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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

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

VOLUME XX

SECOND QUARTER

NUMBER 2

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Historical Events for 1930-1931

NOVEMBER 11,—Special Committee of Board of Trustees, consisting of President Johnson, Messrs. Wadsworth, Perkins, Padelford, Wyman, Seaverns, and Averill, vote to submit a minority report and a majority report on the question of the acceptance of the offer of "Ganestan Park" in Augusta as the new site for Colby.

NOVEMBER 21,—The Board of Trustees, in their regular November meeting, held at the home of President Johnson, vote 16 to 5 in favor of re-locating the College in Waterville. The vote was then made unanimous.

NOVEMBER 21,—At the regular November meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following special committee was named to have full power in the matter of selecting a definite site, removing the College from its present location, drawing up plans for future development, purchasing land, accepting gifts, etc.,—President Johnson, Messrs. Wadsworth, Wyman, Padelford, Averill, Seaverns, and Hilton.

DECEMBER 12,—Upon formal notice from President Johnson that the so-called "Mayflower Hill" site would eventually be selected by the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee of the Waterville Citizens Committee formally voted to proceed at once with the purchase of land comprising the "Mayflower Hill" site.

JANUARY 8,—At a meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees, approval of the offer by the citizens of Waterville to present the site known as "Mayflower Hill" was formally voted.

JANUARY 14,—At the regular monthly meeting of the Faculty of the College, President Johnson appointed the following Special Committee of the Faculty to act in conjunction with the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees in carrying through the project of developing the new site and creating the new Colby: Dean Marriner, Dean Runnalls, Messrs Parmenter, Ashcraft, Libby, Wilkinson, and Eustis.

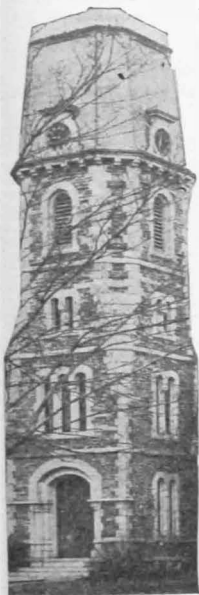
THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume XX

SECOND QUARTER, 1930-1931

Number 2

Editorial Notes



The Point of View. The ALUMNUS is a magazine devoted largely to the

interests of the graduates of the College. It was undertaken in 1911 jointly by Professors Chipman and Libby, later edited for several years by the former, and since 1917 by the latter; both have had but a single aim, namely, to arouse the interest of the graduates in the College. The President of the College in 1911 commended the effort being put forth, offered every form of co-operation possible, but desired that the magazine be not regarded as in any sense the mouthpiece of the administration. He believed that if it should become known as such it would at

once cease to represent graduate opinion. Throughout the time of the publication of the magazine this relationship has continued. No official in any way connected with the College has ever undertaken, or ever wanted to undertake, to dictate what should or should not go into the pages. They have trusted those who edited it to go forward with their praiseworthy efforts to arouse and maintain graduate interest. As the widespread influence of the ALUMNUS came to be appreciated more and more by the College, the authorities felt that the least they could do to aid it was now and then to assist the magazine financially. Last year the College was asked to do no more than pay part of the subscription price of some 200 copies of the magazine which were sent regularly to that number of public libraries and friends of the College. In some other years, the College has been glad to make up a deficit of a few hundred dollars. From the inception of the magazine, the Editors have served also as business man-

gers. They have solicited subscriptions and advertising, paid all the bills, kept the books. The present Editor has felt under obligation to the College to do everything in his power to advance its welfare, champion its causes, and tie the graduates up to the institution in bonds not easily broken. It has seemed wise to repeat the above facts in order that readers of the ALUMNUS may understand clearly that its editorial utterances need not necessarily represent the opinion of the President or the Board of Trustees. Insofar as possible, these editorials seek to present the constructive ideas such as the graduates would like to have presented. Now as to how the opinion of these graduates is ascertained and thus expressed without a referendum vote on each vital matter is a question that may well be asked. The answer to it is that the Editor is in pretty close touch with fully one-fourth of the entire graduate body, carries on extensive correspondence with many of the most prominent graduates, confers with them when he meets them, and in numerous ways keeps informed of what they are thinking. Naturally, through the years many ideas relating to the College which are held by graduates become fairly well fixed, and in this way there grows up a mass of facts and opinions that furnish sources of inference. But to interpret fairly the opinion of its readers is always a difficulty to be encountered by an editor. It is a very simple thing for personal bias to slip in. With the ALUMNUS, whenever there are strongly conflicting ideas, then both sides are presented. This was the course followed in the case of the controversy over the moving of the College. And in this issue, another matter of interesting nature is thus presented. In this way, graduates are given the facts, and with these facts in their possession they are then able to act intelligently in whatever way they may wish to exert their influence. But to become the mouthpiece of the authorities, it is agreed, would destroy the magazine's chief value. President Johnson has on numerous occasions gone out of his way to commend the magazine for its work and for its independence,

and no one could ask for more loyal support than he has given it. The pages of the ALUMNUS will quickly disclose that now, as always, the administration is as loyally and consistently supported. And all will agree that this is as it should be.

The Trustees' Vote.

By a vote of 16 to 5, the Trustees of Colby decided the question of the future location of the College. It is to remain in Waterville. While the vote was made contingent upon the fulfillment of the promises of the citizens of Waterville, as a matter of fact the future welfare of the institution, quite apart from any promises of financial support, was the sole deciding factor. It is stated on what is good authority, and now so generally known that it is no longer a Board secret, that the vote might have been different had the vigorous leadership of at least one advocate of the Augusta site not been challenged by others who wisely argued that a divided graduate body meant nothing but disaster for the College. A careful review of the whole case prompts one to marvel a bit that there could have been found even five members of the Board who would vote to remove the College from Waterville. This statement should not be interpreted to mean that the ALUMNUS questions the sincerity of the five men, "good and true," who voted to hand over the College to another community, but seeks to express surprise over their interpretation of the facts. At the time the Augusta offer came suddenly out of clear skies, it might well be that one would be in doubt as to exactly what was behind the offer, just how the graduates would react to it, just what the benefits would be, and just how the project could be successfully worked out. The very idea of picking a college up from one city and dropping it down in another was so unusual as to cause the average man to hesitate. It required time to sense the thing. Rumor of untold millions that would come along with the Augusta site only tended to confuse. But when the clouds had cleared away and it was discovered that sites were available in Waterville, that it was not likely that millions would come along with the Augusta offer, that the citizens of Augusta, by and large, did not much favor taking the College away from a neighboring community, and the graduates had had time to express their feelings, and Waterville citizens had had time to assert themselves, the unwisdom of the proposed removal became so evident that there

was but one way to vote. That the accuracy of the sentiment in regard to relocation in Waterville was not confined to graduates alone is clearly shown by the many editorial expressions. Anyway, the Board members voted, and after the preliminary test, they made the vote unanimous. While there were many reasons, as shown on other pages of the ALUMNUS, for the majority vote, three are outstanding. First, the step was a precarious one to take. So keenly did many people feel that it became reasonably clear that for every dollar gained by the removal to Augusta, there would have been a dollar lost. This alone would make the step precarious. But there was another factor here. It has taken a great many years to bring about happy relations between the citizenry of Waterville and that of Colby. The two have not always lived in peace. But the mellowing years have taught each to admire the other. Sometimes the Colby boys have gone on a rampage, removed everything not securely nailed down, and have literally and figuratively painted the town red. Neighborhoods have been ruthlessly disturbed; public gatherings have been thrown into turmoil. In the early days, these uprisings provoked keen resentment, long remembered. Nowadays these uprisings are less frequent, and are invariably treated with quiet indifference. Indifference has made them infrequent. But it has taken a long time to learn this truth. On the other hand, in days gone by citizens have shown marked apathy toward Colby and all of her undertakings, so much so in fact that the college citizenry has exhibited strong resentment. Nowadays this apathy is looked upon as usual with all communities; and the lesson has also come home to the College that on occasions Waterville has measured up to every demand. When disaster has come, citizens have been quick to respond. Now, then, pick the College up and dump it down into a community—suddenly place 750 students in a community that traditionally has never been close to the College, or used to a college—and the very unwise step possible may have been taken. Thus the precariousness of the proposed removal might well have furnished good reason to "pause." The second reason is that to root up deliberately an old established institution that had in the course of its life become of untold commercial value to its home people, and hand it over, upon bidding, to a rival community, would have resulted in nothing less than war between the two communities. Years ago the people of Port-

