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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

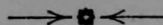
Edited by HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, Litt.D., of the Class of 1902

VOLUME XIX

SECOND QUARTER

NUMBER 2

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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume XIX

SECOND QUARTER

Number 2

Editorial Notes



Into His Time is a
Own great healer
of wounds.

It is unquestionably true that one of the most hated of men in Illinois, back in the 1830's, was a Maine man, recently migrated, by the name of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. From preaching he had turned to the work of editing a newspaper, and in that newspaper he had spoken the truth as he saw it. It led to misunderstanding, increasing bitterness between himself and his fellow-citizens, and at last to his death at the hands of an infuriated mob. In the controversy over his right to publish his anti-slavery views, the line between

factions representing the better and the baser elements of the populace was none too clearly drawn. Many citizens who pursued the ways of peace and quiet frowned upon the unvarnished speech of this man from the North. They regarded the acuteness of the situation as a time when silence is golden. The baser element took no note of propriety; to them he was a meddler in their own affairs, one who sought to destroy what they thought they had a divine right to possess. Not knowing at times who were his friends and who his foes, doubting often those upon whom he would most naturally lean for support, yet this resolute man fought on, at times almost alone, suffering ostracism, epithet openly hurled, and threats clearly directed against himself and his family. He was buoyed up by one controlling master-passion: that he was nothing less than an instrument in the hands

of God. His ultimate death at the hands of his own fellow-citizens served to fan the flames of hate in Illinois and arouse the abolitionists of the North to more zealous endeavor. The fire thus kindled spread. Organization after organization in the North wrote into their records strong resolutions of condemnation for what the Alton people had done. The effect of Lovejoy's martyrdom cannot be better expressed than in the words of Lincoln who said of it that it was the "greatest single event that ever happened in the New World". It brought people to their senses. It presented the issue that was to divide the nation into two warring camps. It was, strangely enough, the first great stroke that welded the parts into the whole. For what a community and a State had permitted to be done in shame, they sought after the lapse of years to make proper amends. The character of Lovejoy stood out boldly. Public recognition of his worth was demanded. Then it was that the people of Alton erected to his memory a towering marble shaft whose golden letters speak in trenchant tongue of the worthiness of his life. And still the years have worn on, and into still greater relief has grown the heroic figure of this man from Maine. Interestingly enough, the fact that he was first and foremost an uncompromising abolitionist, and chose when and where he would to speak his mind, fell little by little into the background, while the more compelling idea that, through his determination to speak his thoughts, he was defending a great principle of a democratic government, has gradually but grandly emerged. It may be doubted, therefore, if so much attention would have been given to this heroic figure had he spoken his mind from platform or from pulpit; the very fact that through the printed word he strove to be heard caused a large group of zealous patriots to regard him as an apostle of freedom of speech. Thus was he elected to a great company of immortals who have

fought, in season and out, against any and all attempts to muzzle the press. There is all the more reason to regard Lovejoy as such an apostle, for a re-reading of the last days of his life, when he was called upon repeatedly to sound the faith that was in him, he appealed to the civil authorities again and again for the right to publish what he chose being amenable to the laws of his country for the same. While the material with which he dealt concerned the questions involved in human slavery, the higher principle involved was whether he was to be allowed to live under a Constitution that protected every man in his right to publish what he wished. Lovejoy died therefore a martyr to the freedom of speech. So much for the past. Almost a century has elapsed, and now the Illinois Press Association, at the request of the State University, selects six of the most famous journalists of Illinois who shall be honored by having their busts placed in the University's Hall of Fame. And lo! Elijah Lovejoy's name leads all the rest. And also over one hundred years after Lovejoy's graduation from our College, the Press Association is inviting the College to be represented at the unveiling of this bust in October, 1930. A century has been necessary to bring two States and two institutions of higher learning together in a full recognition of what it meant for a single voice to be raised in danger days in behalf of a principle that is dear to the hearts of a peace-loving people. While those who defamed him and abused him and finally shot him down have long since been forgotten, if not forgiven, by the slow march of time Lovejoy has lived on in the hearts of men.

If — The contributions by several of Colby's younger graduates, appearing in this issue of the ALUMNUS under the caption "If I Were to Go Through Colby Again," will be read with great interest. Quite apart from the thoughts touching upon the theme treated, these contributions bear unmistakable evidence of the great affection which their authors hold for the College. While this spirit is not to be unexpected, yet evidence of it is distinctly pleasing. It is clear from these young graduates that they do not look back upon their days in Colby as wasted hours or with any vain regret, but rather they see here and there how they might have valued

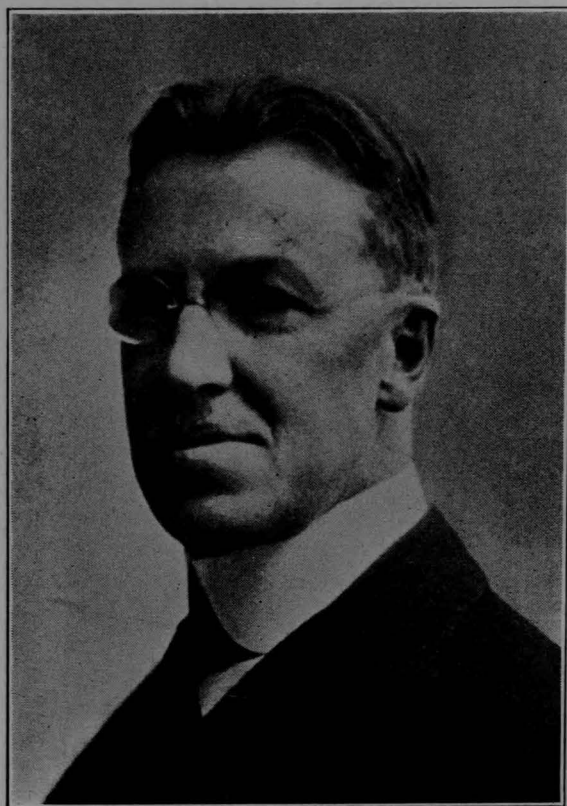
a little more highly some opportunities which were offered them. There is no note of the carping critic. For them, the College did the best it could. Each contribution presents the general thought in an original way, and each offers something to think about. That these students failed in some small measure to spend their time in college in ways that might have proved of greater value to them is an impression which some of these contributions convey. One gets the idea that the graduates are finding that life is a pretty serious matter and that it is not the easiest thing in the world to get well prepared for living it. One discovers that thoroughness of work in college is rather important. "Snap courses" are of no benefit. And do you not find the note, too, that College had better not attempt too much in actual practicalness? That the College better serve as a training-ground? How clear is the notion expressed that the teacher counts in the grand totalling of points. And not an uncommon suggestion too, that working to put oneself through college is not always the way for a student to accumulate the most that the College offers. Some of the contributors would find profit from work in vocational guidance. A new idea suggested is that men qualified to render service on the athletic field be given financial assistance. Two or three mention the importance of attendance upon chapel. Four of them lay emphasis upon the value of knowing how to speak in public. Several lay emphasis upon the importance of extra-curricular activities. Some of them would, if given the chance at the four years again, follow the paths they have already trodden. Others would welcome certain changes of the rules that governed their course. Taken together, they make most interesting reading, and will serve as "food for thought" for those of us on the teaching staff who are still left "to carry on".

Junior Colleges It looks very much as if the Junior College is to fill an important place in the educational system. Its coming has been sudden, and its onward swing into place has not been without incident. On the whole, it has received a much more cordial reception than might have been expected. Whatever scepticism has been shown has come from college authorities who at first viewed with some alarm a possible en-

croachment upon sacred domains. Its value in the general scheme of things is its encouragement to high school students to keep on with their training. That they are more than likely to keep on through the senior college, once they become enrolled in the Junior College, there is little doubt. This would be more or less contingent upon the location of the junior institution. Naturally, the idea of the junior college in Maine has spread slowly. But its roots are set. Here is the junior college at Ricker Classical Institute, in Houlton, already two years of age, with a fairly satisfactory enrollment, and with a constantly improving faculty. And here is Westbrook Seminary, open to young ladies, ideally located in Portland, already given a badge of distinction for full rating as a junior institution. A third such college is that at Little Blue School, in Farmington, one of our best known private schools, but here, it is understood, the effort at establishment is yet very much in an experimental stage. It is not at all unlikely that other attempts will be made to establish similar institutions especially in some of the older private academies whose existence is conditioned solely upon a revolutionary change that will present a new appeal for support. There is but one attitude to be taken toward these junior institutions and that is one of cordial reception. It is possible that they may come to serve the very important purpose of sifting out our prospective college material. But if they do no more than encourage youth to continue on with their education, they will fully justify themselves in the eyes of those who know what education means for our nation.

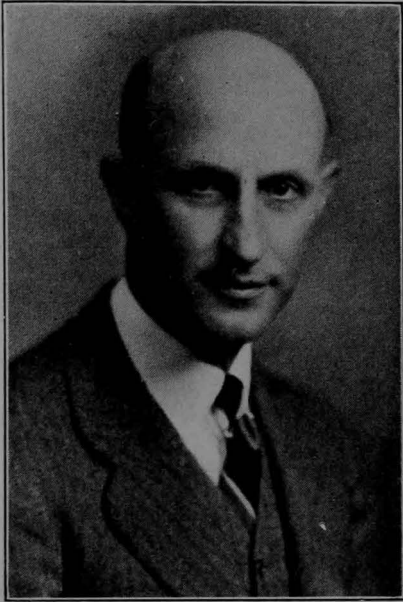
The Endowment Fund

Prior to January, 1929, over \$60,000 had been pledged toward the hundred thousand fund that the late President Roberts had undertaken to raise. When the more intensive campaign was undertaken in the late spring a change was made in the committees and the battle-lines were far flung. During the progress of this campaign a number of sizable gifts were made, notably those by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, George Horace Lorimer, Harry T. Jordan and Charles F. T. Seaverns. The combined pledges at the time of the last Commencement far exceeded the hundred thousand dollars, but fell short of the half million



ALBERT F. DRUMMOND, A.B., '88
Treasurer Endowment Fund

sum that the general committee had in mind. While it was then decided to carry on a less intensive campaign, the idea of working forward along less spectacular lines until the goal is reached became a settled conviction. The sinews of war became less pronounced, but the purpose was kept clear. Along with the search for more pledges goes the necessary request for the payment of pledges already made. It is doubtless true that collection of pledges is quite a different matter from securing pledges. People are quicker to promise than they are to pay, and this is not in any sense of the word a reflection upon the good intention of those who promise. Few there are who pledge who do not intend to pay. But a pledge made today is wholly conditioned upon circumstances of tomorrow, and pledges are usually made subject to contingencies. The Editor of the ALUMNUS served as secretary of the Endowment Fund Committee for six months, and during the summer of 1928 devoted practically every day of the vacation to the work of adding new money to the Fund (approximately \$10,000), and in collecting in the pledges (approximately \$20,000). The



CHARLES S. BROWN
Assisting on Endowment Fund

task was not an easy one. The most disheartening feature is in failing to get response to appeals. Silence confuses. And such silence requires postage, and literature, and patience, and time. If those who are now being asked to pay their pledges would immediately reply stating just when deferred payments, in part or in full, will be made, the committee now in charge of the work of completing the work begun by others would receive greatest help. It should be kept clearly in mind that the Champlin gift which should, when turned over to the College, approximate a half-million dollars, is no part of the Endowment Fund which is now in process of being raised. No part of it can be used except for straight endowment purposes. This other fund is for the specific purposes mentioned in all the literature that has advertised it so widely. That there is pressing need for every dollar of this half-million fund no one at all acquainted with campus needs can possibly deny. The future steady progress of the College is almost wholly conditioned upon the raising of this Fund. Let our graduates therefore keep this in mind that they may be enheartened in their giving. Happy ought the

giver to be who has every assurance that his money when invested is bound to yield rich returns.

The Christmas Club

While the number of givers to the Christmas Club is not large, nevertheless it is most representative. It is easy enough to understand why the list of givers is no larger. Loss in the value of securities held by the rank and file of people has forced curtailment in expenses. And along with this goes the fact that many of those who usually give to the Club are completing payments of their pledges to the Endowment Fund. The sum that has been received thus far is about \$8,000 and this is equivalent to interest on about \$150,000. As this sum is now to be regarded as an annual income, it is entirely allowable to estimate an increase in our permanent endowment of a principal that yields this revenue. This is important enough, but quite apart from the dollars raised is the interest stimulated on the part of the graduates in our College. To remember the College at a season of the year when remembrances in gifts have a deeper and richer meaning is a spirit worth cultivating. After all that may be said and done, a college thrives on the whole-souled interest which the graduates show in it. It would be a great blessing therefore if instead of counting membership in the Club by hundreds, the number might be reckoned in the thousands. And that this is an impossibility, the ALUMNUS would not admit. It is quite possible that before another year the general plan of the Christmas Club may be so changed as to bring about a larger membership and in consequence a greater College.

Class Reunions

It is not too early for class secretaries and other class officers to determine definitely upon plans for class reunions. Already the classes of 1875, 1880 and 1925 are astir. They are setting the example for other classes that should be meeting. All classes should catch the spirit that is being shown by the famous class of 1875, which in June is to hold its 55th reunion. Will they hold it? Read elsewhere in the ALUMNUS the letter written by Edward J. Colcord of Brooklyn, N. Y., and answer the question for yourself. He has already received

word from Cyrus Knapp Merriam of Washington (Mark the fact: Washington State). Dr. Merriam will be 82 years of age ten days after the date of his class reunion, but age does not bother him. He is coming. His hand-bag is already packed. His ticket is spoken for. He will be the liveliest man on the campus next June. What a reunion was '75's fiftieth! And shortly thereafter what a quick depleting of the ranks—Hudson, Cornish, Hall, then Smiley. Only six left, Colcord, Merriam, Reid, Tilton, Heyward, Russell. Each and all of them will receive a royal welcome back home. They have brought great honor to the old College and are richly deserving of the best welcome it can extend. As for 1880, twelve or more of the class should be in attendance at their golden anniversary. Nothing has been heard of the class of 1905, this year to celebrate its 25th reunion. It has some pretty prominent men and women and by quick effort should marshal splendid forces. Now if the ALUMNUS may be permitted to make one suggestion it would be that someone in each reunioning class constitute himself a Committee of One to go forward at once with a proper organization of his group. This is primarily the work of a class secretary, but unfortunately many classes have neglected to appoint such an officer, with a result that the sheep are without a shepherd. Class members need to keep in mind that it takes a vast amount of time to circularize the class, even more time to get replies, and even more time to develop a program for the reunion. June is but a few short months away!

A Significant Vote A happy outcome of the discussion of required chapel attendance at Colby is now assured. The Student Council of the College, composed of the presidents of the four classes, a senior representative of each fraternity and of the non-fraternity group, has had the subject under discussion for some time, and now, after mature deliberation, the Council has voted unanimously that the good of the College demands that there be an assembly of all the men of the College three times each week. The action was entirely voluntary. It was not made at the behest of President Johnson or any other administrative officer. It is a fact that members

of the Council have conferred at length with administrative officers over this and other important matter. It is also true that the action of the Council is in hearty accord with the wishes of President Johnson. All, apparently, have seen the wisdom of frequent assemblies of the student body, and proper action has now been taken. Obviously, it would have been most unwise for any such action to have been imposed upon a student body although it would have been entirely possible to have made required assembly a part of the matriculation requirements. But with the clear-cut action of the Student Council a happy solution of the problem has been found. It is to be clearly understood that what students are now obligating themselves to attend is not to be a strictly religious assembly. In fact, the Chapel services have not been distinctly that for many years. The dominant note struck is that of clean living and a proper attitude toward all forces that tend to sweeten and better the lives of the students. No religious tenets have been taught. Nor would this be wise in view of the types of student now composing the undergraduate body. What the students are now discovering is that there is pressing need of frequent gatherings of all undergraduates that the general spirit of the College may be improved and that the messages delivered from the platform may have a wider hearing. The vote presupposes the fact that great care will be exercised in selecting leaders and in presenting a program of real merit. It will now be interesting to observe the effects of well attended assemblies upon the undergraduate body. That it will prove a great blessing, with no attendant harm to any individual, is the conviction of many. Acquaintance-ship, fellowship, friendship are not common among those who hibernate.

Revolt Against Athleticism That the time is near at hand when those in charge of college athletics must look well to their defenses pretty definite signs would seem to indicate. Public discussion on platform and in press, by college authorities and by laymen, each and all complaining against the commercialization of the sport to the consequent hindrance to the work of education, is now most common. Something worthwhile will come of it, of that we may be sure. The

origin of much of the discussion may be directly traced to the college teacher from whom better and better work is expected not only by administrative officers but by the parents of those instructed. The teacher feels that he would seem to have a perfect right, therefore, to demand that he be given a fair chance in his work with youth. The average teacher knows full well that he is not at present given opportunity to do his best. Teaching by the method of absent-treatment has never proved successful. Neither is the work of education to be carried on at its best when every scheme known to man is resorted to in order to keep at fever pitch the enthusiasm of a football season. A recent schedule of games announced for the Colby team in baseball discloses the rather startling fact that some students will find it almost impossible to attend their classes with a regularity that would permit even the most brilliant to keep abreast of the classroom work. Little by little interest in a commercialized form of athleticism has grown, or has been encouraged, until the general public gets the notion that the sole interest of the undergraduate is concerned with the success of the team. The impression seems to be gaining currency that those responsible for this condition, or this anomaly, are the graduates and the members of college faculties in whose hands is placed the real business of carrying the enterprise on. It has but recently been pointed out in most convincing fashion that the fellow who really needs reforming is not the undergraduate but the graduate. Give the graduate less opportunity to stir up the college man, and intercollegiate rivalry in athletics will find its proper place. There may be much truth in this assertion. Certain it is that there is vastly more interest on the part of the graduates in the major sports than there is among the undergraduates. Baseball has already witnessed the change. Games have recently been played on Seaverns Field the while the major part of the student body pursued the even tenor of its campus way. But the most hopeful sign of a cure for over-emphasis on athletics is found in the student players themselves. In recent years they have felt in duty bound to offer criticism of the long schedules. They have, in a number of instances, frankly confessed that absence from the classroom was work-

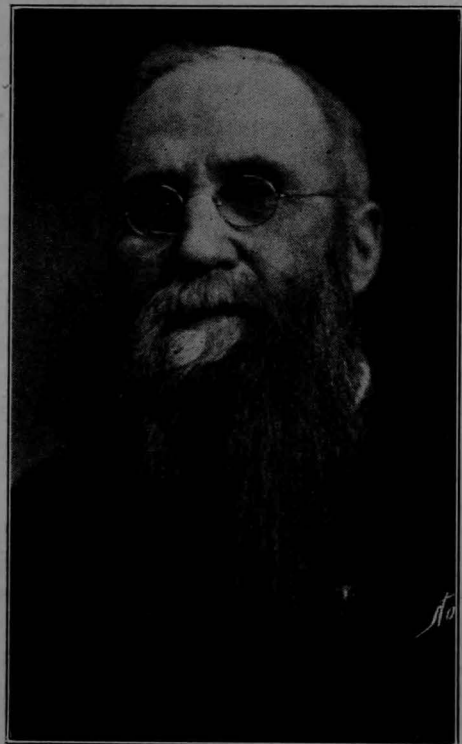
ing them great harm, and that what they thought of as a bit of play had become the chief work in hand. Valuable as this form of physical exercise is, they argue, when it interferes with what college aims to do for the student, somebody should have sense enough to take the matter in hand and determine a future course. Obviously that somebody must, for the nonce, suffer the slings and arrows of an outraged public, but he will live to laugh at those who scoffed at him. The whole question should be looked at in a broad intelligent fashion with the sole idea of rendering the maximum of good to the greatest number. If it be found that all too great share of time is being devoted to each of the two major sports, that its conduct as a business concern is taking altogether too much time of faculty man and student executive, that it is seriously interfering during some three months of the college year with the chief work of the college, and if the few are in some ways benefitted at the expense of the mass, then those charged with the conduct of the institution should take a firm stand and compel the quick release of the strangle-hold upon the throat of the College. There is nothing very heroic in the drifting process, or in a willing submission to popular clamor. The equipment that the college is furnishing to our youth is too important to be impaired by an intemperate indulgence.

Influence of the Graduate As mentioned in the preceding comment, the influence of the graduate is felt not only in keeping athletics very much to the fore, but also in creating for the undergraduate a spirit or an outlook on college life that is either good or bad. Sometimes the graduate is apt to forget how great his influence is in this respect. Our own College seems to be something of an exception to the general rule prevailing in other colleges, namely, that the return of the graduate to the campus is an occasion for intemperate behavior. Officers of many other colleges have complained bitterly against the harmful influence of the graduate in his annual or semi-annual return. Altogether too many graduates forget that what they most readily recall of "college days" is some unsavory escapade. Love of the heroic over-tops reason. Some people delight to make themselves out perfect devils. In many cases these same self-

styled devils have lived their college days in perfect decorum, but when addressing the undergraduate in rallies or fraternity halls they draw upon over-vivid imaginations and adorn the hoof and horn. If some of these self-styled "devils" could but know how quickly their measure is taken by the more observant and less gullible of our undergraduates they would not undertake to make themselves out what they never were. Hazing would have gone its way long before it did in Colby had not a certain group of returning graduates sung its praises. The old-time practical joke on the college teacher was slow in going its way for much the same reason as given above. While times have changed, a very few but conspicuous graduates do not seem to know it, and their anecdotes, or what is worse, their habits, encourage in the wrong direction. But one of the very delightful signs of the times among our undergraduates is their deliberate desire to develop themselves into gentlemen. Pretty strenuous competition in every walk of life is making this necessary. That any considerable body of graduates should by their talk and actions help to make such achievement for the undergraduate impossible is something to arouse keen regret. These particular graduates, a few out of the great mass and yet a conspicuous few, may well consider whether they cannot make their sojourn home an occasion for genuine fellowship through the manifestation of deep interest in the better traditions of undergraduate life.

Extra Curricular Activities Self-expression is but the natural result of impression. He is a strange man indeed who does not want "to put into practice" or "to try his hand at it" or simply "to do". Indeed, "faith without works is dead". Or conversely, as one essayist puts it: "Doers we have in abundance, but where are the seers"? As you will, the two desires are inseparable. Furthermore, popular demand makes imperative that the man of theory shall count his theories by actions. So be it. The college undergraduate body is but a pattern of the larger unit. Then, too, the age of the undergraduate has much to do with the natural impulse to self-express. "Show us" is its none too classic slogan. True enough, the sedate onlooker is at first appalled, then

aroused, and then deeply concerned over the growth in our college of what are termed "undergraduate activities" or "extra-mural activities" or "extra-curricular activities"—the hundred-and-one organizations that are demanding more and more time of the student—the extra burdens placed upon the sagging shoulders of the students who are called upon to bear the burdens of college life. Our own Colby undergraduate life is by no means any exception to the general rule. That we are



HON. HIRAM RICKER
A Loyal Friend of the College

"organized to death" is a common term heard on and off the campus. Time was when apart from the fraternal group there were few undergraduate organizations. Of course, there were the christian associations, the debating society, the musical clubs, and the athletic association. But not many more. Now? Legion is the name! No student in college has time for serious reflection. If his membership in a score of organizations does not permit him to schedule his appointments in seriatim fashion then, as in modern public utility fashion, he pyramids them and does the best

he can. "I haven't time to think," confesses a senior boy. "I have three appointments this evening," confesses another, "musical club, dramatic club, and debating club. Which shall I choose?" It is not difficult to see, provided one admit the benefits to be had from membership in these various organizations, that in correct answer to his last plea lies the value to him in extra-curricular activity. Obviously, he cannot over-reach himself. Careful selection of that to which he gives most serious thought must follow. If he is to follow intercollegiate debating, he cannot at the same time be touring the country as a member of the musical clubs. It is a case of choosing to speak or to sing. He cannot follow the rehearsals for the college play and at the same time be a member of the football team. He must make a choice between starring on the stage or on the gridiron. Much is being written and said about these "campus activities" and very many are questioning if they are worth the candle. But for the college administration to oppose them is certainly to do aught else but kick against the pricks. To require them to measure up to certain standards of excellence or to show, by the rules that govern them, that they are really designed to serve a useful purpose, that they are designed to meet regularly, that the dues collected are rightly used, that what they attempt is not duplicative, and that, in every case, before a new organization shall come into being, approval for organization must be obtained from the faculty of the College, and that a central body, such as the student council, shall have final authority in scheduling their meeting dates,—all this might have the tendency to weed out some erstwhile or ephemeral groups—where name is much and real benefit nothing—and to dignify the importance of other groups that, once organized, feel that their ends have been achieved. There is no check to the natural tendency on the part of students to organize into something, no matter what. Over-night, new groups spring into life. Meetings are called, a president and secretary and treasurer elected, dues collected, and then the usual vote is passed "to allow the treasurer to expend funds from the treasury in the purchase of paper and envelopes for the carrying on of correspondence". With whom or with what no one has any clear idea. Time

discloses that much of this correspondence is conducted with the faculty members for the embossed stationery is used for theme-writing purposes! Humorously enough, in recent months organizations have sprung up in college with the ostensible purpose of offsetting the rather doubtful effects of other organizations, and thus the worm seeks to swallow the fish. It is a return to a kind of homeopathic method. It is possible that students will weary of it all and in the end seek to do only what will benefit them most, but during the process there is a considerable expenditure of time, and energy, and money that is running to waste. It may be safely assumed that there is an obligation that the faculty of a college owes to the student body in seeking to direct the student activities into useful channels that the maximum of good may come from a natural desire to organize.

On Drawing Wills About every so often the ALUMNUS ventures to ask

for the eye of members of the graduate body who have, designedly or otherwise, gone into the legal profession. It ventures to suggest to them that they can render the College a real service by calling to the attention of their clients, when occasion offers, the needs of Colby, and that they encourage them to remember the College when they dispose by will of their possessions. That there is in the world wealth untold, that people who possess it are desirous of leaving it where it will do most good, and that lawyers often stand in position to direct bestowal of this wealth, there can be no doubt. The ALUMNUS, through this brief mention of the matter, simply desires to call attention to the opportunity which some of our graduates have of rendering a real service to their clients and to their College.

Town and Gown It is the evident desire of President and Mrs. Johnson

to bring town and gown into closer relations. The President's House on College avenue has recently undergone extensive alterations and has been furnished throughout by the President and his wife in most excellent taste. Incidentally, adorning the wall of the north room in which so many public receptions have been held, hangs a beautiful mirror, the gift of some fifteen representative citizens of Water-

ville and Maine. With the occupancy of the House once more comes the desire of its occupants to make it the social center of college life. Hardly were the draperies hung and the furniture in place before the members of the Faculty and the staff were invited in for the first social gathering of the New Year. Anticipating the intention of our new President and his wife, the local alumni and alumnae associations made early plans for a public reception for them, and on December 18 this public social event was held in the new Alumnae Building. In spite of the inclemency of the weather over 250 citizens were in attendance. It was an auspicious opening of a social season—a happy occasion, and the forerunner of other similar if not quite so ambitious events. It is well enough to keep in mind that it is a very easy matter for town and gown to drift apart and to find little in common. It is also well to keep in mind that this is not a condition to be desired. City and college interests are inseparably linked in common purposes, and no one knows this better than the President and Mrs. Johnson.

The Peak of Enrollment Speculation over the question whether the peak of college enrollment has been reached, or is in process of being reached, is always an absorbing topic of discussion. Speculative individuals who see clearly from facts and figures that the peak has been reached are quick to draw from the assumed truth that this or that has caused a diminution in numbers. Figures recently compiled for the Boston Transcript by Harland R. Ratcliffe, '23, editor of its School and College section, do not seem to bear out the contention that any peak has been reached, even though, by a careful study of comparative figures with other years, there may be a slight decrease in percentage of enrollment. The Transcript's figures cover 92 colleges and universities of this country. A check-up of the figures shows that 34 of these institutions have a smaller enrollment than in October of last year, that is, in 1928. In many instances the loss is slight. The other 58 institutions show a gain, and while in many cases the gains are slight, in some cases the gains are heavy. The total registration of these 92

institutions for 1928 was 315,128 as against 326,325 for 1929. Again, the registration of the freshman classes for the two years shows that 25 institutions have less enrollment this year than last. The corresponding gain in freshman registration is that of 77,524 for 1928 and 79,606 for 1929. If we turn to the figures covering our 34 New England institutions it is found that 15 have a smaller enrollment today than a year ago. But a totalling of the gains and losses shows that while the loss in the fifteen institutions has been 417, the gain in the 19 other institutions has been 1,321, or there has been a net gain in the 34 New England colleges and universities of 904. Just where there is any evidence of having reached a peak, it is difficult to see. If there has been any tightening up of entrance requirements, such tightening has had no appreciable effect upon those who have pounded at the gates. All of which leads to the observation that while the heads of many of our larger colleges may cast all kinds of aspersions upon the motives of those who seek halls of learning, these same college heads do nothing to make entrance more difficult. It requires an heroic kind of soul to allow enrollment to drop below the record achieved the previous year! As for Colby, in 1926, September, the total enrollment of undergraduates was 676, in 1927, it was 676, in 1928, it was 625, and in 1929, it was 601. In a period of four years we have lost a total of 75 students. There is not at hand figures for the other Maine colleges except for 1928 and 1929. Bowdoin shows a loss of 11 students this year over last, and Bates shows a loss of nine. The University of Maine shows a gain of 94 over the same period. Just why the three Maine colleges should show any loss at all is a matter for study. That our own College should have shown a loss is not so difficult to understand. It may be accounted for very largely by the fact that for three years the administration of the College was in the hands of a committee of the Faculty who felt that any progressive action in any direction should await the coming of a new president. That the College maintained its numbers as well as it did during the past three or four years speaks well for its general organization.

Dollars and Cents

Administering the affairs of a College is not the simple thing that one might easily imagine. Offhand, it might be said: The College has a fixed income from student enrollment and from invested funds and from possible gifts which average up through the years, and with this income it ought not to be difficult to apportion it as it should be apportioned, and when it has all been apportioned, to call a halt. All of which is well enough if certain factors are not taken into account. For instance: The fact that student enrollment varies with the years, that new property when received by gift or otherwise must be maintained, that new property, for development purposes, must be acquired, that college faculties must be paid salaries equivalent to those paid in other similar institutions, and that, above and beyond all else, there must be a steady movement forward in the important work of graduating men and women who are as well if not better prepared than those in other colleges. At the present time our College is faced with many problems. Here are a few facts: In the last three years there has been a loss of about 75 students in enrollment, and consequently a loss in revenue. In order to acquire new property it has been necessary to take a considerable sum from the income. The salaries paid to the present members of the Faculty are much below those paid in practically all the other New England colleges. And yet again, the number of students per Faculty man is larger than that in most other institutions. These are the facts that must be studied. One is tempted to ask reflectively: "How old is Ann". Here are a few additional pieces for the puzzle: No one is at all desirous of encouraging more students to enter Colby than we can handle, and we can handle satisfactorily no larger number than we have. Least of all, is it the thought of anyone that more numbers be secured in order to increase the revenue. Again it is quite impossible to think that there could be any cut in salaries or in number of faculty members. At least, there could be no cut in numbers without the assumption of more teaching hours by those who would be left. Rather, in view of the fact that our record in amount of salaries paid does not measure up to that of other colleges, there is every reason to

expect an increase rather than a decrease. Still further, to do full duty by the students that are enrolled there should be more divisions of classes—less mass work, and less lecture work—and this would mean undoubtedly more instructors. More instructors mean more funds for instruction and less likelihood of any possible increase in salaries paid. There are other factors that enter in to complicate the situation, but the ones mentioned are quite sufficient to show how involved is the whole question and what wisdom is necessary to do justice to all parties concerned. The way out may be (shall we say, must be?) by way of a larger endowment which the governing body of the College should find ways and means of securing? Or is it an increase in tuition fees, at least up to the point where a student is actually paying his way through College? And yet the way out may be a bit more circuitous, but nevertheless as wise, namely, a careful scrutiny of our courses of study to ascertain if through the years we have not, as a College, been adding department courses ostensibly for the purpose of offering a richer opportunity to the student, but certainly with the obvious result that such enrichment has forced departments to add additional assistants which, in turn, has meant a very marked increase in the total salary budget. If it is the policy in our College to so increase the courses in our departments that they may be likened to a modern department store or to a University catalog, then it is quite unthinkable, under all conditions, that the Board of Trustees can provide necessary funds for every possible expenditure that may be discovered. It has never been possible to eat the pie and save it, too. It would be a most interesting study if it might be known, in dollars and cents, just what the different departments in our College are now costing, and just why one department should cost so much more than another. Courses in excess of what may be termed essential or required or foundational, when offered, will invariably attract a few men, and it is very largely as the result of such courses that assistant professors and instructors have been added, and the expense of administration increased. The creation of such new courses, or the retention of some of the more advanced courses, should be a matter of extensive and conscientious

study. If as a college the drift has been in the direction of a university scale, there is no satisfactory reason why the drift should continue.

An Experiment At the suggestion of President Johnson, the Faculty of the College recently voted to exempt from classroom requirements, two representatives of each Division of the Senior class during the second semester of this year. The basis of selection is that of high scholarship and evidence of seriousness of purpose and maturity of thought. The only requirements set forth are that the students shall be in residence, that they shall complete such of their major subjects as may be necessary for graduation, that they shall receive counsel as to the employment of their time from the two Deans, and that in June they shall submit to the Faculty a full statement as to how they may have spent their time. It is an experiment and one that will be watched with great interest. If it is found that these four students are wise enough to spend their time in more profitable ways than in pursuing the courses they would naturally select then it may be that in another year a larger number will be selected. If it should be found that these students settle down at once to a special line of study and do little else, that they are at all bewildered in making intelligent use of their time, or if it is found that they themselves find at the end of the semester that they have lost something instead of gained something, then the experiment will be counted up to experience. Naturally, much will depend upon the type of student selected. This year's selection includes students of excellent ability and with pretty definite aims. If any students can succeed, these should. As explained by President Johnson, this method is not new to American colleges. In some of the larger institutions this is being adopted widely. But in many of these institutions where this educational test is being applied, students are either older in point of years, or the college offers larger opportunities for supervision of the work of selected groups. It would seem that in any case whether it be in a large or small institution that the wise employment of time by any selected group is a matter for older heads to determine. The experiment therefore simply means that one or two members of the

teaching staff must devote a vast amount of time, week by week, to the proper guidance and checking up of the work done by these honor men and women. The test of their ability cannot possibly be that of whether or not they really know what is best for them to do. One needs but to hark back to his own college days to know how true that is. Even in the actual work-a-day world one who is at all ambitious to improve himself or his surroundings knows with what problems he is faced. The man who knows which problem to tackle is a rare man indeed. If a boy or girl under 20 years knows any better which problem to select, then that boy or girl should not be spending time in a college. He or she is surely fitted for some larger field of endeavor. The experiment is but a step forward toward the ideal of individual instruction which is another way of saying individual guidance, and as such the experiment will be approved and an extension of it and a continuation of it encouraged.

An Alumni Secretary In other years the ALUMNUS has pointed out the great importance of the creation of the office of "Alumni Secretary". It still believes that such office should be created, and for many reasons. First and foremost is the fact that the College is not now sufficiently manned to carry on the necessary work that should be done to keep the graduate body closely linked up to the College. We have now over 4,000 graduates and former students, and we are now adding to this number at the rate of 150 each year. To keep track of this great number of people, to know where they are located, what they are doing, is a work that could easily engage the time of a competent man. That is one thing. Again, it is extremely important that here and there over the country graduate organizations should be created, in addition to those already in existence, that the college interests may be more zealously fostered. There is much of value in such group organizations. A secretary wholly devoted to graduate interests would find here a most profitable field of duty. Still again, such a newly created officer should be expected to take over the editorship and management of the ALUMNUS. Such work naturally belongs to the office. Through the magazine he should be talking with the several thousand graduates issue by issue.

