the book one that all friends and former students of President Roberts will wish to possess. All graduates and former students of the college and all other subscribers to the ALUMNUS are therefore urged to make immediate use of the order-blank provided below, in order that no one who wishes a copy of the book may be disappointed.

_____, 1928.

To the Librarian of Colby College,
Waterville, Maine.

Dear Sir:

Please provide me with _____ cop_____ of the volume of President Roberts' writings, for which I {
enclose my check for \$_____
agree to pay \$_____ upon delivery.

Very truly yours,

(Name:) _____

(Address:) _____

(Octodecimo, 224 pp., cloth: price \$2.) _____

The Gymnasium Fund Campaign

BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Below is given the complete list of all those who have thus far pledged to the Colby Campaign Fund for a New Gymnasium. Please look the list through and see if your name is there. If it is not, please see that your pledge is sent at once to Professor Libby, secretary of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Look over the list of classes that have given. If your class is making a poor showing, how would it do if you doubled your gift? Before the campaign is over, every last Colby man will be given not one but several opportunities to pledge. Over 1,000 men have not yet responded. If these do as well as the 800 who have already pledged,

the needed sum of \$100,000 will be realized.

Your committee is doing its best to carry through to a finish the campaign begun by the late President Roberts. How hard he worked upon this! How anxiously he awaited at the Post Office for responses to his appeal! How keenly he felt disappointments, no one shall ever know. Death put an end to his faithful labors for the College that he so dearly loved, and his last campaign was over. The least the College authorities can do now is to carry through to a successful finish the undertaking that was so close to his heart.

Let no one fail to contribute something. Pledges are not due until June.

COMPLETE LIST OF GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE WHO HAVE MADE PLEDGES TO THE NEW GYMNASIUM FUND

1867	1881	M. E. Rowell	W. W. Merrill	W. N. Donovan
C. R. Coffin	C. B. Winslow	E. E. Silver	1889	1893
1868	C. L. Judkins	1886	N. S. Burbank	A. H. Bickmore
R. W. Dunn	E. C. Ryder	B. Boyd	F. E. Nye	O. L. Hall
1870	1882	L. C. Bridgman	E. L. Sampson	F. L. Nichols
C. H. Cumston	H. Dunning	J. B. Bryant	E. F. Stevens	D. E. Bowman
1872	R. G. Frye	R. J. Condon	C. H. Pepper	L. O. Glover
T. G. Lyons	B. A. Pease	H. R. Dunham	1890	C. F. Stimson
W. W. Perry	W. C. Philbrook	S. B. Overlock	M. A. Whitney	C. F. Smith
1873	E. H. Phillips	H. L. Putnam	W. R. Curtis	I. C. Hight
A. H. Kelley	E. M. Pope	A. M. Richardson	A. B. Patten	D. J. Gallert
H. L. Stetson	W. H. Robinson	E. Sanderson	W. L. Soule	W. E. Lombard
1874	E. F. Tompson	T. J. Ramsdell	A. P. Wagg	E. P. Neal
C. E. Young	H. S. Weaver	J. W. Trafton	G. N. Hurd	H. T. Jordan
1875	W. C. Crawford	R. A. Metcalf	M. M. Smith	G. O. Smith
E. J. Colcord	G. A. Andrews	1887	J. B. Sampson	1894
C. K. Merriam	1883	W. Bradbury	E. T. Wyman	F. L. Ames
Dr. J. O. Tilton	H. C. Barton	H. F. Curtis	C. W. Spencer	A. H. Berry
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1879	1884	J. F. Larrabee	G. R. Campbell	A. H. Evans
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W. C. Stetson	H. M. Lord	A. W. Smith	G. A. Andrews	T. H. Kinney
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	1885	1888	C. J. Ross	J. A. Nelson
	B. S. Annis	A. B. Lorimer	S. Stark	1895
	G. R. Berry	A. F. Drummond	D. G. Munson	J. C. Bassett
		W. M. Cole	L. Herrick	H. D. McLellan
		W. D. Stewart	E. H. Stover	H. T. Waterhouse

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Reed V. Jewett
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R. K. Bearce

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H. C. Hanscom
J. B. Merrill
F. W. Peakes
C. E. Tupper
C. B. Kimball
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C. L. Chamberlain

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H. M. Browne
C. E. Gurney
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H. S. Allen
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L. T. Patterson

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C. H. Dascombe
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G. E. Cornforth
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1900