land made strong effort to have the State Capitol building moved from Augusta to Portland. Almost instantly the State was divided into two bitter factions. Portland business concerns could not do business in Augusta. To argue that such a state of things ought never to be is to argue without purpose. It just simply is. Economic benefits run deep. Loss of such benefits strikes at the very heart of any people. Every citizen of Waterville would have suffered financial loss, and serious loss, too, had the College been removed. One can no more blame the citizens of Waterville for fighting to save the institution than one can blame a man for fighting for his country. An impartial body of men and women such as the Board of Trustees could not regard such a possible situation without the very definite impression that they would not be justified in so acting as to make the College the bone of contention. Injury irreparable would surely have resulted. The third reason is that removal of the College would have estranged a very large company of most influential graduates. There is no more doubt of this than that the sun rises and sets. The ALUMNUS published over 100 letters of protests, not mere "Yes and No" letters, but the most of them carefully written and with ideas expressed in most comprehensive manner. They meant exactly what they said. It became evident at once that colleges do not exist apart from their location. To untold numbers of graduates there are quite as many sentimental ties in the city as there are on the campus. When the class of 1880 held its 50th reunion, the four or five members of the old class met at an old rendezvous on School Street in Waterville, and not on the campus at all. One may flippantly call this purely sentimental stuff, but if this recent controversy over future location taught any definite lesson it is that sentiment still plays a powerful role on the little stage we call Life. One can no more disregard it in the life of a college than one can disregard the heart in the life of the individual. Said the great Webster as he plead the famous Dartmouth College case, "And yet, there are those who love her." Love what? The college of brick and mortar? Hardly. The college of friendships, of personalities, of settings, of memory, of rich associations. Of course, there were other reasons that undoubtedly entered in to make a majority vote, but these three were of outstanding importance, and might well have proved adequate for the basis of justifiable action.

The Size of the Task.

The magnitude of the task involved in the moving of the College has begun to dawn upon the minds of many people who are directly or indirectly concerned with it. President Johnson has expressed his conviction before several groups of citizens that when the College moves it must move *in toto*. To move little by little, or as funds can be secured, is to rob the venture of all its romance. To move the College as the President plans will require at least \$5,000,000. That is a very large amount of money to have in the till before the first load of bricks shall be hauled. That figure and the general plan to be undertaken suggest the real size of the task that is now squarely up to the President and his advisers. But in addition to this is the even more taskful matter of what to do with the present site and buildings and what to do with the well-equipped women's division. Still again, not the least of the considerations is that of preparing the new site for the new Colby. It is one thing to say, "This is the site needed;" it is quite another to say, "We are now ready to build." For whatever site may be selected, untold thousands should be—must be—expended to prepare the foundation of the Colby that is never to be moved again. Building a college for five centuries prescribes that no fool mistakes shall be made. The ALUMNUS only ventures to express its hope that the Trustees have definitely in mind just what is to be done with the old Colby and that they feel reasonably sure that the millions that are necessary will be found. The task ahead would seem less difficult if some of the problems that have already been presented had been solved. The great optimism shown by President Johnson is so unmistakable that one is led to think that the task is not half so great as it seems. But one cannot be too much blamed for regarding the task as great when it is realized that it has taken over a century to gather in an endowment of considerably less than two million. So much, therefore, in answer to numerous inquiries of graduates as to "How goes the moving?"

The New Colby Site.

Graduates will recall that in the last ALUMNUS plans were shown of three plots of land in Waterville available as sites for the future Colby. One was the so-called Mayflower Hill, favored by Trustee Wyman, one the Mountain View, favored by Trustee Wadsworth, and one the Peninsular, favored by Professor Taylor. The first was placed under option by an official of



THE OLD COLLEGE CAMPUS WEARS ITS WHITE BLANKET FOR THE 111TH WINTER

the Central Maine Power Company in May, 1930, and the last named was offered as a gift to the College by Professor Taylor in October. Each of the three sites has peculiar advantages. The first has the chief advantage of a view over a wide territory, the second has a view equally as good and excellent soil, the third has the advantage of proximity to water, the old Kennebec. By including more land than is really needed for campus development, the first two plots could be extended to the Messalonskee Stream. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the Messalonskee has in recent years lost much of its romance and beauty. A power-house built at the old "Rice's Rips" now operates to drain or fill the stream's bed, and much of the beauty of bank foliage is lost forever. By definite action of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees, the Mayflower Hill site has been selected as the future location of the College, the options have been taken up by the Waterville Citizens Committee, and plans for extensive development are already underway. The City had indicated to the Board that it would purchase any site the Board might select provided the College should remain in Waterville. While the Citizens Committee, through its Executive Committee, has not felt that its province was to dictate what site should be selected, it is only natural, perhaps, that its members should not be in full agreement in approving the site chosen. Several citizens feel that full regard was not given to the site offered to the College by Professor Taylor. Very unfortunately, the strip of land known as the peninsular came to be looked upon as the sole piece of land that was to make up this site, whereas it was proposed to add many acres to it. Directly south, along the old Kennebec river, and west over the sloping fields, were several hundred acres of beautiful land, including a wooded area that strongly resembled Ganeston Park in miniature. Many citizens have had a feeling that because the site now selected had been placed under option nearly a year ago, and that this fact was announced in the press, along with drawings of the territory and a clear-cut statement that Mr. Wyman was to present this land to the College in case it should be the site selected, tended to prejudice about everybody in its favor. No denial of these published statements were ever made, and this fact tended to fix the matter definitely. Because of this and other facts, the ALUMNUS has been urged to advocate a reconsideration by the Special Committee of its selection. They feel that the Kennebec site has many superior advantages,

chief of which is its proximity to a beautiful river long associated with the history of the College. The ALUMNUS does not intend to take such a stand, even though the Editor has stated before Committees and in public that the site bordering the Kennebec river is far more beautiful than that selected. The only regret that may be expressed is that, following the decision made to keep the College in Waterville, most competent architects should not have been employed to make an exhaustive study of all available land in the city, and to render judgment irrespective of whether any land had been placed under option or offered the College by a beloved college professor. That architects who have looked over the several sites are not in agreement is true. One of them strongly favored the Kennebec site. But the point now is that the die has been cast; decision has been made; land has been bought; plans are in the making; architects are here; and the Great Future, with large problems, faces every graduate who is interested in the old College. The ALUMNUS proposes to give generous assistance to the Waterville Committee and to the Colby Committee in furthering their plans. If, as expressed above, citizens are not in full accord with what has been done in respect to the site, this fact ought to be in the nature of a warning to Colby authorities and citizens alike that the whole project of moving the College is too important a matter to permit of the slightest possible misunderstanding. No short-cut methods should be adopted; no undue speed should be permitted. Large bodies, and wise bodies, move slowly, because cautiously. That the citizens of Waterville will measure up to their promises, whether or no, there is not the slightest doubt. They may have to mortgage their chattels to do it, but they will do it. They look to the college authorities, led by the far-seeing and ambitious and enthusiastic President, to carry out their part of the agreement, and we have reason to believe that these authorities will do so. It is a time when everyone must lend fullest cooperation. To fail now, is to destroy the institution, and this fact is too vital to be disregarded.

Town and Gown.

One of the chief benefits that has come from the effort made to remove the College from Waterville is the new appreciation by the people of the city of the real worth of the College to them. The ALUMNUS frankly pointed out in its issue of last October that Waterville people had become exceedingly apathetic toward the College, noticeably in the large efforts that

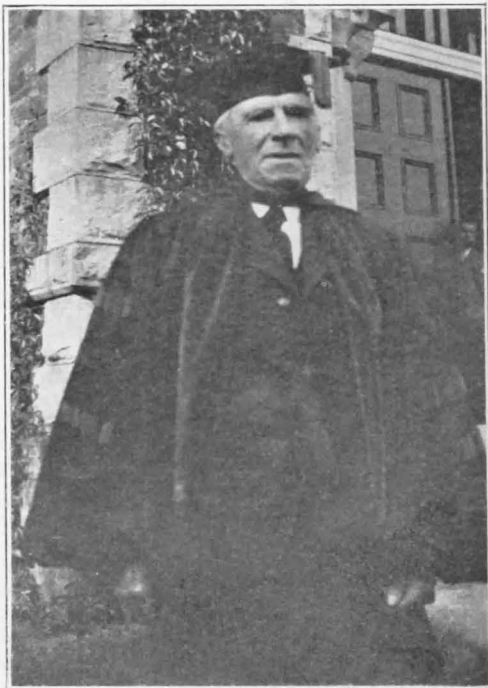
had been made by college authorities to enlarge the endowment and thereby to enhance the general importance of the institution. Merchants who had long benefitted from the College, whose very life depended upon the College, refused to contribute to the fund being raised, and this attitude of the home folks contributed in very large measure to the failure of that widespread campaign. The ALUMNUS felt from the very beginning of the discussion about removal that it would do these merchants and others good to have brought forcibly home to them that by reason of their attitude they might stand to lose their chief means of support. The whole agitation may prove in the end to be a blessing in disguise. Waterville citizens did become alarmed. They organized for the sole purpose of pledging their united support to the College. Large committees were appointed to carry out the wishes of the citizens. Meeting after meeting was held. The City Fathers backed up the citizens committee. The Chamber of Commerce voiced support. An assemblage of 1,000 people rose as one unit to endorse and approve and pledge and pray. Over 700 citizens joined what was known as the "Friends of Colby Club," and they signed on the dotted line to do everything within their power to advance anything and everything the College ever wished to undertake. The action of Waterville citizens reminded one much of an old-fashioned prayer-meeting where prayer and testimony mingled. That it has done the participants good, there can be little doubt. They will probably live up to their "promises to the Lord" about as well as the average sinner. If they do, they will be doing pretty well. They will be doing about all the Lord could expect of them. But the situation "as was and is" clearly shows what long years of companionship will do for town and gown. While differences of a minor nature are bound to arise between the two, fundamentally the two have become dependent, so much so, in fact, that neither can well exist without the other. It may be safely stated that the College can better get on without the city, than can the city without the College, but either would miss the other in highly important ways. It is therefore a wholesome thing to have occasions arise when blessings are really appreciated, to have town clearly understand that the more generous it is to gown the more important becomes an institution that possesses for the town riches of lasting worth. Waterville citizens ought not to be so blind as to refuse help of any nature to the College.