With his time largely devoted to it, he should be able to make of it an instrument of far greater usefulness than it is now. And finally, such an officer should serve the college in very much the same capacity as would the so-termed "contact man" of our business corporations. That is, he should be gathering names and making acquaintances of men and women of standing who could be interested in the College. So much for possible duties. As for the man for the place, there are a few qualifications that would seem to be required. He must be a Colby man whose loyalty to the College is unquestioned. He must be of a type of man who has vision, who sees his work as part of a constructed whole, a man of great tact, of an affable nature, with home life so organized that he can travel extensively, and a man able to give the intimate touch to all that he writes, and one who is convinced that the work he is engaged in is not an erstwhile employment but may well represent a life position. This last qualification, or possibly stipulation, is of prime importance. The value in such an officer is very largely conditioned upon his extensive knowledge of members of the graduate body, and this knowledge is possible of

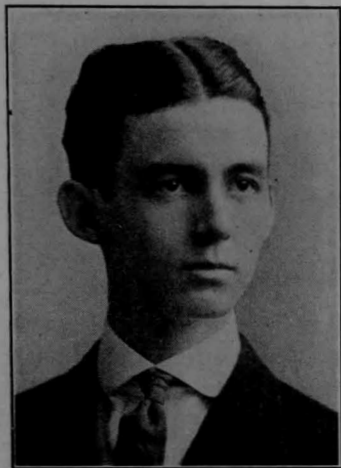
acquisition only through years of dealing with them. As the ALUMNUS has pointed out at other times, the creation of such an office, the filling of it, and the salary and expense attached to it, should be the concern of the two graduate organizations. The additional expense ought not to be carried by the College as a part of its salary budget. It is easy enough to see that such a Secretary as is needed, with all the expense of office and travel, would require approximately \$5,000 a year, and whether the two graduate associations are able to finance such an undertaking year after year is the real problem to be faced. Nothing would be of greater benefit to these two associations than to undertake something of the kind. The ALUMNUS has not hesitated to point out in other years that these two organizations should be doing something more than going through the form of arranging for an annual home-gathering. They should, as with other colleges, be serving the College in ways that prove highly beneficial. The ALUMNUS commends the matter of an Alumni Secretary to the officers of these two associations for careful study and report.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AT 33 COLLEGE AVENUE

If I Were To Go Through Colby Again*

FREDERICK GARDINER FASSETT, JR., A. M., '23.



FREDERICK GARDINER FASSETT
A. M., '23
Instructor at U. of Maine

He who enters Colby College, if he be self-consciously a thinker, enters primarily in order to study the humanities, in order to commence an education in the liberal arts, not to undertake a program of narrowly specialized training. It is the function of the liberal arts college to

provide opportunity whereby the student may secure a substantial, satisfying basis of general knowledge, of culture, upon which he may later found the acquisition of the special skill or skills by which he is to earn his beef and brewis.

Inarticulate, unformulated knowledge is powerless to serve such a purpose. Therefore, if I were to go through Colby again, I should first of all expect to be required to study the art of expression in words. I should desire to be drilled, drilled, and drilled again in the composition of clear, concise, forceful sentences, paragraphs, papers, to the end that I might habitually think in such sentences, that I might be able to speak succinctly, sententiously. During the first year of my course, I should forego without regret the formal study of literature, omit without qualm any effort designed supposedly to produce short stories, informal essays, or any other set form of creative composition. Always I should demand that the aim be a greater strength in the sentences, a closer union of the sentences in paragraphs. Limit me to expository writing, and make me a good craftsman with that, I should say, and you will have done for me the most I could ask. The fact that during my freshman year,

1919-20, I was so fortunate as to have a course in rhetoric which came very near this ideal but makes the stronger my conviction.

For the rest, the history of philosophy taught with a view to everlasting ethical systems, knowledge of at least one ancient language and culture, knowledge of at least two foreign languages, the literature of the United States and of England, the history of Europe and of the United States, the structure of the government of the country, two sciences taught not as specialized skills, but as studies of the physical environment of humankind, I should expect. In addition, for the teacher there should be courses in education; for the embryonic lawyer, courses in politics and economics; anticipating his later studies; for the potential newspaperman, courses in journalism, all of these serving as foundations for the future and as the compromise of the liberal arts college with the demands of present civilization.

All this material should be presented in a definite curriculum, with little or none of the country-fair elective system. It will do young hopeful, be he I or another, no harm to have his nose held to the grindstone for a while, to learn discipline of mind even unwillingly. Generally speaking, he needs it. But the rational nature of the required program should be explained to him. For example, he should know that he is required to study German as well as French in order to be prepared for the demands of a graduate school in the future. He may wish to do further study. I regret that I was not so informed in my own day; I then had no patience with German.

It is futile, I fear, to argue for "greater emphasis upon the intellectual as opposed to the physical," and similar stock phrases. Wherefore this is concluded.

—Paul Mercier Edmunds, B. S., '26

With the request for this article came the suggestion that it be confined to about five hundred words. From the title of the ar-

* (Eight of the more recent graduates of the College have been asked to contribute to the ALUMNUS under this caption. Other graduates will be asked to contribute similar articles to the Third Quarter.—The Editor.)

ticle and the request for brevity two things are evident, namely, that it be personal and to the point.

Soon after we start our life-work we begin to consider how well our college training was suited to the work we are doing. A great many college men flounder around for two or three years after graduation, changing jobs rather frequently. The young graduate having no specialized training, no overwhelming aptitude for any particular kind of work, and little knowledge of the business world, naturally finds the problem of adjustment difficult.

More or less by accident I started selling life insurance. Most of the time I have liked the work, but will admit that I have looked longingly at other jobs sometimes, especially when business was at a low ebb or practically non-existent.

I think, however, that my training was nearly ideal for my particular work. The

dominant note in the Colby symphony is the finer things in life, carrying on the torch of civilization. That also is the appeal of life insurance.

More particularly Colby's excellent courses in public speaking train a man to present his ideas clearly and forcefully. All members of Colby's famous debating society

should have a distinct advantage in the give-and-take of life. They have studied argumentation under Dr. Herbert C. Libby. I have also found the courses I took in sociology, philosophy and psychology especially helpful. Appreciation of the way the mind works helps in getting along with people and in motivating their acts.

I feel that I got a great deal out of my fraternity life and the "bull" sessions. It is true that these sessions did not settle anything, but they did raise a great many

questions and showed conclusively that there are many points of view about practically everything. I had the great privilege of knowing President Roberts and Dr. Marquardt personally. Their strong characters will always be an inspiration to me. Again I would try to know more of the faculty better.

Although I did some cross-country running, skiing and played a little tennis, I would take a more active part in these outdoor sports in order to benefit by Maine's invigorating climate.

Undoubtedly I made my greatest mistake by neglecting my studies. Knowledge, method, and precision in thinking are invaluable. They must be acquired at some time, and there would have been no real harm in further progress along these lines at college.

In conclusion I wish to say that this is simply my own opinion. It may not apply to anyone else.

—Harland Roger Ratcliffe, B. S., '23

I must confess, at the very outset, that my enthusiasm for this article is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that both of the other members of my class who have been invited by THE ALUMNUS to participate in this symposium are learned university professors (Fred Fassett at University of Maine and Stan Estes at Northeastern University) and that one of them gaily dangles a Phi Beta Kappa key from his sparsely padded ribs while the other brazenly admitted to me the other day over the telephone that he almost captured one. I wouldn't go so far as to admit I feel like that famous (or infamous) polecat who attended that lawn party to which he had not been bidden but I *would* plead guilty to possession of a slight inferiority complex after surveying the undergraduate and post-graduating achievements of these '23 pedagogues whose contributions to this symposium are scheduled to flank mine.

Although I have not reached a definite decision in the matter largely because I haven't had to, I have been swinging around, the last two or three years, toward an opinion held by many of the foremost educators in the country: That if a man has to earn the greater part of his college expenses between the September of his freshman year and the June of his senior, he might better not go at all.



PAUL MERCIER EDMUNDS
B.S., '26

In Insurance Business, New York



HARLAND ROGER RATCLIFFE
B.S., '23
Editorial Staff, Boston
Transcript

"If I were To Go Through Colby Again" I should not want to have to expend so much energy, mental and physical, on matters which had nothing whatsoever to do with my college course. To be explicit, I should not want to wash dishes five hours per day every day, including Sundays, my first

two years in college; I should not want to read newspaper proof three or four nights a week from 6 until 2.30 in the morning all of my Junior year; nor should I care to correspond for a half dozen newspapers, ranging in importance from the Waterville Sentinel to the Boston Herald, throughout my senior year. I am barely exaggerating the facts when I say that I put as much time into newspaper work my senior year in college as I do now.

I am convinced that I would have gotten twice as much from my college course had I not had to strive so everlastingly to keep the wolf from my collegiate door. "Stay out one year or two years," leading educator's say today, "but have enough money saved up when you start your academic course so that you won't have to diminish the benefits to be derived from your collegiate instruction by the demand upon your time and strength of part-time employment." The day has most surely passed when it is considered a splendid thing for a youngster to earn every cent of his academic expenses. In the long run you rob Peter to pay Paul. What you put into your part-time job you take out of your education. If I were to go through Colby again I should most certainly attempt to bring to my courses, my contacts with my classmates and my athletic activities, none of which I would curtail, all my physical and mental energy, undimmed by monoto-

nous hours in the dishpan or over the proofs.

If I were doing it all over again I should want closer contacts with my professors than were available in my day. I have attended at Harvard, in the role of curious observer, the Wednesday night at homes of Professor Charles Townsend Copeland, Harvard's famous "Copey," and I know that I could have gotten three times as much from attendance upon one of these as from a formal meeting of his class. I should like to study under the tutorial system, perhaps not as far advanced as at Harvard but at least a modification of the system which the Cambridge University has developed so successfully. The more closely Colby approaches the Mark Hopkins on the log idea the more acutely will intellectual curiosity be aroused—and without curiosity on the part of the student the educational outlook is as discouraging as yuletide shopping on Christmas eve.

"If I Were To Go Through Colby Again" I would take every hour of public speaking and debating I could lay my hands on. I have yet to discover a career in which ability to get up on your hind legs and speak intelligently is not a decided asset. I wouldn't do as I did at the end of my freshman year: Call it quits on further study of public speaking because I had made an ass of myself on several occasions during the freshman introductory course.

I should hope that the college by the time I re-entered would have established survey courses in the various sciences, such as physics and chemistry, so that he who sought a general knowledge of the field, such as might be gained in a one-year course of study, would not have to undergo the torture of being stuffed full of fundamentals in preparation for advanced courses when, all of the time, he knew he wasn't going to take any advanced courses.

I would think more of my college and less of my fraternity, for I have discovered, in the six years that I have been "out," that, once your sheepskin is safely tacked up on the sun parlor wall, fraternities mean less than nothing.

And, of course, like all alumni whose scalps are getting shinier and whose shoe bills are getting more formidable, I am sure I would study more if I were back again on the banks of the Kennebec—maybe.

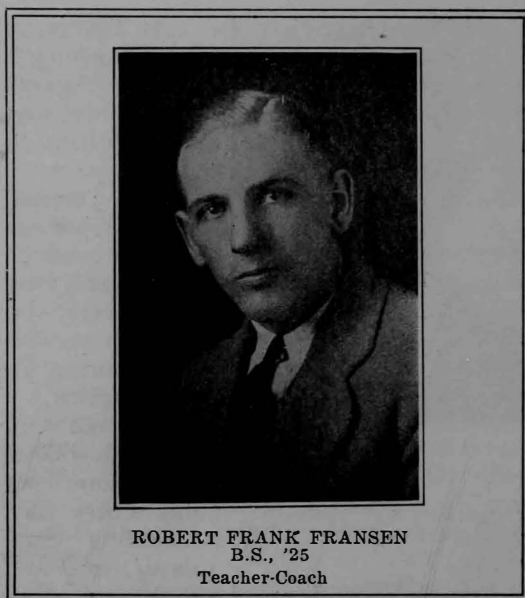
—Stanley Goddard Estes, A. B., '23

If I were going to Colby again, as the same person that I was in the fall of 1919, with the same interests, the same outlook, the same immaturity, I should wish that some wise adviser would steer me into participation in athletics of the intramural variety. I should desire the standards of academic accomplishment to be far more exacting, that we be made to see the "reason for being" of required courses, and in general be motivated so that of ourselves we should do more than the minimum of work. I should want to have available a competent mental hygienist to whom might go or be sent those many whose efficiency and happiness in college and afterward would be greatly increased by the services of such a person. I should wish, too, that some adequate facilities for vocational counseling be available to forestall some of the expensive and often tragic blunders which are made by young graduates seeking occupational adjustment. Lastly I should want more hot water in Hedman Hall.

If I were going to Colby again, I should hope that I could work in the college library, as I did, that I should have the same friends, and that I might have the privilege of contact with such stimulating and inspiring humans as Professors White, Chester, Libby, Marriner and Hannay. I should want the democratic spirit and intellectual freedom that were current on the campus from '19 to '23. But whether the college were the same or better, if I were going to college again, I should want to go to Colby.

—Robert Frank Fransen, B. S., '25

Since Colby is a college which has for its chief aim to produce teachers of secondary schools, I believe the student should be required to be placed before an audience, class or public, as many times as possible until his professor is satisfied that the student can speak extemporaneously on any subject presented. Public speaking is a subject which is evaded by the majority of students in college simply because its value is not realized then, but later when associated with the regular course of duties of the secondary system, its usefulness can well be appreciated. This may not necessarily be applied to prospective teachers but to every learner who, after receiving his or



her degree, will surely be called upon many times to speak before a mixed audience in some group or other whether it be in community circles, business meetings, or even at banquets. It is all important that one can stand up and say what is on one's mind.

From the time that I graduated from Colby, I have frequently met active students in college during vacation times and have anxiously inquired the reason why they have not participated in athletics when I knew they possessed the necessary ability. The answer has invariably been that financial support was lacking and that in order to remain in college, it was necessary to do some sort of work which occupied their spare time, thus lessening their athletic value. If there were a fund at Colby whereby it would be possible to loan money to potential athletes, it would benefit Colby and prove an advantage to the athlete with his varsity letter after he graduated. Besides his duties of teaching, he would also have the qualifications to coach, thus increasing his salary. The money which is borrowed from the college would amount to very little since his experience and reputation would undoubtedly advance in the years to follow.

While at Colby, I received credit in two major subjects although in each one there were two courses which I did not study. Since graduation, in one of these major subjects, I have often wished I had been

required to take these two courses offered so that if in time I desired to further my education, my preparation would be more adequate. If I had studied the lacking studies of my major subject while at Colby, undoubtedly I would have sought further education at the end of graduation. Consequently it seems only reasonable that to earn a major in any study, one should be required to take all of the courses offered in that subject, and if desirous of continuing after graduation, should do so while the material is fresh in the mind.

I have written on these topics with all sincerity and believe, as I look back to my undergraduate days, that were I to go through Colby again, I would surely consider the problems of life in a different aspect.

—Stephen Burbank Berry, B. S., '25.

Alumni, as a rule, delight in the progress of the college and are anxious to have a part in whatever improvement takes place. Colby alumni are no exception and look



STEPHEN BURBANK BERRY
B.S., '26
In Hotel Business

with pride at the strides made by the college officials toward the Development Plan with new buildings and new appointments. With a strong traditional background as a foundation and the modern style of architecture, the Colby of the future will be unlimited in its attempt to be the

living, breathing institution of which we have thought so much. However, the sign curve of Colby's existence lies in the student body. Faculty reports show that the quality of the undergraduate body, as a whole, seems to be steadily improving which is very gratifying. But are these men going to prove themselves worthy alumni in the same proportion?

Let me ask at what time in the life of

the college man should thought be given to the consideration of a career? Should it pre-date his entrance to college? Should it develop during his collegiate life? Or should it be delayed until after commencement? Whatever may be the answer, it is regrettable that too few college undergraduates consider the necessity of selecting a career. Here, indeed, is a point which any college can emphasize. Especially is this true at Colby where the faculty-student relation is so close because of the size of the college.

The result of the present method of job-hunting is a wild scramble in June, or perhaps not until September. The man is very lucky who can stumble into the work for which he is best fitted and which will hold his interest throughout that adjustment period wherein he must demonstrate to Business his qualifications for an executive position in the future. Statistics show that usually less than fifty per cent of the entering classes in the colleges have any idea what is ahead for them after the four years of academic study. This leaves a big job on the hands of faculty advisers.

A step in the right direction was the Economic Conference held in Augusta last year. This meeting had a decided Colby tinge which seems to prove that somebody in Waterville sees the need of settling the minds of students upon some career. For it is undoubtedly true that the "hit or miss" chance of entering business is quite remote, and in many cases second, third and even fourth starts are made before the man finally finds his proper niche, if it is not then too late. Thus the future opportunity of the individual has been limited considerably and the space widens between the achievements of those men who successfully select their vocation soon after graduation, and those who do not find themselves until some years later. Naturally the college itself begins to suffer when it finds the alumni body divided into two factions. On the one hand, those who feel that the college has given them what was needed for the furthering of their success, and on the other, those who are not able to give the college credit for a thing.

There are men in all professions who are willing to confer with the promising college man and even go so far as to give informal talks to the student body for the purpose

of seeing them make the right start in life. Thus giving the undergraduate a chance to get some knowledge of a wide range of activities before making a selection, rather than confining himself to the limited field which now exists. If I were to go through Colby again, I should like to find some method of career orientation being given to the student body. An enormous undertaking, but a very worthy one to be thought over and not laid aside forever.

—Carroll Snow Parker, B. S., '26

It is almost an adage that graduates of a college who have been out a few years will look back on their college course, and with their present mature point of view say, "Oh, if I could only go through again," meaning that they would take advantage of

many things they previously missed and perhaps lead a more serious sort of life while in college.

I do not seem to have this attitude, for I have no regrets about the way my time in college was spent. I had no idea when I entered college what I would do when I graduated, and consequently took a

more or less general course, without much attempt at specialization. As it turned out, this was probably as good training as any for the line of endeavor I am now in, so if I were to go through Colby again, I would take about the same courses. There are one or two things, however, to which I would give more time and attention. The first of these is extra-curricular activities. Most everyone can take on some activity outside of his required five courses, even though he may not be an athlete. I refer to the musical clubs, the college newspaper, the various athletic managers' jobs, and the like. Such activities are part of the life of the college, and have an educational and

broadening influence in themselves. As "Mike" Ryan used to say, "You get out of a thing only as much as you put into it," and I think this applies to a college career.

The second thing which I feel I neglected to my loss is chapel attendance. I think most of us in our first year or so of college feel that chapel attendance is rather a waste of time, an almost effeminate thing to do. Why anyone should have this attitude, I do not know, but I know that it does exist. Then perhaps the last part of the Junior year and during the Senior year, we begin to realize that we are missing a lot when we cut chapel, not especially from a religious standpoint, but because we are missing some fine talks touching a variety of subjects by the President, and the various members of the faculty. I am thinking particularly of President Roberts when I say this, for here was a man of exceptionally keen mind, and a wide interest in current events, who gave us almost daily his views on life, emphasizing those things which he deemed of importance. I presume the same holds true with President Johnson, and certainly we can ill afford to neglect such opportunities.

—Manley Owen Chase, B. S., '24

With more or less enthusiasm I am responding to your very special favor of December the 15th.

Constructive criticism creates courage for the undergraduate, inculcates independence in the graduate, and merits favor with the entire Colby Family.

During the five or six years that I have been out of College I have had edges ruffled, corners knocked off here and there, and been battered up more or less generally. As a result the opportunity extended by you to offer suggestions which I believe helpful to Colby and to Colby men and women is most welcome.

I choose the Chapel Hour. It is a gift in disguise offered to the undergraduate. A gift which puts the acceptor under responsibility not to the College, but to himself personally. It's a gift appreciated by few to the extent that they reach out and grasp it for what it is worth. I speak from experience when I say that no Colby man or woman can afford to pass up advice such as I have heard dispensed in that same Colby Chapel. I have witnessed the con-



CARROLL SNOW PARKER, B.S.
Of the New Eng. Tel. Co.

tents of the late President's "barrel" at least four times and the memories thereof will outlive by far those of anything else I received while in College, with the possible exception of "The Gold Brick vs. Gold Key" episode. That episode should be an annual event in the lives of every Colby student and is one with which, perhaps, the Editor is familiar.

Keep long winded, theoretical, hypothetical professors from behind that College Chapel pulpit during the College Chapel Hour. Call students to Chapel instead of driving them away. Occasionally a good, live, energetic speaker from outside the College for the Chapel hour is desirable. Let up on the professors. Students listen to them daily and unless the professor is

an exceptionally good speaker, and most of them are not, he should not be asked to lead Chapel. Keep the minds of those young people upon something besides books, athletics, and religion. Each has its place but the Chapel Hour has the distinct and well defined responsibility of teaching Colby stu-



MANLEY OWEN CHASE
B.S., '24
Waterville Lawyer

dents how to live with themselves and with others.

To me, Chapel hour was another personal interview with President Roberts, and I submit that no man could come away from such an interview without having benefited thereby.

Therein is a thought, I would pass along to undergraduates. To graduates, I suggest for those of you who can, never to refuse an opportunity to participate in Chapel exercises. Remember that, accepted or rejected, you have had the chance to benefit by that which I am now asking you to offer. It is a pleasant opportunity. It is your duty to Colby Men.

Supposedly by the misinformed the

Chapel Hour is an hour of religious worship. Be that as it may, I never found it as such except when some of those described in a paragraph above were leading. To me, it is, always was, and always should be an hour devoted to the preparation of the souls of men and women in order that those same men and women may be enabled to live with themselves in a civilized manner.

For me, College Chapel provided an advisory system such as no College Faculty need try to improve. It was thus while College days lasted. Thus it will ever be.

—Carl Reynolds MacPherson, B. S., '26

Such a title presents a most difficult problem to me. It would be easy for me to say what I would do, in the event that I were to follow the same course after graduating from college.

Explaining what one would do appears as a confession to me of the things that one did or did not do. If we were actually sure of our future work, it would enable us to prepare ourselves in that field.

Of one thing I am certain,

and that is my choice of college. I should certainly go to Colby if I had it to do all over again. Colby, in my opinion, is one of the most democratic colleges that is to be found in this section. The group that attends Colby has always, to the best of my knowledge, been of a most congenial and courteous disposition. Let me cite an instance.

The first night that I was at Colby I noticed that each boy, who was a student of the college, spoke to any other young man whom he thought might be a student. It mattered little what a man's fraternity was; as long as he was a member of the Colby student body, he was greeted very cordial-



CARL REYNOLDS MACPHERSON
B.S., '26
Teacher-Coach

ly. Many strangers spoke to me and I began to think that after all I did have some friends even though I had never met them personally. Such an impression is lasting. Since I have graduated, I have been back, and the treatment is just the same. It seems to be the tradition of Colby men to

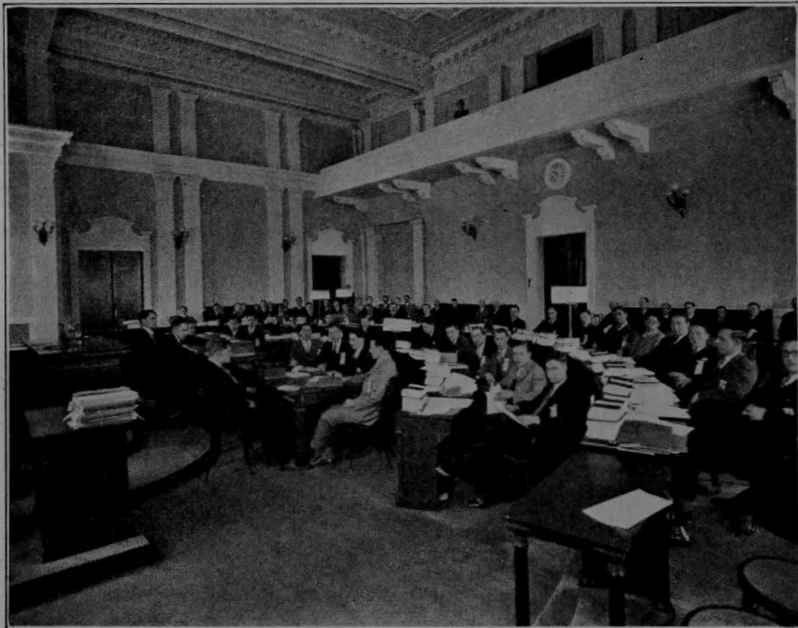
and I cherish my relations with him. His greeting of a smile to me I remember and often wonder if he were thinking of the first attempt that I made as a public speaker.

What one of us would not study more diligently were we to go through college again? I believe that with teaching experience, one gains better knowledge of the methods of study. Teaching is a wonderful education and if one could teach before going to college I believe he would be more competent.

The field of athletics would interest me as much as it always has, for I have been closely connected with all sports since

graduating from college. The contact that I have had the past few years has not detracted from my feelings toward athletics. I am now in Brockton High School as one of the coaches and have been very pleased with my situation. The boys are of such fine type that my spirit is as keen today as it was when in college. I don't feel a bit older than anyone of them, and for this reason I still would be connected with the athletic work. Colby leaves a spirit of loyalty in her sons who stress such feeling to those they have charge over.

In conclusion I might say that I still believe in our Alma Mater to the extent, that each year I attempt to send there one boy who is a gentleman, scholar, and athlete.



THE AUGUSTA ECONOMICS CONFERENCE, THE FOUR MAINE COLLEGES PARTICIPATING

make it their business to make one feel as if they really wanted him in their company.

If I were to go through Colby again, I doubt if my course of study would change. If I knew that I were to teach mathematics I would take more work in that particular subject, but if I had stressed this study I might have been required to teach some other course.

No change, that I would notice very much, has taken place at Colby. It would be hard for me to think of Colby as it used to be without thinking of the late President Roberts, whose untimely death took one of Colby's greatest assets. I have always admired him since my freshman days,

SECOND INSTALLMENT: IF I WERE TO GO THROUGH COLBY AGAIN

No sooner had the letters which are printed on the preceding pages been received and read than the decision was made to continue them, as a second installment, in the April issue of the ALUMNUS. In this second installment graduates in the Women's Division will be given an opportunity to express their ideas.—*The Editor.*

November Meeting Board of Trustees

EDWIN CAREY WHITTEMORE, D. D., '79, SECRETARY

The November meeting of the Board was held in Portland as usual. Chairman Wadsworth presided at what was regarded one of the most satisfactory and significant meetings of the Board in recent years.

The only saddening element in the meeting was the absence thru illness of several Trustees who have been most constant and efficient in their loyal service on the Board. A very fine quality and constant friendship has long bound together the members of the Board and expression of continued fellowship was sent to the absent members.

As usual the three Board members of the class of '79 were present and the Secretary reported that the thousand dollar fund for scholarship subscribed at the fiftieth anniversary had been paid.

As usual the report of Treasurer Hubbard was a classic in college administration and as usual the Investment Committee showed that not a dollar of college funds had been lost in these days of frantic financiering.

The Board was deservedly appreciative of the work of the Finance Committee and after the statement of Treasurer Hubbard that during the last twelve years, when the investments of the college have risen from about four hundred thousand to nearly two million, there had been practically no loss of funds invested by them, the thanks and high appreciation of the service of the Committee was spread on record.

The report of the President was received with marked favor. In a comprehensive and luminous way it dealt with the facts in the condition of the college and then constructively with the possibilities which warrant optimism and far reaching plans. The report showed that President Johnson will build upon the foundation laid by his predecessors, but will extend and go forward with the building.

The confidence of the Board in the new President was shown by the unanimous voting of every suggestion made by him as to the carrying forward of the development campaign and various lines of progressive endeavor.

Mr. Harrison A. Smith of Waterville was elected Assistant Treasurer of the college. He has long performed the duties of the office without the title and well deserves this recognition.

The new library improvements in the basement of Memorial Hall were reported as completed and were very satisfactory.

Distance made it impossible, otherwise the Board would have visited the long desired, long promised and by many, long doubted Indoor Field, the largest unit in the New Gymnasium. The report of the progress in actual construction was encouraging.

One other feature: no other meeting in the one hundred and thirty years in the history of the college has heard the calm announcement of the bequest of half a million dollars in Industrial Stock from one individual.

Frank A. Champlin, son of President James Tift Champlin, who died in California in July, 1929. Mr. Champlin's will bears date of December 17, 1928, and by it he bequeaths Industrial Stock to the value of over half a million to Colby College in honor of his father and mother.

President Champlin had toiled almost to the breaking point to secure fifty thousand dollars and succeeded only when Gardner Colby came forward at the Commencement of 1864 with his great gift, and now a son of Dr. Champlin magnificently continues and perpetuates his parents' work. It is the largest gift in the history of the college.

In the same spirit of loyalty to all that for which Colby College stands the Board will administer this great trust.

Colby and Newton

EVERETT CARLETON HERRICK, D. D., '98

The first person to graduate with a full course at Newton was a Colby student of the class of 1825. This was Thomas W. Merrill destined in later years to be the founder of Kalamazoo College. He started a stream of students from Colby, or Waterville as it was then called, to Newton which has flowed un-

Thus from the beginning until now the story of the two schools is richly intermingled.

It is colleges like Colby that have made contributions to the Christian ministry out of all proportion to their numbers. They are likely to have the material from which ministers are made. This seems to be as true today as it has ever been.

The ministry has never been a popular calling and it ought not to be. Its attractions are its difficulties and men who struggle for an education, as so many Colby men do, are not so likely to be unwilling to face these difficulties.

What the Churches need today are fewer ministers and more **minister**. For the untrained and unadapted the task is all but hopeless. For the man with a trained personality and a love for humanity, the opportunities were never finer.

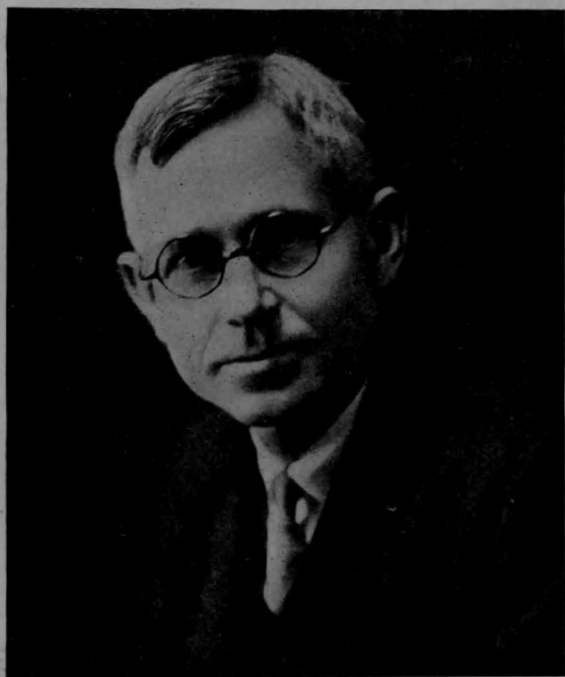
Churches wait the coming of the Leader. They were never more lost without one. They were never more willing to follow one provided he is far visioned, unselfish, and full of an interior devotion to his task.

Newton today, like Colby, is facing the future with a new expectancy.

There have only been five Presidents in its history. During the time that Dr. Herrick has been there more than a half million has been added to the Endowment. The Buildings have been renovated and a new constituency of friends have been found for this old School.

When the Hill was purchased in 1825, the year that Thomas Merrill graduated from Waterville College, it was a semi-rural spot in the vicinity of Boston. Today the fifty-acre holding is in the midst of a great metropolitan population with educational institutions all around it, and with all the advantages of greater Boston easily accessible. It is no wonder that its friends have been eager to preserve and improve it.

The most interesting development, however, has been the recent movement to bring the Andover Seminary to the



EVERETT CARLETON HERRICK, D.D., '98
President of Newton Theological Institution

interruptedly for more than one hundred years.

With the exception only of Brown, no college has equalled Colby in the number of students who have entered Newton.

Each has served the other.

Six Newton men have become Presidents of Colby: Sheldon, Robbins, Pepper, Small, Whitman, White.

Three Colby men are now on the Newton Faculty: Everett C. Herrick, the President; W. N. Donovan, and Woodman Bradbury.

Two Newton men are now on the Colby Faculty: Newman and Haynes.



COLBY HALL AT NEWTON

Newton Hill. Andover is the oldest of all the seminaries of the country with one possible exception and rich in scholarship and noble traditions. It is in a sense the mother

school of American seminaries.

Some years ago it was moved from its old home to Cambridge and affiliated with the Harvard Divinity School. This was finally declared by the Supreme Court to be contrary to its original trusts so that

for about four years it has remained inoperative.

Now it is proposed with the sanction of the Court to bring Andover to Newton and while keeping the Corporations distinct, unite the educational programs.

This plan is winning increasing support both among Congregationalists and Baptists and should be, if it comes about, prophetic of the closer cooperation which Protestantism must achieve if it is to fulfill its high Mission.

The Newton affiliation with Harvard will continue as before. If the plan succeeds the program will be unique among the seminaries of the country.

Colby is always represented at Newton and nothing happens of interest and progress at the old College in Waterville that does not bring joy to the Colby men and women on the Newton Hill. In consequence the encouraging reports that come to us of what is going on at Colby in these days are welcome news at Newton. And we send to the College our hearty greetings for the New Year, for the New Administration, for the New Day which we trust is before us both.



FARWELL HALL AT NEWTON, WHERE MANY COLBY MEN HAVE LIVED

Notice to Alumnus Readers

The ALUMNUS is being sent to a great many of the public libraries of Maine, but it is reaching few of the public libraries of other states. The Editor suggests to the reader that he send his copy either to the public library or to a school library that it may spread information about the College

among people whom it otherwise might not reach. Readers are asked to keep the magazine in mind whenever any item of news about graduates comes to their attention. Much more attention is to be given hereafter to news-notes about our Colby men and women.

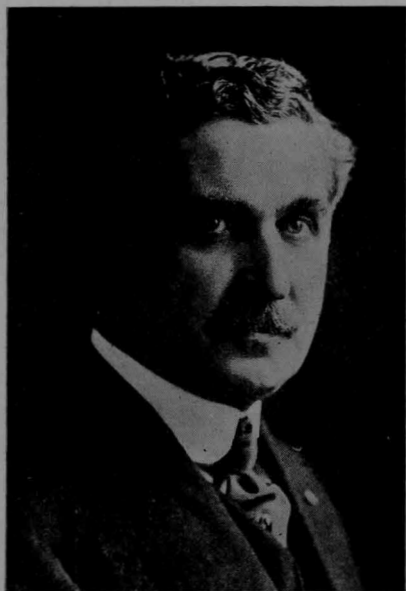
Address at World Engineering Congress, Tokyo*

GEORGE OTIS SMITH, PH.D., '93

Engineers—

Fellow Citizens of the World:

Most of us are far from home, and yet our Japanese hosts have made us feel very much at home. Here in the Orient we engineers are learning a new meaning for the word "orientation"—hereafter that engineering term will be a synonym



GEORGE OTIS SMITH, PH.D., '93
Representing United States at Tokyo Congress

for gracious hospitality, and "to orient" will mean to turn a whole country over to the World Engineering Congress.

Mere geographic distance is no longer able to separate nations, for the conquest of distance is one of the triumphs of modern engineering. We of the Americas are fortunate in the position of our continents: with their shores lapped by the waves of two oceans, we face two great civilizations, the Occidental and the Oriental, and thus we can share the

intellectual resources of these two older cultures.

I am wondering if any of you delegates from European nations chanced, as you made your long but easy journey to this Congress, to think of that engineering excursion of long ago when an Italian navigator in the employ of Spain was seeking the shortest route to Japan and Cathay. Incidentally, we Americans have profited by that glorious adventure because thereby we were discovered; indeed, we may count our new world as a by-product of that enterprise of the Occident seeking the Orient. It is our feeling of indebtedness and gratitude to both that we wish to express tonight—to Europe for setting sail westward, to Asia for being the goal.

It was an Irish philosopher who declared that westward the course of empire takes its way, and no less true is it that a westward course has been taken by engineering. The star of industrial empire that rose in England moved westward rather than eastward, and America rather than Russia became the industrial comrade of western Europe. Now we are privileged to witness the latest fruits of the industrial revolution here in Japan where East meets West.

Human progress, however, has a fourth dimension that interferes with our charting its course in straight lines, and as engineers we need not think too exactly in terms of country or of nation. Conqueror of time and space, engineering is free from limitations of historic or geographic boundaries: the engineer is a world figure, or I may better say, the world is his. So it is that looking backward, we as engineers may claim kinship alike with Tubal Cain, Ta Yu, Archimedes, Leonardo da Vinci, Emanuel Swedenborg, James Watt, and all those other pioneers of heroic stature who blazed the way by planning new works or devising new machines. So, too, looking out over the wide world of present-day endeavor,

(Note: This address was given at a banquet tendered by the American Delegation to the Japanese and other delegations, October 31, 1929, at the World Engineering Congress, Tokyo, Japan. Dr. Smith as Director of the U. S. Geological Survey officially represented this country.—Editor.)

we of the West take pride in the engineering triumphs of the East; as engineers we are partners in a world-wide work. Under the skin of nationality all engineers are brothers.

It is chiefly through electrical engineering that this world has become one great neighborhood, and quite fittingly it happens that in the names of the practical electric units famous physicists of five nations are immortalized. In this international group we may detect special significance in the fact that resistance is measured by a unit with a Teutonic name; force by an Italian namesake; flow and quantity by two French units; capacity, work, and power by an English trio; while the measure of electric lag—or inertia, shall we say—bears an honored American name.

And not only is engineering international: it is democratic. The academic question might be raised as to the part engineering has played in the political and social trends of the past century and more—whether engineering has forged ahead because of democracy, or democracy has spread through the impulse of engineering? Is the engineer the creature or the creator of his democratic environment? Whether the relationship is that of effect or of cause, we must recognize a certain consanguinity between engineering and democracy—they belong to the same family and to the same generation.