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D. Baum
L. G. Shesong
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G. Leeds

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A. W. Allen

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R. A. Hussey
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I. R. Stanwood

1917

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P. A. Thompson
W. G. Hastings

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J. G. Sussman
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J. B. Conlon

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H. A. Smith
J. G. Perry
S. G. Twichell
H. L. Bell
R. K. Hurley
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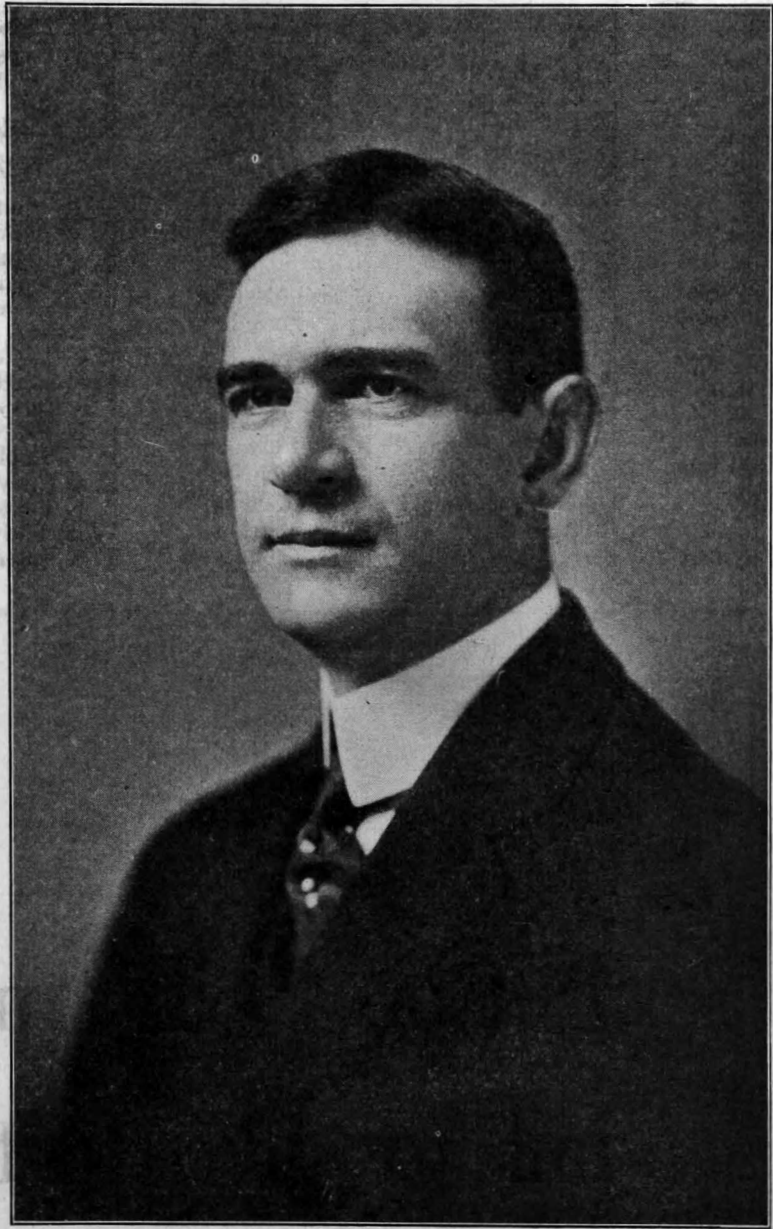
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1870	1	25	1901	11	10,665
1871			1902	13	365
1872	2	60	1903	13	575
1873	2	31	1904	8	535
1874	1	5	1905	15	805
1875	3	460	1906	13	735
1876			1907	14	725
1877			1908	19	410
1878	1	70	1909	12	800
1879	6	320	1910	10	320
1880	2	110	1911	12	395
1881	3	40	1912	26	535
1882	11	680	1913	13	436
1883	3	1,005	1914	24	970
1884	6	301	1915	26	1,396
1885	4	70	1916	21	370
1886	12	810	1917	24	735
1887	15	630	1918	15	340
1888	5	240	1919	17	460
1889	5	330	1920	44	785
1890	10	380	1921	35	670
1891	6	2,185	1922	40	838
1892	15	2,960	1923	20	305
1893	13	1,450	1924	17	315
1894	16	306	1925	22	400
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