They have had brought home to them in daring fashion what the loss of a million-and-half institution would mean to each and all of them. Let town and gown find in each other mutual benefits of untold worth.

*After Sixty-
Three Years.*

It must have come to our graduates as something of a shock to read in the annual

Christmas Letter of the President that Professor Taylor had requested that his resignation be accepted by the Trustees. It must not be inferred from the fact that Professor Taylor has submitted his resignation that this is the first time he has done so. It has been in the hands of the college authorities before. He has wanted them to feel that they could end his connection with the College at any time when they thought his usefulness was in any way impaired. That they have steadfastly refused to act on his resignation is clear evidence that they have regarded him as an invaluable member of the staff. It would seem from the word-



A Recent Picture of Colby's Beloved Professor

ing of the President's letter as though Professor Taylor was beginning to doubt the wisdom of the judgment of the authorities, and proposed to retire from teaching whether or no. The ALUMNUS recognizes the truth, sad as it is, that age forces limits to human activities. But in the case of Professor Taylor there would seem to be no good reason why his connection with the College should cease altogether. It is a remarkable fact that today he is teaching a greater number of hours than ever before, and teaching quite as efficiently. That he is rounding out his 63 years in the class room is no reason *per se* why he should retire. At 86 years of age he is still a vastly better man than a good many other college teachers who have been tolerated in the class-room for one-tenth of his teaching career. That he should not be called upon to do so much teaching, even though he has heretofore insisted upon doing his full share, is a matter of justice to him, but that he should abruptly close his active teaching career, have his name removed from the college catalogue, and at 86 years of age find himself alone with his books and his memories is neither good for the College nor good for him. Professor Taylor has stated in recent weeks that he does not want to be kept on the staff at the cost of poor service, but that he looks forward to retirement with the feeling of keenest regret. His great love, from youth to four score years and six, has been the College. He has lived, worked, planned, and prayed for her prosperity and her glory. He is, indeed, the larger part of the institution. So long as good health permits he should have his name head the Faculty list, and this suggestion may be charged up to sentiment or good judgment, as one will. When Professor Roberts, who had for many long years been the head of the department of English, became President, he still desired his name to appear as heading the list of those who gave instruction in English. And his name did so appear up to 1924-25, although for several years he gave no instruction. When his name disappeared from the list of instructors in the English, he referred to the fact with evidence of much feeling. He had lost his "first love." If the ALUMNUS may venture the suggestion, it wishes that Professor Taylor's name might still head the list of instructors in the "Latin Language and Literature," and that he be relieved of all teaching except one course that shall be open to upper-classmen, who, like thousands of youth who have gone before, still desire to come into personal contact with "the greatest Roman

of them all." It would seem that such a suggestion might be given serious consideration. The objection that Professor Taylor or any other person may raise, that age has unfitted him for further teaching service could not be offered, for his teaching connection with the College would be tenuous, although vital. Such a suggestion, if carried out, would retain all that is glorious of the past, contribute to the great happiness of one who has given unstintingly of his best self, and offer the surest means of retaining on the staff one whose memory runneth far back and whose steadying judgment is still safe anchorage.

Internationalizing.

There is more than one way of creating happy international relations, and the National Student Federation, federated to the International Confederation of Students, has found a novel way. One of its duties has been that of sponsoring the appearance in this country of a number of debating teams representing universities from over the seas. Nearly six months ago, Colby was invited to make possible debates between teams representing the National Union of Students of Germany and the Students Representative Councils of Scotland; and the invitation was promptly accepted. Each of the two debates entailed an expense for the debating organization of upwards of \$100, but it was generally agreed that the opportunity was more than worth the cost. This judgment has been fully proved. The two international debates that were held were outstanding in their significance. The first was that between Colby and the German Universities team. The two young men from the nation that thirteen years ago was regarded as an enemy country were fine representatives of the new Germany. The question debated was that of the value of nationalism, and the two gentlemen from Germany argued that they had little use for the principle. They spoke freely and frankly about wars and rumors of wars, and Germany's part in the great struggle. The two young men from Colby argued that in championing nationalism they were but endorsing a principle of government that ought eventually to lead to better international understanding. The debate was very largely attended by students and townspeople. A month later, two of Colby's undergraduate women met on the same platform two splendid, (one a resplendent,) gentlemen from the Scottish Universities. It was the first time in the history of the College that

women ever represented Colby on the debaters' platform, let alone taking part in an international debate. That they acquitted themselves well, no one who heard them will deny. As the two Scotch gentlemen divided on the subject of nationalism, it became necessary for the two Colby women to take opposite sides. Each therefore argued with a Scotch debater. Preliminary correspondence had paved the way for consistency in argument and for an unusually well matched debate. The two Scotch debaters proved themselves capable young men on the platform and spoke with an ease that was enlightening to our undergraduates. The fact that one of them dressed in kilts, and the fact that both of them spoke with the true Scotch accent added not a little to the interest of the occasion. Again, a large audience attended. The great value to be attached to these two debates is not that they afforded American college students an opportunity to learn the speech methods of university students from over seas but that they were able to learn first-hand that these visiting young men are earnestly interested in all matters that affect the weal and woe of nations, and that they have their faces to the front. Through these debates, Colby contributed something worthwhile toward international thinking and international good will. There are many people who are slowly coming to believe that the barriers between nations are coming down only as we thus fraternize and share each other's opinions.

Baseball Goes A-Glimmering. One of the definite signs of the times is that the great

American game of baseball is losing popular interest at Colby. For 65 years and more the game has been a favorite among the student population, and up to within a very few years ago the crowds that assembled to watch the deciding games of the series were as large as were those drawn together by the football contests. Probably the financial returns from the baseball series never equalled that from football, but the interest was quite as keen and quite as wholesome. One is led to ask the reason for the loss of interest. It is said that the game is not attracting the crowds anywhere that it used to, and that the interest has very largely shifted to football. It is also pointed out that weather conditions have a vital bearing upon the two major sports. Baseball comes in the spring when the college year and the student spirit are on the wane, while football comes in the fall when the college year and the

student spirit are on the rise. But as the seasons have not changed within the knowledge of man, there is no argument here why one sport should now languish and the other flourish. Be that as it may, the ALUMNUS ventures to suggest that there is a reason at Colby, at least, why baseball is going a-glimmering. There are also one or two additional reasons that hinge upon the principal one advanced. As the schedule is now arranged, Colby is expected to play a total of 12 games with the three other Maine colleges. The chief result of this is an immediate loss of interest over the relative standing of the College teams. No one knows from week to week which college is leading, and the worst of it is, no one seems to care. But, further, to play this number of games means that they must be scheduled on afternoons when college work is in progress and this tends to lessen their importance in the eyes of the undergraduate. For the current year, six games occur on such afternoons. Just what is in the minds of those responsible for playing a total of 12 games with the other three Maine colleges is a mystery. Of itself, this is quite enough to kill the sport. But in addition to these are other factors that tend to send the sport a-glimmering. Instead of shortening the schedule as with football, in late years the schedule has been extended. Records show that in 1927, a total of 12 games were played; 1928, 12; 1929, 17; 1930, 18, and 1931, 15. Again, the schedule is now so arranged that students are compelled to be in baseball suits up to the very day of final examinations. This year, final examinations begin on Tuesday, June 2, and on May 30, Colby plays Maine at Orono. Not only this, but in this last week before the finals Colby has three important Maine games strung along on Tuesday, May 26, Thursday, May 28, and Saturday, May 30. If scholarship still counts for anything, it is easy to see how the players feel over such a schedule. Strange as it may seem, students generally have higher regard for studies than they do for mere sport, and while authorities prepare schedules and faculties vote their approval, the students feel resentful of being forced to carry through a schedule that must of necessity imperil their scholastic work. That this is true with some of our students, there is no doubt. They have stated as much in interviews with faculty members. The remedy would seem to be, therefore, a much condensed schedule, one game, and only one, with each of the other three Maine colleges, these to be played on Saturdays that the sport may be dig-

nified through absence of opposition, and a completed schedule fully one week before the holding of the first final examination. Baseball is too valuable a sport to be killed. Let us keep it, in its proper place, as the great American Game.