Trace if you will the spread of scientific research and of engineering practice, and you traverse the course of human progress. Science, with its urge to know why, and engineering, with its urge to know how, together contribute in generous measure to human welfare; and, mark you, it is the welfare of the many, not of the few. Engineering is very democratic in its contacts with life.

Making the best use of this world and of its resources is the engineer's task. His is the job of saving material and energy, and when expressed in its highest terms energy saving is simply making the best use of human energy. Not foot-pounds of human drudgery but kilowatts of electric power now measure the day's work. It has become a commonplace of our world of today that the wage earner

can command luxuries which were beyond the reach of kings a generation or two ago. With the machine at his elbow, the workman of today has become a giant, and he earns a giant's pay.

Making the world a better place to live in is thus both an international and a democratic project, but one which the engineer has not completed. The higher standards of living have not yet been brought within the reach of all, and engineering and science must go further in their fight against famine and disease and poverty. Humanity is in sore need both of more engineering and of engineering more generously spread among all the peoples of the world.

Nor even in those countries of ours where engineering seems triumphant can the engineer yet stay his hand. The engineer has devoted his talents to production—increasing and cheapening supply has been his appointed task. And he can claim a large degree of success, for never was this world better supplied with material wealth. Through the modern machine with its numberless manifestations human energy has so multiplied its powers that man the producer can supply man the consumer by the expenditure of less hours of labor than ever before. In fact, overproduction now prevails to such a degree that efficiency seem to be a virus with which the engineer has infected the economic world and for which he is now asked to find an antitoxin.

In the distribution of energy the engineer is pointing the way toward rational economy in consumption as well as in production. Electrification is a word pregnant with the idea of economy; the electrical engineer finds for his supply a demand created by the very efficiency with which the electric current is harnessed for the use of man. And every year the cost of electric energy to the consumer is lowered.

The hour has struck, therefore, for the engineer to turn his hand to the betterment of distribution of the products of his machines. There is a call for him to explore the other hemisphere of economics—to study demand as well as supply. High-powered salesmanship seeks to create demand rather than to discover it;

but isn't it true that this world is all too full of unsatisfied needs, of actual hunger, for us to waste time or energy in inventing new appetites? The fact that modern distribution of the products of the factory as well as of the fruits of the land costs so much more than their production is a plain indication that engineering is needed to coordinate demand and supply.

And I would suggest to this representative body of engineers that the problem of supply and demand is an international matter. No longer can one nation live unto itself. With the variety of food-stuffs, fibers, and mineral raw materials demanded by modern civilization the ebb and flow of trade among nations has become a vital process. Dreams of self-sufficiency would only make us hostages to ignorance.

Survey the countries represented in this World Congress, inventory their resources of science, chart their accomplishments in industry and transportation, and we discover that the conquest of nature by the engineer has not been paralleled by a like control of human nature by the statesman or economist. Mastery over matter fails in that it is not followed up by mastery over self; the engineer's skill in winning the bounty of nature is not given adequate scope in making our life fuller and easier. We have harnessed the universe to serve our own ends, but we are still at odds with ourselves.

Someone has said that we have science enough, if it were only applied, to make this world a thoroughly happy place to live in. Indeed, that application of science to life is the tradition which has been handed down to us by the fathers of engineering. However, tradition is not a resting place: it is only the point of vantage for the broader vision and the longer view. For centuries a geographic distinction was drawn between the Old World and the New World. Yet the high-speed tendency of today is to tolerate nothing old—the whole world is new. Least of all can men engineers have any patience with obsolescence, whether in a prime mover or in a social system: both the motor and the movement must be efficient. The engineer who yes-

terday spanned the river canyons today throws his cantilevers skyward to form the walls of city canyons. In this physical way man reaches upward; why in the name of good engineering should he not also build higher and firmer social structures?

Happy is the promise for the future of Japan when the engineering students now in the technical schools come into their own and do their part in creating new wealth, harnessing new forces—both physical and social—and adding to the power and prosperity of the Island Empire. The engineering training makes for good citizenship and any nation might well be proud of the thirty thousand engineers enrolled in the national engineering societies of Japan.

Nature, by force of discovery and invention, is giving to the favored nations the best living man ever enjoyed: not alone at great Cæsar's banquet but at Everyman's daily meal the table bears food-stuffs brought from many distant lands, and for the adornment of Mrs. Everyman and her daughters every continent renders tribute. It is engineering—the victory of man over matter—that works these world-encompassing miracles, and it is from this brilliant record of the past and present that we should turn with higher ambitions to the future.

This greater mastery over the world, given to man by engineering, starts a whole train of benefits: the increased power to produce carries the increased power to consume—better wages are translated into better living. Moreover, just as prosperity has a happy habit of jumping over social or class lines, it also tends to cross political or national boundaries. Even from selfish motives, a prosperous people likes to have its neighbors possess buying power. The fruitage of good engineering is industrial progress, and this inherits from its parent stock persistent democratic and international tendencies.

Science marshals facts and principles, engineering marshals men and material, but the keynote common to both science and engineering is organization. No Utopian dreams of a happier society or roseate pictures of a wider distribution of economic liberty can justify any abandon-

ment or curtailment of this 20th century tradition of organization. Political radicalism and engineering conservatism are strange bed-fellows, for engineers at least should recognize that it is law and order—natural law and efficient order—that has brought us thus far on our way.

Progress that will mean the wider and more generous spread of material plenty and the deeper rooting of human happiness can come only through the gradual and general acceptance of engineering standards and practices as precedents in the economic, social, and political activities of the world. More engineers in every walk of life or at least more of the engineers' mode of thought is what is needed by every nation represented here tonight. Nor should the friends of progress fear too much engineering. The engineer is not merely the trusted employee

of capital: he is at heart thoroughly humanistic in his attitude toward life—the devoted servant of humanity.

As so well described by John K. Carty when receiving the John Fritz Gold Medal, the engineer is "an advocate for truth. His works must be tried in the inexorable court of Nature, where no errors are committed and no exceptions granted."

We are, then, life-long devotees to a great cause; we worship truth and we lift burdens from our fellow men; but this is not enough. We should be ambassadors with passports to all countries—commissioned to spread the good tidings of our larger faith in the adequacy of this earth as the source of material and energy for a richer and more abundant life for all humanity.

Among the Graduates

HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, LITT.D., '02

William H. Kelsey, '15, secretary and general manager U. S. Aircraft Co., with offices in New Brunswick, N. J., has recently promoted a two-day air meet at Hadley Field, New Brunswick. His company is now designing what is claimed to be the fastest ship in the country for 100 horse power. Mr. Kelsey is now planning to attend his 15th class reunion next June making the trip by plane.

Clarence E. Meleney, '76, retired superintendent of schools of New York City, was the guest of honor in November, last, at the Annual Banquet of the N. J. State Teachers' Association in Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. He is the oldest living ex-president of the association. In 1886 while superintendent of schools in Paterson, N. J., he presided over the Annual meeting of the association in Trenton. In his president's address he recommended the establishment of a State Council of Education and outlined the plan and scope of the organization and its work. This Council was established the next year and is now the most important educational body in the state. As Dr. Meleney moved to Massachusetts the next year, he was elected the first honorary member of the Council.

Ina T. Hooper, '98, is teaching Latin and

French in the Winslow High school. She is entered as an extension student at Colby, taking psychology and English.

Harold G. D. Scott, '18, Camp Hill, Ala., is southeast superintendent of Universalist Churches.

Francis H. Rose, '09, is at present doing graduate work in the department of Zoology at the University of Chicago. His family is with him, residence at 5802 Maryland Ave.

E. Reginald Craig, '19, is now to be found at 141 Grasmere Ave., Fairfield, Conn.

E. H. Merrill, '25, is head of the history department in the Framingham, Mass., Senior High School. He is pursuing graduate work in history and political science in Columbia University during the summer months.

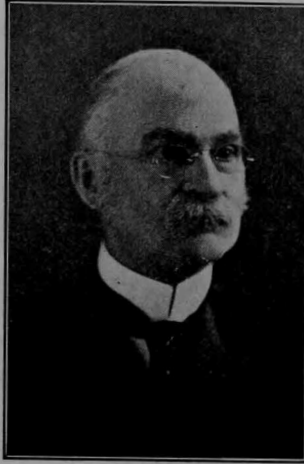
Marian E. I. Hague, '13, Gorham, Me., writes to say that nothing can take the place of the ALUMNUS for interesting news about the College.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Norris (formerly Alice M. Pierce, '03) left in November to spend the winter at their home in Ormand, Fla.

J. Drisko Allen, '29, is assistant director of athletics for the Lower School of 200



WILBUR B. MCALLISTER
B. S., '26
With Vermont Highway
Commission



CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE
LL.D., '77
President Emeritus Shaw
University



THEODORE R. HODGKINS
B.S., '25
With Curtis Publishing Co.,
Philadelphia

boys connected with the Moses Brown School of Providence, R. I. Mr. Allen is taking a course in Education at Brown.

Dudley M. Holman, '84, at present general manager of the U. S. Mutual Liability Insurance Company, and formerly holder of many important offices in Massachusetts, expresses a high word of commendation for the ALUMNUS.

Ray W. Hogan, '12, has recently been promoted to the position of assistant sales-manager for New England for Swift & Company, with headquarters at 60 N. Market St., Boston. His home address is 38 Eden Ave., West Newton, Mass.

Cyrus Knapp Merriam, '75, writes from his home in Spokane, Wash., to send "best wishes for dear old Colby." Dr. Merriam finds himself at 81 in most excellent health. He is counted as one of the most loyal of Colby graduates.

Robert B. Austin, '98, Key West, Fla., has recently been appointed by the Governor of his state a member of the State Board of Public Welfare. His son, Richard R. Austin, is a student at Coburn Classical Institute.

Elizabeth J. Dyar, '22, writes that she is looking forward to "meeting my friends in the ALUMNUS." She is teaching algebra and science in the high school at Chicopee, Mass.

Louise L. Steele, '23, is teaching in the Needham, Mass., high school. During the past summer she studied at Harvard, and is now doing some work in English with Professor Charles Swain Thomas, the specialist on English teaching.

On September 7, 1929, Elaine Wilson, '06, was married to Mr. Horace W. Oxnard, of Topeka, Kan. They are living at 1013 Van Buran Street, Topeka.

Leota Jacobson Moores, '21, is an assistant in the department of Education at Mount Holyoke College.

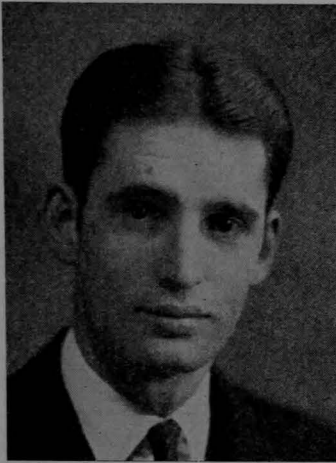
Miriam Thomas, '29, is teaching in the high school in Presque Isle, Me.

Charles W. Bradlee, '08, is entering upon his sixth year as headmaster of the Country Day School for Boys at Kansas City, Mo. Extensive repairs and alterations in plant and equipment have been made during the summer and the expectation now is to add a new dormitory and a boarding department during the present year. "Always enjoy the ALUMNUS, and read it from cover to cover," he adds.

E. W. Jewett, '87, is now located at 1612 W. 79th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

On March 23, 1929, Howard G. Boardman, '18, was married to Mary Louise Smith, Middlebury, '20, an instructor in French at Smith College.

J. E. Little, '21, is teaching science in



LEMUEL K. LORD
A.B., '29
Pastor Methodist Church
Madison, Me.



ELEANOR G. BUTLER
A.B., '29
Teaching in Porto Rico



JOHN E. CANDELLET
A.B., '27
With Industrial Trust Co.
Providence

the Neptune, N. J., high school, with home at Ocean Grove.

Frederick Bryant, '95, is reported as very ill at his home in Worcester, Mass.

Joseph R. Anderson, '27, is now with the Beneficial Operating Bureau at New York with offices in Worcester, Mass.

Ralph L. Reynolds, '06, a physician of Waterville, attended in November last the first meeting of the New England Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Boston. Dr. Reynolds is a charter member of the society.

Clara Norton Paul, '06, is vice president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Michigan City, Ind. She is also secretary-treasurer of the Michigan City Parent Teachers Association Council.

Wendell F. Grant, '23, has been since May, 1929, the general agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company for the State of New Hampshire.

In October, 1929, Douglas C. Grearson, '28, resigned from the George H. Burr & Co., to become associated with Williamson, Gilbert & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange.

Myrta Little Davies, '08, writes from her home in Newburyport an appreciative line about the ALUMNUS.

Mr. Roger Cummings, son of Dr. Cummings, '84, after three years of teaching in

the high school at Henzada, has returned to America for further study with view to work in Burma. He has entered the Baptist Divinity School of Berkeley, Cal.

T. B. Madsen, '17, is full time instructor in the Scandinavian Languages and Literature at the University of Minnesota.

Leonard W. Grant, '15, was recently elected president of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association. Mr. Grant is superintendent of schools in Norwood, Mass.

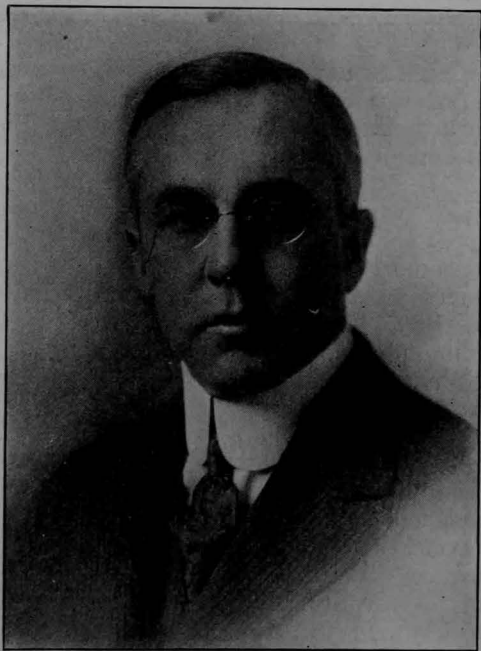
Writes Eleanor G. Butler, '29, from Santurce, Porto Rico: "I'm completely sold on Porto Rico. It's a gorgeous place. At present I am teaching English to Porto Rican girls in a boarding school. They are extremely interesting pupils. Here it is November 13 and I haven't had to wear a coat yet. What a relief from Maine shivers! I'm waiting the ALUMNUS with great anxiety". (And the Editor of the ALUMNUS is transcribing the above on the 16th day of December on a day that is bright with warm sunshine, following a moonlit night that was beautiful beyond words. Snow covers the ground, but traveling by automobile is general the State over. Children sliding on the hills. Christmas wreaths hung in the windows. A walk in the open braces one for vigorous work. Rah for Maine!)

Mabel Victoria Root, '27, is teaching French in the Bar Harbor high school.

Marian E. Bibber, '27, is teaching Eng-

lish in the Bartlett high school, Webster, Mass.

Harriet M. Pearce, '22, writes from Denver, Col., as follows: "Last April I accepted a transfer from the Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark., to Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver. The work here is more interesting from our point of view as we have more surgical cases. Although this is a general hospital we have about one-half tubercular cases. Such cases receive only massage from us, as a rule. We treat a great many pneumonia cases with diathermy and have had wonderful results. We also have a great many orthopedic cases here. Denver seems to be a place where many conventions are held. If any Colby people ever come to Denver I'd be very glad to show them Fitzsimons".



HENRY WESLEY DUNN, A.B., '96
Opens California Office as Investment Counsel

Henry W. Dunn, '96, until recently a member of the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley at 1 Federal Street, Boston, and a resident of Lynn, Mass., has moved to Pasadena, California, where he has opened an office as Investment Counsel, acting as correspondent of Scudder, Stevens & Clark of Boston and New York. His home address is 790 Pinehurst Drive, Pasadena.

Elizabeth B. Gross, '28, is studying this year at Radcliffe for her Master's degree. She is also pursuing courses in Education at Harvard.

Ena E. Page, '28, is teaching at St. George's high school, Tenants Harbor, Me.

Ruth McEvoy, '28, is teaching in the high school in Washington, N. H.

Pauline Higginbotham Blair, '20, is now to be addressed at 108 Willow Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

Mattie Windell Allen, '13, Aberdeen, S. D., is prominently identified with the American Association of University Women. Last year she served as state chairman on the committee to revise the Constitution, and this year she is state chairman of the International Relations Committee. Mrs. Allen is also formerly district president of the Parent Teachers Association. "We are so far from home," she writes, "that the ALUMNUS brings us a breath of home. We thoroughly enjoy it."

Guy W. Chipman, '02, conducted a party through Europe last summer. He is now beginning his 13th year as principal of the Brooklyn Friends School.

Marguerite Robinson, '15, has a new street address, 34 Clinton Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

Howard B. Tuggey, '25, is headmaster of the Junior School of the Stony Brook School, Long Island, N. Y.

Ida J. Smith, '23, writes from Deansboro, N. Y., to wish the College all good fortune for the coming year. During the past summer she spent the greater part of her vacation traveling through Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania and the northern New England states.

Emma Moulton Leonard, '22, is to be addressed at North Hampton, N. H.

Ruth Wood Hebner, '10, writes that through the publication in the ALUMNUS of the graduate list, she has located a number of her Colby friends in and near Rochester, and these she is planning to invite to her home in Rochester some day for a Colby get-together. This is a suggestion for other Colby people.

Frances Pollard McBride, '13, has a temporary change of address: 111 Maple Street, Bangor, Maine.

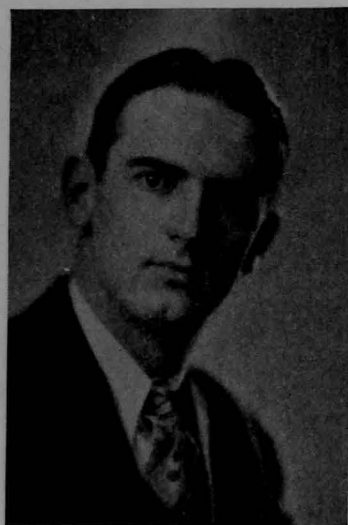
On December 13, last, George P. Phenix, '86, of Hampton, Va., paid the College a brief visit. Mr. Phenix is now Acting-Principal of Hampton Institute, having



HERMAN GLASSMAN, B.S., '25
Graduate Cornell Medical School



LEONARD W. GRANT
A.B., '15
President Teachers' Association



RUSSELL F. BROWN, B.S., '25
With Herbert Gray Co's., Inc.

served for many years as Vice Principal. He was host to the Colby debaters when they made their cross-country tour in 1922.

Frank J. Howard, '18, is employed as an engineer by the City of New York. Mr. Howard is married and has two children, a boy of three and a girl one year old.

Harold E. Hall, '17, is with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with offices at 140 Broadway.

Merle F. Hunt, '15, and Marion Horne Hunt, '18, announce the arrival on April 28, last, of Charlotte Adams. They reside in Darien, Conn.

Loring Herrick, '92, Los Angeles, informs the ALUMNUS that he was on the campus in July, last, the first time for 35 years. Now that Mr. Herrick has blazed the trail, the campus may expect to see him more often. July is no time to make social calls.

Louise Helen Coburn, '77, trustee of the College, who has been in poor health for the past two years, is reported as being very much better. She is now able to devote part of her days to literary pursuits.

The ALUMNUS is in receipt of a cordial note from Evan R. Wheeler, '14, and Lucile R. Wheeler, '18, Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Wheeler is active in local school affairs and is Regent of the local D. A. R. Chapter. Mr. Wheeler is in the engineering department of the Western Union Telegraph Co., with New York offices. He is head of the

engineering group handling all commercial news or ticker service developments.

Ernest H. Maling, '99, has a change of address, namely, Johnson Road, R. F. D. 4, Portland, Me.

Herman Glassman, '25, received his M. D. degree from Cornell University in June, last.

Ernest D. Jackman, '12, is on his second year as Counselor in Bureau of Guidance at the University of Wisconsin. He completes his residence requirements for his doctor of philosophy degree this year. He gave educational courses at the University of Maine Summer School in 1929.

Austin H. Evans, '94, has been obliged to retire from his teaching position in the Morris, N. Y., high school on account of ill health. He was the head of the department of Latin. His new address is 506 West 113 St., New York.

Dorothy E. Farnum, '26, is teaching mathematics in the Gilbert school, Winsted, Conn.

Warren S. Churchill, '19, is to be reached at 2112 East 15th St., Tulsa, Okla.

Agnes J. Brouder, '26, is teaching English and Latin in the Central School, Methuen, Mass.

Writes Henry Warren Foss, '96: "I do not see how I can comply with your request for a news item about myself. I have done nothing of note except to keep out of the stock market—a triumph due not



GEORGE B. BARNES, A.B. '26
Houlton, Maine, Lawyer



ELLIS F. PARMENTER
Ph.D., '26
With Brown & Co., Berlin, N. H.



LESTER FRANK WEEKS
M.A., '15
To Study in England

to my sagacity but to my poverty. As for keeping my classmates informed as to my activities permit me to suggest (as Woodrow Wilson used to say) that they know too much about me already".

Charles H. Whiteman, '97, has contributed a chapter on the Literature of New Jersey to a new history of New Jersey which is published by the American Historical Association.

Fred M. Pile, '07, is principal of the Silvanus A. Ellis School, No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.

Drew Thompson Wyman, '78, after six years pastorate in the Baptist Church of Westminister, Mass., has been made Pastor Emeritus.

Clara Mary Collins, '26, is teaching algebra in the Junior High school in Belmont, Mass.

Albert J. Thiel, '28, with the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, is now to be addressed at 32 Windsor Road, Milton, Mass.

Lillian Carll Schubert, '12, writes from her home in Milwaukee to inquire if 1912 "ever reunions". Will the class secretary of 1912 please make note of this inquiry?

Dorothy Giddings, '27, is teaching Community Civics in the Cony High school, Augusta. Miss Giddings is a graduate of Cony in 1922.

Vera E. Fellows, '27, is working in the cataloging department of the library of the

New Jersey College for Women, located in New Brunswick.

Robert L. Jacobs, '24, is principal of Hampden Academy, Hampden, Me.

Nelson W. Bailey, '28, is in his first year at Yale as a graduate student in chemistry. He speaks highly of the department of chemistry at Yale.

Vernon G. Smith, '21, received his Master's degree from Columbia in June, last. He is principal of the Scarsdale High school.

Harold S. Brown, '17, of Indianapolis, Ind., writes that he met Klusick, '15, at the D. U. Convention at West Barden Springs, Ind., in August, last, a convention sponsored by the Indianapolis D. U. Association. Mr. Brown was one of three who took charge of all arrangements.

Mercy Agnes Brann, '97, Hartford, Conn., is the author of the Early Poems of John Milton, a new edition of which was published in February by the Henry Holt & Co. The book is intended for use in schools, and has already been adopted by many. The purpose of the book is to make the youthful John Milton seem real and interesting to the young people of today that they may the better grasp the beauty and nobility of his poetry.

Aubrey E. Flanders, '28, is principal of the Upton, Maine, Junior High school.

"Kindly Greetings," come from Clarence



ARTHUR W. COLE, B.S., '23
With Ticonic National Bank
Waterville



J. DOUGLAS JOHNSTON
A.B., '27
Represents Bird & Son



ELIZABETH B. GROSS
A.B., '28
Graduate Student, Radcliffe

Richard Johnson, 132 South 5th St., Lewisburg, Penn. Mr. Johnson was at one time a member of the College faculty, teaching in the French department.

Harold E. Donnell, '12, was appointed a director for three years in National Conference of Juvenile Agencies at Toronto Convention held in September, 1929. In October he was appointed by Governor Ritchie the chairman of the Social Welfare Survey Commission for the State of Maryland. This Commission was created by the last legislature and is broad in scope of work to be covered. Mr. Donnell is head of the Maryland Training School for Boys.

Irene Gushee Moran, '24, is secretary of Lady Knox Chapter, D. A. R., of Rockland. She was appointed a delegate to the State Federation of Women's Clubs which recently held its annual meeting.

Merle Davis Hamilton, '21, San Gabriel, Calif., spent the past summer traveling through New England, Canada, Northern California, and the High Sierras. Her only regret is that she found it impossible to be in the East in time for Commencement.

Charles P. Small, '86, was the guest of the Pennsylvania Medical Society at its annual meeting in October. He read a paper on "The Routine Examination of the Eye in its bearing on present-day motor traffic".

Otis W. Foye, '98, has just completed 10 years as pastor of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church, Boston. During these years, Dr. Foye reports that 754 persons

have been received into membership, over \$200,000 raised for expenses and benevolences, and eight young people have prepared for and are now in some form of Christian service as a life work.

John N. Harriman, '16, is on the U. S. S. Rochester, with address Balboa, Canal Zone.

Caroline E. Rogers, '27, has begun her second year as teacher of English and history in the Senior High school at Weymouth, Mass.

W. W. Hale, '25, reports the arrival in the family of a second son, born on October 2, 1929, named Alan Eugene Hale. Mr. Hale is principal of the Easton, Maine, High school.

Hildegard Drummond Leonard, '19, and Neil F. Leonard, '21, announce the birth on September 3, 1929, of Ann Drummond. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard now reside at 31 Kenmore Street, Newton Center, Mass. Mr. Leonard is practicing law with Pillsbury, Dana & Young, 53 State Street. He is giving a course in law at Northeastern University.

Charles S. Pease, '91, has just completed the seventh year as pastor of the Northboro Baptist church. An interesting fact in connection with his pastorate is that from 1903 to 1910 he served this same church for a period of seven years.

C. H. French, '81, writes from his home in West Acton: "A two-dollar bill is a dangerous thing to have. I don't dare send

one". But as is usual with him for a great many years he encloses another form of currency.

Charles E. Young, '74, after a long residence at Hallowell, Maine, has moved to Bangor, where he can be reached at 71 Third Street.

Willard H. Rockwood, '02, a prominent Waterville real estate agent, was elected in recent months to the Waterville Board of Education for a term of three years.

Thomas C. Tooker, '96, is tutoring in Latin at 132 Hemenway Street, Boston.

Edward C. Rice, '01, has recently been elected president of the Bradenton, Florida, Kiwanis Club.

Paul A. Thompson, '18, who for two years has served as Dean of Boys at the Jamaica High school, New York City (5,500 boys) has recently accepted a new position as director of athletics at the Cranbrook School, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

John E. Candelet, '2d, '27, received his degree of master of Business Administration from the University of Pennsylvania in June, last. He is now with the investment department of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence.

Lorena E. Scott, '22, is now to be addressed at 14 Arthur Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

Russell F. Brown, '26, is assistant treasurer of the Herbert Gray Co.'s Inc., Lincoln, Maine, one of the largest ranchers of Silver Black Foxes in the United States. During part of 1929 Mr. Brown pursued special work in Bacteriology at the University of Minnesota.

Friends of Hartstein W. Page, '80, will regret to learn that he has been critically ill for some months at his summer home at York Beach. He is now in York Hospital, York Village, Maine.

Mary M. Ward, '04, has recently changed her address to 1352 Fairfield Ave., Westlawn Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mabel Freese Dennett, '04, Bangor, Maine, had her summer vacation extended through the fall in order to continue traveling abroad with her son, Prescott Dennett. Mr. Dennett, who graduated from Columbia University last June, was one of the winners of an \$1800 Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship. While abroad he contributed to the London Express, the London Sunday Times, the Irish Independent, and to American papers.

Edison E. Bresett, '20, is physical director and coach of all athletic teams at the Senior High school in Long Branch, N. J.

Edward R. Frude, '23, is completing his fifth year as head of science department and director of athletics at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, Conn.

Manley O. Chase, '24, is a practicing attorney in Waterville with offices at 132 Main Street.

Clarence A. Tash, '20, was transferred in June from Wilmington, Del., to DuPont Rayon Co., Buffalo, N. Y., as mechanical experimental engineer. He is located at 17 Delwood Road, Kenmore, N. Y.

John P. Kennedy, '13, is now to be addressed at R. F. D. 3, Waterville.

P. F. Williams, '97, recently moved his law office from Dennisport, where it has been located the past year, to West Dennis, Mass., where he is now located in the general practice of law with special attention to Land Court and title work. Mr. Williams had the pleasure of entertaining for lunch recently Wellington Hodgkins, '94, and Mrs. Hodgkins, who were visiting West Dennis and Cape Cod for the first time since Mr. Hodgkins resigned the principalship of the high school twenty-nine years ago.

Everett Richard Drummond, '28, is attending the University of Pennsylvania's Graduate School.

Elizabeth McCausland, '19, is at present a member of the Latin department in the Emma Willard School, Troy, New York. Miss McCausland writes that she is "looking forward to Dr. Taylor's articles in the ALUMNUS with keen anticipation".

Mrs. Charles E. Dickerson, '91, cruised the Mediterranean in February, spent March and April in Egypt where she visited her son, a commercial attache there; she visited Naples, Rome, and Florence in May. "I can recommend the trip", she writes.

Merton L. Miller, '90, was married on March 1, 1929, at Eureka, Cal., to Miss Georgia May. They reside at 4517 Lomita St., Los Angeles.

Octavia W. Mathews, '97, spent 1927-1928 abroad studying in Spain and visiting Egypt and Palestine. Miss Mathews teaches Spanish and Bible in Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

Hazel Millicent Gibbs, '17, pursued

courses in Education at the Bates Summer School.

Ruth E. Dow, '27, is teaching Latin and French in the High school at Chatham, Mass.

Harold W. Rand, '15, has a new home address: 33 Chester Ave., Winthrop, Mass.

Daphne Fish Wight, '22, is teaching mathematics in the Westerly, R. I., high school.

Ashton F. Richardson, '21, who is located in Tampico, Mexico, has recently been sent by his company to north Mexico to detail possible oil structures near the border region.

L. W. Mayo, '22, has entered upon his new position as head of the institution department of the New York School of Social work. He and Mrs. Mayo attended the national conference of social work in San Francisco during the past summer.

Feneda B. Hawksley, '23, is serving the town of Dyer Brook as treasurer and clerk.

Ina M. McCausland, '15, is teaching two courses in economics in the South Portland high school. Miss McCausland elected several of the economics courses taught by Professor Wolfe when he was a member of the Colby faculty, and the introduction of the courses in the South Portland school is a direct result of her interest aroused in the subject by Professor Wolfe.

John Erickson, '28, is principal of the Northfield, Vt., high school. Heading the English department of this school is Mollie R. Seltzer, '26.

Miriam Hardy, '22, is teacher of English in the Greenwich, Conn., high school.

Lincoln Heyes, '19, writes from his home in Glendale, California, to say that Larry Craig, '20, Walter Hastings, '18, and Joel Taylor, '21, meet at his home to talk over the ALUMNUS and college happenings.

Charles E. Thompson, '25, is president of the Quaker Ridge Flooring Corp., wholesale and retail dealers in hardwood flooring, New Rochelle, N. Y.

James H. Dunn, '18, received his degree of Ed. M. from Harvard in June, 1928. Mr. Dunn is teaching in the Swampscott, Mass., high school.

W. H. S. Stevens, '06, is directing a nation-wide survey of chain stores which survey is being made by the Federal Trade Commission at the direction of the U. S. Senate. Dr. Stevens is lecturing in Business Administration in Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity, and in Marketing and Finance in the Graduate School of American University.

Raymond I. Haskell, '14, is head of the department and professor of English at Girard College, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gordon Marr (Marion Cummings, '24) announce the birth of David Brownell on October 31, 1929.

Sylvia V. Brazzell, '27, is teaching French and Latin in the Gorham Normal School.

Clarence E. Tupper, '94, writes a line appreciative of all that the College is doing. He says: "We have the pleasure of entertaining from time to time Colby graduates who are taking graduate work at Clark University. . . . We never fail to read the ALUMNUS in its entirety. We have several similar publications but it compares favorably with all others by any standard of excellence".

Ivan M. Richardson, '24, is now connected with the Wentworth Institute, Boston, and is officially known as Athletic Director. He has charge of 650 boys.

Appleton W. Smith, '87, has been spending the summer in Europe, most of the time in Paris. He reports a delightful trip over the Alps from Geneva to Nice. He is but recently back from a visit to the Exposition in Barcelona which he reports to be a very fine affair, especially the illumination of the grounds. He returned to this country in October.

Maurice E. Lord, '12, and Mary Moor Lord, '05, announce the birth on April 13, last, of Robert Frederick. They reside in Skowhegan where Dr. Lord is in the general practice of medicine.

George A. Andrews, '92, is on his ninth year as pastor of the University Congregational Church, Tucson, Ariz. His youngest son, George, Jr., graduates in June, next, from Colby.

Herbert M. Wortman, '26, who has been a student at Harvard Medical School from 1927-1929, is this year transferring to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School where he will complete his course.

Mary Donald Deans, '10, taught in the summer school of the San Pedro, Calif., high school, during the summer of 1929.

Lovinia Morgan Jones, '04, spent the summer in England as guide for a group of young people.



RALPH H. DEORSAY
B.S., '28
Medical School, Philadelphia



EVELYN M. ESTEY, A.B., '27
Teaching in Massachusetts



WENDELL F. GRANT
B.S., '21
With Aetna Life Insurance Co.
New Hampshire

Mildred Ralph Bowler, '12, and Lawrence R. Bowler, '13, have recently changed residences. They now live at 3 Travis Place, Hastings-on-the Hudson, N. Y.

Ruth M. McEvoy, '28, is this year teaching in the high school of Washington, N. H.

Ernest G. Walker, '90, of Washington, D. C., was in Maine during October attending to business in connection with the publication of his new history *Embden Town of Yore*. This is a volume of 760 pages with 200 illustrations and an index of 7,000 entries on which he has been working for the last five years. It is a history of his native town of Embden and of surrounding towns on the Upper Kennebec and, also, somewhat of Woolwich and Wiscasset, whence many of the Embden pioneers came.

William E. Garabedian, '26, since his graduation from Newton Theological Institution in June, last, has been pastor of the Campton Village, N. H., Baptist Church.

Ralph Libby, '24, is instructor in chemistry and physics in the Belmont, Mass., high school.

Ruth Morgan, '15, is teaching Latin in the high school of Central Fall, R. I., and living at 7 Brownell St., Providence.

Verne Reynolds, '25, is supervisor of English in the new Robert E. Fitch high school, Groton, Conn.

Cassilena Perry Hitchcock, '10, is en-

gaged in selling insurance for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont.

Ruth Turner Weymouth, '26, is now to be addressed at 931 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn.

C. Barnard Chapman, '25, and Elizabeth B. Kingsley, '25, were married on August 31, 1929, at Mystic, Conn. Mr. Chapman is beginning his second year as pastor of the First Baptist Church, East Greenwich, R. I.

Vernon H. Tooker, '19, formerly with the E. H. Rollins & Sons, is now associated with Morton, Hall and Rounds Inc., investment securities, with an interest in the firm. Mr. Tooker lives at 37 Casco St., Portland.

Evelyn M. Estey, '27, is teaching English and Latin in Powers Institute, Barnardston, Mass.

Everett H. Gross, '21, sends his best regards to the College. His new address is 282 Cornelia St., Brooklyn. He is employed by the New York Telephone Company.

Dorothy M. Crawford, '22, is teaching French at Crosby high school, Waterbury, Conn. Lenora A. Knight, '17, is teaching English in the same school. Both Miss Crawford and Miss Knight, together with 12 other Colby alumnae, attended the Harvard Summer School. Among them were, Mrs. Hodgman, '02, Winifred Greeley, '18, Elizabeth Eames, '19, Alice A. Hanson, '20, Marion Conant, '21, Catherine Tuttle, '21,

Anna Erickson, '23, Louise Steele, '23 and Ernestine Porter.

Patricia Eleanor is the name of a daughter born on May 25, last, to Rev. Dr. Theodore V. Moldenke and his wife, formerly Clara Winslow, '13.

Fred E. Hutchins, '06, is no longer to be addressed at 72 So. Elm St., but 13 Roberts St., Bristol, Conn.

Florence Appleton Plaisted, '27, is to be addressed at 80 Euston Rd., Garden City, N. Y.

Helen Beedy Breneman, '93, is at present in Ashville, North Carolina, where her husband is treasurer of the Ashville Normal School, a school for the mountain girls of this section. The school is supported by the Northern Presbyterian Board, and is missionary in character. They are living on the campus, "with beautiful mountain views from our windows", she writes.

Florence Freeland Totman, '09, announces the birth on August 25, last of Susan Totman. Mrs. Totman lives in Duluth, Minn.

Catherine Larrabee, '22, and her sister, Elizabeth, '23, attended the summer session of the University of Michigan.

Oliver C. Wilbur, '17, has recently been transferred from the Dye Division of the E. D. DuPont de Nemours & Co., to the Acitade Division of the DuPont Rayon Co. His new position is that of assistant chief chemist in the chemical central section. The new plant at Waynesboro, Va., is just getting underway.

Robert C. Chandler, '28, is instructor in chemistry in the Edward Little high school, Auburn.

Barbara Weston, '29, was married on July 22, last, to Robert Noyes, U. of M. '26 and Harvard, '27. They are living at 1612 Esther Place, S. E., Washington, D. C. Mr. Noyes is employed by the Government.

Ella L. Vinal '28, took her M. A. at Clark University in June, 1929. She was elected a fellow in Sociology to continue studying for her Ph. D. She was student assistant in Sociology during the year 1928-1929. Her thesis for her M. A. was the *Status of the Worcester Negro*. A public report of conditions she found while making her survey moved a group of interested citizens, organized as "The Interracial Council" to employ her as a paid Executive Secretary for the coming year

to work out the program which she had proposed. The Y. W. C. A. has given her office-room with their Industrial Secretary. While doing this piece of community work she will continue as a research fellow of the University.

Anne Brownstone, '24, has a new address: 22 Cottage St., Peabody, Mass.

Alta E. Davis, '18, has been appointed Dean of Girls in the Bar Harbor high school, where she is a teacher of mathematics.

Mabel Root, '27, is teaching French in the Bar Harbor High school.

Lela H. Glidden, '28, is assistant to the principal of the Union, Maine, high school.

Edwin Parker Craig, '06, has charge of the states of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, for Charles Scribner's Sons. Two of his daughters entered Texas College for Women in September. One of these girls was the honor pupil of her high school in a class of 150.

Wilbur B. McAllister, '26, is resident construction engineer with the highway commission, State of Vermont, in charge of Federal Aid Concrete Roads, and Federal Flood Relief Construction. He makes his home in Montpelier, Vt.

Miss Helen Coburn Smith, '27, and her father, Geo. Otis Smith, '93, sailed from San Francisco, October 10 for Tokyo. Dr. Smith is one of the national delegates to the World Engineering Congress which meets in Japan on the invitation of the Japanese Government. He presents a paper at the Congress on coal and is the American speaker at the banquet which the American Delegation gives on October 31 to the other delegates of the Congress.

Reuben L. Ilsley, '91, is completing his 28th year as employee in the Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

Diana Wall Pitts, '13, spent the past summer traveling in Europe.

Cora Farwell Sherwood, '06, was elected treasurer in April, 1929, of the New England District of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Sherwood, and her husband, Rev. Ralph A. Sherwood, hold a large place in Christian Endeavor Circles in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Fred W. Peakes, '96, is superintendent of the Baptist Home for the Children of Missionaries, at Newton Center, Mass.



HARRY H. UPTON
A.B., '17
Pastor Bloomfield Church



CAROLINE E. ROGERS
A.B., '27
Teacher in Weymouth, Mass.



OLIVER C. WILBUR
A.B., '17
With Dupont Rayon Co.

Hilda Mary Fife, '26, took courses at the University of Chicago Summer school. She is continuing her teaching at Hampton Institute, Virginia, at the head of which is George Phenix, '86.

Barbara Fife, '27, is employed by the Aluminum Company of America, with offices in Boston.

Edward F. Stevens, '89, was recently nominated for the chairmanship of a Committee of International Comity to erect in Paris, with the cooperation of the Bibliotheque Nationale, the world's greatest library, an exhibit which would interpret America to the French people. The fact that acceptance of this appointment meant relinquishment for a long period of his own important work at the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, which his trustees felt could not be afforded, does not diminish the high honor of the selection of a Colby man for the important position.

Harry T. Jordan, '93, has recently returned from a three months' tour of Iceland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Scotland, England and France.

William M. Harriman, '17, recently gave an address before the Schenectady Life Underwriters Association. Mr. Harriman has offices at 100 State Street, Albany.

Carrie M. Tozier, '00, has a changed address: 57 Lewis St., Belmont, Mass.

Helen W. Springfield, '24, and Eugene

W. Strong, of Waterville, were married on July 3, 1929, in Waterville. Mrs. Strong was for four years a teacher of English in the Waterville Junior High school. Mr. Strong is connected with the Waterville Postoffice. They reside at 5 Nash Street.

W. R. Pederson, '20, is claims manager for the Liberty Mutual in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Pederson is also studying law with the intention of eventually entering upon that profession.

Carolyn Hill Keyes, '08, is teaching in Bucksport Seminary.

Ruby Shuman Berry, '26, of Gardiner, reports the arrival of Pauline, born in January, 1929.

John Wesley Stinson, Jr., '19, announces the arrival in his home of John Wesley Stinson, 3d, on May 7, 1929. Dr. Stinson lives at 6029 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Arthur W. Coulman, '24, is teacher-coach at Winthrop, Mass., Senior High school. His address is 13 Pleasant Avenue, Somerville.

Gerald E. Leeds, '17, has a new address: Albany & Casco Streets, Worcester, Mass. He is employed by the Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation.

Andrew C. Little, '17, is at present manufacturing and selling the Elemen Range Oil Burner in New England largely for use in hotel ranges. The firm name is Security Sales Co., with offices at 739 Boylston St.

Jennie-M. Smith, '81, recently resigned as

librarian of the Public Library, Waterville, after a service of many years. Miss Smith was regarded by the board of trustees as a most valuable public official. At the head of the library board is Edwin C. Whittemore, D. D., '79. Other members of the board include Carrol N. Perkins, '04, Dr. Florence E. Dunn, '96 and Dr. Herbert C. Libby, '02.

Marian B. Rowe, '26, is this year taking a graduate course in Library Science at Simmons College.

Retta Carter, '20, is secretary to Dean Laycock of Dartmouth College.

The announcement of the marriage in Newport, N. H., on Aug. 31, 1929 of Keith Bernard Weymouth, '25, and Miss Gladys Arthelia Achorn, (Gorham, '24) has been received. Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth will reside at 60 State St., Windsor, Vt., where Mr. Weymouth has a position as teacher of mathematics in Windsor High school.

Herbert M. Lord, '84, long the distinguished Director of the United States Bureau of the Budget, is now connected with the Arthur S. Kluman & Co., with offices at 120 Broadway, New York City.

Harrington Putnam, '70, has been since April, 1928, Official Referee of the Appellate Division of the N. Y. Supreme Court. For the past 12 years he has been lecturer in Maritime Law at Cornell University.

John W. Brush, '20, minister of New Haven, Conn., reports an interesting bicycle trip through Normandy and a part of Brittany during the past summer.

Lewis S. Crosby, '20, Danvers, Mass., reports that his teachers' agency is making excellent progress.

Ava F. Dodge, '28, is teaching history in Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, the school from which she graduated in 1924.

Eugene L. Sampson, '89, has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Jefferson, Maine, after a service of five years. He still resides in Jefferson.

John Douglas Johnston, '27, is the southeastern Massachusetts representative for Bird & Son, Inc., of East Walpole, Mass. Mr. Johnston lives in Norwood, Mass.

Frank A. James, '15, has completed all of his work except that of his theses for his degree of Master of Education, and expects to get the degree from Harvard in 1930.

Hattie S. Fossett, '07, a teacher in Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine, attended

the 1929 Middlebury Summer French school.

Dr. L. S. Gilpatrick, '09, has moved his offices to 1081 Medical-Dental Building, Spokane, Wash.

George S. Stevenson, '02, and Marjorie Elder Stevenson, '02, have recently moved to a new home in Hartford, Conn., at 65 Forest Street.

Frank D. Mitchell, '84, who has been ill for some time is somewhat improved.

On October 23, 1929, George Merriam, '79, completed his twenty-fifth year as pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church of Skowhegan. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Colby in 1928. It is doubtful if any other Colby man can boast of a pastorate as long as that of Dr. Merriam's.

Donald C. Freeman, '26, was a student at Columbia during the past summer. He is teaching in Haverhill, Mass.

For the past three years, Herbert E. Foster, '96, has been the Assistant Attorney General of Maine.

George Butler Barnes, '26, after getting his LL.B. from Harvard, successfully passed the Maine Bar on September 3, and has since opened offices in Houlton. He is the son of Associate Justice Charles P. Barnes, '92.

O. J. Guptill, '96, has entered the fifth year of his superintendency of the Maine Sea Coast Mission. Conspicuous incidents of his administration has been the building of a fine new Sunbeam for the work, the development of the Unique Rug Industry helpful to many homes isolated along the coast and the organization of a Vacation School Program. Thirteen such schools ministering to fifteen little communities were conducted the past season.

W. W. Perry, '72, was elected vice president of the Three-Quarter Century Club at its annual meeting held in Lewiston, August 27. The next meeting is scheduled to be held in Waterville at which time Mr. Perry is slated to become the president of the association. The association's meetings are attended by several thousand persons.

Leon C. Guptill, '09, is now in law partnership with John L. Hurley, Bowdoin, '13, under the firm name, Guptill & Hurley. In September they moved into new offices at 19 Milk Street, Boston.

H. Neeley Jones, '05, wife and two children, spent the past summer in California.

Ralph B. Young, '07, was registered in the School of Education, Harvard Summer School, for 1929.

Colby seems to be well represented at the University of New Hampshire. Justin O. Wellman, '98, is head of the department of Education, director of the Summer School, and a member of the executive council of the newly organized Graduate School. Melvin M. Smith, '90 is acting head of the department of chemistry. Nettie E. Pottle, '28, is the latest Colby addition. She is in the English department. Blanche Walker Wellman, '98, was a member of the Summer School faculty.

Everett Flood, '79, spends his summers in Friendship, Maine, his winters at Mt. Dora, Florida, and has a permanent address at Augusta, Maine.

Leslie F. Murch, '15, a member of the Dartmouth faculty, has been appointed a member of the Athletic Council, and also a member of a committee to plan a student Union Building.

MORSE, '14, HONORED

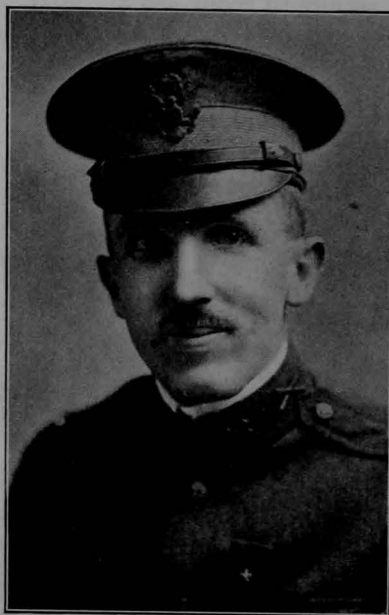
Word has been received of the election of Harold Marston Morse, Colby 1914, as Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science. Membership in this society is purely honorary, and the number of fellows is limited. In mathematics, there are fewer than twenty-five fellows in the entire country.

Beside the members in the United States, the roster includes such eminent names as Bertrand Russell, Lord Balfour Benedetto Croce, Albert Einstein and various others.

Dr. Morse was called from Brown University to Harvard as assistant professor of mathematics three years ago. After two years at Harvard he was appointed associate professor of mathematics. Recently he declined a full professorship at Princeton University.

Dr. Morse has been particularly active in mathematical research and in its direction. At present he is a member of the National Research Council Committee on Analysis Situs and is also an Editor of the American Journal of Mathematics. At Harvard he has under his personal direction seven candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The class of 1914 of Colby of which he is a member, this year celebrated their fif-



HAROLD MARSTON MORSE, PH.D., '14
Recipient of New Honors

teenth reunion at the college.—Waterville Sentinel.

Professor Marston Morse will deliver the Colloquium lecture at the 1931 summer meeting of the American Mathematical Society to be held at the University of Minnesota.

These lectures are given yearly at a convocation of the American Mathematical Society and are printed in book form by the society. A higher honor could not be bestowed upon Professor Morse as these lectures are supposed to represent the most important mathematical research being done at the present time.

Professor Morse is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Science and editor of the American Journal of Mathematics. Following is a copy of the letter received by Professor Morse from the Society:

"Dear Professor Morse:

I take pleasure in informing you that at the recent meeting of the council of the American Mathematical Society you were invited to deliver the Colloquium lecture at the summer meeting of 1931 which is to be held at the University of Minnesota. Felicitating you on the great honor done to

you by this invitation, I have the honor to be,
Sincerely yours,

R. G. D. Richardson,
Secretary American Mathematical Society."

CAMPBELL, '15, RESUMES LAW PRACTICE

G. H. Glover Campbell, assistant clerk of the superior court in Hartford county since 1921, has resigned as of February 1, to become public defender in superior criminal court as successor to John F. Forward, it was announced today by Lucius P. Fuller, clerk of the court.

Mr. Campbell, who has a distinguished record for service in the World war, will resume active practice as an attorney, associated with Attorney Robert P. Butler. Born in New York city, he was graduated from Colby college and later studied at Yale Law school and Northwestern university law school. He served with the army overseas from April, 1917, until he was discharged, as a captain, in April, 1919. It was shortly after he passed the state bar examinations that he was appointed an assistant clerk of the court; having served for some time as a temporary clerk. His successor has not been named, Mr. Fuller said today.

Beside Mr. Campbell there have been two other assistant clerks of the court, Raymond G. Calnen, and Robert L. Allyn, Mr. Campbell having been senior assistant clerk since Mr. Fuller succeeded George A. Conant as clerk of the court in October, 1926.—Hartford Times, Jan. 2.

NEW PUBLIC DEFENDER.

The appointment of G. H. Glover Campbell as public defender in the superior criminal court, to succeed John F. Forward, who so capably filled that position since it was established twelve years ago, bears all the marks of being a wise selection. Having had experience in the clerical work of the court for almost a decade, Mr. Campbell has gained an unusual familiarity with the criminal practice. By disposition and manner courteous and tactful, Mr. Campbell will be a helpful counsellor to those who are without legal representation in being charged with a crime.

Mr. Forward had set a high standard for this office. It represents fundamentally the theory that it is the province of the state to do justice, not merely to secure convictions. It is as much in the interest of the state to establish the innocence of

an innocent accused as to prove the guilt of a guilty one. The courts are not a little aided in disposing judiciously of difficult cases, by having the advice and pleadings of a public defender as part of the record of the case. This official is in a strategic position to get at the true facts of the situation if he is able to inspire the feeling of being genuinely interested in the rights of the accused.—Editorial, Hartford Times, Jan. 3, 1930.

Ralph H. Isham announces that Professor Frederick A. Pottle of Yale University has agreed to complete the work begun by the late Geoffrey Scott in connection with the publication of the diaries and papers of James Boswell. Six volumes of the private papers of James Boswell contained in the Malahide MSS. collection owned by Mr. Isham were edited by Mr. Scott and published by William Edwin Rudge. The appointment of Professor Pottle to complete the work gives assurance that it will be continued in a manner worthy of the splendid beginning made by Mr. Scott.—N. Y. Times, Dec. 1, 1929.

TRIBUTE TO FRED A. POTTLE, '17

He has "arrived"!
The public speak his name
And we are proud!
How far he has travelled
How long it took,
How hard and rough the road
We shall not know!
Did someone see his light
Burning 'til dawn
High up in a window
And wonder why?
He was bearing "Stretchers"
All through the night!
Bearing them home to us!
Up! Comrades! Up!
And catch him 'ere he falls
Don't let him faint
For want of praise! You who
Have called him friend
And you who only knew his name!

— Contributed

The First church, Rockport, Rev. Ernest E. Ventres, '01, pastor, reached a high peak in attainment at the annual roll call on March 17. After a brief reference to the fidelity with which all services had been supported and hearty commendation of the fine spirit manifested in the recent effort

to reduce the mortgage note Pastor Ventres suggested something of plans for the future and asked for the calling of the roll. The climax came when George W. Harvey arose, and said in substance that he and Mrs. Harvey wished to show their appreciation of the effort made by the church by making it possible to lift the mortgage. He thereupon gave the pastor the discharge of the mortgage to be read to the people. Mrs. Harvey then burned the mortgage note in the presence of a surprised and overjoyed congregation. Instantly the large group of young people present burst forth in an improvised "thank you" song, which was followed by the doxology. This memorable roll call marks the climax of the fine project by which the church equipment has passed from one of the most hopelessly antiquated church plants in the State to what is now one of the most attractive and well equipped presenting a challenging invitation to the many guests who spend their vacations in this charming locality. The midweek prayer meetings bear testimony to the deepening spiritual life of the church.

—Watchman Examiner.

Rev. Harry H. Upton, '17, who graduated from Newton Theological Institution, has assumed his duties as pastor of the Central church, Bloomfield. During his senior year at Newton Mr. Upton was instructor of Greek. He is the author of the Newton centenary hymn. Mr. Upton was the president of the first Inter-Collegiate Association organized in Maine and won first prize in the initial prohibition oratorical contest. He was winner of the Greek prize in his graduating class at Colby College. Mr. Upton has held pastorates in Springvale and Northeast Harbor, Maine. Special services were held at Central church Sunday. In the morning the Bible school presented a pageant, "Out of the Bible." A communion service was held in the evening, when Mr. Upton received the hand of fellowship together with nine new members. During the five months the church has been organized it has grown from a constituent membership of 147 to a present membership of 193 with a Bible school of 233. The new Masonic Temple in Bloomfield has been leased by the church for its services. A member of the church, Miss Edna D. Smith, is a missionary in China.—Watchman Examiner.



ERNEST E. MILLER, B.S., '29
In Harvard Law School

Rev. E. E. Longley, who was formerly the pastor of the church at Clinton, has accepted the call of the Glenwood square church. This is near the city of Portland. Rev. John W. Brush, '20, who has been pastor here, is now in the pastorate of the First church, New Haven: Mr. Brush, on June 16, was married at Medford, Massachusetts. His bride is the daughter of the late Evangelist Herbert Gale, who was in our State for many years. Mrs. Brush is also the granddaughter of Dr. Charles V. Hanson, formerly pastor of Damariscotta and the Bethany church, Skowhegan. Mrs. Brush and her sister, who was married the same day, are nieces of Rev. Harold Hanson, of Charleston, Massachusetts. The sister married Walter Guthrie, '22, who is a business man. There are many in our State who are interested in this double wedding.

—Watchman Examiner.

Theodore Hodgkins, '25, holds a very responsible position with the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

Ernest E. Miller, '29, is studying law in the Harvard Law School.

Arthur W. Cole, '23, is employed in the Ticonic National Bank of Waterville.

Lemuel K. Lord, '29, is pastor of the Methodist Church, in Madison, Maine.

The Expanding High School and the Four-Year College

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

It has frequently been pointed out that the form of organization of our educational system which has long prevailed is the result of accident. Primary education was designed to give the minimum training regarded as essential for all. The college early undertook to provide for a selected group the education necessary for positions of leadership in church and state. The secondary school arose from the necessity of preparation for the work of the college. The relation between the secondary school and the college has been close, and the domination of the college, which arose naturally from this relation, has persisted, in diminishing degree, up to the present time. There was no connection at first between the primary and secondary schools.

The length of the period devoted to elementary education was determined largely on economic grounds. The nine-year elementary school in New England reflected the interest in education, and the ability to provide it, of this older section of the country. The seven-year elementary school of the South similarly reflected the weaker economic ability of these states. In both sections the elementary school was thought of as the people's school, with no thought of preparation for higher education.

The Latin grammar school of Colonial days had the limited function of preparing for college. The demand for broader educational opportunities above the elementary level in time gave rise to the academy, designed to be a finishing school and having no relation, at first, to the college and no close articulation with the elementary school. In course of time, however, the academy came to differ from the earlier grammar school in few respects except that its privileges were open to girls as well as boys and that its curriculum included somewhat wider offerings. Essentially, it came to be a college preparatory school.

The high school arose in response to the same popular demand for wider opportunities for secondary education. But

this, also, yielded to the pressure exerted from above and came to be dominated by the ideals of the college, both with respect to the content of its curriculum and the methods of instruction employed.

The records of the proceedings of educational societies, the reports of a few of our college presidents, the rather feeble educational journals, and the columns of magazines and the public press began in the closing years of the last century to voice the growing feeling that our schools were not efficiently organized and were conducted with great waste. At a notable meeting of the National Education Association in 1903, Presidents Eliot and Harper, Dean West, and others, discussed the situation from the point of view of the college. The addresses and writings of Eliot and Harper contain a prophecy of the upward extension of the secondary school that is now taking form in the junior college.

Comparative studies of age and achievement of students in American and European schools showed a disparity of two years at the time of entering professional schools. While certain factors involved could not be isolated and measured, these studies revealed the disquieting fact of wasted years.

Ayers first applied the statistical method to determine the amount of human waste in our system. While his methods were somewhat crude when compared with the statistical techniques later employed, his "Laggards in our Schools" was an impressive indictment of the effectiveness of our schools. Later studies of retardation and elimination and the work of various commissions and individuals on the waste that was taking place paved the way for important changes in the curriculum and the organization of the secondary school.

From this period of critical evaluation and radical readjustment has emerged the pattern of a more coherent and progressive organization from the first grade to the university. The various parts of this pattern, the elementary and secondary

schools and the college, compose a system in which no single part sets the aims or determines the practice of another part. The needs of the individual to be educated are the determining factor. We are committed in this country to the policy of carrying on the education of each person, as far as it is profitable so to do. Those in charge of each stage in the process must take the pupil as he comes to them and carry him forward toward the goals that they have set for his attainment.

The extension of the age of compulsory attendance and other factors, mainly economic, have resulted in a rapid increase in the enrolment of the secondary school. Although still selective in character, it is tending to include all children of adolescent years. Changes in curriculum, classification, and promotion are intended to meet the resulting diversity in ability, social experience, and occupational needs. The secondary school undertakes to lead the pupil to an intelligent choice of the occupation to which he may devote his life with the greatest happiness and profit and to prepare him for this occupation or for further education in the more highly specialized schools or in the college of liberal arts. This is an ambitious program, requiring an adaptation of curriculum and the development of a technique of personnel study and guidance still very far from realization.

It is too early to predict the pattern in which the schools will arrive at a state of equilibrium. For a time it seemed likely to take permanent form in a six-year elementary school, junior and senior high schools of three years each, and a four-year college. This would have extended the period of secondary education to six years, leaving the college in its original form. The four-year college, however, rudely awakened from its complacency, finds itself in danger of encroachment and compelled to fight for its life.

The upward extension of the secondary school finds its justification in the long-established practice of European countries, and in the fact that the work of the first two years of the college is secondary in character. Much of its work in English, mathematics, foreign language, science, and the social studies is satisfac-

torily done in the high school. Impetus has been given to the movement by the greatly increased enrolment of colleges, particularly in the western universities, where the junior college has given practical relief from the overwhelming numbers in the first two years. Stanford University, by vote of its Board of Trustees, has decided gradually to eliminate the work of the first two years, completing the process by 1934. Johns Hopkins plans soon to eliminate the first two undergraduate years.

Present tendencies indicate that in the form of organization that may emerge from the existing chaotic situation, the secondary school, once the shortest unit of four years, may by encroachment upon the elementary school and the college become the longest unit of all, including a spread of eight years.

To make the situation even more confusing comes the insistent proposal, emanating from the pacific slope, of a six-year elementary school, a four-year junior high school, and a four-year senior high school preceding the university, which is to begin with what is now the junior year of the four-year college.

The alleged practice ascribed to the ostrich of hiding its head in the sand to escape its pursuers is said to have no basis in fact. One is thus deprived of an appropriate figure by which to describe the apparent attitude maintained by New England up to this time toward the so-called junior college movement.

Statistics available for the year 1927-28 show 146 public and 236 private junior colleges, a total of 382, with an aggregate attendance of approximately 40,000 students. As only 38 of these institutions were in operation in 1912, the rapidity of the development of the junior college is certainly impressive. In fifteen years the number of the institutions has increased to one-half the total number of four-year colleges and universities.

Geographically, junior colleges are rather generally distributed over the entire country, being found in 39 of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia. None are reported in three New England states—Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; two Middle Atlantic states

—Delaware and New Jersey; one Southern state—South Carolina; and three sparsely settled Western states—Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada. The percentages of distribution, however, show that the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states have only 5% of the total number, while 45% are in the South, 34% in the Middle West, 15% in the Far West, and 1% in the insular possessions of the United States. Of the four sections of the United States proper, the growth during the last six years has been most rapid in the South 137%. During this period the number in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states has increased 100%. In the Middle and Far West the increase has been relatively less.

In 1927-28 there were enrolled in the public junior colleges of California 7,200 students, Texas 3,000, Missouri 1800, Michigan 1600, and Kansas 1300. In one year (1927-28) the enrolment in the junior colleges of Louisiana increased 213%, Arkansas 83%, Iowa 63%, Washington and Arizona 58%, Oklahoma 48%, Texas 38%, California 25%, and Illinois 21%.

This assemblage of statistics is presented to give the vivid picture of a new type of organization that has appeared recently and has, with surprising rapidity, come to occupy a position that must command the serious attention not only of students of education, but of all who have to deal with the practical problems of educational organization and administration.

One must raise the question whether the attitude of indifference or even of opposition that has prevailed in the East, particularly among the representatives of the college, has not been due to a desire to maintain the integrity of an ancient institution. Has not the time come when we must also raise the question, whether this new unit of organization may not be an essential part of the movement to democratize education at every level? We certainly cannot do less than face the facts and try to ascertain their meaning.

The junior college presents two types: one deriving its support from public taxation, and being virtually an extension of the local high school, the other conducted on private foundation similar to the typi-

cal four-year college in New England. The latter type is more numerous, having 236 representatives against 146 maintained by public taxation. The California law of 1927 provides for junior colleges in districts with an average daily high school attendance of 400 pupils and an assessed valuation of at least ten million dollars and for union junior colleges for contiguous high school districts meeting the same conditions as to enrolment and valuation. The law further provides that the average daily attendance of any junior college must not fall below seventy-five students. These requirements, based upon a relatively long experience in that state, are an obvious safeguard against the tendency to establish junior colleges in communities unable to maintain schools of reasonably high grade.

The private junior colleges seem to have arisen, for the most part, from the weaker colleges which were unable to maintain satisfactory four-year standards and from private secondary schools which have been unable to resist the competition of the improved high schools.

Of the two types, the public junior college seems to be the stronger, so far as can be judged from the single factor of enrolment. The medium enrolment of the public junior college is 108, while that of the private is 62. Outstanding in this respect is the Crane Junior College in Chicago with an enrolment of 2,883 students and the Junior College of Kansas City, Missouri, with 1,078 students. On the other hand, there are 85 private junior colleges with enrolments under 50 students.

The available statistics include mention of no public junior college in New England and of only five private junior colleges, all of these being in Massachusetts.

A consideration of the worth of the junior college must include an examination of the special purposes claimed by its proponents. It is fair to state that these represent, in considerable degree, aspiration rather than achievement. In his elaborate study, published as a research monograph of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Koos has tabulated the purposes mentioned in the catalogs and the literature dealing with the junior college.

The most frequently mentioned purpose is the offering of two years of work acceptable to colleges and universities. This avowed purpose is not consistent with the claims made of the inherent worth of the junior college. It rather reflects the desire to conciliate the higher institutions whose criticism was naturally anticipated.

There is at hand considerable evidence that this purpose is being achieved. Of 6,735 graduates of 246 junior colleges in 1927, 3,601 or 53.5% continued their work in higher institutions. As to the quality of the work of junior college graduates, Dean Lange, several years ago, reported a study showing that graduates of junior colleges made a higher average scholarship standing in the work of the third year at Stanford University than those students whose first two years had been spent in the University itself. The more extensive study of Professor Eells, published in 1927, shows "that students of distinctly better ability are entering Stanford from junior colleges than from standard colleges or from its own lower division; that they have made slightly lower average records during their first year of adjustment to university conditions; but that at the conclusion of their course, they have carried off much greater than their share of graduation honors."

Judged by results, it is apparent that the junior college has shown its ability to prepare students in really significant numbers to continue their education in higher institutions.

Another purpose closely related to the one already discussed, though less frequently mentioned, makes the ambitious claim that better instruction is provided in the junior college than in the corresponding years of the standard college or university. While not capable of easy demonstration, this claim may well be true if we assume that the best teachers of the secondary school are assigned to these years, while college and university teachers of less experience and lower ranks often give instruction to freshmen and sophomores. It is also probably true that some other factors on which learning is conditioned, such as the size of classes, are more favorable in the junior college.

The claim that the junior college popularizes higher education is well founded. It is obvious that cost and proximity are important factors in determining the numbers who will avail themselves of opportunities for higher education. Comparison of the costs of maintenance shows that the cost per student of the standard college or university is double that of the junior college. The difference in cost to the student attending college at home and away from home is computed at \$205. It is evident that the public junior college provides opportunity for two years of college training at a substantial saving in money to society at large and to the individual student.

The junior college, as it has developed, is tending to provide terminal education for the large number who do not carry their education further. Many of these would never have entered a four-year college. For the considerable number who drop out of the standard college after one or two years, the terminal training of the better junior colleges would probably be more valuable. At this point I can do no better than to quote from Professor Charters who says: "Because the junior college is the apex of an educational system, it lends itself to the function of providing what is known as terminal education. It can, to an unequalled degree, prepare students for those vocations or for those positions within vocations which are better filled by people with an advanced education, but not requiring a complete professional education. Situated as it is in an urban center with many opportunities for superior persons in business and in the skilled vocations, it is sensitive to the needs of the city and responds by providing terminal vocational courses."

"The number of such terminal opportunities is great. In business, for instance, there is an increasing demand for executives who have a somewhat better training than the average of the employees. For these positions college graduates are popular. But it is not at all certain that four years in college is a better preparation than two years in college and two years in business. That is to say, there are substantial reasons for believing that a graduate of a rigidly pro-

fessional business curriculum in a junior college will be as well fitted for business at the age of thirty, let us say, as a graduate of a four-year college. The junior college graduate is compelled to take minor positions and in working is sent up through to major positions whereby he learns the business. The four-year college graduate skips much of the drudgery or is delayed for two years, and in escaping the drudgery, he loses an important element in his executive background."

A cursory examination of the curriculum offerings of the junior colleges reveals literally hundreds of courses leading to vocations, such as commerce and accounting, education, engineering and industry, home economics, music, agriculture, and industrial art.

Another advantage claimed by the proponents of the public junior college is that it continues the influence of the home for two years after leaving high school. While this may be an advantage in the case of some students of less than usual maturity, the question is open to debate whether this is not actually a hindrance to the fullest development of the student, in view of the tendency to reduce the ratio of students to instructor in the four-year college of New England and the more careful attention given to personnel study and student guidance.

I have presented the more important purposes enumerated by Dr. Koos in his study. To these he adds several to which I have referred in my earlier discussion, at least by implication, such as placing in the secondary school all the work appropriate to it, making the secondary school period coincide with adolescence, fostering the evolution of a more coherent system of education, and the economizing of time and expense by avoiding duplication.

I have endeavored to present without prejudice, a resume of the development of this new type of school. The rapidity and extent of its growth are remarkable even though we are becoming accustomed to swift-moving social changes. What should be the attitude of this Association, and more specifically of the New England colleges, toward the junior college?

In the first place, we cannot ignore it, however much it may be out of line with

our traditional ideals and practices. If its development is consistent with the tendency toward a more efficient organization of our system of public schools, we shall oppose it in vain. The report presented by the special committee of this Association is reasonable in spirit, as are also most of the specific requirements proposed.

Some of the conditions which have led to the rapid development of the junior college in other states do not obtain equally in New England. It is to be noted that the public junior college as an extension of the local high school has not yet appeared in this area. The most impressive arguments for the junior college do not apply equally well to the institution conducted on a private foundation. It is not improbable, however, that in time the public junior college will appear in New England and that it will serve the same useful purposes as elsewhere.

Our colleges, for the most part, are not so large as to feel the pressure of numbers as do the universities of the West. The standard type of college offers an undoubted advantage for most students who desire four years of liberal training above the secondary school. With the prestige of years and the material resources accumulated, we need have no immediate anxiety for the future of our four-year colleges. The threat which some see in the junior college may prove an ultimate good if it serves to shake us out of our complacency and forces us to re-examine the aims of the liberal arts college and to modify our curricula and methods, not in a spirit of compromise, but rather one of willingness to recognize the demands of a changing social life.

I have said that it is the function of each unit of our system of schools to take the students as they come up from the grades below and carry them forward toward the goals set up on the higher level. This does not mean, of course, that the liberal arts college should provide instruction for all who have completed the work of the secondary schools. The college must determine its own aims and provide the curricula best suited to the attainment of these aims. It must also retain the right to determine who are fitted to enter upon its work. It is con-

ceivable that a four-year college might decide that its ends could be secured only for those who had spent the entire period under its instruction. For such a college to decline to receive the graduate of the junior college would be consistent only if it accords similar treatment to students applying for advanced standing from other four-year colleges.

It would seem most reasonable for us to accord the same treatment to the standard junior colleges as to the four-year colleges, setting up such requirements as to courses and hours and standards of achievement as seem essential to the continuance of our own work. Colby College has this year admitted several junior college students by examination, every one of whom is maintaining creditable

standing in advanced courses. I see no reason why after this experience students from the same school should not be admitted on presentation of certificates of work done, without the formality of examination.

The introduction to the report of President Sills' committee presents a reasonable basis for this Association's dealing with the junior college. By it we are committed to a sympathetic, though critical, study of the purposes and achievements of this new unit in our system. We shall act most wisely if we are ready to meet, as occasion arises, in a generous and constructive manner the problems of readjustment which the junior college presents.

The Fiftieth Reunion of 1880

ARTHUR MILTON THOMAS, A. M., '80

As the year 1930 appears on the calendar it is a reminder that the college class of 1880 must now take its place in the ranks of the fifty year graduates. While five and ten year anniversaries are more or less generally observed they are of secondary importance compared with that which marks the completion of a half century. For this reason it is hoped that next June the surviving members of the class of 1880 will be able to meet for their fiftieth reunion.

This class graduated nineteen which was only about one-half the number of those who at some time were members of the class. Like all classes we were soon scattered after graduation, taking up our various occupations not only in the states from Maine to California, but also in India and the Hawaiian Islands. Although our numbers were small we were well represented in the different professions and employments. Three became lawyers, five, doctors, six, teachers, two entered business, two were ministers and missionaries, and one has followed a literary career.

Death has made great inroads upon our membership. So far as is now known only eleven are living. Considering all of the adverse circumstances of ill health, home and business cares, especially if the reunion habit has not been formed, we can not expect that all will be able to attend this reunion. However it is hoped that a strenuous effort will be made by each one, whether a graduate or a part time member, to be present giving the others the pleasure of meeting him once more and reviving the memories of college days. It would be of great assistance in furthering the plan if every member would consider himself as belonging to the committee of the whole and would write to others urging them to be in Waterville at least on Alumni Day next June. The present address of Carroll W. Clark and J. T. McDonald is not known. If anyone knows where they can be reached, they will confer a favor by informing either H. L. Koopman of Providence, R. I., or A. M. Thomas of Farmington, Me.

The Class of '75 Plans Its Fifty-fifth*

EDWARD JOHN COLCORD, LITT.D., '75

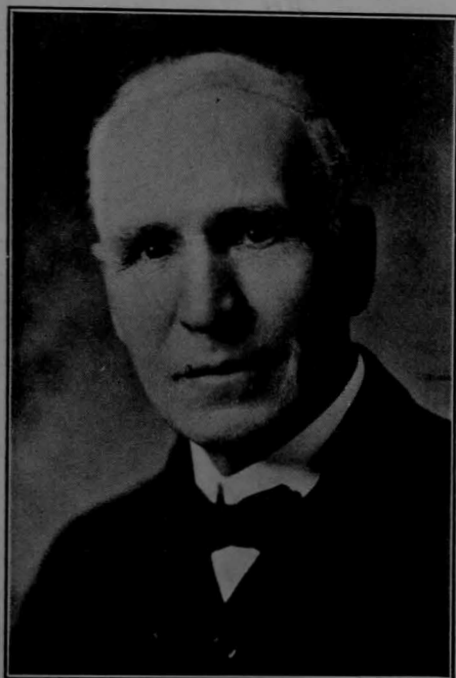
Just a word or two as to our reunion next June. It will of course be rather a scattering fire, for a number have gone over since our meeting in '25 for our 50 year return. There are six still in the field as candidates for our 55th.

I am writing to all and hope they will all answer to the roll call at this meeting. I am sure they will all come if they can for the fine old boys have always shown a

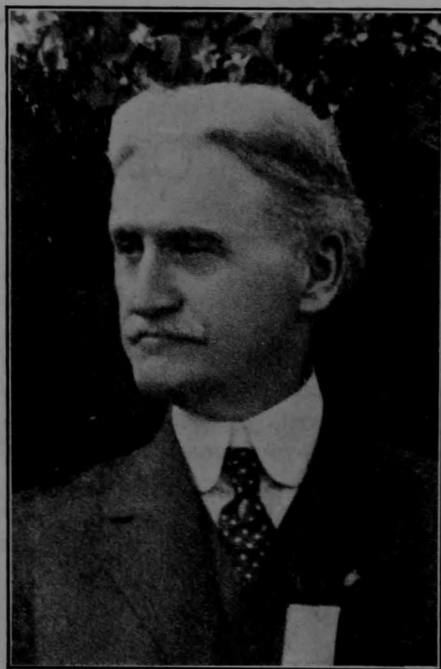
down the hill from my house. I haven't forgotten how to steer.