Ascertaining the "Content." If education ever became standardized, if we had but one definite way to ascertain the content of the student's mind, if we all proceeded to do things in exactly the same way, it would undoubtedly be a sad day for American youth. But if the celerity with which we are now moving through educational space is a clear indication of a revolt against fixedness, then our precious American youth need have no fear. It's a dizzying experience, this treadmill effort to keep abreast of the latest "thrills" and "fads" in education. One is constrained to question now and then if certain educational theories and practices have not by this time become fairly good hypotheses, fairly well established facts. For instance, That the only way to learn is through study. This is fairly simple, some good meaning faddists to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, That knowledge is gained by the direct process of acquisition. That one cannot acquire without a reasonable amount of effort. That effort tends to extreme drowsiness and must be checked by the gentleman known to generations of youth as the schoolmaster. Still again, That one can acquire knowledge without the help of this schoolmaster, but due to inherent laziness the average student needs a vast amount of prodding. Furthermore, That knowledge without a background of character is a dangerous thing. That teachers are either good or bad according as they regard their pay checks, That lives are shaped by contacts, and that constant rubbing up against the unfit and the unsound the student is bound to become somewhat or very much unfit and unsound himself. And lastly, forsooth, That education in its truest sense is the combined result of the give-and-the-take between two individuals: a raw recruit who sits complacently on one end of the log, and a Christ-like teacher who sits on the other. Let these be the beginning principles for the ambitious educational theorists who is so apt to look upon all past efforts educationally as but vanity. Basing his theories upon these homespun truths, he may perhaps arrive at some green oasis where he may rest, and rest the rest of suffering human kind, from his labors.

Life, after all, is pretty serious, and education is pretty serious, and it ought not to be messed with by those who crave nothing but publicity and notoriety. Steady-going human progress offers little that is new. Old wine may well be kept within new bottles, but it remains old wine. As we seek to give good instruction to those placed in our charge, we shall keep close to the old tried methods. We shall take youth by the hand and whispering words of counsel into his ear we shall lead him out upon the hills where he may glimpse the ideals toward which the whole creation moves. By regarding our work as thus personal, we shall have found the way to real accomplishment.

Where Your Treasure Is. With the administration facing the task of carrying out a project that will require millions of money in its full accomplishment, the time is at hand when our graduates should feel the need of playing an important part in the undertaking. When everything is said and done, the College belongs to our graduates. As Professor Taylor said in his memorable address at the Commencement when recognition was given to his completion of 50 years of service, "The destinies of our Alma Mater are where they ought to be, in the hands of her sons. . . . Our College depends on those alone to whom it is dear." That means but one thing: Obligations. And say what we may, one of the chiefest obligations that faces our graduates year by year is providing the means by which the College can accomplish greater and greater things. But there come times in the life of the College when extra efforts must be put forth, when larger donations must be made, and one of those times is already at hand. No matter how large must be the gifts which the President and his close advisers confidently believe they are to get, it stands to reason that with the College seeking a new site there will be a thousand and one things to be provided, and many of these must come from "those alone to whom it is dear." Graduates can render no greater service right now than by communicating to the President sources of possible gifts, the names of men and women of means who are looking for a chance to invest their money in human material, and those who can, in course of time, be linked up closely to the institution. No person ever deliberately gave a dollar to the College that he did not forever after become its loyal friend. It was said a good many years ago that "Where your treasure is there is your heart, also." Noth-

ing is truer. If, then, we would increase our own love for Alma Mater, we must not wait to be importuned, but should volunteer our gifts; and if we cannot give largely, certainly there are some within our range of acquaintanceship, who can so give, and if we can but encourage such ones to give, we, too, have given, and have doubled our gifts at that.

Memorializing Calby's Martyr. The annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association with its special feature of the dedication of a Hall of Fame to famous editors of the State brought most unexpected honor to Colby College. One of the twelve magnificent bronze busts of famous editors to be presented to the University of Illinois was that of Elijah Parish Lovejoy of the class of 1826, famous abolitionist and martyr to the freedom of the press. Nearly a year ago the College was invited to be represented at the meeting of the Press association, and at the time President Johnson fully intended to be the official delegate. Later when it was discovered that the November meeting of the Board of Trustees fell upon the exact date of the Illinois meeting, President Johnson requested the Editor of the ALUMNUS to serve in his place. The story of that historic meeting is told elsewhere in this issue. Its chief significance to Colby lay in the fact that after one hundred years a great Press Association of the State of Illinois, through membership assessment, selected one of the early graduates of our College to receive full

meed of praise. They engaged a Chicago sculptor to execute a magnificent bust of Lovejoy and formally presented it, as their gift, to the University of Illinois. Very naturally, what the Press Association did on this occasion cast quite as much honor upon Colby as it did upon the State, and it was therefore highly fitting that the Governor of Maine should have despatched a telegram to the assembled Illinois editors felicitating them upon the occasion and thanking them for the great honor they were bestowing upon a distinguished son of Maine. The age-old and oft-repeated truism that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country" was brought forcibly home to the Colby delegate. While there are undergraduates in Colby, and numberless Maine citizens, who never heard of Lovejoy or of his deeds, and this despite the fact that he was born within a dozen miles of the College campus and spent 24 years of his life in Maine, out in Illinois they have erected monuments to his memory, placed tablets within school buildings, and now purchase the Lovejoy bust to be placed in a Hall of Fame, and yet Lovejoy spent but four short years of his career within the boundaries of that great State. This circumstance suggests to the citizens of Maine that it might be well to cast about to see if there are not others, besides Lovejoy, whose memory might be recalled and whose illustrious deeds might be made the subject of perpetual interest through monument, or tablet, or bust. We may well take a leaf from the story of the historic meeting of the Illinois Press Association.

November Meeting Board of Trustees

EDWIN CAREY WHITTEMORE, D.D., '79

It was held in an unusual place viz., The President's House to which Mrs. Johnson welcomed the members with gracious hospitality and when they were weary with their deliberation she served for them a delicious lunch.

With genuine grief the Trustees heard of the death of Dr. Hartstein W. Page of Worcester and of Hon. George C. Wing of Auburn. Both had been faithful and loyal to the College and had done well their permanent work. The long service of Judge Wing, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, was gratefully recognized and tributes to the memory of these Trustees were ordered spread upon the records. The

illness of Trustee George E. Murray, '79, was reported and a letter of fellowship was ordered.

President Johnson then read his report stating that the action of the Board limiting the number of students had resulted in a total registration of 612 at the opening of the College and for the first time in the history of the College, well prepared young men and women had been refused admission.

He called attention to the fact that of the 119 Freshmen men, 63 or 53% came from outside of the State of Maine. Of the 52 Freshmen women 14 or 27% came from outside the State.

Considerable repairs had been made in

Roberts and Hedman Halls which are now in excellent condition and are occupied exclusively by freshmen. President Johnson also called attention to the importance of enlarging the faculty as well as of increasing the number of class rooms and of improving the material equipment.

The facilities for the education of women in Maine are under discussion and the Trustees provided for a careful study of the whole situation so far as Colby is concerned and appointed a Committee consisting of Dr. Padelford, Dr. Herrick and Dr. Florence E. Dunn for this purpose.

The President discussed the matter of a location sufficient for the proper development of the College. He announced that while over one million dollars had been pledged or assured for such development something like five millions would be required.

President Johnson announced the death of Professor Trefethen who has long held high position in the College through the quality of his teaching and of his manhood.

Dr. Johnson said, that Professor Taylor would retire at the end of this year from his service which had been unique in length, quality and loyalty. A special recognition of his service will be given at the next Commencement.

The eagerly expected report of the Committee on New Location for Colby College was rendered by Mr. Perkins in a majority report and by Dr. Padelford in a minority report. The majority report favored the location of the College in Waterville and the minority favored its removal to Augusta in accord with the offer of Hon. William H. Gannett.

Mr. Perkins submitted in printed form the arguments made by the Committee of One Hundred Waterville Citizens, headed by Dr. J. F. Hill for the retention of the College in Waterville embodying also the action taken by the Waterville City Government and the offer of a site for the College made by Professor Taylor. After discussion it was voted sixteen to five that the location be in Waterville and on the motion of Dr. Padelford the action was made unanimous. This action was taken on the basis "that the City of Waterville and its Citizens fulfil the conditions as outlined in the votes of the Waterville City Council and the Waterville Citizens Committee as submitted to the special Committee of the Trustees in printed form." It was then voted that a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman "to draw up plans for future procedure, to select a definite site in

Waterville, to develop a complete plan of organization for the removal of the College from its present site to the proposed site, and for financing the same and that this Committee have authority to expend such money as is necessary to that end including the right to purchase any land and to accept any gifts."