"I am well, family well. Yes; get the boys together next Commencement. **I'll come.**"

How is that for a Youth of 80 brief summers? This is Merriam all over. It reminds me of one old night of awful class iniquity—when we went up north on Main street and swiped the grizzly bear,



CYRUS KNAPP MERRIAM, A.B., '75
Comes from Spokane for Reunion



EDWARD JOHN COLCORD, LITT.D., '75
Will Return for 55th Reunion

hearty loyalty to all matters that concerned the spirit of the class.

I have already received a reply to my note from Doctor Merriam of Spokane. His reply is full of the right touch and alive with the enthusiasm that we are always sure of from him.

"You can hardly imagine," he says, "how pleased I am to get your Christmas card. How I wish you were here when the snow is on; we would take a slide

cage and all, hauled him down to Coburn Hall and made a present of him to the College.

I shall expect Dr. J. O. Tilton and feel sure he will come if he can get the strength to do so. He is a live wire and full of grit and pep, always a safe bet when the reunions come round.

I shall write to Russell of Portland and know he will be with us if health allows. He has never missed a reunion so far as I

*(Note—The paragraphs below are from a letter written by Dr. Colcord to the Editor.—The Editor.)

can recall. One of our most promising men when we entered but also prevented by illness from completing the course. Yet his spirit and will have kept him while men of much greater physical promise have gone down in the struggle.

I shall look for Henry Heyward of Philadelphia if it is possible for him to undertake the pilgrimage. He can come on and go from New York with Merriam and me. Won't that be a gay trio of youngsters?

Heyward and I were together as chums a whole year on the second floor of old North College, entering from Dr. Hanson's Institute. What a circus we had when we moved into our room and took

our first lesson in entomology on the old straw mattress!

I shall hope to see Edward A. Reed of Glendale, California. He has somehow never been with us at any reunion. He is a fine man and I know has made a good showing in his chosen field. He and his brother Samuel were fond of books, and Samuel wrote one of the best songs for class day I have yet seen.

I shall write to him and wish he may be able to come from the Pacific coast with Merriam.

This is all that remain from the twenty that entered and the sixteen that graduated in the class of '75. We shall miss the strong and excellent men whom we have been wont to see.

Opening of Maine Schools

AT HEBRON

RALPH L. HUNT, A. M.

On September ninth, Hebron Academy opened its one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth year under most pleasant circumstances. All students' rooms were filled to capacity; our Guest Rooms were filled, and more were making application for admission. This situation was particularly gratifying as our registration, month by month until the middle of July, seemed to be falling behind that of last year.

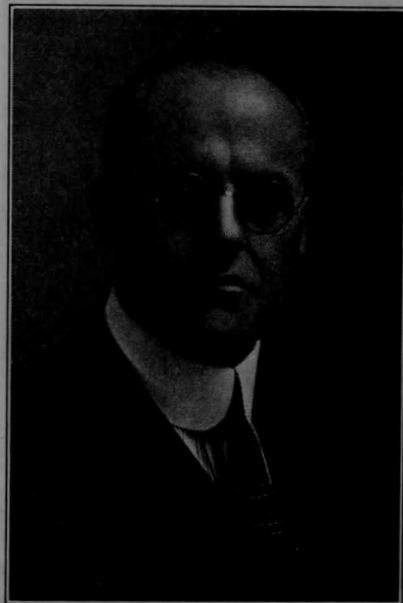
The majority of our students still come from this state, and we justify our title of "The Maine School for Boys." This year's registration shows 56 per cent from the Pine-Tree State. There is an increase of 8 per cent of students from outside the state. Perhaps this is a desirable condition, as it shows that Hebron is attracting its students from a larger geographical area.

Our registration this year shows boys from each county of Maine, and from nine other states. The following is our September registration by states with Maine well in the lead.

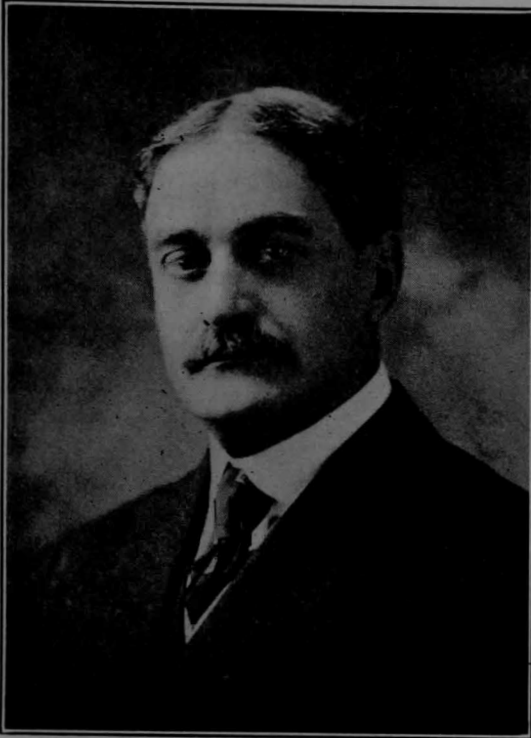
Maine, 117, Massachusetts, 69, New York, 7, New Hampshire, 6, New Jersey, 3, Con-

necticut, 3, Pennsylvania, 2, Delaware, 1, Illinois, 1, New Brunswick, 1.

Although Hebron is a Baptist school, a tabulation of the religious preference of



RALPH L. HUNT, A.M.
Principal of Hebron Academy



HON. WILLIAM LOWELL BONNEY, A.M., '92
Trustee of Hebron

our boys shows more Congregationalists, and very few expressing no religious preference.

Congregationalists, 66, Baptists, 36, Episcopal, 28, Catholic, 24, Methodist, 14, Unitarian, 11, Universalist, 10, Hebrew, 6, Christian Science, 4, Friends 1, No Preference, 10.

We ask our boys to express their college preference the day they arrive at Hebron. As we offer only college-preparatory work, most boys come here with a very definite purpose in mind. A large percentage of our Seniors each year secure admission to college. Forty-eight of the Class of 1929 are now doing college work. The writer regrets that so few boys choose Colby as their college preference. Doubtless this will be changed in the next few years by the ac-

tive cooperation of Pres. Johnson, who will make his first official visit here this month.

Registration by College Preference:

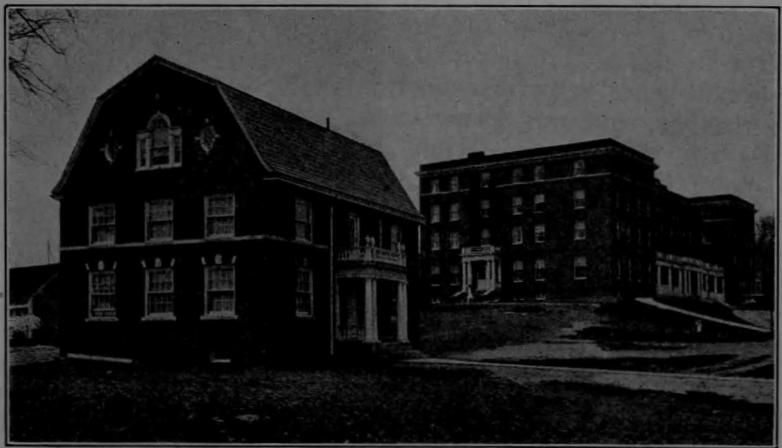
University of Maine, 33, Dartmouth, 28, Bowdoin, 25, M. I. T., 11, Yale, 5, Princeton, 3, Univ. of Texas, 3, Bates, 3, Brown, 2, Colby, 2, Cornell, 2, Harvard, 2, West Point, 2, Univ. of Penn., 2, Columbia, 2, Tufts, 2, Various Colleges (1 each), 13, No College Preference 70.

The parents of our boys are engaged in a variety of vocations. Practically all lines of business and professional life are represented, and few of our boys definitely intend to follow the vocation of their father.

Registration by Parental Vocation:

Merchants, 31, Executives, 22, Manufacturers, 18, Doctors, 14, Farmers, 12, Salesmen, 9, Bankers, 7, Lawyers, 7, Insurance, 5, Carpenters, 5, Mechanics, 5, Garage Owners, 4, Hotel Men, 4, Professors, 4, Accountants, 3, Real Estate, 3, Various Other Lines, 24.

While numbers are important, it is still more important that we register boys of purpose and character. We try to select only boys who desire college preparation, and who come here with a desire to do honest academic work. Of course we make some mistakes, but the quality of our boys and the general tone of Hebron



STANLEY INFIRMARY—STURTEVANT HOME AT
HEBRON ACADEMY

is constantly improving. From our registration of nearly 250, we have dismissed only one boy during the fall term of 15 weeks.

There are few changes this year in our teaching force. It would not be Hebron without Field, Dwyer, Hollis, Metcalf, Emery and Waugh on our staff. These men by their years of service, and by their enthusiasm, have won the enduring respect of hundreds of Hebron boys. There are three new men this year.

Albert Max Karl Blume:—Yale, A. B. 1927, Yale, B Music 1929. Mr. Blume directs the musical organizations at Hebron. He was a member of the Yale Glee Club for 4 years, and comes to us well trained and recommended for the Hebron position.

Raymond V. Conley:—A graduate of DePauw University, and S. T. B. Boston University in 1925, conducts our classes in Bible and Public Speaking. Due to his enthusiasm these classes are much larger than ever before, and his students are showing a fine interest in the work.

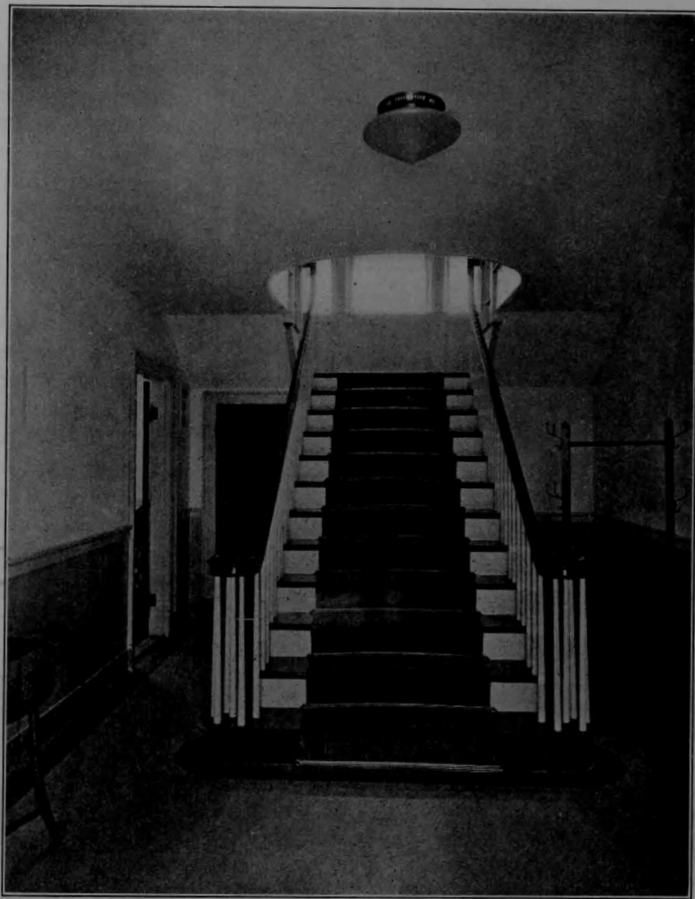
Hoyt Davis Foster:—Is a graduate of the Eastern State Normal School and of the University of Maine in the Class of 1916. He secured his Master's Degree in 1924. He has had several years' experience as a teacher, and was Principal of the Orono High School from 1923 to 1929. His work at Hebron is Chemistry and Physics.

The New Stanley Infirmary has been completed since last year, and we are now using this building for our sick boys. A trained nurse, Miss Hazel Sawyer, is constantly in charge, and Dr. D. M. Stewart of South Paris is called when necessary. We now have the best school infirmary in Maine, and one of the best of New England. Health conditions at the Academy are excellent.

For the past 20 years Hebron has had the

poorest athletic building in the state; now we have the best. The building has been planned for conditions at Hebron, and is sufficiently large for our boys, when we arrive at our maximum registration.

The building is of tapestry brick and is located on the corner where the Melcher Store,—later the Hebron Trading Company's Store—formerly stood. The gymnasium is the first academy building to be



SHOWING INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE BUILDINGS AT
HEBRON ACADEMY

seen entering the village over the West Minot road.

The basement floor contains the Auxiliary gymnasium for athletic classes; the visiting team room, the dressing room and showers for football and the cage. Separate showers and toilet room join the visiting team room where everything is provided for the comfort of our athletic guests.

Mr. Harry Cochrane of Monmouth, is now painting a large picture for the stage. The picture will be 28 feet long, and 10 feet high. The story of the picture is taken from Homer's Iliad, and the picture will be known as "Nestor at the Games of Petrocleus." The picture will be completed sometime in the early spring. This picture is the gift of Mrs. George W. Treat of Braintree, Mass.

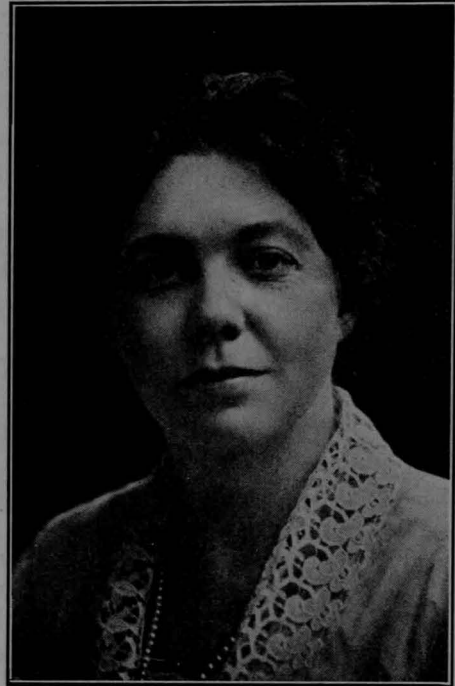
We expect to close our school year with the dedication of this building during Commencement in June. The dates are June 15, 16 and 17. Let me extend to all readers of this article a cordial invitation to visit us in June and participate in the exercises as we dedicate these two buildings to the development and health of our Hebron boys!

AT OAK GROVE SEMINARY,

EVA PRATT OWEN, '14, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL

The unending line of Oak Grove graduates who have entered Colby as well as the geographical nearness of the two institutions of learning have made a happy bond of common interest which is woven even stronger by the presence of Colby graduates on the Oak Grove faculty year after year and the frequency with which talented Colby professors so kindly come to deliver chapel addresses. Oak Grove appreciates the opportunities to attend college games so conveniently and feels especially grateful for the worth while entertainments and noted lecturers brought to Waterville through Colby College. Indeed, there is nothing except advantages in living within fifteen minutes of Colby.

The opening of a new dormitory generally brings many favorable advantages and when it is a building of complete fire-proof construction as well as architectural beauty the school immediately feels more momentum. Oak Grove now has a resident student body of eighty besides a few day pupils making an increase of over thirty per cent in enrollment since last year and practically doubling the number since Oak Grove opened as a school exclusively for girls four years ago. The enrollment is now as large as it can be until further additions are made to the plant in the way of recitation rooms, laboratories, and school equipment. These



EVA PRATT OWEN, '14
Associate Principal Oak Grove Seminary

needs will be met fully with the building of the next unit of the quadrangle that is a part of the comprehensive plans for the development of Oak Grove.

There are twelve teachers in residence besides the teachers in the several Departments of Music and Expression who come to the school for lessons each week. The combined education of the Oak Grove Staff represents study in more than two dozen universities and special schools with fifteen years of foreign study divided among seven of the staff. The aggregate teaching experience equals more than a century.

While the New England states provide the majority of the students yet there are students from the extreme south and as far west as Oregon. There are more daughters of doctors than of any other profession but the various walks of life are represented and there is a noticeable spirit of democracy in the school.

Oak Grove emphasizes preparation for college and recent graduates are now enrolled in over thirty different colleges. There are also strong departments in the curriculum for girls wishing to continue

after graduation in Music, Art, Expression, or Physical Education. One hour each day is devoted to some distinctly cultural subject. All of the athletics are intra-mural with some organized recreation each day for every girl in addition to the formal aesthetic and corrective gymnasium class work.

There seems to be a real demand in Maine for a preparatory school devoted exclusively to the interests of girls and increasing numbers of parents from other states are making application for the admission of their daughters. The enrollment for 1930 includes the daughter of an American doctor in Egypt. As the plan of development works out, the school should grow in numbers and prestige but it is the purpose of Oak Grove to definitely limit the enrollment in order that each pupil may always maintain her individuality with the entire staff and in order that the family unity that is so conspicuous at Oak Grove may be preserved.

AT LEE ACADEMY

A. MOULTON POTTLE, A. B., '22



A. MOULTON POTTLE
A.B., '22
Principal Lee Academy

A prettier little village than Lee, Maine, surrounded by many hills and lakes, can hardly be imagined; and with its healthy climate, its quiet village life, and unlimited facilities for play, and sport, it affords an excellent situation for such a boarding school as is the Lee Academy.

This school has rendered a priceless service to a large territory for eighty-five years, and today sees a wider and more fruitful future opening before it.

The school year opening September 9, 1929, brought Lee its highest registration, a hundred students, a gain in enrollment of nearly 40% over the previous year. No doubt this increase is due in a large measure to the new brick class building erected during the summer of 1928 at a cost of \$65,000.

The new building has an excellent library room on the ground floor, which is occupied by the town and school libraries; most of the books have been given by friends and graduates of the academy. The Lee Academy has already accumulated a surprisingly excellent school library, including the Harvard Classics, many standard encyclopedias, biography and the arts, besides standard literature.

On the ground floor also are the principal's office, the supply rooms, the Agricultural room, and the main auditorium with a seating capacity of 126.

Upstairs, besides the class-rooms, are the Domestic Science room where students, living out of the village, prepare their noon-day meal, a teachers' rest room, and a large well-lighted room designed for use by a future commercial department. In the basement are the boiler rooms, the agricultural laboratory, the physics and chemistry laboratories which have extensive modern equipment.

The Lee Academy offers four courses of study; the Classical, the English-Scientific, the Normal, and the Agricultural for which it has a staff of six regular teachers. The principal, A. M. Pottle, A. B. from Colby, 1922, has had seven years' experience as principal at Lee. The other teachers are: Miss Bernice Green, A. B. from Colby, 1926, three years' teaching experience; Miss Caroline Collins, A. B. from the University of Maine, 1929, a new member of the faculty this year, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, with an excellent athletic record also; F. J. McDonald, B. S. from the University of Maine, 1925, a member of Alpha Zeta, Agricultural instructor with four years' teaching experience; S. A. Thompson, New England Champion shot putter, and Captain of the Maine track team in 1928, master of the boys' dormitories and instructor in science; Mrs. Margaret Hanson, the New England Conservatory of Music, instructor in music, nine years' experience.

The extra curricular activities include the usual school paper, the Crescent; the annual prize speaking Contest, in triangular meets with other schools; the annual play; the entertainments given by the school student organization; and the debating society.

Athletics at Lee are designed to give every student a chance to participate in practice and to gain a general knowledge of the sports. The academy participates in Cross-Country for boys, basket ball, winter sports, and track for boys and girls.

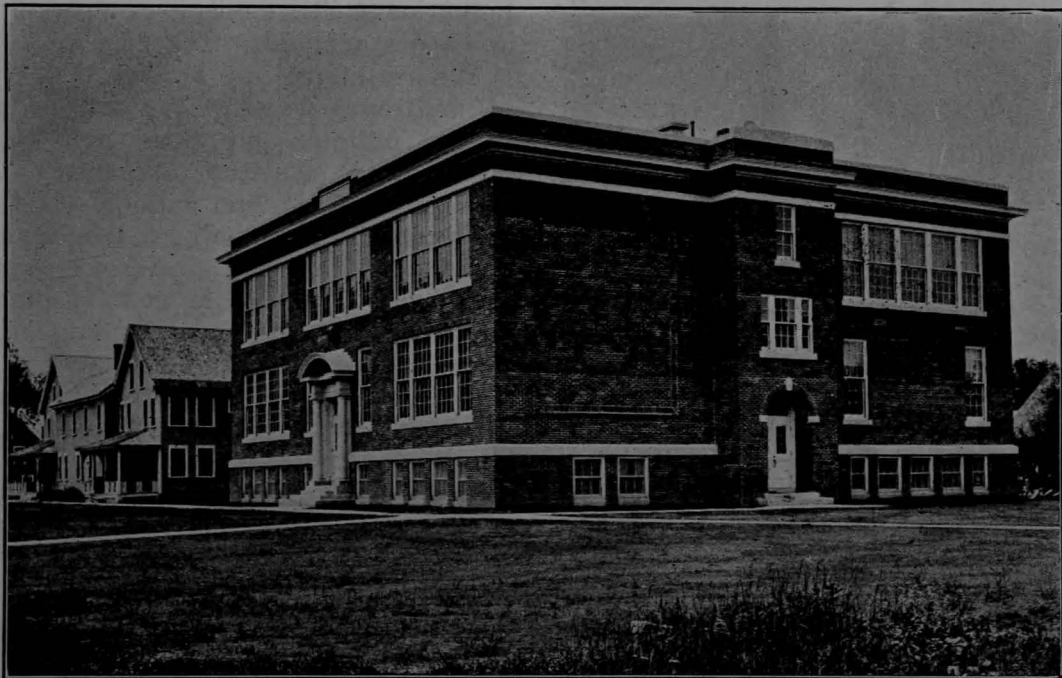
The increasing enrollment brings sharply to attention the need for a new boys' dormitory; and steps are already being taken to meet this need. Other tentative improvements are: a school bus; a commercial department; a farm for the school agricultural projects for boarding students; a new athletic field; and teachers' cottages.

A large percentage of Lee graduates attend schools of higher education. The Normal and the Agricultural Courses put in the hands of students the practical means of earning their own way through

normal school or college. Lee's graduates always reflect credit on their school; among these generally known are Harry Richardson, Madison Haskell, George Bullen at the University of Maine; Norman Whitten and Stuart Jones at Bates; Roger Lowell at Bowdoin.

By keeping student expenses for the school year under three hundred dollars, the Lee Academy aims to render an unique service to the ambitious boy or girl whose funds are limited. In doing this the school in no way lowers its established high standards.

This idea of service has attracted the attention of several wealthy and influential men who are unstintingly aiding in building an endowment fund to aid the students of the type Lee desires to serve.



MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING AT LEE ACADEMY

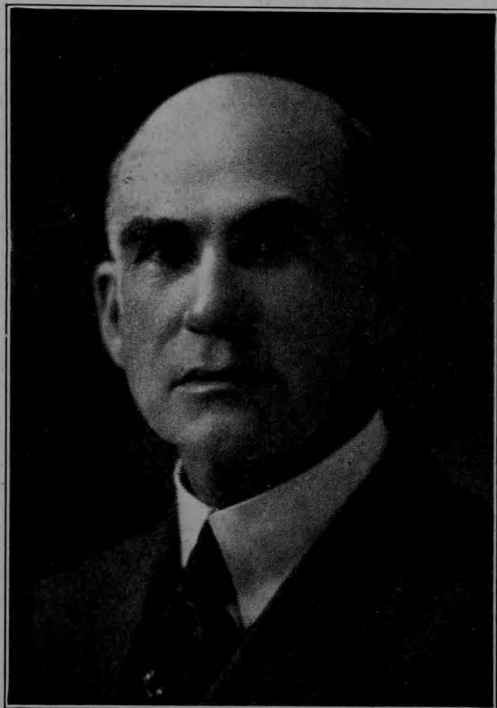
NOTICE FROM THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF BOSTON

The Department cooperates in matters of employment with the New England Colleges and their Alumni Associations. It is designed to be of especial help to young graduates who need assistance on their vocational problems. The Department has many and varied contacts with business and industrial enterprises throughout New England. The service is available to all college graduates regardless of membership in the University Club.

Alumni may secure application blanks by writing to Stanley C. Lary, Director, Department of Education and Vocation, University Club, Boston, Mass.

The Idols of an Unfurnished Mind

HENRY E. DUNNACK, D. D.



HENRY E. DUNNACK, D.D.
State Librarian

In the new Testament there is a story of a demon-possessed man who was healed of his delusions. He neglected to put anything in the place vacated by the evil spirit. Later, the evil spirit returned with seven other demons, and finding the place vacant, they moved in. This story indicates that an unfurnished, or an inadequately furnished mind is a source of danger to its owner and also to the community. This type of mind is often the result of limitations imposed on the individual by restricted experience; consequently, it creates and worships idols of various kinds as a means of self-expression.

In our day, many dangers that threaten to destroy society center in the mind. The most dangerous bacteria are not the microscopic organisms that attack the body, but bacteria that attack the mind and carry from one mind to another a contagion that threatens the life of the world. Let it be admitted that the most contagious thing in

life is an opinion; that the most destructive thing in life is a false opinion; that false opinions in unfurnished minds are the bacteria which cause prejudice and antagonism, fear and hate.

The last dozen years have witnessed the birth of a mass of literature, much of which is the result of false opinions. The writers of this literature see racial suicide, failing democracy, declining morals, deficient education, decadent religion,—in fact, Civilization on its way to the rubbish heap. False opinions lead them to fight mighty battles about non-essentials in conduct, social life, politics, and religion.

How do we come to possess or be possessed by idols—mental delusions? False opinions, or idols, are the result of four limitations: environment, occupation, time, and types of minds.

We are limited by locality. Not many of us travel widely. We are provincial in our outlook and ideas, and often in our ideals. Isolation separates races, groups of people, and nations. If Europe spoke one language half her troubles would end. Interchange of professors, students and ideas brings the nations into one family. Lack of understanding of national ideals, literature, customs and purposes makes it possible to plunge nations into war and brings about industrial revolution. To those who are limited by locality, the pioneers and they who go voyaging across and around the world are the chief liberators. Books of travel take us into all nations, open the doors of Nature's store-house, and make it possible for us to share in the experiences of others.

We are limited by our occupation or profession. Living within a narrow circle, confined by the duties of our daily work, our lives grow narrow. The average man comes to think either that his life is unimportant or all-important. Specialization closes many doors and limits the vision. The average task of life is exacting in its demands, nerve-exhausting, and leaves us handicapped. Then literature comes to lift the horizons, multiply the worlds, and keep us in touch with the marching years.

There is no doubt that the popularity of modern biography is the result of a desire to know the world masters and to find liberty in the inspiration of big men and big things that are ours by this vicarious method. We owe a debt, too big ever to be paid, to Plutarch for his "Lives of Ancient Heroes"; to Boswell for his "Samuel Johnson"; to Beveridge for his "John Marshall"; to Ludwig for his "Napoleon"; to DeKruif for his "Microbe Hunters"; to Maurois for his "Disraeli."

We are limited by time. We cannot possibly experience much in the few years that measure the average life. The tragedy of life is its brevity. All ages have seen the mad effort of races to escape the limitations of time. We crave more and yet more years. By living intensely we seek to multiply the years. We live a century in a decade. We must command the past, and for this purpose we create the scholar and the historian, whose work makes it possible for every one of us to live in all centuries, experience all the great achievements, share in all the reforms, participate in all the follies, and discover for ourselves that life is good and ever growing better. History is the key with which to open the doors of the past and make us citizens of all ages. Through history we laugh at the limitations of time and find all the years our own.

We are limited by our individual minds. There is a marked tendency among us to develop ingrowing minds. We are so circumscribed by our mental limitations that our judgments are biased, our opinions prejudiced, our ideas local. To be able to put ourselves in the place of others, to see, to think, and to feel as they do, would tend to destroy theological distinctions and race antagonisms. Most of our intellectual difficulties and many of our misunderstandings in international relations and social life are the result of limitations imposed by our meager mind furnishings. Through reading, there is a coming together of minds, adjustments are made, tolerance is built up, and cooperation is established.

It is because our individual mental experience is limited that the literature of philosophy has such value. For the individual mind and the ingrowing mind, are Plato and Aristotle, Kant and Hegel, Bacon and Spencer, Royce and Bowne, Dewey and

McDougall, James with his "Varieties of Religious Experience", Everett with his "Moral Values", Professor Thompson with his "Science and Religion," Harry Emerson Fosdick with his "Adventurous Religion", Raymond Calkins with his "Eloquence of Christian Experience", Streeter with his "Reality". These thinkers help us to find a sane philosophy of life.

We are facing today the same task that scholars and heretics of all ages have faced,—the task of destroying the idols that have come, like devils of ancient times, to inhabit human minds. Every profession has its particular brand of idols. The temples have not as yet been purified from the stains of the idols which inhabited them.

There is no place for injustice in the temple of law; therefore, the idols of the law must die that socialized jurisprudence may live. Law is more than an intellectual craft. Rather, it deals with the fundamental things of national life. It is never finished, but is always seeking adjustment to changing social ideas. The progress of the law has been hindered because men have been reluctant to see their idols destroyed. The law has been fortunate in a long line of great jurists who by judicial decision, advice, and writing have destroyed many idols that have worked injustice to litigants and hindered the orderly and wise development of justice.

There is no place in the temple of healing for superstition; therefore, the idols of medicine must die that the facts of biology, chemistry and hygiene may live. Medicine has offered a safe refuge for idol worshippers. A high percentage of all the people who are sick, or think they are, will recover under any sort of treatment, or without treatment. A small percentage of the sick will die, regardless of healers. The charlatan, therefore, finds it possible to prosper on the ignorance, prejudice and fear of the unfurnished minds with which he deals.

In our day, a new list of idols is being set up. Most of them are the outgrowth of false religious faith and unreasoned mental attitudes. No doubt these are largely the result of excessive materialism,—failure to recognize the place of personality and the value of spiritual force. If there is any well established fact, it is that education must deal with physical, mental

and spiritual forces in relation to life. All this calls for open minds that without prejudice can observe, compare, analyze, and reach conclusions, suggested and fortified by facts. There is no place for idol-filled minds in modern medicine.

There is no place in the temple of wisdom for ignorance; therefore, the idols of pedagogy must die that education may live. Schools are cheaper than jails. Once, education was for the rich; once, it was for the aristocrat. Some among us say that it is only for those who can make wise use of it. Democracy believes that education is for all the children of all the people. H. G. Wells thinks that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe.

In 1858, Herbert Spencer, writing in the *Westminster Review* on "What Knowledge is of Most Worth?", advocated the teaching of science as the essential subject that would fit for the duties of home, business, civic and ethical relationships. Then was born the great question: "Is education for making a living or a life?". The man on the street, not understanding the contest, unhesitatingly answers, "Education should fit us to build a life and earn a living," and expects the doctors to quit fighting and build a system which will achieve the purpose.

There is no place in the temple of worship for intolerance; therefore, the idols of theology must die that religion may live. When Paul was accused of betraying religion and denying truth, he said, "After the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers." The heresy of Paul was to be the foundation of belief in a short time. Heretics have always been the martyrs, the idol-breakers, and the torch-bearers. The Founder of Christianity must be rejected by the high priest and sent to His death. To hold an opinion opposed to official religion is to be marked as a heretic.

Every age sees some self-appointed protector of truth who gives the hungry world stones for bread and scorpions for fish; who thinks his interpretation of the Bible is the only safe guide of life. He would seal the lips of prophets and scholars, and bring an end to all revelations of truth. The danger from these religious inquisitors is that in dealing with unfurnished minds, they give theological furniture that

tomorrow will be discovered to be out of place, unfit for thinking people; and when that hour comes, its possessor will think that all theological furniture is junk,—he will lose his confidence in religious teachers and give up his faith in God.

Thoreau in "Walden" calls man the slave and prisoner of his own opinions. In "Main Street" you may remember the old fellow who dominated the world in which he lived. I recall the remark "Whatever Ezra does not know and sanction, that thing is wrong, worthless for knowing, and wicked to consider." This sort of an individual, multiplied in a community, is the end of all creative thought or art.

There is no place in the house of life for the materialist; therefore, the dollar idols must be destroyed that real values may live. Our age is one of organization, machines, and standardization. We are tempted to measure things and people by size and possessions. We live in a time of speed, luxury, and wealth. We are all engaged in a furious contest to imitate and keep up with others. Life has become a never-ending battle for new things and more things; a sort of madness has mastered us. There is danger that we shall come to underestimate the value of culture, intellectual seriousness, honest work, and simple pleasures. Every wise person knows that economic success is the foundation of social progress. The leaders who organize industry and make possible great fortunes are an invaluable asset. On the other hand, it is possible to pay too high a price for dollars, place, and power. In these days, it would be wise to read again "The Merchant of Venice," "The Christmas Carol," "The Ring and the Book," and the story of the rich farmer in the book of Saint Luke.

The first step in the solution of any social, economic, religious, or political problem is to educate a sufficient number of people to see things from different angles and accept the truth even when it denies their personal views. This type of educated person is of first importance in modern life. We must seek the truth with an open mind and an honest purpose. The demagogue, the partisan, the narrow sectarian, succeed where ignorance prevails. The greatest of all battles is with false opinions that confuse the mind, blind the judgment,

inflammate the passions, and destroy the very ability to see right and think straight. Herein lies the reason for unwise laws, broken decalogues, social unrest, economic injustice, political demagogism, international distrust, financial and commercial disaster.

If civilization is to go on, we must have

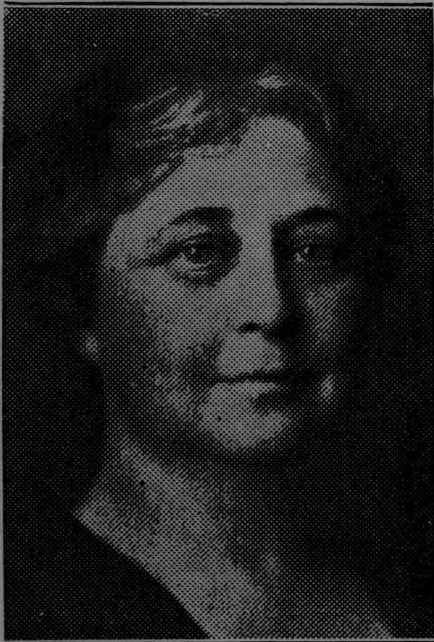
done with idols. Books are the great idol-breakers, setting us free with unmeasured liberty; giving us mastery of life by teaching us how to appreciate an ever-expanding world; releasing us from the limitations of locality, occupation, time, and our ingrowing minds.

Junior Colleges in Maine

AT WESTBROOK SEMINARY

AGNES M. SAFFORD, M. A.

The Junior College at Westbrook Seminary will, in later years, go down as "one of the oldest Junior Colleges in New England." Its present age is five years. There are but two others accredited in New Eng-



MISS AGNES M. SAFFORD, M.A.
Principal Westbrook Junior College

land, but, in the rest of the country, the institution flourishes to the extent of some four hundred.

When Westbrook Seminary, in 1925, closed its ninety-fourth-year career as a co-educational school and became a school

for girls, following the modern trend, Miss Safford added to the preparatory department the latest development in education—the Junior College, and it has in the past five years added its quota to the 42,000 junior college students of the United States.

Westbrook has the same general objective, as all other junior colleges, to offer work of Freshman and Sophomore collegiate grade in the smaller group, and under special conditions of individual attention for individual development.

When a girl enters Westbrook Junior College, she has the fine old city of Portland for a cultural background, and in the school itself a staff of teachers trained in the handling of the girl, as a separate personality problem. If she has already chosen her future career, then her work is shaped toward that known aim. If, as many do, she has not yet made her decisions, then every opportunity is given the student through personal guidance to discover herself and prepare for her future.

In this service to the individual, Westbrook Junior College has already made a substantial record. Students have been received on advanced standing in the Universities of Maine, New Hampshire, and at Brown, Connecticut College for women, and Beaver College in Pennsylvania have also admitted Junior College girls from Westbrook. In no case has a candidate failed to pass the requirements for advanced standing, or been dropped after being admitted.

This year the second-year work is being offered under Miss Maud Thayer, as Dean, formerly of Bradford Academy Junior College, and, as the institution becomes generally known, it is expected that many girls will find here the cultural training

they desire before entering vocational schools. A large percentage of students do not wish the final two years of the four year course, and to these the Junior College, as a unit of two years of general education beyond the high school offers the advantages they seek. Westbrook has sent such girls into kindergarten, secretarial, and domestic science schools, and into library work.

There is a wide field for the Junior College, not only as a contributor of specially guided students to the larger institutions, but as a unit of education by itself. In this field the Junior College at Westbrook Seminary has already given five years of active service.

AT RICKER

ROY MITCHELL HAYES, A. B., '18

The Junior College work, which was begun at Ricker in 1926, seems to have passed the experimental stage and is now becoming firmly established on a sound basis. From a class of ten in 1926 the registration has increased each year until now there are thirty-two enrolled. This steady increase is good evidence that confidence in this institution is steadily growing, particularly in Aroostook county. It is interesting to note that nineteen towns are represented in the class, and that only nine of the thirty-two students are graduates of Ricker Classical Institute. While the students for the most part come from Aroostook homes, there are several from other parts of the state.

The success of this enterprise is due largely to the fine group of instructors employed. Several have had at least a year of graduate work. One, on leave of absence, is attending Harvard college this year. Others are attending summer school regularly in order to meet the standard set

by the Junior College Association. Nearly all of the instructors have had several years of teaching experience.

The members of the present class represent a group that would be highly acceptable in any college. Among the number are three valedictorians, two salutatorians, and several honor students. The spirit of earnestness and endeavor which is prevalent among them has gone far to make this the best year yet.

While we are handicapped by too close contact with the secondary students and a lack of a larger social life, there is no reason to believe that any are less happy because of, or to any extent harmed by, these deficiencies. In so far as possible the college unit is entirely separate from the secondary school. In athletics, in Physical Education for the women, and in the editing of the school paper, the two departments co-operate and share. Chapel exercises, a weekly meeting for social purposes, and a Men's Christian Association group are all conducted by the Junior College only.

Funds are being raised to erect a new building which will be devoted to Junior College work only. In addition to the class rooms this building will contain a Library, Auditorium, and gymnasium.

As rapidly as possible the requirements for membership in the National Association of Junior Colleges will be met. Ultimately it is planned to add a second year. This step will not be taken for two or three years at least. While the courses now offered are altogether preparatory, it is hoped to add soon some that are terminal in their aim.

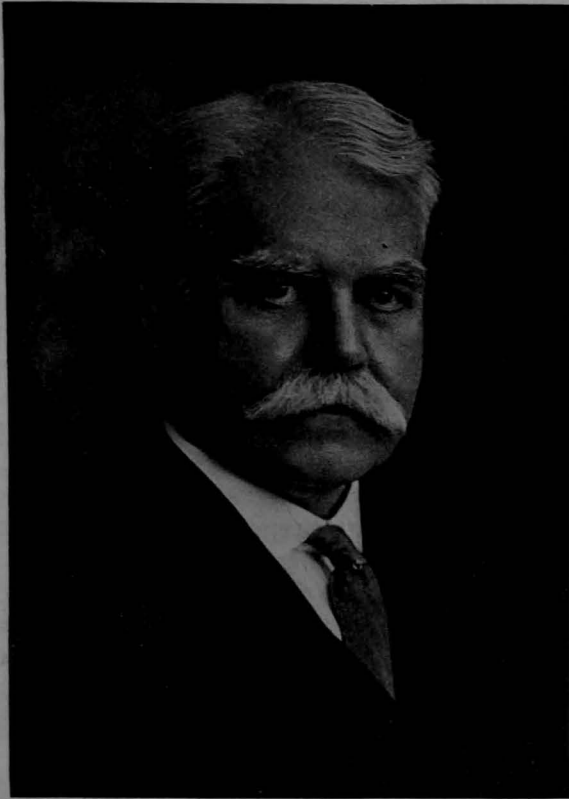
Courses are now given in English, Latin, French, German, Algebra, Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Drawing, and Physical Education.

In the Days of Dr. Champlin

CLARENCE EDMUND MELENEY, LL. D., '76

I have been thrilled as other Colby men must have been in reading your account of the great gift by Frank A. Champlin and the sketch of the donor's life. It is a

wonderful bequest and it is a more wonderful tribute of love for an honorable father from a son long separated from his family, but devoted to the precious memory of



CLARENCE EDMUND MELENEY, LL.D., '76

home and dear ones. When Waterville College was in its lowest financial condition, President James T. Champlin succeeded in obtaining from Gardner Colby a gift of fifty thousand dollars as an endowment. In those days that was considered a secure foundation and it saved the college. Thereupon the Trustees changed the name of the college to Colby University in honor of the donor. Frank Champlin must have known of the struggle his father was making to keep the college alive and assure its firm foundation, and in appreciation of the efforts made to realize the father's faith and prayers, as the last act of his frugal life, he bequeathed his entire fortune to the college and to his native town.

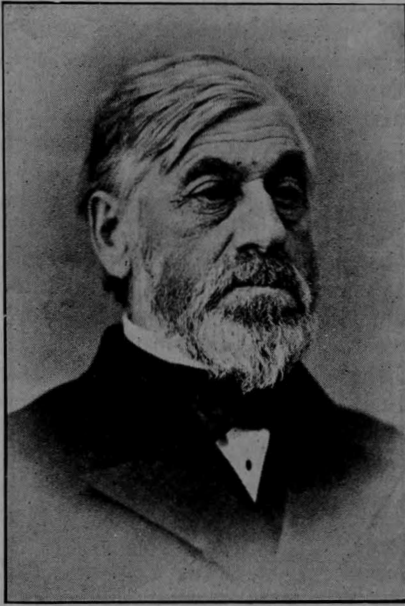
I have very pleasant recollections of President Champlin, but I do not remember ever having met the son. A former pastor of our church in Salem was a friend of Dr. Champlin and when I went to Waterville, a lad of sixteen, to enter the Institute I brought a letter of introduction. I arrived on Saturday. When I called on the Doctor he kindly invited me to be his guest until I could find a board-

ing place, which I was glad to accept. On Sunday I went to church with the family and sat in their pew. I was soon aware that I was the object of the gaze of college boys who were at church. It was rumored that I was a relative. I presume that I looked my best in such distinguished company and I must confess that I felt a little pride in my good fortune. The doctor, Mrs. Champlin and their daughter were very kind and I enjoyed their hospitality several days. The doctor pointed out the students going by who were only fourteen years of age in the freshman class, the youngest boys who had entered college in its history. I can see them now in memory skipping along towards town with a group of bigger boys regardless of sizes. They were Charley Williams and Will Kelley who later became warm friends of mine.

During the two years in the Institute and my freshman year in College. I frequently called at the president's home and was welcome there. I never shall forget their kind sympathy and tender consolation at a time of my bereavement during my first year in Waterville, in the death of a little sister ten years of age. My father wrote to Dr. Champlin who sent for me and conveyed the sad news in a manner that only a large warm heart could command.

Dr. Champlin was a rather large man with great intelligence and a big heart. He was dignified, rather stern and reserved in manner. People generally, including the students, were reserved towards him but found him cordial upon acquaintance. Because of his exalted position in the college and the community he was looked up to and was highly respected. He had a brusque manner of speech but was apt in saying the appropriate thing. He answered in short terms and to the point. He had a habit of cleaning his throat before speaking or using an explosive ejaculation "Hem, Hem"! He had a ready and keen sense of humor, always taking in a situation in which a student or other person was involved and acting or speaking appropriately.

One of the stories related of him showing his humor concerns an old gentleman named Daniel Pratt who called himself "The Great American Traveller," and was



JAMES TIFT CHAMPLIN, LL.D.
Former President of the College

an annual visitor at the college and at other colleges in New England. After the visit on the campus Daniel called to see the President. He rang the bell and as usual the Doctor came to the door where the following conversation was reported: "I am Daniel Pratt, the Great American

Traveller." "Hem, Hem, then! Let me see a sample of your travelling." This story was current in my freshman year and was told more as a joke on the "Traveller" than as a characteristic act of the Doctor's.

As another instance of the Doctor's sense of humor and aptness in utilizing a situation to impress a moral the following incident occurred. One day laborers at the railroad station left a lot of wheelbarrows and other truck scattered around between the railroad and College street. Before the next morning these things were piled up on the campus in front of North College. A number of students failed to take their seats at chapel that morning and were reported having been seen in Fairfield. After the opening hymn was sung, the President opened the Bible at the 28th Proverbs and read "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as brave as a lion," and continued the reading without comment.

At the close of the college year in 1873 Dr. Champlin was succeeded by Dr. Henry E. Robbins. The college has had a succession of able and earnest and successful presidents who have contributed of their ability and power in characteristic manner and ways. Comparisons need not be made. During the years to come the name of Champlin will stand out large and glorious among the great benefactors of the college.

The New Year at Bangor Theological Seminary

WARREN J. MOULTON, Ph. D.

Bangor Theological Seminary began its 114th year on September 24th with an enrolment of over fifty students and with every prospect for another fruitful year. The most important announcement at the opening chapel service was that concerning the establishment of a Rural Department in the Seminary and the appointment of Professor Ralph S. Adams of Philadelphia as the leader of this work. He is an alumnus of Pennsylvania State College and has done graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania. During seven and a half years, since leaving college, he has been

Superintendent of the Department of Country life of the Reformed Church in the United States, a position that has afforded an unusual opportunity for becoming acquainted with all phases of rural work and with the needs of the country churches.

In addition to his responsibility for supervision he has taught two courses each year in the three seminaries of the Reformed Church, and has been an instructor in numerous interdenominational schools. The fact that Bangor, as the only Theological Seminary in Northern New England,

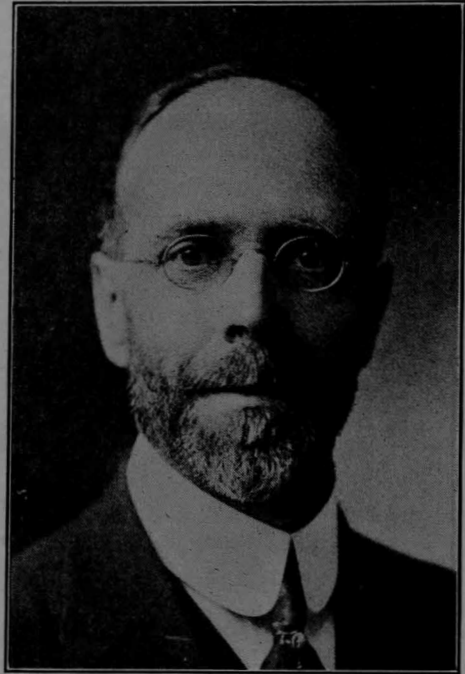
seeks to serve all the rural fields within this area, irrespective of their denominational affiliations, has been for Professor Adams an exceedingly attractive feature of his new position.

He is just taking up his residence in Bangor and will give the following courses during the second semester, beginning February 3rd: I. Rural Life in the Making; II. Agricultural Movements and Their Problems; III. Practical Methods for the Rural Parish.

He will be Dean of an interdenominational summer school for ministers and lay leaders which is to be held on the Bangor campus from June 9 to 20. The curriculum will include courses in Rural Sociology, Rural Church Conditions, Agricultural Economics, Religious Education, The Religious Message, Leadership Training, Survey and Organization, Rural Church Situations, Agricultural Extension Service, and Nature Study.

To his other duties Professor Adams will add that of Director of Research of the Interseminary Commission for Training for the Rural Ministry. Five New England institutions—Bangor Theological Seminary, Boston University School of Theology, Hartford Seminary Foundation, Newton Theological Institution, and Yale Divinity School—are co-operating in this undertaking which has been made possible by generous financial support given for a limited period by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The twenty-second series of Convocation Week Lectures was given in Bangor under the auspices of the Seminary during the week January 27 to 31. Professor William Adams Brown, Ph. D., D. D., of New York City, was the leader of the Quiet Hour and had as his general subject, "Finding and Sharing God." The George Shepard Lecturer on Preaching was Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., of New York City, who discussed "Age-Old Tests of Current Religion." President Silas Evans, D. D.,



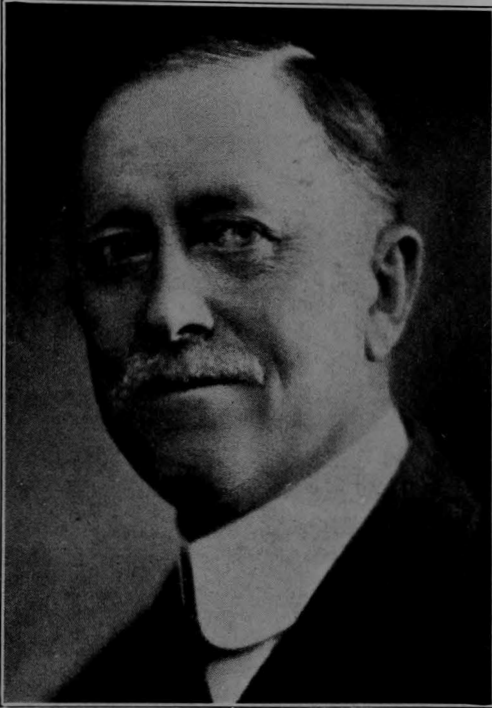
WARREN J. MOULTON, PH.D.
President Bangor Theological Seminary

LL. D., of Ripon College, was the Enoch Pond Lecturer on Applied Christianity and had as his subject "The Mind of Christ in the World of Today," while the Samuel Harris Lecturer on Literature and Life was Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, D. D., Litt. D., LL. D., of Montreal, whose theme was "The Artist and the Critic." Each of these courses consisted of a series of five lectures. Special invitations were sent to all the ministers of Maine, as well as those in other sections of Northern New England. Teachers and laymen were likewise cordially invited to participate in this week of privilege.

Early in the present year the Seminary constituency was saddened by the passing of one of its most distinguished alumni, Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston, for many years minister of the Old South Church.

The Growth of an Idea*

BY HENRY F. MERRILL, M. A., HONORARY GRADUATE, '24



HENRY F. MERRILL, M.A.
Hon. Grad. '24

On Friday evening, October 25, 1929, in the ballroom of the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine, there was gathered a company of nearly five hundred men to fittingly observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 13 Class and the continuous leadership of its teacher for the period of time marked by this event.

A quarter of a century ago Mr. Henry F. Merrill took over a class of boys in what was then known as the St. Lawrence Sunday School. The class consisted of nine boys whose ages ranged from ten to twelve years. In most respects this group of young boys was no different from similar groups to be found in any Sunday School and the unusual record attained by the class must be credited to the man who became the friend and guide of these youngsters twenty-five years ago. During

his connection with the class the teacher has witnessed not only the physical, mental and spiritual growth of the original members until they have taken their places in the business life of the city, but the more phenomenal growth of the class numerically until during an Attendance Contest with an organized class in Memphis, Tenn., in the spring of 1929, Class 13 enjoyed an average attendance for ten consecutive weeks of 698 men each Sunday.

Class 13 meets in the auditorium of St. Lawrence Congregational Church on Munjoy Hill nine o'clock Sunday mornings and for two years the service has been broadcast from station WCSH. From the written response which Mr. Merrill has received from radio listeners, something like seven thousand communications during the last two years, it is doubtful if this article will be read by anyone in the eastern part of the United States or Canada who is not already familiar with the service as conducted each Sunday.

One who has not attended or listened in on a session of Class 13 might be interested to learn that a twenty-five or thirty-piece band participates in each service. The class is fortunate in having an exceptionally fine male quartette and an effective song leader. These features coupled with the practical lessons drawn from the Scriptures by the teacher combine to make what appears to be a service especially attractive to men.

For many years Class 13 restricted its membership to twenty-five boys. At that time the teacher was taking a personal interest in each and every member and time would not permit his giving the same supervision to a larger group. As the boys grew into manhood and the teacher's interest became more general it was found possible to work with a much larger group and all restrictions were removed.

During the early years of the Class' existence, the only manner in which the boys could demonstrate their faith in service

*(Note: Mr. Merrill was requested to tell the story of the "Class Thirteen Club," and this he has done by having the President of the class, Mr. Harold E. Kimball, of Portland, prepare for the ALUMNUS the story as here printed.—*Editor.*)

was to participate with their leader in the conducting of religious services for churches in neighboring communities and at various County and State corrective institutions. As time went on and the members grew in numbers and increased their earning capacities, it became their privilege to demonstrate in a broader sense this belief in service to their fellowmen.

One of the earliest practices of the organization was to make Christmas a little brighter for needy families on Munjoy Hill where the church is located. Of recent years the welfare work of the Class has ranged from annual contributions to the local Milk Station Fund to the support of an orphan in the Near-East. Incidentally as new obligations of this nature are assumed, the earlier practices are not abandoned and Class 13 is holding as many services in Rural Community Parishes and State Institutions as it is practicable to do.

Class 13 became an organized class shortly after Mr. Merrill's connection with it and a parallel organization known as the 13 Club has functioned as the business, literary and social branch of the Class. The Club has each season carried out a program of entertainment decided upon by a committee appointed for that purpose. These programs have included debates, lectures, forums as well as the observance of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays concluding with an Annual Field Day.

In 1927 Business Luncheons were inaugurated by the Class. These meetings are patterned after the various Service Clubs and are held in a room fitted up for the purpose over a restaurant on one of the local wharves; a location most convenient for the largest number of members. Each Thursday noon music is provided by an orchestra of our own men volunteering for this service, men from our own organizations wait upon the tables and the Vice President in charge of the luncheons arranges for a speaker. During 1929 the Class enjoyed as speakers upon these occasions Congressman Wallace H. White, Hon. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Col. Hume, war-time commander of the 103rd Infantry. The Class was also honored by the presence of the National Commander of the G. A. R. and his staff during their stay in Portland last Fall. Not the least benefit derived from these luncheons is the con-

tact maintained between the members during the Summer months when the regular Sunday sessions are recessed.

With the growth of Class 13 and its increased activities there has been added from time to time additional standing committees to handle specific duties. One of the most practical committees provided during recent years is the Employment Committee. Members applying to this committee are invariably put in line for employment.

There were years when the teacher worked in season and out of season assuming responsibility for everything connected with Class 13. He arranged and conducted the services on Sunday, provided in a large measure for the week day evening meetings of the Club and in general carried the major portion of the burden of the organization on his own shoulders. Happily the boys of those days are the men who today with others who have become interested in the Class are working out most of the routine details leaving the teacher of the Class to put his time and best effort into the preparation and delivery of his "talk." Particular emphasis should be placed on what is undoubtedly the chief factor contributing to the continued success of Class 13 as a Bible Class. That is the subject matter of Mr. Merrill's "talk." There has never been any deviation from the principle adopted at the outset and the present teacher finds hearty support in his firm declaration that as long as he shall serve in that capacity there never will be but one thing taught in Class 13. That is the study of the Bible and in every way possible making practical application of its teachings to the problems which daily surround us, to the end that all coming under such instruction may be helped to live better and happier lives and become more useful citizens. This has ever been the policy of Class 13 and it is safe to predict that its Sunday sessions will always be of a similar nature. Art, literature, politics, although often the subject of our week day meetings have no part in the service on Sunday except as there may be a direct bearing on them by that portion of the Scripture furnishing the text of the day's lesson.

At the close of each service Sunday morning there is distributed among the

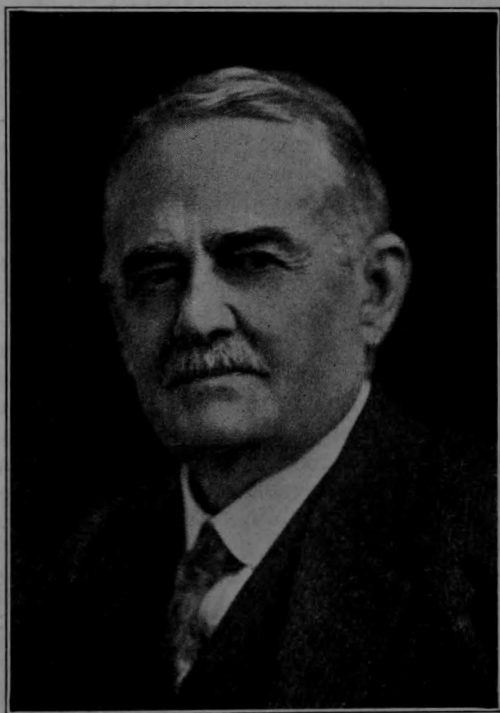
members the Class newspaper, "*The Thirteener*", filled with news of interest to the members and including a full page letter from the teacher which the men appreciate nearly as much as the spoken word to which they have just been listening.

The number of individuals which have come under and been helped by the influence of the leader of Class 13 through association with the class during its twenty-five years of existence, it is impossible to even estimate with any degree of accuracy. Many have come into the Class for longer

or shorter terms and have subsequently moved from the city. For two years the lessons which were formerly the privilege of a comparatively few have been going out on the air to an audience the size of which can scarcely be conceived. The knowledge of the beneficial effect which these solutions of our everyday problems must be having on a very substantial group is a real satisfaction to the one who is giving so generously of his time and talents to successfully lead Class 13.

Judge Edwin Francis Lyford: An Appreciation

CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE, LL. D., '77



THE LATE EDWIN FRANCIS LYFORD, '77

Judge Edwin Francis Lyford, for 28 years associate justice of Springfield District Court, who retired from that office in 1924, died on the morning of October 15th, at his residence, 106 Clarendon Street, at the age of 72 years. He had been ill since

early summer and his condition became serious about October 1st.

Judge Lyford had filled a prominent place in the life of Springfield, as is evidenced by the fact that he had served in the Common Council and in both branches of the state Legislature. Since his relinquishment of his justiceship he had largely retired from active participation in affairs, though he maintained his law office.

In the period subsequent to his service as senator, his advice was much sought and highly valued by local leaders of the Republican party, and he had a large hand in the shaping of its policies. Along with his public service and law practise he found time to write "*Pictures and Stories from American History*."

Judge Lyford was held in high esteem as a citizen and his reputation as lawyer was exceptional. Ever keenly interested in the progress of his home city he had been found on the side of many movements that were for the betterment of the municipality. Earlier in life he had been induced to enter into a public career, serving as a member of the city council and in both branches of the Legislature in which he gave conscientious service of value. He was not disposed, however, to continue in politics and thereafter declined when urged to become a candidate for office. He was a Republican in politics.

Judge Lyford was born in Waterville, Me., Sept. 8, 1857, the son of Moses and Mary L. (Dyer) Lyford. His father was a professor at Colby. He prepared for college at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, and was graduated from Colby College in the class of 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five years later he received his master's degree. In later years he served as trustee of the college.

Upon his graduation he entered the law office of Reuben Foster of Waterville and was admitted to the bar in Augusta in 1879. For the following three years he taught in the Waterville High School and Colby College and practised law for a short time.

In 1882 he came to Springfield, was admitted to the Hampden County Bar and undertook the active practise of law. He represented Ward 2 in the Common Council in 1885-1886.

He served in the House of Representatives in 1892 and 1893 and was elected to the Senate in 1894 and served one term.

During his term in the Legislature he was chairman of a committee appointed to investigate charges brought against the Bay State Gas Company and other gas companies.

For a number of years he was president of the Springfield Association of Sons and

Daughters of Maine. In November, 1902, he was appointed a member of the Connecticut River Bridge Commission. He also served as a trustee of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank.

Judge Lyford was married to Miss Bessie Louise Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sumner Adams of this city, on June 7, 1899. She survives him.

He was a member of the State Street Baptist church for many years. He had served this church as clerk and for a long period was teacher of the Men's large Bible Class. He was also a director of the Y. M. C. A., a member of the Middlesex Club, the Winthrop Club, The Realty Club and the Saturday Night Club, and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The funeral was held in his home on the afternoon of October 17th. The Right Reverend Thomas F. Davies, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts conducted the service as a neighbor and old friend. The exceptionally large and beautiful floral tributes and the number of prominent citizens of Springfield present at the funeral gave ample testimony of the high place he had won in the life of Springfield and in the esteem of her leading citizens.

*An Armistice Day Address**

NORMAN DUNBAR PALMER, '30

November 11, 1918, is as significant a date in world history as is July 4, 1776, in the annals of our country, for that November day marked the close of the greatest and most terrible struggle the world has ever witnessed, and nations drunk with war passions and war hates came to their senses once again. On this 11th anniversary of that significant event it is fitting that we should consider again in retrospect a few of the outstanding facts in regard to this awful struggle, and then, with a seriousness born of a realization of what another world disaster would mean, to ask

ourselves, "What can we do—what must we do—to prevent this happening again?"

It is not my purpose on this occasion to attempt to reopen the deep wounds inflicted by the war; neither shall I try to revive poignant memories of sorrow, suffering, and personal loss due to the great conflict of over a decade ago. But in order to refresh your memories allow me to review briefly the immediate origins and early events which resulted in the alignment of nation against nation, first in Europe and then throughout the civilized world.

As you all know, the World War of

*(Note: As a part of the work of the course in Advanced Public Speaking, Mr. Palmer prepared this address. It so well represents the trend of the undergraduate mind that it is here given in full. Mr. Palmer is one of the four students selected for a special course of study for the second semester of the present academic year. —Editor.)

1914-1918 did not come as a surprise to the diplomats and military commanders of the European nations. The rivalries, suspicions, secret arrangements, and military preparations of the various powers made the gigantic struggle inevitable and only the slightest pretext was needed to start the most destructive war in the history of the world. The pretext was not long lacking. On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated while on a visit to Bosnia. Instantly the lid was off and long smouldering passions burst into flame. Like a great conflagration the fires of war spread throughout Europe and the rest of the civilized world. Austria and Serbia were first engulfed; then Germany and Russia; then France; then Belgium; then England; then Japan; then Turkey; then Italy—until practically all the great nations of the world were engulfed in the raging cataclysm of war. But one great nation still held aloof, and toward this country the rest of the world looked askance. What would the United States of America do? Separated from the European powers by the broad expanse of the Atlantic, holding steadfastly to the long-established doctrine of non-interference in European affairs, this nation at first pursued the policy of strict neutrality. But not for long could this be maintained and to the question, "What will America do?" the world soon received its answer.

On April 2, 1917, President Wilson read before both Houses of Congress his famous war message, stating that Germany's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare and disregard for neutral lives made the maintenance of peace no longer possible; and the next day Congress declared a state of war existent between the United States and the German Empire. Thus America, too, became embroiled in the seething cauldron of war.

Such, in brief, is the account of the beginnings of the struggle which historians have termed the "World War." Certainly based upon the number of nations involved, its magnitude, and universal significance, it richly deserves its name. Time will not permit us to enter into an account of the events of this gigantic conflict on an occasion such as this. It is a story replete with paradoxes; a story in which individual

deeds of heroism and accounts of how nations met the supreme crises in their history stand out from the sordid background of legalized butchery and destruction. Yet each of the allied powers may fairly claim some degree of glory and honor for the part which it played in bringing the war to a successful termination; and it will always be a source of pride to us who call ourselves "Americans" that our country came to the aid of the allied nations in the hour of their supreme need. In order to appreciate properly America's great contribution during these most critical years in the history of the world, let us consider a few of the outstanding facts in regard to her participation.

An interesting commentary on the potential capacity of this country is afforded by the fact that while it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, it took America exactly half that time. In all, 42 divisions were sent to France, one ship, the *Leviathan*, landing 12,000 troops a month during the summer of 1918. Another significant fact is that two out of every three American soldiers who landed in France took part in battle. 1,200,000 were engaged in the Meuse-Argonne drive which lasted for 47 days. American divisions were in battle for 200 days. In October, 1918, our troops held 101 miles of line or 23% of the entire Western front.

Yes! America played her part in this great struggle and played it well; but at what cost? 50,000 killed in battle, 125,500 the total number of our dead. It cost this country alone more than \$1,000,000 an hour for more than two years, the total direct cost being 22 billion dollars. This amount would have permitted the carrying on of the Revolutionary War for 1000 years. As a result of this enormous expenditure our national debt increased from one billion to twenty-five billion dollars within the short space of four years.

But even that does not tell the whole story. Our losses were small as compared with those of the other great belligerent nations. We lost 125,500 men; the total loss of life due to the war was 22,000,000 men! As the Carthaginians two or more centuries before the birth of Christ offered up human sacrifices to appease their great fire god, Moloch, so did the civilized na-

tions of the world in this enlightened age 19 centuries after the birth of Christ sacrifice the flower of their youth—22,000,000 of them—to the all-powerful god of war.

Then, again, consider the money costs. It cost us directly 22 billion dollars; the total direct costs to all nations was 186 billion while the final cost, direct and indirect, has been estimated to reach the staggering total of 478 billion dollars. Fifty years from now, possibly 100, the nations will still be paying the bill of 1914-1918. All things considered, America came as near as anyone to winning the World War. We, of all, lost the least in property as in men. But every one loses in a modern war, the victors along with the vanquished; economically, we too lost.

Startling and terrible as these facts are; enormous as the economic losses to the nations of the world because of the catastrophe of 1914-1918 were,—they pale into insignificance in comparison with what the next war will bring. If we ever have another war, it will be one of wholesale destruction, directed not only at the armies at the front but also at civilian populations. It will be a war of reciprocal extermination and self-destruction; a war in which our civilization of today, the product of hundreds of years of cumulated human endeavor, will be in danger of total extinction.

Concerning the weapons with which the next war will be fought, we can of course do nothing but hazard a few general predictions. The remorseless advance of destructive science has opened up a new vista of heretofore unexploited possibilities which mankind may utilize to its own destruction. The weapons with which the nations fought the war of 1914-1918 will be as useless in the next great struggle as the crude equipment of Napoleon's army would have been to the soldiers of Pershing and Foch. Certainly the airplane will be used—but what an improvement it will be over the models of a decade or more ago! Great ships with a cruising radius of three or four hundred miles will render distant strategic points susceptible to attack. Imagine what the destruction of Berlin would have meant to the central powers, or the wiping out of Paris to the Allies in the last great war! Laden with bombs filled with poisonous gases of incredible malignity, guided perhaps automatically by radio waves or other

rays, these monsters of the skies will make existence almost impossible within their radius of attack.

As it is with the airplane so it is with the other means of destruction employed in the World War. Most of them will still be used, but they will be greatly improved and elaborated upon. Tanks, for example, will probably still be employed, but they will be as different from those used in the last war as is the automobile of today from the first "horseless carriage." Already tanks have been invented which have 80 times the cruising radius of any used in the war! It is quite conceivable, nay probable, that they will be improved even more radically in the next few years. Larger, swifter, far more efficient than those of 11 and 12 years ago, and probably gas-proof as well, tanks too will take their place as formidable agents of demolition and destruction.

As to the poisonous gas and chemical warfare, we cannot—we dare not—speak with any degree of certainty, so endless and so terrible are the possibilities which are opening up before our very eyes. Even at the time of the Armistice American experts had invented the terrible Lewisite gas, with 55 times the spread of any gas used in the World War, which was invisible, heavier than air, and which not only would kill when breathed but also would produce a deadly poison wherever it settled on the skin. Imagine the effect of the use of this gas in an attack on Paris! It seems too incredible adequately to grasp. Yet locked up in the archives of the nations are secret formulas for the preparation of such hideous gases; and in a hundred laboratories thruout the world experts are applying their skill and ingenuity for the invention of still more terrible poisons, the use of which will inevitably mean the destruction of civilized man.

Lest it be assumed that altogether too terrible and pessimistic a picture has been drawn of the peril with which mankind menaces itself, allow me to quote from a statement by Winston Churchill, famous author and British political leader, who for many years has been actively identified with the war machinery of the British Empire. In an article entitled, "Shall we commit suicide?", Mr. Churchill says:

"It was not until the dawn of the twen-

tieth century of the Christian era that war really began to enter into its kingdom as the potential destroyer of the human race. The organization of mankind into great States and Empires and the rise of nations to full collective consciousness enabled enterprises of slaughter to be planned and executed upon a scale with a perseverance never before imagined. All the noblest virtues of individuals were gathered together to strengthen the destructive capacity of the mass. . . .

"The World War stopped as suddenly as it began. In a hundred laboratories, in a thousand arsenals, factories, and bureaus, men pulled themselves up with a jerk, turned from the task in which they had been absorbed. Their projects were put aside unfinished, unexecuted; but their knowledge was preserved. The campaign of 1919 was never fought, but its ideas go marching along. In every army they are being exploited, elaborated, refined under the surface of peace, and should war come again to the world it is not with the weapons and agencies prepared for 1919 that it will be fought, but with developments and extensions of these which will be incomparably more formidable and fatal. . . . It is probable—nay, certain—that among the means which will next time be at the nations' disposal will be agencies and processes of destruction wholesale, unlimited and perhaps, once launched, uncontrollable.

"Mankind has never been in this position before. Without having improved appreciably in virtue or enjoying wiser guidance, it has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailingly accomplish its own extermination. That is the point in human destinies to which all the glories and toils of men have at last led them. They would do well to pause and ponder upon their new responsibilities. Death stands at attention, obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples en masse; ready, if called on, to pulverize, without hope of repair, what is left of civilization."

Thus mankind finds itself standing on the brink of the abyss of self-destruction peering into the fathomless pit below. Our civilization, with all that it signifies, is at stake. Another world struggle, in which the civilized nations will vie with each other in releasing diabolical instruments of

destruction upon their foes, will inevitably precipitate it into the bottomless deep, and the fruits of thousands of years of human endeavor will probably be irretrievably lost. Our civilization is too priceless a heritage to be completely destroyed in such a cataclysm of war. To quote again from Winston Churchill:

"Surely if a sense of self-preservation still exists among men, if the will to live resides not merely in individuals or nations, but in humanity as a whole, the prevention of the supreme catastrophe ought to be the paramount object of all endeavor."

In view of these facts we can arrive at but one logical conclusion if we desire the preservation of our social order, namely that the horrors which another war inevitably will bring must not come to be! What ought we of the present and future generations to do to prevent the nations from thus committing suicide? It devolves upon every one of us to do all we can to render such a catastrophe impossible. To attempt to prescribe a definite panacea is of course as absurd as it is impossible; but certain things at least are necessary before the ideal of permanent and universal peace can ever come to full fruition. One of these, as we have seen, is the realization of what war really means. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington is a mute testimonial of 125,000 of America's youth, of 22,000,000 thruout the world, who made the supreme sacrifice that this nation and other nations might live. May their sacrifice not have been in vain! May the nations awake to the realization that no one wins in a modern war; and that to start another world conflagration, letting loose all the instruments of modern warfare, will be to invite racial suicide!

But transcending all this, we must diligently strive for the promotion of the feeling of international understanding and good-will which, in the final analysis, is the only sound foundation upon which to erect the edifice of permanent and universal peace. Great steps are being taken toward that goal even at the present time. The Kellogg Peace Pact, for example, is a distinct step in the right direction, but it, too, may be reduced to a mere scrap of paper unless the barriers of endless friction and misunderstanding between nations are effectively broken down. It is an arduous

task, one that will require years of patient persistence. In universal education looking toward peace lies our hope for the future of mankind. Physical force alone, unsustained by world opinion, offers no durable foundation for security.

The fostering of this spirit of international understanding; the crystallization of world opinion; and the promotion of goodwill among the nations of the world—these, then, are the pathways along which we should direct our thought on this eleventh anniversary of Armistice Day. Universal peace is a blessing which we must assiduously preserve if our civilization is to endure, and the bitter experience of centuries has taught us that this blessedness is not to be obtained by such chimeras as “the balance of power” or “invincible alliances”, but that it can come only through the practical application of those principles first laid down by the great teacher of Galilee some 19 centuries ago.

Such is the situation which confronts our civilization today; such, in general, are the goals toward which the nations should strive in order to render another world conflict impossible. There remains another phase, a more personal one, to be considered on this Armistice day. What part should we, as individuals, play in the effort to attain the great objective of universal peace? To this question there can be but one answer, although opinions may differ as to the appropriate course to be pursued. If we believe with Harry Emerson Fosdick that “War is the world’s chief collective sin”; if we think our civilization too priceless a possession to risk in the cata-

clysm of war: then we should so regulate our conduct that whatever influence we may have be exerted on behalf of peace. Whether we should go so far as utterly to refuse to participate in war under any circumstances, as the society for the renunciation of war would have us do, is a matter which each one of us must decide for himself. Certainly, we can talk peace and think peace in our daily lives. Perhaps in this way we can so ingrain the idea of peace in our mental makeup that the possibility of war will become more and more remote. Perhaps, too, we will be more immune from those war hates and passions which only a little over a decade ago seemed to preclude rational thinking and sound judgment on the part of the great mass of the people of this nation.

Eleven short years have passed since the ordeal of trial by battle was invoked on the battle-fields of Europe. It is eminently fitting that today we should pause to consider the debt we owe to those who risked their all in this great conflict; and that we should strive to so profit from the lessons of the last struggle that because of our efforts the horrors of war shall never again visit the earth. Let us always remember that we cannot build an enduring civilization on the cornerstones of greed, or hate, or war. Let us, therefore, attempt to hasten the day when, in the words of the prophet of old:

“They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

WANTED

Records, Letters, Pictures of Old Colby

Particularly letters written by students in college containing descriptions of courses, professors, or college life. Letters of recent years may be as valuable as those of older days.

Pictures are desired which depict campus scenes, students’ rooms, in fact, any sort of picture except studio portraits.

It is proposed to put a selection of such items into a permanent form and all those who submit material will be doing a distinct service to the college. Details will be announced at a later date.

Great care will be taken of all contributions and they will be returned as soon as copies can be made. Please send material to the Editor of the ALUMNUS, who will see that it gets to the interested party.