Chairman Wadsworth immediately appointed as the Committee, President Johnson, Wadsworth, Wyman, Padelford, Averill, Seaverns and Hilton.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 12, 1930, a Committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Padelford, George Otis Smith and Charles E. Gurney to make a study of the problems raised by the Colby Alumnae Association in their petition for adequate representation on the Board of Trustees.

That report was rendered by Dr. Padelford and was an exhaustive study of the whole situation with reference to Trusteeship as in Colby and at other Institutions. Certain recommendations were made to provide for a fairer arrangement in the matter of graduate Trustees and that a Committee of three should be appointed to hold conferences with the officers of the Colby Alumni Association and to secure their assent to the proposed changes also to present the matter to the Legislature for such amending of the charter of the College as may be needed.

The financial reports as presented by the Finance Committee, Treasurer Hubbard, A. F. Drummond, Treasurer of the New Development Fund were rendered and found eminently satisfactory.

Treasurer Hubbard in accord with the votes of the Trustees had prepared a "History of the Trust Funds of Colby College."

Special thanks were given to Treasurer Hubbard and his associates for the extensive and careful work done on this report.

The President and Secretary were directed to prepare a letter of appreciation of the magnificent offer of Hon. W. H. Gannett of Augusta and that a letter of appreciation be also sent to Hon. C. S. Hichborn of Augusta for his interest in the matter.

It was voted that a special letter of appreciation be sent to Professor Taylor in recognition of his loyalty and of his splendid offer of a site for the College.

It was the most momentous gathering in the history of the Trustees of Colby. The attendance was practically complete, the spirit was of sincere devotion to the higher interests of Colby.

There was appreciation of the widespread interest of Colby's friends in the State and Nation. Hearty confidence in the wishes, ability and devotion of the new President was shown and

no one could doubt that the Board of Trustees not only stands solidly behind the movement for a greater Colby but that it will do its utmost ability to share and lead in that movement.



THE LATE PRESIDENT ROBERTS

*The Roberts Letters**

BY THE EDITOR

Several more letters reached me during President Roberts's visit to Europe, several of which are here reproduced. How well they reflect the close observation of conditions in other countries by the President is easily seen from a perusal of them.

The following letter is dated Milano, Italy, Sunday the 6th of April, 1924, and reads as follows:

"It is general election day in Italy. I am all for the Facisti! From what I can gather Mussolini is a great man. I dropped into one of the polling places this morning. The voting is done with much seriousness and decorum, with

none of the unofficial inspectors on hand that we always find at the North Street grammar school building—Sherm Berry, George Jellison, and one of the Lanigans.

"By the way, all the American tourists I have met are to a man for Coolidge.

"We have been having a great run of bad weather over here. It has rained every day but one for the last two weeks. We came to Milan yesterday in a drizzle and today we have had a downpour. We had, however, a fortnight of perfect days in Naples and Rome and a week of them in Florence. We had one clear day in Venice and sailed the Grand Canal in a gondola

(NOTE—This is the fourth and last installment of the Roberts Letters.—*The Editor*.)

under clear skies and in warm sunshine. If the weather had been better we should be well out of Italy by now.

"But I am rather sorry to leave. For one thing, I shall have no further use for the Italian I have learned. I have succeeded in mastering the language sufficiently to enable me to count money. In a few days now I shall have to begin all over again! Then, too, I like the Italian people. They are most kind and friendly and show great intelligence in their understanding of the sign language. If I were stricken deaf and dumb, I should move to Italy.

"In our month in Italy we have not seen a single person showing any of the outward manifestations of intoxication. They certainly know how to carry their liquor! When we drink we get drunk, and shout and smash and fight. I'm strong for prohibition at home for the reason that we are not a temperate people like the Italians. We deserve prohibition!

"Milan is a big, thriving, commercial city of something more than a half million people. It is more like an American city than any other we have so far visited. The cathedral is well worth going a long distance to see. It is, in its own wonderful way, quite as impressive as St. Peters at Rome or the Duomo at Florence or St. Marks at Venice. It would make us a fine chapel!

"Mrs. Roberts joins me in all affectionate regards to the Dunn-Libby family. Please say to Willard that he must not forget me.

"As ever yours,

"A. J. R."

The next letter came from Paris,, and was written on "Easter Sunday, 1924," and reads as follows:

"We reached Paris late last night. This morning we attended service at Notre Dame and this afternoon we looked over a part of the town. It is too big to be wholly looked over in one day. It is the most spacious city I was ever in. Distances are enormous. I don't wonder that the Germans tried hard to reach Paris. It would have made rich picking for them! There doesn't seem to be much regulation of street traffic here, and you take your life in your hands whenever you cross one of these wide streets. Ralph Blunt on circus day at Post Office Square waves his arms more than all the police force of Paris!

"We were in Switzerland about ten days. The City of Geneva—the capitol of the League of Nations—we found most interesting and spent four days there with pleasure and profit.

The little college chapel where John Knox preached Sundays and John Calvin preached to his students on week days reminded me of home. The Reformation is still very much alive in Geneva, and the great international monument there is the most impressive memorial we have seen in our travels so far.

"The cost of living in Switzerland is very high. In their eagerness to make up for the lean years of the war the Swiss are in grave danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. They are charging more than the traffic will stand. But no matter what happens to them, my skirts are clear—I warned them of their danger whenever I had a chance to do so.

"The fluctuation in the value of money over here is likely to upset the tourists' plans very seriously. For example, prices are nearly twice as high in France now as they were a few weeks ago. When we first landed in Italy French francs were from 24 to 28 for the dollar. Now they are 16. Then, too, when the franc went down, prices were marked up, and since the rise of the franc, merchants and hotel keepers have neglected to put prices back again to the lower level. I might have made a dollar if I had put all my money into French francs the day a dollar would buy 28 of them. If I were a bank director I should have probably known enough to do so!

"I am wondering how high our Gilead hills will seem after the Alps. I am sure I shall love them no less. After all, the Alps seem to have been pretty thoroughly tamed. There are railways of one sort and another over them and around them and under them, and people living so high up their slopes as vines will grow, and hotels well up towards the snow line. Switzerland is a thrifty little country, and their bonds are a good buy—if the Federal Trust Company wishes to send its money abroad.

"At Geneva I spent an interesting hour with Mr. Gifford, of the class of '62, who must be about the earliest graduate of the College. . . .

"It is half past eleven and I must go to bed by way of preparing for a busy day tomorrow.

"With all best regards to everybody at 991-M from us both, I am

"As ever yours,

"A. J. R."

"London, 3 May, 1924," is the headline on the next letter.

"So this is London! Thus far—we came day before yesterday—I like it much better than Paris. It looks more as if it had grown to be what it is, and less as if it had been made to

order. It does not seem so large as New York. Traffic in the very heart of London is much less dense than at a busy centre like Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street. The London Underground, I feel certain, handles no such crowds as the New York subways. London is Boston multiplied by 3 or 4; New York is Boston raised to the 3d or 4th degree. The Londoner when he goes to New York must, it seems to me, sense the difference I have tried to point out.

"Yesterday morning we spent in Westminster Abbey—the most interesting church we have visited so far. . . We were very fortunate in being picked up in the Abbey by a kindly, middle-aged gentleman, educated in Westminster School, who showed us all the sights and then for his reward went to luncheon with us. What he doesn't know about America would fill the British Museum.

"More and more I wish the United States could have seen its way clear to cancel the debts of the Allies. As a matter of fact England is the only one we can collect a dollar from; I wish we had treated them all alike. It is a sore spot with the Britishers.

"It is really quite thrilling to be walking streets with whose names we have been familiar always—Piccadilly Circus, Fleet Street. The Strand, Whitehall, Downing Street, Charing Cross, Drury Lane.

"I am astounded at the size of the chamber where the House of Commons meets. It has hardly more floor area than our Chapel, with seating capacity for not more than two-thirds of the members!"

The last letter received from abroad is dated May 12, 1924, and was mailed from London.

"After 10 days in dear old London we are leaving for the North this afternoon. When we have finished with Scotland, the English Lakes, Stratford, and Oxford we shall return here and make ready to sail for home on the President Roosevelt from Southampton, the 31st of May. If we get back to Waterville safe and sound I shall say to enquiring friends that we have had a wonderful vacation!"

Of the President's return, let me re-produce part of a short editorial I wrote for the ALUMNUS in 1924:

"After a sojourn across the waters, extending from the middle of February to the first days of June, President and Mrs. Roberts returned safely home, each to take up with their accustomed energy the manifold duties that

come to Presidents and Presidents' wives. Their welcome home on the part of the Colby people and citizens was as spontaneous and hearty as was that which marked their departure. Travel-worn and a bit weary as a result of the thousands of miles traveled and the long days of sightseeing and intelligent observation, yet they were bronzed by ocean breezes and rested by the change that they had thoroughly enjoyed. . .

Of the experience of the four faculty members who served during the President's absence as the official spokesmen for the College, an editorial in the issue of the ALUMNUS in early April, 1924, has the following:

"It may, however, be safely stated that all four of these college teachers will be happily willing to turn over to the returning President all rights and prerogatives and duties and responsibilities that he laid upon them when he left for foreign shores, and with that turning over there will come to each one of them a keener realization of just what it means to be a college president! It is little wonder that a man grows gray in the service."