The Colby Christmas Club

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

An analysis of the records of the Christmas Club would probably reveal that it has been mainly composed of a group of loyal alumni and friends, whose names have appeared each year since the Club was originated by President Roberts. Of the two hundred and seven contributors this year, only fifty-one were not in last year's list. The number of members this year is smaller than last. This may be due to the campaign for the gymnasium fund, to which so many made liberal contributions. The total amount received is \$8,586.12. This is the largest amount ever contributed,

being more than three times greater than that received last year. This gratifying increase is explained by several unusually large gifts. Excluding these, the average gift is considerably larger than that of last year. Individual gifts range from one to three thousand dollars.

We are grateful to every member of the Club. The smaller gifts represent as deep devotion to the College as the more substantial ones and perhaps involve more sacrifice. We hope that the College may continue to deserve the support of its loyal friends.

1929 CHRISTMAS FUND

Friends of the College:

Dr. George G. Averill
George W. E. Barrows
Mrs. Alma B. Dunn
Mrs. Martha R. Esleeck
Mary A. Gardner
Mrs. F. W. Johnson
M. L. Madden
Mrs. N. E. Owen
Robert Stobie

Honorary Graduates

Dr. Alfred W. Anthony
Dr. I. B. Mower
Mrs. Eleanora S. Woodman

1872

W. W. Perry

1873

A. H. Kelley

1874

C. E. Young

1876

C. E. Meleney

1877

Louise H. Coburn
C. F. Meserve

1879

G. Merriam
G. E. Murray
C. E. Owen

1880

In memory of James E.
Cochrane
H. L. Koopman
C. F. McIntire
H. W. Page

1881

Jennie M. Smith

1882

W. C. Crawford
H. A. Dennison
R. G. Frye
J. F. Hill
W. C. Philbrook
E. M. Pope

1884

C. S. Estes
F. B. Hubbard
H. M. Lord
S. Mathews

1886

R. A. Metcalf
E. Sanderson
H. W. Trafton

1887

J. F. Larrabee
F. K. Owen
E. E. Parmenter
A. W. Smith

1888

Bertha L. Brown
A. F. Drummond
B. P. Holbrook

1889

In memory of James King
Harriet M. Parmenter
C. H. Pepper

1890

A. B. Patten
J. B. Simpson
C. W. Spencer
E. T. Wyman

1891

A. H. Chipman
Mary Morrill Ilsley
R. L. Ilsley
F. W. Johnson

1892

C. P. Barnes
W. N. Donovan
D. G. Munson
F. B. Nichols
H. L. Pierce
C. H. Sturtevant
H. E. Wadsworth

1893

Helen Beede Breneman
L. O. Glover
H. T. Jordan
E. L. Nichols
G. O. Smith
Grace Coburn Smith

1894

Annie Richardson Barnes
A. H. Berry
E. C. Clark
P. S. Merrill
F. W. Padelford

1895

J. C. Bassett
Emma A. Fountain
Linda Graves
M. Blanche Lane

1896

Grace Webber Bartlett
F. E. Dunn
H. W. Dunn
Sara Mathews Goodman
O. J. Guptill
Olive Robbins Haviland
Gertrude Ilsley Padelford
Ethel Pratt Peakes

1897

Grace Gatchell
Helen Hanscom Hill
Marion Parker Hubbard
Octavia W. Mathews
H. S. Philbrick
Grace Goddard Pierce
C. H. Whitman

1898

Lenora Bessey
C. E. Gurney
E. C. Herrick
T. R. Pierce
Caroline Walker Wellman
J. O. Wellman
C. M. Woodman

1900

Stella Jones Hill
J. H. Hudson
F. F. Lawrence
F. J. Severy

1901

G. A. Marsh
Rhena L. C. Marsh
S. Perry
E. B. Putnam
C. F. T. Seaverns
E. E. Ventres

1902

G. W. Chipman
W. W. Drew
F. P. Hamilton
A. H. Mitchell
G. S. Stevenson

1903

W. M. Teague
L. E. Thayer

1904

Eunice Mower Beale
Ruby Carver Emerson

1905

C. W. Clark
S. Ernestine Davis
C. N. Flood
Mary L. Harvey
W. Hoyt
M. B. Mower

1906

C. N. Meader
R. L. Reynolds

1907

W. E. Craig
Hattie S. Fossett
B. F. Jones
Marion Learned Meader
M. C. Moore

1908

Myrta Little Davies
Nettie M. Runnals
Annie Harthorn Wheeler

1909

L. C. Guptill
F. H. Rose
N. E. Wheeler
Sarah B. Young

1910

Mary Donald Deans
R. N. Good
Cassilena Perry Hitchcock
Eleanor Creech Marriner
M. Morse

1911

Alice Thomas Good
R. E. Nash
N. R. Patterson
Margaret Fielden Rogers
R. R. Rogers
Gertrude Coombs Rose

1912

Ethel V. Haines
W. J. Rideout
A. L. Whittemore
Ruth Hamilton Whittemore

1913

Pauline Hanson
E. C. Marriner
L. G. Shesong
D. H. White

1914

F. S. Carpenter
H. P. Fuller
F. S. Martin
G. W. Pratt
Abbie G. Sanderson
Ethel Merriam Weeks

1915

R. A. Bramhall
P. A. Drummond
L. F. Murch
R. R. Thompson
L. F. Weeks

1916

Elizabeth Hodgkins Bowen
Carolyn Stevens Thompson

1917

D. B. Flood
F. A. Pottle
L. E. Young

1918

P. E. Alden
Marion Starbird Pottle
Lenna H. Prescott
P. A. Thompson
Leila M. Washburn
E. A. Wyman

1919

I. E. Creelman
R. H. Drew
E. Carrie Hall

1920

Retta Carter
Alice Bishop Drew

1921

W. C. Dudley
Adelle M. McLoon
R. Pratt

1922

Catherine D. Larrabee
I. S. Newbury
G. F. Terry, Jr.

1923

C. L. Brown
S. G. Estes
Elizabeth B. Larrabee

1924

Anne Brownstone
Carolyn L. Hodgdon

1926

F. F. Bartlett
P. M. Edmunds
R. M. Waugh

1927

Arline Mann Peakes
T. G. Smart

1928

Mildred Alley
L. A. Peakes
Susie Stevens
Alice Taber

1929

Ruth Bartlett



EZRA ELMER MCINTYRE, '84

The following, sent to the ALUMNUS by Judge B. F. Wright, '83, is taken from the Bremerton, Wash., Press, of Tuesday, April 9, 1929:

Impressive funeral services for Ezra Elmer McIntyre, who died at his home at 2125 Tenth Street of this city Saturday at 3.30 A. M. were held Tuesday at 7 P. M. from the Bremerton Funeral Home. Rev. Brickley officiated. The services were in charge of the Masonic Order.

Music was furnished by former members of his classes. The high school male quartette rendered in a beautiful manner "Crossing the Bar," and Catherine Berry gave an impressive rendition of "Face to Face." The pallbearers were H. D. Sorenson, Tillman Peterson, Ernest C. Ebert, J. C. Lindberg, A. McArthur and C. G. Strong.

Ezra Elmer McIntyre was born at Neponset, Ill., June 15, 1861. He graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Me., in 1884. He later followed newspaper work, working on the Bangor, Me., Daily Commercial. In 1886 he entered education work, from which he retired as superintendent of city schools in International Falls, Minn., in 1917. After the close of the World War he took up work with the federal board as instructor in the veterans' vocational work. After severing connections with the federal work he accepted the position as director of science in the Bremerton High School, which position he held until a year ago, when failing health necessitated retirement.

On August 14, 1888, he married Lillian E. Valentine of Union, Ia. To them were born seven children, two of whom preceded their father in death, Herbert Spencer passing in 1892 and Elmer Jr., November 6, 1928.

The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillian E. McIntyre, and the following children: Mrs. H. L. Dawson of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Francis M. McIntyre of Hibbing, Minn.; Dr. Harold E. McIntyre of Triumph, Minn.; Carol A. McIntyre, a teacher in Minneapolis, Minn.; and Kenneth R. McIntyre, a student in the University of Minn. He is also survived by two brothers and four sisters.

Relatives of the deceased attending the funeral were his wife, Lillian E. McIntyre; sister, Mrs. Mary E. Scherfenberg; nephew, Eugene Scherfenberg, all of Bremerton. Those from out of town were a cousin, George McIntyre of Everett, Wash., and A. W. Ley of Port Orchard. Interment was made in Ivy Green Cemetery.

Judge Wright writes as follows:

"McIntyre lived in Minnesota for a great many years, engaged in school work. I met him frequently during those years. Two or three years ago he moved to the State of Washington and since then I have not seen him, but a friend of his, knowing that he was a graduate of Colby and thinking that I might be interested in his affairs, handed me this paper."

EDGAR WEEKS, '81

The tragic death of Judge and Mrs. Weeks is recounted in the following clipping from the Boston Globe of Dec. 6:

Weston, Dec. 6.—Associate Justice Edgar Weeks of Marlboro and his wife were fatally injured here tonight when a sedan in which they were riding skidded on the Boston Post road, crashed into a five-ton truck and then careened into a tree.

The spot where the accident occurred is only a few yards west of Summer St., on the Boston Post road. Judge Weeks' machine was said to have skidded on the macadam pavement and crashed into the front of a large truck owned by C. M. Cuddy of 20 Mill St., Charlestown, and operated by Lester D. Fazell of 120 High St., Charlestown.

The truck was headed in the direction of Boston and Judge Weeks was driving toward Marlboro. Fazell, driver of the truck, told police that he had no opportunity to avoid the collision because the Weeks' machine suddenly swerved into the front of his truck.

Judge Weeks' auto then crashed into a tree, where Judge Weeks and his wife were extricated from the wreckage by some of the many autoists who stopped. The road is heavily traveled.

Judge Weeks was taken to the Waltham Hospital in the automobile of R. G. Walker of Belmont, and Mrs. Weeks in the car of Edward Schlicht of Boston. Both died within a few minutes after arrival at the hospital.

Fazell, the truck driver, was uninjured and the truck was only slightly damaged. Judge Weeks' machine was virtually demolished.

Marlboro, Dec. 6.—The tragic deaths of Judge Weeks and his wife were a blow to this community, where they were well known and highly respected. None of their five children were at the Weeks home, 15 Pleasant St., when news of the accident reached here, but all were notified by friends.

Judge Weeks had been associate justice of the Marlboro District Court since 1902. He was born in Wakefield, N. H., on May 3, 1859, the son of Algernon Sidney and Mary Jane (Rogers) Weeks, of old New England lineage on both sides.

He attended Colby College in 1879 and 1880, '82, where he was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was graduated from the Boston University School of Law cum laude with the class of '95. He was

associated with William N. Davenport of Marlboro in his early law practice.

He served as Register of Probate for Carroll County, N. H., during 1887 and 1888 and as pension attorney there and at Dover, N. H., until 1893. He specialized in probate matters and trust estates. He came to Marlboro about 35 years ago and was appointed a special justice in 1902.

Judge Weeks was a member of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts Bar Association, Middlesex County Bar Association, the Masons and Knights Templars. He was a trustee of the Marlboro Hospital for many years and was a trustee of the First Congregational Church, of which he and his wife were members.

The couple leave five children, Walter R. Weeks of Hartford, Conn.; Kenneth W. Weeks, a student at the Boston University Law School; Mrs. Evan Woodward of Montreal, Miss Constance Weeks of the publicity department of Mt. Holyoke College, and Miss Muriel Weeks, a student at Cushing Academy.

Mrs. Weeks was Maud Eloise Wells of Hartford, Conn., before her marriage in 1898. She was for some time a teacher of mathematics at the Marlboro High School.

MARTIN STILLMAN HOWES, '88

The Lewiston Journal of Wednesday, Jan. 8, contains the following:

Rev. M. S. Howes, who is well known thruout many sections of Maine, where in the past he has held pastorates in Baptist churches, died Jan. 1, in St. Petersburg, Fla. Among his pastorates are churches at Mechanic Falls, Mexico, and Brunswick. After more than 40 years as a preacher, he went to St. Petersburg in 1923 where he built a home.

Mr. Howes was born in Washburn in 1861. He was graduated from Waterville Classical Institute, Colby College and Newton Theological Institute. He was ordained to the ministry in 1887. He married Miss Addie Louise Kennedy in Augusta, on the day of graduation from college. One of his first tasks was to reorganize the church of Litchfield.

He preached in Newport, R. I., for five years, resigning to take up evangelistic work, which he carried on for two years. Later he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Greenfield, Mass., where

he remained for three years, then going to California for three years. On his return he again came to Maine.

Mr. Howes is survived by his wife and one sister.

Additional facts regarding Mr. Howes' life are taken from the General Catalog:

Martin Stillman Howes, A. B. Born, Washburn, Me., Nov. 4, 1861. Stated Supply, West Gardiner and Litchfield, 1886-88; North Haven, Me., 1888-89; Newton Theol. Inst., 1892; Pastor, Dunbarton, N. H., 1890-91; Stated Supply, Coleraine, Mass., 1891-92; pastor, Newport, R. I., 1892-96; Evangelist, Boston, Mass., 1896-98; Pastor, Greenfield, Mass., 1898-1901; Stated Supply, Lompoc, Cal., 1901-02; Santa Paula, 1902-03; Los Angeles, 1903-04; Pastor, Mechanic Falls, Me., 1905-06; Mexico, Me., 1906-12; Brunswick, Me., 1912-14; Franconia, N. H., 1914-18; Warner, N. H., 1918; Ad., Warner, N. H.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR ALBERT G. HURD

The funeral of Dr. Albert G. Hurd was held on June 31, in Congregational Church, which was filled with relatives and friends. The Masonic services were conducted and the Rev. E. O. Foster, pastor of the Federated Church and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sims assisted. The following organizations of which the deceased was a member attended in a body, George Devoe post, A. L., Millbury Kiwanis Club, Olive Branch Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Morning Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., Millbury Co-operative Bank, Millbury Savings Bank. William White and George Elliott O. Hairyes stood guard at the casket during the first part of the service and Louis Kimball and Fred Lange during the Masonic rites.

The Legion acted as an escort from the church to Central Cemetery. Darius Putnam of Worcester was in charge. The bearers were: Ernest L. Smith, representing the Masons; George Dickie, Legion; Walter J. Doe, Congregational Church; Lawrence Stockwell, winners' class of Sunday school; E. L. Miller, the O. E. S.; C. C. Ferguson, Kiwanis Club; John McCrea, Odd Fellows and Ralph W. Brigham, the Co-operative Bank. —Boston Post.

ELWOOD TAYLOR WYMAN, '90

The news of the death of Elwood Taylor Wyman, of the class of 1890, will be read

with very great regret by a host of Colby men and women. Mr. Wyman was keenly interested in the College, and by a life devoted to editorial work and to school administration he brought honor to his Alma Mater. Three of Mr. Wyman's sons graduated from Colby. A frequent visitor to Waterville, especially during the summer months, he kept in close touch with Waterville and with Colby as well as with a great company of friends who always found in him a most congenial companion. His protracted illness, which for some time baffled the doctors, gave warning that death was not to be unexpected. On Monday evening, January 27, while surrounded by those he loved, the end came.

The story of his life is told in the columns of the Sentinel:

"Elwood T. Wyman of Warwick, R. I., and for many years a resident of this city, died here last night at the home of his brother-in-law, A. F. Drummond on Burleigh street. Mr. Wyman's death comes as a great shock to his many friends in this city and throughout New England for he was a man of genial disposition and high character which qualities endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

"Mr. Wyman came to this city with Mrs. Wyman to pass the Christmas holidays at the home of his brother-in-law and was taken ill here. For several weeks his condition had been serious and members of his family were called to be with him at the end.

"Mr. Wyman was born in Sidney, Maine, Oct. 22, 1863, the son of Howard B. and Maria A. Wyman, and after attending the public schools, graduated from Coburn and Colby, receiving his college degree in 1890. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Colby. He also attended Farmington Normal school where he fitted himself for his life work.

"On April 17, 1891, in company with Henry C. Prince, Mr. Wyman purchased the Waterville Mail from Charles G. Wing and conducted this as a weekly paper under the firm name of Prince & Wyman. In 1896 the company was incorporated as the Mail Publishing Co. and Mr. Wyman continued his connection with the paper until 1898 when he was elected superintendent of schools in this city.

"During the years that he occupied this

important position he made countless friends among the young people of the city who always have numbered Mr. Wyman among their personal friends for his tact in handling children made the Waterville school system an exemplary one.

"He resigned as superintendent of school here in 1905 to accept a similar position in Warwick, R. I., where he remained until 1914. In that year, he resigned to become superintendent in Whitman, Mass., and remained there until 1922 when he was recalled to Warwick and has handled the school affairs of that city since that time.

"On June 22, 1892, he was married to Aubigne Ellen Drummond of this city who survives him, together with four sons, Everett L. Wyman of Lake Forest, Ill., Elwood A. of Cambridge, Mass., Sidney P. of Chicago and Howard R. of Warwick, R. I.; a sister, Josephine C. Wyman of Cambridge and a brother, John Wyman of Sidney.

"Although not a resident here for many

years, Mr. Wyman returned every summer to spend much time in Waterville and at the Belgrade lakes. His sons also attended Colby and he visited here often during the college year.

"He was a member of Waterville lodge of Masons, a charter member of the Waterville Historical society and a member of the D. K. E. fraternity at Colby."

Funeral services were held from the home of Albert F. Drummond, on Wednesday afternoon, January 29. They were largely attended. The bearers were his four sons and Hugh and John A. Davidson. The services were conducted by Dr. Wilbur F. Berry, former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterville. Mr. Berry officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wyman in 1902. Burial was in the Drummond Yard in Winslow.

This marks the third break in the ranks of the class of 1890 within a very few years, the others being the death of Dana W. Hall and President Roberts.

Waterville Alumni Association

A meeting was held yesterday (Jan. 15.) afternoon in the city council rooms at city hall attended by local members of the Alumni association of Colby college and a local Colby club was formed to affiliate and co-operate with the general Alumni association and with the officers of the college.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. F. Hill, president of the General Alumni association, and the constitution was adopted and officers elected for the first year as follows: President, John F. Choate; vice president, Hon. F. Harold Dubord; secretary-treasurer, Russell Squire; executive committee, Judge Charles W. Atchley, chairman; John F. Tapley, Oakland; Daniel Shanahan, Fairfield; Clyde Russell, Winslow; committee on student aid, Prof. E. C. Marriner, Dr. J. F. Hill, A. F. Drummond; committee on new students, Principal Guy Whitten, Ellsworth W. Millett and Ralph McLeary; committee on membership,

George F. Terry, Jr., Francis Joseph, H. C. Marden.

The dues were placed at \$1.00 for the year and a number of those present paid for the first year, and it is planned by the officers to start an aggressive drive for membership during the next few weeks.

—Waterville Sentinel.

STILL INTERESTED IN THE HEAD

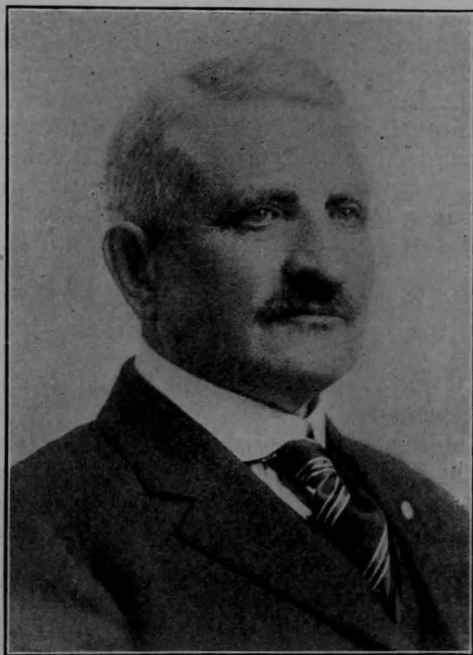
The Colby debating team meets Tufts here this evening but we have failed to notice any great excitement about it, and if a rally was held at the college last evening, some way it escaped our notice.

—Editorial, Waterville Sentinel.

(No; no rally was held. But an unusually large audience was in attendance, which is pretty good proof that the old college is still interested in matters of the head.—Editor.)

George Edwin Murray, A. B., '79, Fifty Years in Business

BY THE EDITOR



GEORGE EDWIN MURRAY, A. B., '79
Completes Fifty Years in Business

All Colby men and women will wish the *Alumnus* to extend heartiest congratulations to George Edwin Murray, '79, of Lawrence, Mass., who as president of Murray Brothers, celebrated recently his fiftieth year in business. Congratulatory messages were received from many people and from many business concerns, all testifying to the very high regard in which this Colby man is held. The *Alumnus* reprints below a very excellent review of Mr. Murray's business career which appeared in the November 15 issue of the *Lawrence Daily Eagle*:

"The present year marks the golden jubilee of the establishment of the wholesale grocery firm of Murray Brothers' company, one of Lawrence's pioneer business enterprises which has created an enviable record for honesty, integrity and an unparalleled history of service not only in this city where it maintains its headquarters, and Haverhill where it operates a branch, but throughout Essex County as well which

territory it includes in its wide scope of activities.

"The face of the city and the world in general has changed considerably since two young men in 1879—George Edwin Murray just emerged from Colby college at Maine with a bachelor of arts degree, and his younger brother, the late Charles N. Murray, already located here, decided to enter business and opened their first store in the block near the corner of Broadway and Essex street, then and still known as the Franklin House property.

"The two brothers comprised the entire staff of the first store. Today, over thirty people, each an expert in his or her line, solicit orders for goods of every description in the grocery line, and pack and deliver them to stores without number in every section of the county. Trade has increased over the years in leaps and bounds, until the working day at Murray Brothers company is jammed with activity as freight cars roll in with products from all over the country, and the company's delivery squadron rolls out to the various avenues of the county markets.

"The records of individual service with the company are also among the highlights of information regarding the anniversary. Outstanding all, is the personal achievement of the president of the company, George Edwin Murray, who has been connected with the business since its founding fifty years ago. Mr. Frackelton, the vice president, has a record of 40 years' service; Charles T. Gillis, general secretary, 38 years; Arthur P. Tuttle, treasurer, 30 years, and Louis E. Weeks, 25 years.

"Reminiscences must be plentiful in the memory of Mr. Murray after a half century of business in Lawrence, a pioneer who has seen trade at its peak, and again at its lowest ebb. The grocery trade, he points out, has not furnished many easy dollars. It has been a business that required work of a difficult kind, but the achievements that come from hard work, increasing trade, thousands of satisfied customers, and the fulfillment of a pledge to

treat every one honestly and fairly, have been worth while.

"No citizen, or business man, takes more pride in Lawrence than does Mr. Murray. And no one knows the community any better. Lawrence, he cites, is as good as any place in the world in which to conduct business. It is a good city—good for all that are willing to work. Lawrence is a working place for working people; it is no place for the loafer. The loafer is not known here.

"Work, he contends is a blessing and the man today with plenty to do should be happy. If he isn't—he should be. He recalls that the late ex-Mayor H. K. Webster for whom he always held a genuine regard, was never inclined to waste words. The principal words of business wisdom he was ever ready to impart to his friends were these: 'Lawrence has been, now is, and always will be—a good place for business of any kind.'

"President Murray was born at Lebanon, Maine, on November 24, 1853, the son of Lewis and Arabell (Goodwin) Murray, and will observe his 76th birthday this month. He was graduated from Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine, in 1874, according to the records of "Who's Who In New England," and received an A. B. degree from Colby college in 1879. He married Cora M. Tuttle of Athens, Me., on November 25, 1885, and for the past forty years they have made their home at 435 North Main street, Andover.

"Mr. Murray's personal record with his company is one of the real outstanding chapters in the mercantile history of this section of New England. Since the very first day that the original Murray Brothers

store was opened until the present time, he has been daily at his desk, and has never missed a meeting of the board of directors since the organization of that body. There are few records that surpass his for business continuity, and today he was being showered with congratulations from all parts of the nation.

"He has been prominent for years in church, business and financial circles, being a director of the Merchants Trust company and a member of the corporation of the Andover Savings bank. He also holds membership in the Boston Wholesale Grocery association, and the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. He is a prominent member and former treasurer of the First Baptist church, and a former director of the Lawrence Y. M. C. A., and the Lawrence Boys' club. In past years, he served on the directorate of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary society and the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School association.

"Although he was graduated from Colby college over a half century ago, Mr. Murray has never lost interest in his alma mater. He has served as a trustee of the college for the past 20 years, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a college fraternity. He is the donor of the annual George Edwin Murray prize awarded for debating at Colby college each year, and has been one of its principal benefactors. He is highly esteemed in the business circles of every city and town into which the Murray Brothers company products go, and Lawrence, in particular, has no stronger booster for her future than the active president of one of Lawrence's leading concerns."

On "The Junior College--Maine Leads the Way"

Maine is in the forefront of the latest development of democratic education. President Sills of Bowdoin and President Johnson of Colby have led the way in securing definite recognition and acceptance of the junior college as the next logical development of our public school system.

At a time when it was taken for granted everywhere in Europe that the masses must

be, and indeed ought to be, kept ignorant, that the classes might more easily rule them, the founders of New England built the schoolhouse beside the meeting-house and made equal sacrifices for both. They recognized the fact that a democracy depends for its stability and success on the education of its common people. The little red school-house did its work so well for a

century that its graduates won and kept high places in politics and business and largely dominated our national life.

Of course, as Dr. Johnson points out, "the form of organization of our educational system which has long prevailed was the result of accident. Primary education was designed to get the minimum training required as essential for all. The college early undertook to provide for a selected group the education necessary for positions of leadership in church and state."

In the early 1800's the increase of knowledge, and the necessity of providing more and better fitting schools for college, led the men and women who had found common school education enough for themselves to decide that it was not enough for their children. So in a comparatively few years academies were established in all the more progressive towns, not simply as fitting schools for the colleges but to give boys and girls who had no idea of going to college additional education. These academies were established and maintained by church groups or by public-spirited citizens, and did their work so well that the public high school, open to all the boys and girls and supported by taxation like the common school, gradually took their place and extended their work even to the smaller towns.

Now comes the next step in the same process. Thoughtful men and women everywhere realized that, with all possible crowding, the boy and girl in the grade school and high school could not get as much education as is needed in modern life. So in the last twenty years the junior college has been growing up, not as a substitute for the academic institutions whose business it is to train selected and special groups for specialized professional or business careers but as the next step in education for and by those who found the common school sufficient in the eighteenth century and the high school adequate in the nineteenth.

Some conservative people, and especially some of those identified with colleges that find it none too easy to maintain themselves, have questioned the wisdom, not to say the necessity, of the junior college. Recently, however, this newer extension of our public school ideal has won recognition and acceptance largely through the efforts of

Maine educators. Dr. Payson Smith and Dr. Thomas have long been sympathetic and helpful. Just now President Johnson and President Sills have brought its full recognition by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Of course it will be years before there will be, in the nature of the case, any general extension of junior colleges as a part of the public school system. For the present undoubtedly they are better off under the direction of boards of trustees because, as President Sills pointed out in the report, they are still in the experimental stage and like the early academies that preceded the high school, and there ought to be the fullest possible opportunity for their development.

But the junior colleges already established are already in a position to give high school graduates splendid additional training for the practical duties of every day life and ought to have the sympathy and support of every intelligent citizen.

So far as Maine is concerned, this need is rather more acute for girls than for boys. Our former Commissioner of Education, Dr. Thomas, repeatedly pointed out that Maine offers more educational opportunities to boys than to girls, but that is not now as true as it was. It is not without significance that the first institution in Maine authorized to grant academic degrees to women nearly a hundred years ago should become a pioneer girls' junior college. Many thoughtful educators throughout New England, and far beyond New England for that matter, are keenly interested in the development of Westbrook.

Here is a real task for the Parent-Teachers' Association of the State: to learn, first of all, what Westbrook now offers and to cooperate with the school in developing still larger opportunities. Those responsible for the change from a fitting-school to a girls' school insist that their primary purpose is to train and inspire Maine girls in the small towns and the rural communities not to go to the larger cities but to go back into their own homeland and become leaders in developing a higher and finer type of life.

A. G. S. would like to sign the foregoing approving it thoroly but it is really the production of Dr. Harold Marshall of Boston,

one of the foremost educators in New England.

—Arthur G. Staples in *Lewiston Evening Journal*, Dec. 21, 1929.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

President Franklin W. Johnson of Colby College delivered an address Saturday before the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on "The Expanding High School and the Four-Year College." The address stressed the development of the Junior College in the Country, and, by implication, at least, indicates how unresponsive New England is to a movement that is spreading rapidly in the West. Thirty-nine states now have the Junior Colleges, only Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey, South Carolina, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada, having failed to enter upon this new experiment in education. Moreover, the Northeast and Middle States have only 5 per cent of the total of 382 in 1928, the South having 45 per cent, the Middle West 34 per cent, and the Far West 15 per cent of the total.

The junior colleges are of two types, public and private. In New England, President Johnson said, there is no public junior college, and all of the private junior colleges are in Massachusetts. This is manifestly a slip, for Westbrook Seminary has been for some time a junior college, and Ricker Classical Institute has recently added a junior college department. Both of these institutions are of the private type, and are fore-runners of what may prove to be very important educationally in Maine and in New England.

The importance of this movement lies in the function of the junior college which anticipates two years of work of the senior college and university. It offers, it is asserted, better instruction because better teachers are assigned to these years than in most senior colleges, where, until recently, green instructors have practiced on freshmen; it popularizes higher education; it cuts in half the cost of education in the senior college; it provides "terminal" education for the large number who go no further, many of whom would never enter a four-year college; it prepares students for vocations requiring advanced educa-

tion, but not requiring complete professional education. To all this President Johnson agrees.

But to the claim that the junior college continues the influence of the home for two years after high school, he objects that this may be a hindrance to the fullest development of the student, because of the more careful attention now given to personnel study and to student guidance in the standard colleges.

As to the adoption of the junior college in New England, President Johnson is not too positive. Some of the conditions which have led other states to make this educational experiment, notably the overcrowding prevalent in state universities, do not obtain here. "The standard type of college offers an undoubted advantage for most students who desire four years of liberal training above the secondary school. With the prestige of years and the material resources accumulated, we need have no immediate anxiety for the future of our four year colleges. The threat which some see in the junior college may prove an ultimate good if it serves to shake us out of our complacency and forces us to re-examine the aims of the liberal arts college and to modify our curricula and methods, not in a spirit of compromise, but rather one of willingness to recognize the demands of a changing social life."

This would seem to be the solid doctrine to be expected from a far-seeing college president like Dr. Johnson. It is unlikely that New England will be stamped into any new movement untested by experience. This is the strength, as it has been and still is the weakness, of New England; we follow pretty closely the advice of Polonius: we are not usually the first by whom the new is tried, and we are, perhaps, too frequently the last to lay the old aside. Our education leaders, with characteristic caution, will not prejudice the primacy of Eastern educational institutions by chasing the first butterfly of reform; but that our colleges are alive to progressivism may be seen in the speech by President Hutchins of the University of Chicago at Montclair, New Jersey, on the same day President Johnson made his address in Boston.

President Hutchins said:

"When a student is admitted to Yale,

some effort is made to arouse his interest in his own education. The freshman year is organized with a competent staff of instructors, an intelligent personnel department, and a system of small classes, all designed to determine what a man's interest is and to help him to develop it. Beyond the freshman year, honor work is already under way, and comprehensive programmes in the social sciences and the humanities are now under consideration by the college faculties which will make possible independent work on the part of the better men free from routine and from the harassing mechanical details of the old rigid curriculum."

This new spirit in the colleges is to be seen not only at Yale; Harvard and Dartmouth, to name only two, have for some

years been liberalizing the curriculum and the methods of instruction. The junior college may become an established part of our New England and Eastern educational systems; there seems to be need for it, and it received the endorsement, Saturday, of the New England Association. That does not imply, however, that there must be a scramble to incorporate it in our public school systems. It is in very capable hands among the private institutions; to them may safely be left its development until educators like President Johnson recommend it for general adoption. Meanwhile, there is satisfaction in the knowledge that there is an awakening spirit of progress in our famous and firmly established colleges.

—Ernest Gruening in Portland Evening News, Dec. 9, 1929.

Meeting of Boston Colby Alumni Association Executive Committee

LINWOOD L. WORKMAN, A. B., '02

A most pleasant meeting of the Boston Colby Alumni Association Executive Committee was held at the University Club, Boston, Friday, December 6th. At this time of year the committee usually attends to routine matters of organization for the annual dinner held some time in February, but it happened to be known that President Johnson was to be in the city therefore word was passed around to alumni in the immediate vicinity with the result that a gathering of sixteen sat down to lunch.

A meeting of this kind is really unique in the history to date of the Boston Committee. It is indicative of the growing loyalty and enthusiasm for the college and its new president. Colby men and women have always been devoted to the college, its ideals, its personnel of trustees, faculty, student membership—some of our friends have intimated that they wondered why, yet to us there is nothing obscure about our reasons—but there is abundant evidence of actual growth in our allegiance. That so many alumni (including three trustees) found it convenient on short no-

tice to set aside activities of their own at this busy time of year and come in to the meeting is significant of our faith in the college and its leader. But this tallies with the fact of a need of more class rooms, a much bigger Colby Night than ever before, the largest single bequest, indications of still more financial support, and the interest shown in our problems and achievements by men and women of worthwhile ability educationally and financially.

Matters of routine business were postponed and the President invited to "bring whatever message he might choose." He did so in a most informal manner and for three-quarters of an hour, sometimes in serious mood, sometimes jovially, gave us glimpses of many aspects of the situation at Colby as he found it, as it is, and as he hopes it to be. Then Mr. Brown of the Colby Development Campaign Committee spoke optimistically of his work and plans.

Reluctantly the meeting was adjourned at 2:30 P. M. Every one present had a distinct feeling of satisfaction concerning the affairs at our Alma Mater.

Reception to President and Mrs. Johnson

The following account of the public reception given to President and Mrs. Johnson is taken from the Waterville Morning Sentinel:

"One of the most brilliant events of the social season was held on the evening of December 18, at the Colby Alumnae building in the form of a reception to President and Mrs. Franklin Johnson of Colby college. The night was extremely disagreeable, and the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, but there were about four hundred friends of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson present.

"The Alumnae building was beautifully decorated, the color scheme being Christmas green and handsome bouquets of flowers. The green was artistically placed about the rooms together with lovely baskets and bouquets of red carnations, American Beauty roses, and a most exquisite bouquet of real poinsettias which attracted much attention during the evening.

"Everything was made delightfully homelike and the affair was beautiful yet simple and very informal. During the evening enjoyable music was rendered by an orchestra of which Max G. Cimbollek was leader.

"Guests were met at the door and ushered upstairs where they removed their wraps. From the attractive reception hall they were ushered to the spacious and beautifully decorated reading room where they were presented to President and Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson, Gov. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, Hon. Herbert E. Wadsworth of Winthrop, chairman of the board of trustees, Mrs. Eleanora S. Woodman of Winthrop, a staunch friend of the college, Dr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Hill and Miss Florence E. Dunn, president of the Alumnae association, in the receiving line. Dr. Hill was general chairman of the program committee and is also president of the General Alumni association.

"The gymnasium was also very attractive with green boughs and Christmas trees appropriately placed. Decorations on the serving tables were red candles in green holders and the centerpieces were vases of red carnations and ferns.

"Those who poured during the evening

were Mrs. Ernest C. Marriner, Mrs. Martin F. Bartlett, Mrs. Guy Whitten, Mrs. Charles W. Atchley, Miss Jennie M. Smith, Mrs. Benjamin E. Carter, Mrs. William A. Smith, Mrs. Albert F. Drummond, Mrs. Harry S. Brown, Miss Mary E. Warren and Miss Nella M. Merrick.

"Mrs. Herbert C. Libby was chairman of the refreshment committee and those who served the delicious ices and cakes were resident seniors of the college, Miss Louise Armstrong, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Alberta Brown, Miss Dorothy Valentine, Miss Theora Doe, Miss Alma Glidden, Miss Evelyn Grindall, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Evelyn Rollins, Miss Mary Rollins, Miss Faith Rollins, Mrs. Ethel Rose, Miss Pauline Smith, Miss Frances Thayer, Miss Louise Thomas, Miss Arline Williams, and Miss Ruth Young. Miss Dorothy Blanchard presided in the coat room.

"Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Putman were in charge of the decorations, and Mrs. Martin F. Bartlett was chairman of the music committee. The ushers were in charge of John F. Choate, who selected the following men, all Colby graduates: H. C. Marden, Dr. Howard F. Hill, Albion W. Blake, Donald Smith, Prince A. Drummond, Guy R. Whitten, Richard Hall, Cyril M. Joly and Donald Putman.

"Due to the efficient planning by the chairman of the general committee everything was arranged for the comfort of the guests. A special policeman was on duty during the evening to act as a doorman, and this was a great help as the taxis and private cars were announced upon arrival and there was no waiting in the rain. This officer also directed the cars to and from the parking space which prevented the drivers from being stuck in the snow drifts.

"Dr. J. Frederick Hill was chairman of the Alumni committee assisted by Charles W. Atchley, Harry S. Brown, and Dr. George G. Averill. The Alumnae association assisted the Alumni and the committee were Miss Florence E. Dunn, Miss Nella M. Merrick, Mrs. Martin F. Bartlett, Mrs. A. Raymond Rogers and Mrs. Herbert C. Libby.