As mentioned in the ALUMNUS at the time of the President's return, he was not in Waterville two hours before he was at the College Office glancing through his mail, and by nightfall had caught up with all the local happenings. In the ALUMNUS that came from the press immediately after his return he announced the need of raising a "Hundred Thousand Scholarship Fund," and thereafter was busy raising it.

In these four installments of letters from President Roberts I have sought to select only such ones as brought out some salient characteristic of the man. Many letters must remain unpublished, a fact which is to be greatly regretted because there is no letter but contains something of interest and of value. To make this installment the concluding one of the series has compelled the omission of some letters that I fully intended to include. But it is necessary to cover three years, to the October, 1927, of his untimely death, and much must be omitted.

Under date of 20 July, 1924, dated Gilead, Maine, I find this letter:

"The new ALUMNUS will contain a lot of reading. It will provide a long evening's entertainment. I note that the good old editor has an article on the 'Colby Scholarships'. . . I should think I could use 500 copies in this new campaign."

The above is evidence of the spirit with which he entered upon his duties for the year of 1924-1925. He was now at his summer home, among the Maine hills that he loved better than he did the Alps, ready for the tasks that awaited his attention.

On the 12th of August, 1924, he wrote me as follows:

"Welcome home! I have thought of you at least once a day during your absence."

This welcome home was received upon my return from a meeting of the International Council of Rotary, held in Chicago. At a meeting of the 28th District of Rotary International, held at Worcester, I had been elected governor of the Rotary District, and in this election President Roberts was most keenly interested. For a year he and I had directed the destinies of the Waterville Rotary Club, he as President and I as secretary, and when the Rotarians of the District suggested my name for the governorship I immediately conferred with the President. Election to this office meant much absence from the College and I did not feel right in taking this office without the President's approval. But he gave it, not mildly, but with an enthusiasm that was impressive. He pointed out that along with my Rotary duties I could carry the name of Colby into three States. During that so-called Rotary year I travelled more than 10,000 miles over Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, instituted 19 new Rotary clubs, and all the time I had the hearty support of the President. On one or two occasions he assisted me in organizing new clubs and attended and addressed the multitudes.

Under date of July 1, 1925, he writes:

"What time is it, please?"

"You did mighty well to keep within the \$2,500."

"I enclose the manuscript for the ALUMNUS. I shall want to see the proof of it. I will forward something about the Scholarship Fund campaign for the next issue."

"I shall want about 300 copies sent me at Bethel, or perhaps 350."

That expression, "What time is it, please?" refers to the presentation to me by the Waterville Rotary club of a very beautiful watch as an appreciation of what its members thought I had done for the cause of Rotary. The reference to the \$2,500 is to the expense of the annual Commencement. The experience of the Centennial celebration in 1920 had opened the eyes of many of us to the importance of offer-

ing a better program to the returning graduates, or as an inducement for graduates to return. The Trustees had asked me to serve as chairman of the Commencement Committee, an office I held for six or seven years, and one of my duties was to keep guard of the college appropriation. The President more and more insisted that interest in the annual gathering be maintained, chiefly because he was "campaigning" among the graduates and he wanted them back to catch the spirit.

Of his interest in Rotary, there was never any doubt. The 60-odd members of the old Waterville Rotary Club will recall him when presiding over the weekly meetings. He was the personification of the Rotary spirit—of friendship. When he banged the gavel down, it was the moment for things to begin, and if the various officials who were supposed to begin failed to do so, he called them promptly to task. If the leader of the singing wasn't ready, the President would be. Not infrequently, he would take his plate of food and go marching up and down the room, calling out to this man or that some friendly word of greeting. The meetings in those days were lively affairs. Rotary was a bit new, and we did not always know just what we were expected to do, but the President insisted we do something, and we all proceeded to do it. We made history.

"I'll do all I can to help along the Bethel plan," he wrote to me under date of 5 July, 1925. "With a club there I could keep up my summer attendance without much trouble."

This again was good Rotary. Absenteeism is not permitted in Rotary. No matter how far members are from Rotary clubs, they are expected to make their attendance. For President Roberts up among the hills at Gilead it was difficult to keep in good standing. It meant a trip to Lewiston or elsewhere.

On the same date I received another letter from him:

"The Berlin Rotary club entertains the Rumford Club at Gorham next Monday night, ladies included. Mrs. Roberts and I would like to go, but I don't see how it can be managed for I don't know anybody in either club. I wish you were still Governor! No news."

Having been responsible for organizing the Berlin Club, it was not difficult to have a special invitation sent to the President. Under date of July 11, he wrote among other things:

"We went to the Berlin-Rumford party and had a fine time."

President Roberts had a knowledge of the

graduates of the College that was of almost inestimable value to him as head of the College. No one could tell him anything about any one of them. He kept himself thoroughly informed. Many letters from him call my attention to this or that graduate who should receive mention in the ALUMNUS. Under date of 17 July, 1925, I find this typical letter from him:

"Have you notice in this ALUMNUS of the death of S. J. Nowell, of Sanford? Dr. Whittemore could prepare something for you, if there is time for it. He was a good old soldier."

To be called by the President a "good old soldier" was to receive his highest praise. When applied to a graduate it meant that he had lived well, had been ever loyal to the College, and was deserving of high words of commendation. And President Roberts was never niggardly when it came to giving men their just desserts.

A characteristic of the President that has not been previously mentioned, I think, was his interest in the welfare of his associates on the Faculty. He knew much about them, and kept pretty well informed about their finances. He knew that they were underpaid, and it is largely due to his insistence that the salary schedule was improved. He kept hammering away at increases. In fact, the largest campaign that he conducted was for the sole purpose of paying his associates what he called "living wages." And now and again, the President would discover a few thousand dollars that seemed to be looking for expenditure, and he would have it set aside as a special gift to the members of the Faculty. I recall several instances when he sent special letters to his associates stating that he was having the Treasurer send them \$100 as "extra salary." By such means his associates came to rely upon him as their loyal friend. They knew that he would do all within his power to bring the Trustees to the point of view of "human needs."

One of the members of the Faculty was a good bit under the weather during the summer of 1925 and was not in good physical condition to face the work of the new college year. I was not sure that the President knew of his condition, and so called his attention to it. The letter that follows shows how keenly interested he always was in those who helped him carry the loads.

"Glad to get your letter. Your suggestions are always welcome, because they are always good ones. I wrote the Professor day before yesterday urging him to extend his vacation as

long as he liked, with the good old salary check coming the first of the month as usual. I don't see what the matter is with him. I'm afraid more rest isn't a cure for his troubles."

During the summer I undertook to prepare an illustrated booklet for the use of the College, and under date of August 8, 1925, wrote the President about it. His reply of August 18 shows how deeply appreciative he was—always was—of anything done to assist him with his college duties:

"I have been on the jump all the time the past ten days or I should have answered before this. The booklet you propose is admirable! Just what we want! You have put in a lot of work on it. You are the industrious Herbert!"

And the following letter written on the third day of January, 1926, is additional proof of what I much desire this series of articles to show, namely, how warm-hearted and kindly-natured, and wholly unselfish was this man who stood so long as the head of Colby. As these are all personal letters, the reader must overlook what might be otherwise interpreted as an effort to get praised.

"Many thanks for the Christmas gift of Mrs. Libby and yourself. It is, I assure you, highly appreciated. I'll put it where every dollar will do a great deal more than a dollar's worth of good.

"This gives me a chance to say, my dear Professor, how very highly I value your gifts of service to the College. They make mere money look cheap! All friends of Colby are greatly indebted to you, and wherever I go are saying so with a loud voice. Republic are not altogether ungrateful!"

I was not the only man to receive such words of commendation. He was always busy with his pen seeking out those who were, to his way of thinking, deserving of a word of good cheer.

In February, 1926, the local Republican city committee was in dire straits for a candidate for mayor in the March election. Having exhausted all possible candidates, they hit upon me, and, desperate as they were, they hit hard. Naturally, I did not want to take on other duties than those of the College, and on this ground I refused to consider the suggestion. But members of the committee sought out the President, and he acquiesced immediately. I think he did so largely because of his interest in politics, and I never knew a man who was more deeply interested. Election day in Waterville to him meant the abandonment of all office hours at the College and a faithful attendance

upon all gatherings along Maine street where the party "chieftains" met to talk over the results. Having told the committee that they better nominate me, he then called me up to say that it would be good judgment to let the party nominate me to head the ticket. When he assured me that he thought victory possible, I let pass what I thought was meant as a joke. But his action left me without excuse. I was later nominated, and, to the consternation of myself, elected to public office. That President Roberts was a good campaigner in my behalf was clearly evident, and that he was a source of good advice to me while in office is matter of record.