"Stretchers"---F. A. Pottle, Ph. D., '17

ERNEST CUMMINGS MARRINER, A. B., '13

"O, that mine enemy would write a book!" But what shall one say when one's friend writes a book and one is asked to review it? Probably friendship does blind the eyes of literary criticism, but let it. Suppose we make no pretense at a review, and just chat a bit about a man and his book. Overboard, therefore, with the conventional canons of reviewing and let the personal pronoun have its way!

Two incidents come to my mind about Fred Pottle, whose book "Stretchers" is now claiming wide attention. Both incidents took place at Hebron Academy, the first on Thanksgiving Day, 1917.

"I shan't be with you much longer."

The remark did not surprise me, though Fred had joined the Hebron faculty only two months before. He was the type who couldn't long stay out of the war.

"Yes," he continued, "I'm going to Fort Slocum to enlist."

"What branch of the service?"

"I haven't the remotest idea. I'm just going to enlist."

Thus are the best laid schemes of mice and men exploded for we had interesting plans, he and I, for the English work at old Hebron.

The second incident occurred on the night of February 27, 1920. I have a special reason for remembering the date, but that is another story. For hours we sat before the open fire in the John D. Long cottage, talking of the war. It was then that I heard from his own lips a part of the intriguing story now made public in "Stretchers." With his discharge papers only six months old, he showed in countenance and in speech the deep effect of his experience. The cries of the wounded, the moans of the dying, the odors of the operating room were still with him. Yet he was the same old buoyant, fun-loving Fred---the young cultured American who, through the bitterest and most cynic-making experience, still looked at life sanely and saw it whole. He neither hated the Germans nor despised the French. He was too wise to generalize. He could show indignation at cruelty and

hypocrisy wherever he found it, and he could speak with tender sincerity of his affection for the elderly German woman in whose home he was quartered as a member of the Army of Occupation.

"Stretchers" is the only narrative of its kind that has yet appeared. We have had histories, dairies and novels of the war, most of them dealing with combatant troops in the front line. Here is the story of an Evacuation Hospital, that essential unit between the dressing station at the front and the Base Hospital at the rear. Evacuation Eight was the best known of these units in the American Expeditionary Forces. It was the first to go into action where American troops were suffering heavy casualties. At Juilly it was the only advanced surgical hospital caring for the wounded men from Belleau Woods and Chateau-Thierry. At Petit Maujouy it erected a hospital which was regarded throughout the A. E. F. as a model of speed and efficiency. Six out of every hundred American boys wounded in the World War received treatment by Evacuation Eight.

The story begins at Fort Slocum, continues at Fort Oglethorpe, where Evacuation Eight was born, and then takes us overseas to Juilly and Petit Moujouy, then into Germany with the Army of Occupation, and finally home again to the Oxford hills. It is excellent writing, clear and economical exposition going hand in hand with vivid personal experience. Nor is it merely the story of "most of what he saw and part of what he was." It contains many extracts from the diaries and letters of comrades, and all of the technical material has been carefully sifted and criticized by competent army surgeons.

"It must be a horrible book," said some one to me recently. Not at all! It is a gripping book, and it leaves you feeling not so much that war is horrible as that it is utterly futile. And the author waves no torch of propaganda against war. Letting the facts tell their own story, he carries out the promise in his preface:

"I have written an honest account of

what it felt like to be a private soldier in the United States Army during the World War. I am well aware that conclusions unfavorable to the institution of war and to our military system may fairly be drawn from the book, but except in one or two places, I have avoided drawing them myself. For I have not tried to write a history of the World War, but to give a faithful account of how we felt and thought and acted in Evacuation Hospital No. 8."

I recall that one day in the early autumn of 1918, Mr. Pottle's mother, who was then a matron at Hebron Academy, said she had a letter that told her just where Fred had been. Knowing the strictness of Army censorship and the universality of the meaningless phrase "Somewhere in France," I couldn't believe it true. "See what he says," she said, pointing to the letter. "Straight down the broad white road, lined with poplars and sycamores, lies a little village which I had rather have seen than any spot in France outside of Paris." "That," said Mrs. Pottle, "can mean but one thing. Fred was at Domremy, the birthplace of Joan of Arc." And so it proved, and anyone may now read the story in "Stretchers," where nearly an entire chapter is devoted to Domremy.

Who is the author of this thrilling book? Frederick Albert Pottle is a native of East Otisfield, where his mother still resides. He graduated from Oxford High School

in 1913 and from Colby College in 1917. After his discharge from the army he taught English and Public Speaking at the University of New Hampshire, then did graduate work at Yale where he received the Ph.D. degree. For several years he has been a member of the English faculty at Yale.

His first book was "Shelley and Browning," a study which upset long-cherished opinions concerning the latter's debt to the young idealist. He later turned to James Boswell, concerning whom he has published several books and articles. This year he is on leave of absence from Yale, editing the famous Mahilde Castle papers, manuscripts which are sure to cast much light not only upon the obscure career of Boswell, but upon the whole field of eighteenth century literature. Dr. Pottle is regarded as the most brilliant and most distinguished of Colby's younger graduates. President Roberts called him to Waterville to deliver the Commencement address in 1927, only ten years after his graduation, and he gave one of the outstanding addresses of all Colby Commencements.

The narrative is interspersed with original poems, the best of which is "The Little Soldier from Distant Lands," first published in Judge.

I heartily recommend "Stretchers" but I wish every reader of it could have a richer joy—that of personal friendship with its Maine author, Fred Pottle.

Meeting Connecticut Valley Alumnae Association

BY E. KATHLEEN GOODHUE, A. B., '21, SECRETARY

On Nov. 9, 1929, at 12:30 o'clock, members of the Colby College Connecticut Valley Alumnae Association assembled at M'Frugal Inn Bungalow, Watertown, Conn. Luncheon was served to twenty members, as follows: Mildred Greeley Arnold; Kathleen Goodhue; Mercy Brann; Linda Graves; Alice Clark; Cassilena Perry Hitchcock; Dorothy Crawford; Alice Cole Kleene; Marian Drisko; Leonora Knight; Grace Bicknell Eisenwinter; Catherine Larrabee; Beth Fernald; Elizabeth Larra-

bee; Mildred Barton Flood; Maud Hoxie Martin; Helen Thomas Foster; Lucy Taylor Pratt; Elsie Gardner Gilbert; Helene Bowman Thompson.

After luncheon was finished, Mrs. Flood called to order a short business meeting.

Mrs. Pratt read a copy of a letter sent by Mrs. Flood to Dean Runnals, and Mrs. Hitchcock read Miss Runnals' reply.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted.

It was decided to send all remaining

funds to Miss Runnals, to be used toward a vacuum cleaner for the Alumnae building.

It was voted that each member should be taxed \$1.00 at the spring meeting.

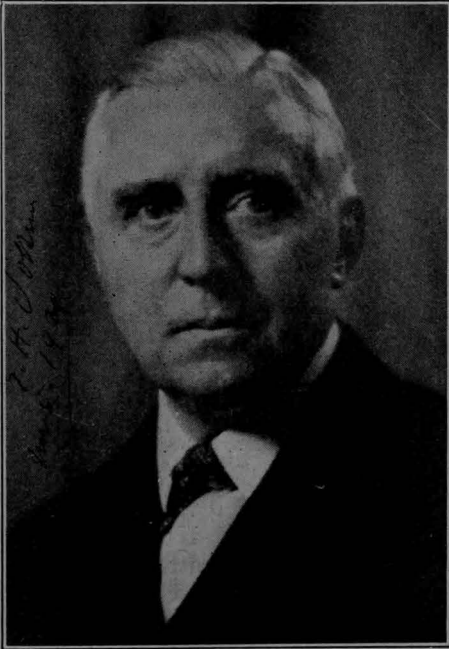
A committee, consisting of Miss Cath-

erine Larrabee, Mrs. Pratt and Miss Graves, was appointed to confer on the date and place of the spring meeting.

Mrs. Martin then gave a report of her European travels, and Mrs. Foster an account of her experiences in China.

Lectures and Concerts

BY THE EDITOR



EDWARD H. SOTHERN
In Waterville Dramatic Recital

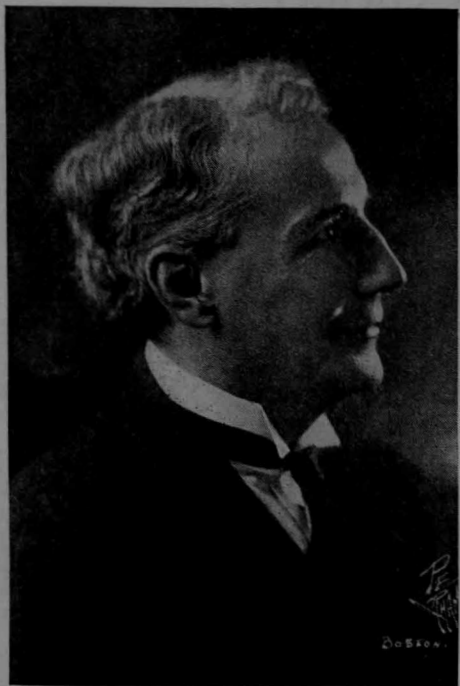
have been very large, and little in the way of soliciting for the sale of tickets has been done. Orders for tickets have been sent through the mails.

The season was opened with a recital on November 4 by the world-famous Edward H. Sothorn. This recital was held in the city opera house and was attended by approximately 1,000 people, about 250 of this number undergraduates. The widespread interest in Mr. Sothorn's appearance is best shown by the fact that some 15 neighboring cities and towns were represented in the splendid audience present. It proved to be a memorable evening. The work of Mr. Sothorn was superb. On the day following the recital, Mr. Sothorn received at his rooms at the Elmwood hotel the members of the Advanced Public Speaking Class and a most profitable half-hour was spent by the undergraduates in listening to advice about public speaking given them by this great Shakespearian actor.

Following Mr. Sothorn came Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the renowned Leo Tolstoy, Russia's famous man of letters. This lecture was held in the Alumnae Building on November 29, and was attended by about 600 people. Count Tolstoy proved to be a most interesting speaker. He gave a graphic account of the Russian people and nation since Bolshevism came into being, and toward the end of his address spoke affectionately of his father and gave a clear conception of the philosophy which his father preached.

On January 17, Professor Edward Abner Thompson, M. A., of Boston, graduate of Bowdoin and teacher in the Curry School of Expression in Boston, returned to the College to fulfill a third engagement. He appeared under the auspices of the College twice in 1929, giving "Cyrano de Bergerac"

A Faculty Committee on Visiting Lectures and Concerts and a Student Committee on Concerts have been busily engaged in conducting a series of public entertainments for townspeople and undergraduates. Thus far the endeavors of the two committees have met with general approval. By making a small charge for admission the two committees have been able to meet heavy expenses without drawing upon the college for subsidy. The talent which they have brought to the college has been of the highest order and has been thoroughly appreciated. The audiences



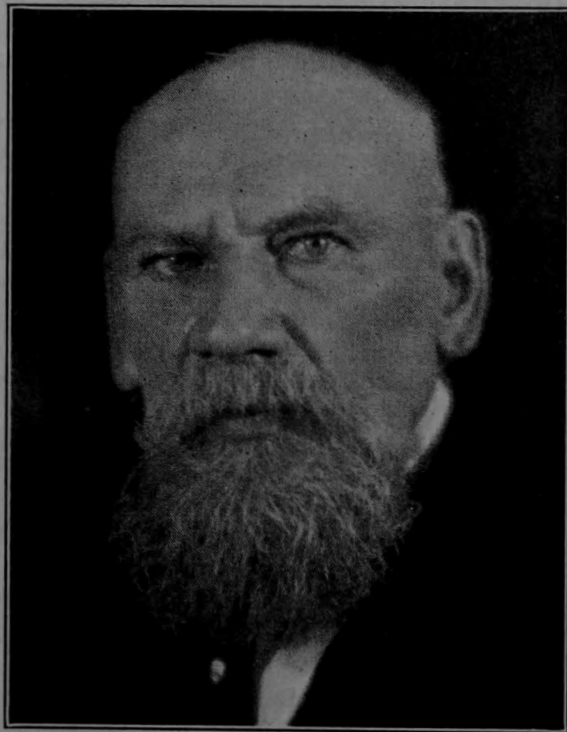
EDWARD ABNER THOMPSON
Gives Recital at Colby

and "Disraeli." The demand for his return on the part of the public and the student body was so insistent that he was scheduled again this time to give "Capon-sacchi", from Browning's "The Ring and the Book." The recital was given in the College chapel before over 400 students and townspeople. If Professor Thompson had pleased his audiences on his two former visits, he did even more than that on his third appearance. For two hours he kept his audience completely under the spell of his remarkable presentation. It was a brilliant demonstration of the power of the human voice to play upon the emotions of people. And the more remarkable is the fact that Professor Thompson has been shut in a house of darkness since his Bowdoin days.

During the afternoon of the 18th, Professor Thompson was the guest of honor at a tea given by Professor and Mrs. Libby at their home on Pleasant Street, the guests including members of the Girls' Dramatic Club, members of the Advanced Public Speaking Class and members of the Girls' Public Speaking Class. Professor Thompson spoke briefly on the subject of public speaking.

On January 14 under the direct supervision of the Student Committee, Miss Ruth Webb, a most accomplished pianist, appeared for the second time before a large college audience in the Alumnae Building. That Miss Webb is a favorite with the undergraduates there is no doubt. The reception accorded her was most cordial, and her work at the piano showed how completely she has mastered the technique of her profession.

The Student Committee has already announced the talent it has engaged for February and March. On February 11, Baldassare Ferlazzo, violinist, is to appear and on March 11, Thomas McLaughlin, baritone, is scheduled. The Faculty Committee is not yet ready to make further announcements of its plans.



COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY
Lectures on Russia

Readers of the ALUMNUS can easily understand what it means to citizens and undergraduates to have opportunity to enjoy such talent. That the work of the two committees is meeting with such universal praise and support is the feature that is most pleasing. It augurs well for what may be undertaken in the years to come.

With The Colby Faculty

NATHANIEL ERNEST WHEELER, M. S., '09

President Johnson's coming to Colby has brought an increased enthusiasm and an attitude of expectancy of greater things for Colby. Following his election every regular member of the Faculty of last year has remained with us for this year and Dr. Wilkinson has returned after a year's absence. We believe that never was the Faculty working more efficiently than under his leadership. However it is realized that only the extra-curricular activities of the groups are supposed to be stressed in these notes.

President Johnson, '91, has given many able addresses this fall and winter, which call forth favorable comment from all sources and make us realize that his return to Colby enriches not only our Alma Mater but also the educational life of Maine and New England. The addresses which he has given include those at New Hampshire Baptist State Convention, Concord, N. H.; New Hampshire State Teachers' Association, Littleton, N. H.; New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Boston; Maine State Teachers' Association, Portland; Androscoggin County Teachers' Association, Lewiston; Kennebec County Teachers' Association, Winslow; Maine State Religious Education Convention, Portland; Waterville Association of University Women, Waterville; Church Community Forum, Skowhegan; Men's Club, Penney Memorial Church, Augusta; Portland Teachers' Association, Portland; Parent-Teachers' Association, Deering; Conference on Junior Colleges, Westbrook; Dedication of Roberts Square, Waterville; High Schools in Augusta, Deering and Skowhegan; and Rotary Clubs in Waterville and Lewiston.

He was one of three speakers at the Ladies' Night of the Faculty Club in the fall, talking most delightfully about his travels in parts of Asia and North Africa. He is giving a course on "Supervision of Adolescent Education" in the Waterville Community School of Religion, Feb. 3 to Mar. 3. He was elected one of the board of directors of the National Child Welfare Association at its last annual meeting. He

has recently been appointed one of a group of about thirty advisers to make a nationwide survey of secondary education under the direction of the United States Commissioner of Education.

Dean Nettie M. Runnals '08, and Dr. Florence E. Dunn, '96, took a six weeks' trip last summer to Yellowstone Park and to Alaska returning via the Canadian Rockies. They visited Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Padelford, both of '96, in Seattle. They have given interesting accounts of their trip to different groups of the Woman's Club, and Dr. Dunn spoke most entertainingly at the first meeting of the Faculty Club this fall. Dr. Runnals expects to attend the Annual Convention of the National Association of Deans of Women in Atlantic City, February 19-22.

Dean Ernest C. Marriner, '13, continues to give a variety of addresses which always please his audiences. This fall his speaking engagements have included addresses to the Waterville Rotary Club; Portland Lions Club; Annual Meeting of St. Lawrence Congregational Church, Portland; Waterville Woman's Club; Institute of Religious Education, Gardiner; and Annual Meeting of Fairfield Baptist Church. He was a delegate to the meeting of New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at Boston in December. Among his other activities he finds time to teach the Men's Class Sunday mornings at the Waterville First Baptist Church and to write frequent book reviews for the book page of the Portland Evening News.

A Colby Faculty party sailed last June 18 (1929) on the Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of Scotland" for Southampton. The party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Ashcraft and their son Thomas, Mr. W. N. Breckenridge, Mr. A. K. Chapman, Dr. C. H. White and Prof. and Mrs. Weber, and their children David and Dorothy. In addition the ship carried Dr. Ashcraft's automobile, which he found a great convenience and which he believes saved expense in their 4200 miles of over-seas travel.

The Ashcrafts spent five weeks in Eng-

land and Scotland, driving 2500 miles, visiting cathedrals, universities, literary shrines and points of scenic beauty. Crossing to Holland they visited Rotterdam and the Hague and saw much of the rural life. Belgium presented to them the first evidence of the world-war. They were at Liege on the fifteenth anniversary of the blowing up of the fort by the Germans. In Germany the Rhine trip came up to their highest expectations. They visited Lucerne and Geneva, enjoying the marvelous beauties of Switzerland; then drove over the mountain range into France where they concluded their tour with two weeks in and out of Paris. Dr. Ashcraft has given interesting descriptions of their trip to the Faculty Club and the service clubs of the city.

Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Chapman spent a month in England and Scotland, in the company with Professors White and Weber. After leaving them, the two young instructors flew by aeroplane from London to Amsterdam, then visited the Rhine countries to Switzerland, "did" Geneva, then proceeded to Paris, and its environs.

Dr. White spent two months in the study of Gothic Cathedrals. The whole of July was spent in visiting English Cathedrals, from Exeter in the southwest to Durham in the northeast; and from Carlisle in the northwest to Canterbury in the southeast. After his tour of England and Scotland, Dr. White crossed to France. There, making Paris his headquarters during the month of August, he visited the most important French Gothic cathedrals. Some of these he found hardly recovered from the ravages of the World War.

Prof. Weber and his family went to Oxford early in July, to attend the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Rhodes Scholarships. Over 200 old Rhodes Scholars and their wives, many with families, returned for this re-union—the first to be held since the establishment of the scholarships a quarter of a century ago. Rhodes House was formally opened with a dinner attended by the Prince of Wales and Stanley Baldwin. The old Rhodes Scholars were entertained by Lady Astor, at her estate at Cliveden on the Thames, where Bernard Shaw was among the guests; and visits were made to other

famous places, such as the schools at Eton, Rugby, and Winchester. After the Rhodes re-union, Prof. Weber toured England and Scotland with Dr. White, Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. Chapman, until the end of July. The Month of August he spent with his family in London. During this time he studied literary landmarks, particularly those connected with the lives of Shakespeare, of Browning, and of Thomas Hardy, concerning which latter he gave a very interesting account to the Faculty Club one evening recently.

On August 31st the faculty party re-assembled on the steamship, either at Southampton or at Cherbourg, and made the return voyage to Quebec together. They were back in Waterville by September 8th.

Dr. George B. Viles, Professor of German, spent last summer traveling in Germany, studying conditions there since the war.

Professor and Mrs. Everett F. Strong spent a delightful summer traveling in southern England, France, Switzerland and northern Italy. At no time did they see any members of the other Colby party except Mrs. Weber at Oxford, at which place they also saw our Rhodes scholar, Abbot E. Smith, '26. A delightful feature of their trip was the visiting of relatives in Logaro and Montreux.

Mr. Arthur C. Wallace, Instructor in French, is planning to leave in June to study at the Sorbonne returning in September.

Professor Lester F. Weeks of the Department of Chemistry has obtained a leave of absence for the second semester of the current year. He is planning to supplement his graduate work of recent summers at Cornell by continuing his research in Chemistry at Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, during the next few months. We congratulate him and shall look forward to his return to us in September.

Dr. H. C. Libby, '02, as chairman of the Faculty Committee on Visiting Lectures and Concerts, has devoted much of his time to committee work. He has found it no small task to conduct successfully the series of lectures and recitals that the committee has scheduled. Incidentally, he is preparing a revision of his text-book, "A



EDWARD ROUNDY
Re-appointed Coach at Colby

Handbook for Public Speaking Classes," a text of 150 pages. He is also revising the text of a book which he edited some years ago, "Strong Selections for Public Reading." When completed, the book of 350 pages will be put on the market by a Boston publisher. In June, last, Professor Libby was invited to give an address before the international convention of Rotary Clubs at Dallas, Texas. He has been invited to speak at a meeting of New England Rotary Clubs, to be held in Boston, at an anniversary meeting of the St. John, N. B. Rotary Club, at the Literary Union Club's annual meeting in Dover-Foxcroft and at the annual banquet of the Waldoboro Board of Trade. In addition to his regular class-room work and the Committee work, he enters upon his thirteenth year as editor of the ALUMNUS. During the 12 years he has edited over 3250 pages of Colby matter, a large share of which he has written himself.

Mr. Elmer C. Warren did graduate work at Boston University last summer. In the November number of School Science and Mathematics, he had a paper on "Mathematics in Secondary Education."

Mr. Harold S. Fish did graduate work at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., last summer and plans to continue his work this coming summer.

Dr. Wm. J. Wilkinson, always an acceptable speaker, has appeared before numerous organizations in Waterville and neighboring communities during the past few months discussing current national and international questions. He also addressed the Faculty Club recently, reviewing the causes of the World War.

During the past summer Prof. C. H. Edwards of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics was with the State Department of Health as a Deputy Sanitary Inspector,—thus giving him a fine opportunity to put his knowledge of Sanitation and Public Hygiene into practise.

The summer was made more enjoyable because from Andover in the Western part of the State to Bar Harbor in the eastern there were very few towns in which he did not meet either a student or a graduate of Colby, whose evident interest in the college was a source of great satisfaction.

During the Christmas vacation Prof. Edwards attended the meetings of the American Football Coaches Association, the College Physical Directors Association and the American Society of College Hygiene in New York City.

Dr. Curtis H. Morrow during the Christmas vacation attended the annual conventions of the American Sociological Society and the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C. His paper "The Politico-Military Secret Societies of the Northwest" was completed in the December number of "Social Science," a journal published by the Pi Gamma Mu Honorary Social Science Society. The paper has been appearing in the several issues of that journal for over a year. The several parts together with the charts and graphs would make a book of considerable size. Dr. Morrow has been President of the Waterville Kiwanis Club for the past year. In June he attended the thirteenth annual convention of Kiwanis International at Milwaukee as a delegate from the Waterville Club. For the past two years he has been striving to bring the social science teachers of the four Maine Colleges into closer fellowship. In October the first meeting of

met at Orono with the University of Maine as host. Sometime in April, 1930, Colby will act as host for the second meeting of the year.

In recent years various groups of teachers from the four Maine colleges have met occasionally at the different institutions for the purpose of becoming better acquainted and on interchanging ideas. In October Professors W. H. Stanley and N. E. Wheeler, '09, attended the meeting of Maine College Teachers of Physics held at Bowdoin. It is planned to hold a similar meeting at Colby this spring. Prof. Wheeler attended a meeting of the New England Section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education held at Harvard University in November.

Professor C. A. Rollins, '17, has a one-act play included in a recent book published by Longmans, Green and Company, —Eleven Short Biblical Plays. These plays were selected from entries in the 1928 play-writing contest of the Drama League of America. Professor Rollins lectured December 31, 1929, before the Shakespeare Club of Rockland on the subject, American Drama since 1900.

Professor H. L. Newman, '13, attended the Summer Quarter of the University of Chicago Divinity School last summer. This fall he has extended the influence of Colby's Department of Religious Education throughout the city and state in many ways. He has delivered addresses at Dover-Foxcroft and Monson, preached at Levant, South China, Oak Grove Seminary, Pleasant St. Methodist Church of Waterville, participated in Teachers' Training Institutes at Dexter, Newport, and Pittsfield and Kennebec Co. Religious Education Conference in Fairfield, and the State Religious Education Convention in Portland, etc. He is giving one of the courses offered by the Waterville Interdenominational School of Religious Education, Feb. 3 to Mar. 3, on "The Character and Religion of Child-

hood." He served as chairman of the Religious Survey Committee of Waterville and vicinity last fall and of a committee appointed by the State Commissioner of Education to edit Bible Readings, to be used in the public schools of Maine, the report of which was filed with the Commissioner in September and will probably soon be printed. He is gathering information for a book, "A Child's Knowledge of God."

Prof. Lowell Q. Haynes preached during July and August for the Baptist Church in South Jefferson, Maine, cooperating with the Katherine Ridgeway Camp for girls, and the Bunker Hill Baptist Church. He supplied for the First Baptist Church of Belfast, Maine, during September and for the First Baptist Church of Fairfield, Maine during October and November. On the first Sunday of the college year, when the pastor was absent on account of illness, he preached excellent sermons at the First Baptist church. Prof. Haynes taught two courses, one in Philosophy of Religion and one in Ethics of the Christian Religion in the Summer School of Religion at Ocean Park, Maine.

Last summer, Dr. E. H. Perkins continued his research on the Geology of the glacial period in Northeastern New England, including a trip to the Presidential Range of the White Mountains. He published an article on "The Evolution of Maine Scenery" in the Maine Naturalist. He has been active as Assistant State Geologist, as a member of the Seismological Society of America, and as a member of the National Research Council Committee on Field Data of Earthquakes. In May he attended a meeting of the Seismological Society of America at Fordham University; in October, the New England Intercollegiate Geological Excursion at Fifteen Mile Falls, N. H.; and in December, the meetings of the Geological Society of America in Washington, D. C.

Good Wishes For Success of Campaign

Gordon E. Gates, '19, head of the department of Geology in Judson College, Rangoon, Burma, invited five members of his class in Biology to write down in their own languages "good wishes to Colby for the success of its campaign." The above is the result of Professor Gates's request. The reader will need to take his word for what the five students have written.

The ALUMNUS takes the liberty of quoting from Professor Gates' letter:

in this college but this represents what are in the biology department at the present moment. The students have been very glad to write their best wishes for the success of the Colby campaign since we are now just about completing a new plant that will cost on towards a million dollars, half of which is paid by government, and half of which was raised in America by the missionary board.

"Faculty residences, dormitories, ath-

<u>Nepaulse.</u>	हाजी हरु नपाइ को सुफल जमयिदछु.	K. N. Sharma
<u>Burmese.</u>	ယူဇီမံလျက်ရှိသော ကျောင်း အောင်မြင်စွာ ဖြစ်ပါစေသော	Kyaw Zan
<u>Chinese</u>	願 你們 各科 成功	林佳園 L. Kay Wan
<u>Tamil</u>	கலாயன் உம்கடம் ஆகியவர்களுக்கும் புகல் கொடுக்கிறேன்.	P. N. Rangiah
<u>Karen</u>	ကျီလာယူကျီထိဒ် မိလဲဝဲ ခံ ဖုဒ်ပဲဝဲဒ် ပဆာ လာ နာမဲထိဒ် ဝဲလဲကဒ်ကဒ်လဲ	Naw Sein Nu.

"The signatures in order from top to bottom are, K. N. Sharma, Ghurka from Nepaul; Kyaw Zan, Burmese; L. Kay Wan, Chinese from Sumatra; P. N. Rangiah, Tamil from South India; Naw Sein Nu, Karen.

"We have other races and nationalities

letic fields, etc., have been completed and are in use but the labs, class rooms, library, administration, will not be completed for another year yet. We have a beautiful compound of sixty acres by a lake, a rare thing in this part of the world; that is, the lake is a rare thing."

Professor Taylor and Personality

(Contributed)

"No one ever teaches anything, or can, who does so with deliberate intention. Strange statement to make, but it's true. I wasn't studying Latin when I sat in your class-room. I was studying you; and I'll

wager you didn't dream what a lesson you set me, or didn't have any intention of teaching yourself to anyone. The student you electrify is not electrified by Latin or stirred by anything the old Romans did. It

is you who electrify, and why? Because you taught yourself unconsciously; or, shall I say, because there was one who had a capacity for studying human nature who sat before you some few years ago?

"I find that we all teach when we do not teach consciously. After all, what is in a book a pupil must learn for himself; and those pupils who sat in your classes have already learned the principles as laid down in some book or they have not, and they have already worked hours over some passages or they have not, and, either way, I'll wager again they wouldn't know if they were held up with a gun in the doorway of Recitation Hall as they departed from your class just how you translated the same passages or what was so wrong with theirs. But you'd hear them say,

"'Gee, isn't he wonderful! The best teacher we've got.'

"Of course, but it wasn't Latin they learned. It was you,—your thoughts, your outlook on life, your knowledge of law, of business, that flavored everything,—your personality, your life, you! You taught, but you didn't teach what you intended to teach.

"Your pupils are so many distinct personalities before you. One is out to find out what he can about business, perhaps. He doesn't even know it yet, but it's so, and some day he'll be a big business man. He is studying you from a business angle. Anything you say about business he drinks in with avidity.

"Caesar was a very good business man. All the old campaigners were good business men. When they failed it was because they didn't exercise business acumen enough. Caesar could have sold anything to anybody from togas to aqueducts; only big business wasn't considered an art then. So he used the same ability in conquering cities, etc. When Caesar crossed the Rubicon that was a businesslike gesture. He was out for a big contract and he got the job. Bully for Caesar! Yes, I've always admired the business man in Caesar.

"Now, again, you have a writer in your class. It is not what you say in words, or why or how you use them, and what they express, that will appeal to him or her. There are times when those who propose to teach a language must needs tell their pupils the correct pronunciation, but do these people ever talk alike or express the

same feelings apart from using the same language? A dozen people go out into life and choose as many different professions or means of earning money or of expressing themselves, and yet there is no link by which they can be traced back to a common teacher. Is there? Now, really, is there? O, yes! They will all acknowledge gratefully and proudly that they had so-and-so for a teacher. If it were Latin he taught, how many, after ten years, can tell you what their teacher's translation of a certain passage in Vergil was? Or can translate at all for that matter? Yet they had a great teacher. And that is undoubtedly true, but it couldn't have been Latin he taught.

"O, yes it was', they will all exclaim.

"I would correct that statement gently but firmly. It was Latin that you studied in his class, but it was not Latin that he taught, else why don't you know now what he said about it? Dear loyal pupils! Marvellous teacher! Why are you so blind? He did teach you all, and he did teach you much, but can you define it?

"They would look aghast at such a remark. Yet I would find out what he taught by asking these same former students of a great teacher what it was they liked best about him. Then how they would tell me,—such interesting things about the man, his speech, his manner of addressing them, his ideas, his outlook on life, and so on. I would find their life, their business or their profession, tinged with his personality.

"Then I could go back to the teacher and tell him what his former pupils had said, and he would laugh.

"But I did not teach them that.'

"Yes, dear teacher, you did; you taught them just those things, for teaching is an unconscious effort. You thought to teach Latin, but your very consciousness of making that effort made it impossible. For I say it again, and I say it with a bang, all real teaching is unconscious effort on the part of the teacher. It is only those things that others do not attempt to teach us that we are so willing to learn, that we do learn from them, learn to last us a life time, vague, abstract, indefinable things that make for personality. After all, it does not matter how well a person knows his subject if he has not personality—for without it he'll never teach."

Of Interest to Our Graduates

A marriage that is of very great interest to all Colby graduates is that of Miss Anne G. Colby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby of Llewellyn Park, East Orange, N. J., to William H. Vanderbilt, fifth in direct line of descent from Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Miss Colby is a great granddaughter of Gardiner Colby from whom the College takes its name. There were five children of Gardiner Colby, one of whom, Charles L. Colby, now deceased, was the father of Everett Colby, father of the Miss Colby whose marriage to Mr. Vanderbilt has just been announced.

In a future issue of the ALUMNUS it is hoped that detailed information may be given about the members of the Colby family. The Editor is now in communication with members of the family.

The ALUMNUS here reproduces the announcement of the engagement of Miss Colby to Mr. Vanderbilt:

"Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby, from their home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Gordon Colby, to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York and Newport. It was said at the Colby home last night that plans for the wedding would be announced later.

"Miss Colby, who was graduated from Foxcroft School in Virginia in 1925, and soon afterward made her debut in New York, is a member of the Junior League and the Colony Club. While in London with her parents, Miss Colby was presented at the Court of St. James's on June 12 of last year. At present she is associated with Miss Peggie Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps, in the Vicar of Wakefield Bookshop in Madison Avenue, also sharing an apartment with Miss Phipps at 943 Lexington Avenue.

"Miss Colby's father is a leader in international affairs, being chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and of the

National World Court Committee. He was an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt and was the Progressive candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1913. He had been both an Assemblyman and State Senator of New Jersey.

"Miss Colby's mother, who was the former Miss Edith Hyde, of Plainfield, N. J., also has been active in New Jersey politics. Miss Colby's elder sister is Mrs. Henry Longfellow de Rham, the former Miss Edith Hyde Colby, whose wedding took place on October 1, 1927, with Miss Anne Colby as the maid of honor. Miss Colby's brothers are Everett Colby, Jr., who is at Brooks School, and Charles L. Colby.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is the son of Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons and the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. He is a State Senator of Rhode Island, a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Brook, Army and Navy, and New York Yacht Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society. He was graduated from Princeton in 1925.

"He is a grandson of Mrs. Vanderbilt and a nephew of Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and the Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, wife of the Hungarian Minister to Washington. He is fifth in descent from Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. His mother formerly was Miss Ellen French, and Mr. Amos Tuck French, who resides in France, is his uncle, and Lady Cheylesmore, of London, his aunt."

"West Orange, N. J., Dec. 27. (A. P.)—Anne Gordon Colby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby, of Llewellyn Park, and William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, will be married here today. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived yesterday with his mother, Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons and Mr. Fitz Simons.

"The couple will take only a short wedding trip, as Mr. Vanderbilt will return to Rhode Island for the opening session of the general assembly in which he will be a senator from Portsmouth."

Alumni Occupations

The following figures covering the occupations of about 2500 of the graduates of Colby will prove of interest to ALUMNUS readers. These figures have just been compiled by Dean Ernest C. Marriner for the Survey of Higher Education in Maine, which Survey is being conducted under the auspices of the University of Maine by direction of former Governor Ralph O. Brewster.

It is to be understood that the tabulation

is not completely accurate. That would be expecting too much from such tabulation in view of the fact that data must be gathered in some cases from sources other than from the graduates themselves. Acting under instructions from the secretary of the Maine Survey this analysis has been made from graduates only. The classification of occupations is that of the United States Census.

ALUMNI OCCUPATIONS

	MEN			WOMEN			Total
	Maine	Outside	Total	Maine	Outside	Total	
Teacher	119	233	352	227	233	460	812
Trade	135	305	440	11	13	24	464
Housewife	—	—	—	160	234	394	394
Lawyer	50	48	98	0	1	1	99
Physician	25	68	93	0	1	1	94
Clergyman	21	68	89	0	0	0	89
College Professor or President.....	12	47	59	2	6	8	67
Graduate Student	2	38	40	0	13	13	53
Editor or Reporter.....	10	11	21	1	1	2	23
Public Service	9	11	20	1	0	1	21
Engineer	0	21	21	—	—	—	21
Chemist	1	19	20	—	—	—	20
Clerical Worker	1	1	2	8	8	16	18
Agriculture	14	4	18	—	—	—	18
Librarian	1	3	4	8	5	13	17
Missionary	0	9	9	0	6	6	15
Manufacturer	9	5	14	—	—	—	14
Y. M. C. A. Secretary.....	2	11	13	—	—	—	13
Judge	9	2	11	—	—	—	11
Welfare Worker	1	3	4	2	4	6	10
Trained Nurse	—	—	—	1	9	10	10
Geologist	0	7	7	—	—	—	7
Author	0	3	3	2	1	3	6
Army and Navy	0	3	3	—	—	—	3
Artist	0	2	2	—	—	—	2
Religious Worker	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Dietitian	—	—	—	1	0	1	1
Dentist	1	0	1	—	—	—	1
Photographer	0	1	1	—	—	—	1
Biologist	0	1	1	—	—	—	1
Aviator	0	1	1	—	—	—	1
Detective	0	1	1	—	—	—	1
Showman	0	1	1	—	—	—	1
	422	927	1349	424	537	961	2310
Unemployed	1	0	1	9	2	11	12
	423	927	1350	433	539	972	2322
Occupation Unknown			143			65	208
			1493			1037	2530

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