Knowing how great a genuine politician he was, it was a matter of untold grief to me that now that the opportunity was his to be a "real power behind the throne," and to share with me all the ins and outs, all the "slings and arrows of political fortune," ill health should force him to hold aloof from the pleasures that he so greatly enjoyed.

I came into office in March, 1926. All through the year 1925-1926, it was clearly evident to those close to the President that he was not at all in good health. Only now and then were there flashes of his old-time spirit. He went about his regular duties in quiet fashion, frequently went for long rides in the country, and avoided nearly all outside engagements. He was loath to give up his leadership of the chapel services, but the vigor that always stamped his leadership was lacking.

Letters from the President became fewer as ill health began to slow up his work. Much of his private correspondence during 1926-1927 was attended to by Mrs. Roberts, and he came more and more to depend upon a typist for strictly business letters.

I find but one letter in my files that was signed personally by him in early 1927, and this one was dated 5 January, 1927, and was an acknowledgment of the very small Christmas Club check which Mrs. Libby and I sent to him.

"Dear Herbert:

"I acknowledge with grateful thanks your generous check for Mrs. Libby and yourself. You are two generous souls and deserve well of this Republic.

"As ever yours,

"A. J. Roberts."

Even though he must have been fully aware of his physical unfitness to continue much longer with the onerous duties of the presi-

dency, there is no sign of it in his letter. It has the old-time ring. It is different.

In March, 1927, I was re-elected to the mayor's office. One of my first duties was to name a chairman for the first City Planning Board ever to serve the city. I wanted to honor the President in some way, and so I named him for this position and the City Council promptly voted its endorsement. His selection for this important position pleased him greatly. I remember distinctly the day I told him what I planned to do. We met at the post office building, our common meeting-place for twenty years, and talked the matter over. He wanted to know just how much time it would take, just what his duties were; and when I told him the chairmanship of the Planning Board could be made of outstanding importance he generously promised to do all in his power to measure up to the requirements. And during the time he held the office no man could have been more faithful. Meetings were frequently held in the Mayor's office and he was always in attendance so long as his physical condition warranted.

The last letter that I ever received from him, written in his own handwriting, was from the Bethel Inn, Bethel, Maine, without date, but written on a "Monday" sometime during the late summer of 1927. Its chirography has about it all the marks that indicate a tired mind and a weary hand. It is worded as follows:

"Dear Mayor Libby,

"I herewith tender my resignation from the Planning Board to which you kindly appointed me. It is plain to see where all my time be-

"As ever yours,

"A. J. Roberts."

A month or more later he turned over the duties of the presidency to a group of his associates on the Faculty, and in a vain search for health left for Morristown, N. J., where he entered the Physiatric Institute. On Wednesday, October 5, I was summoned to Morristown by Mrs. Roberts, and on the morning of the 7th I was permitted to enter the sick room of the President there to be greeted with a feeble smile of recognition and a slight wave of the hand. Nothing that science or the ministrations of loved ones might do could prolong his life, and on Tuesday evening, October 11, four days before his sixtieth birthday, he fell quietly into the long sleep. That October evening saw the passing of one of God's most gracious sons, one whose example of piety, of interest in fel-

lowmen, and love of all that is good, and true, and beautiful live on in the hearts of those whose lives his great soul had touched.

A lover and interpreter of the poet Browning, President Roberts beautifully expressed in life what his poet expressed in immortal verse:

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong
would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

I am deeply indebted to many graduates who have written me in commendation of the publication of these revealing letters of the late President Roberts. When the thought first occurred to me to give his letters to the public, I put it at once out of mind. There is something akin to the lack of poor taste in one's handing over to others to read that which was intended for one person only. Under usual circumstances nothing could induce me to betray the confidences of friends. But upon thinking of the matter again, and prompted by what I held to be the highest motives, I decided to make a careful selection of the President's letters and print them in the ALUMNUS. But before making such selection, I read through the entire number, and at the reading of the last letter discovered what I had not before realized, that there was not a line in all of them but that might be read from the house-top without betraying a confidence or injuring a living soul. It was the most striking proof possible of the beautiful character of this man who stamped his personality upon generations of college youth. No selection was therefore necessary. I entertained no doubt in respect to propriety of the use of any one of the scores of letters if it might help me to reveal anew the character of the President. Such excisions as have been made were prompted by no other reason than that of not wishing to offend any sensitive living soul. Permit me to say once again that my one and only purpose in sharing these personal letters with readers of the ALUMNUS has been to show how the President revealed himself to a co-worker in the hum-drum of college labors when, if ever, one's best nature is not always likely to shine forth.—H. C. L.

Virgil

HARRY NEIL HAYNES, M.A., '77

That October 15, 1930, was the two thousandth anniversary of Virgil's birth has aroused a new interest in the classic tradition and culture which for more than two thousand years was the chief aim of scholastic institutions. Unhappily, in this industrial age that interest has waned. Let us hope this anniversary will cause it to burst into new life and light.

To the millions of graduates of American high schools and colleges who, guided by devoted teachers, strove to translate the Eclogues, the Georgics and The Æneid, the name of Virgil recalls precious memories of early friendships, as well as scholastic traditions. The study of the great masterpieces of Grecian and Roman oratory, poetry and philosophy, instills a love of what is best and finest, inducing one throughout life to read what is worth while and strive to attain high ideals.

Virgil was born October 15, B.C. 70, a few years after the civil war between Marius and Sulla. In his eighth year the conspiracy of Catiline was thwarted by the immortal orations of Cicero. In his twenty-first year occurred the

strife between Caesar and Pompey, after the former had completed his conquest of Gaul, six years after his invasion of Britain. During the next eighteen years occurred the death of Julius Caesar, the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Phillippi, and that of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium. We thus note that during Virgil's life of 51 years occurred many of the most noteworthy events in recorded history.

His last twelve years, between the age of thirty-nine and fifty-one, were spent during the Golden or Augustan age under the patronage of Octavius (then named Augustus) and his great minister Maecenas, by whom poetry, architecture and the arts were encouraged.

Though the first thirty-nine years of his life were at a time of almost constant civil strife, bloodshed and proscriptions, Virgil happily was not involved in those great struggles about which perhaps has been written more than regarding any like period in human annals. His life was one of unusual tranquility and serenity.

Virgil was the son of a well to do farmer. He was born near Mantua, north of the river



HARRY NEIL HAYNES, A.M., '77

Po, in what is now known as Lombardy. So during his infancy and boyhood he acquired a love of "Nature in her varied moods," of the fresh life of the Italian spring, the delicate hues of the wild flowers, the quiet beauty of the pastures and orchards of his native district, the Italian yeoman's love of his home and all associated with it, so beautifully depicted later in his *Eclogues*.

His father, recognizing his genius, gave to Virgil the best education in which his means could afford. Then there were no schools in the modern sense. Athens, Alexandria and Massilia (now Marseilles) were the chief centers of intellectual life. Students from all over the civilized world attended those educational centers to study the Greek and Roman languages, rhetoric, philosophy and literature. Many of them became tutors of Roman youth.

Through his father's generosity, Virgil received such tutorage at Cremona, Milan and later at Rome, where he attracted the interest of Pollio, then Roman governor of that part of Italy north of the Po, who was a patron of learning and encouraged him in his literary ambitions. It was through Pollio that Virgil was introduced to Maecenas and by him to Augustus Caesar.

It thus occurred that though living at a time of great strife and convulsion, he engaged in

no military pursuits, but was enabled to prosecute his love of the finer things of life both at Rome and Naples, and thereby had opportunity to give to the world his immortal poetry, most of which was written in hexameter verse, which Tennyson has called "the stateliest measure ever molded by the lips of man."

The *Eclogues* were written between his twenty-eighth and thirty-second year; the *Georgics* in the seven years next following. In the last ten years of his life he wrote his great epic, The *Æneid*.

Before he became an author he was familiar with masterpieces of Greek poetry, particularly of Homer, Theocritus and Hesoid, also with the Latin poetry of Lucretius and Ennius.

In his *Eclogues*, in which he followed the style and inspiration of Theocritus, he gave expression to his love of nature, as well as of human relationships, with which he had been imbued in his early years.

Critics regard the *Georgics* as showing the greatest originality in his writings. They were written at the suggestion of Maecenas with a view of reviving interest in agriculture as a great national industry, then fallen into decline during the civil wars and revolutions. It has been well said that in the *Georgics* he gave to husbandry an atmosphere of poetry, he idealized the round of labor in which the Italian yeoman's life was passed, by stressing its intimate relations with nature and consequent delights to heart and imagination. He contrasted the simplicity, security and sanctity of such a life with the luxury and lawless passions of the great cities; he strove to associate the life of rustic labor with the beauties of Italy and the glories of Rome. In these poems, in which he dwelt upon the rural life, stock raising, bee culture and the like, he produced a new type of didactic, as in the *Æneid*, of epic poetry.

Virgil's fame, however, is chiefly due to The *Æneid*, the great epic poem of Rome. It was written when he was under the patronage of Maecenas and Augustus, during the early years of the empire. His purpose in writing it was two-fold: first, to enrich Latin literature by a great epic poem to approach the immortal epics of Homer; second, to glorify Rome, then mistress of the civilized world, and to add new luster to the Julian line. Just as Horace, Virgil's contemporary and friend, sought to adapt the Grecian harp to the Italian lyre in lyric poetry, so did Virgil seek to put into the more stately Latin form the flexible and sonorous hexameter of Homer's epics.

Hence, the *Æneid* in some respects lacks

originality. The travels of Æneas from Troy to Crete, from Crete to Sicily, from Sicily to Carthage, from Carthage back to Sicily, from Sicily to Italy, in part follow the adventures of Ulysses pictured in the *Odyssey*. In the later books, describing the battles between the Trojans and their allies, led by Æneas, and Turnus and his allies, there is some imitation of the great battles of the Trojan war depicted in the *Iliad*. Still, the *Æneid* is far from being a mere imitation. It has many grand passages. The vivid description of the storm in the first book and that of the wrestling match and boat race in Sicily in the sixth book, have never been excelled. The poet shows much genius.

In its second aspect, the greatness of Rome and of the Julian line is traced through Æneas and his son Iulus (or Julius) down to Romulus and thence to Caesar. By this tracing of his descent from Æneas, the son of the Goddess Venus, Augustus was naturally pleased. The poem may have had some tendency toward inducing the Senate before his death to defy him and call him the Divine Augustus. The late Governor and Professor Hadley regarded him as the greatest statesman of all time.

The *Æneid* was written before the luxury of the East had destroyed the early fibre of the Roman republic and when under the guidance of Augustus there seemed to be a promise of the development of the arts of peace hitherto unparalleled. The civil wars had ended. The Roman empire entered upon its marvelous career of four hundred years of uninterrupted peace except at and near its outskirts.

A recent writer in the *Atlantic* has referred to Virgil as specially manifesting in classic times the modern spirit. In Dr. Hadley's recent work "Rome and the World of Today," attention is called to the similarity of many prominent Romans at the time of Virgil to eminent statesmen of the last century, both in the expression of their faces and by their achievements in oratory and statesmanship.

To adopt the words of another,—"The seclusion of Virgil's life during a period of great strife and activity, his devotion to his art, touched the imagination of his countrymen just as the finest qualities of his nature touched the heart of his friends. His life was one of exceptional purity in an age of license. He leaves on modern readers an impression of one who habitually lived in a higher and serener sphere. He made a deep impression upon the heart and imagination of the ancient world."

His writings gave inspiration to Dante, who thirteen hundred years later in his "Inferno" describes his trip to the nether regions guided by Virgil. In that great poem, he imitates and enlarges upon the trip of Æneas across the Styx. In The *Æneid* the Trojan hero learned from the shade of his father of the great empire which should be created by those of Trojan blood under the leadership of Æneas' own descendants, the great Julius and Augustus. Thereby, the fall of Troy was retrieved, since those of Trojan blood in the course of time were enabled to conquer Greece and found the greatest empire which the world had then known.

Colby at the Maine Teachers' Convention

BY THE ALUMNI SECRETARY

What President Johnson called "the finest alumni gathering outside of Waterville in my experience" was held in Bangor on October 23 when 168 Colby men and women gathered in Dahlberg Hall for the annual Colby Dinner in connection with the convention of the Maine Teachers' Association.

Most of the crowd were teachers, but there were a number of alumni and alumnae from Bangor and vicinity, and a few other guests. The affair was in charge of Mr. Hall C. Dearborn, '02. Musical entertainment of a high order was furnished by the Colby Trio, three undergraduates whose unusual talent has

brought them the invitation to give weekly radio programs from the Bangor station.

Oliver L. Hall, '93, served as toastmaster and without undue formality, introduced the speaker of the evening: President Johnson. The President said just what everybody was most eager to hear about: the opening of the college, improvements and innovations, and especially, the whole situation in regard to the change in location. Although closing in time for the evening session of the convention, most of the group lingered to greet each other and renew acquaintances.

Colby had a prominent part in the conven-

tion itself. A number of Colby people were on the program in one way or another. The first Vice-President of the Teachers' Association was Walter John Rideout, '12. Among the speakers were President Johnson on "Supervision of Instruction in the High School;" Dean Ernest C. Marriner on "The Responsibility of the College for English Training in the Secondary School;" Superintendent William B. Jack, '00, on "Three Types of Teachers' Minds;" and Mary Berry Manter, '04, director of Vocal Music in Coburn Classical Institute, on "Vocal Music in the High School" assisted by Miss Marion Lewis, '32.

Others who had parts were: Lawrence A. Peakes, '28, vice-chairman of the Department of Mathematics; Fred A. Tarbox, '23, secretary of the Department of Science; Prof. William J. Wilkinson, vice-chairman of the Department of College Faculty Members.

Colby operated a headquarters in one of the rooms of the Bangor High School in charge of the Alumni Secretary. Large pictures of college scenes were placed around the walls and sample copies of the ALUMNUS, *Echo*, as well as the new catalogs were distributed. Each Colby teacher was asked to register and the name was put up on the blackboard under the proper class, thus making it possible for each one to see who was here from the same class. Not everyone registered, but the list of those who did is as follows:

1891
Franklin W. Johnson, Colby College.
1892
William L. Bonney, American Book Co.
1894
Sara Brown Howe, Coombs High School, Bowdoinham.
1897
Charles L. Clement, Supt. Milo section.
1899
Agnes C. Stetson, Caribou High School.
Alice Lowe Brown, Old Town High School.
1901
Florence Burleigh Brown, Waterville.
1902
Hall C. Dearborn, Bangor.
1903
Mabel Dunn Libby, Waterville.
1905
Addie Hodgkins, Lincoln Grammar.
1906
Merlin C. Joy, Supt. Richmond section.
Susan H. Weston, Wilton Academy.

1907
Grace Stetson Grant, Orono High School.
Ralph B. Young, Deering High School.
1908
Helen F. Dickinson, Wiscasset Academy.
Carolyn Hill Keyes, Bucksport Seminary.
Josephine Clark Scribner, Bucksport Seminary.
Annie Harthorn Wheeler, Waterville.
1909
Helene Bellatty, Ellsworth High School.
H. A. McLellan, Pemetic High School, Southwest Harbor.
Nathaniel E. Wheeler, Colby College.
1910
Leona Achorn Gillis, Milo High School.
Charles H. Swan, Lincoln.
1911
Mollie F. Hanson, Calais Academy.
Rose Carver Tilley, Ashland High School.
1912
John B. DeWitt, Supt. Union No. 86.
Leora E. Prentiss, Cony High School, Augusta.
Walter J. Rideout, Supt. Dover-Foxcroft.
Freda Snow, Bar Harbor High School.
A. L. Whittemore, Rockland High School.
Ruth Hamilton Whittemore, Rockland High School.
1913
C. F. Benson, Biddeford High School.
Ernest C. Marriner, Colby College.
1914
Blanche Farrington, Caribou High School.
Abbie K. Sherman, McKinley High School, Hampden.
William A. Tracy, Higgins Classical Institute.
1915
Carl B. Lord, Supt. North Vassalboro.
Lester F. Weeks, Colby College.
1916
Alice A. Clarkin, Waterville High School.
Malcolm B. O'Brien, Crosby High School, Belfast.
1917
George F. L. Bryant, Jonesport.
Hazel M. Gibbs, Cony High School, Augusta.
Anne F. Treworgy, Milo High School.
1918
Alta E. Davis, Bar Harbor High School.
Norma H. Goodhue, Fort Fairfield High School.
Roy M. Hayes, Ricker Classical Institute.
C. Esther Murray, Waterville Junior High School.
A. L. Shorey, Supt. Waldoboro.
Clifton M. Tracy, Somerset Academy, Athens.

Zella Reynolds Tracy, Somerset Academy,
Athens.

1920

Anne Murray, Waterville elementary school.

Hugh A. Smith, Ricker Classical Institute.

1921

Pauline W. Abbott, Westbrook High School.

Marion L. Conant, Presque Isle High School.

John W. Greene, Supt. Island Falls.

Phil T. Somerville, Bangor High School.

Florence Preble Tracy, Charleston.

1922

Vina Parent Adams, Orono.

Sybil Williams Grindle, Bangor High School.

Dorothy White Lasoreau, Bucksport.

Edith L. Norwood, Monmouth Academy.

Hazel B. Pratt, Caribou High School.

Clyde E. Russell, Winslow High School.

Phillip H. Woodworth, Lawrence High School,
Fairfield.

1923

Margaret A. Abbott, Westbrook High School.

Elizabeth Griffin, Stearns High School, Millinocket.

Helen E. Pierce, South Portland High School.

Forest M. Royal, Rowe, Peterson & Co.

Fred A. Tarbox, Calais Academy.

Mary E. Warren, Waterville High School.

1924

Margaret T. Gilmour, Lubec High School.

Robert L. Jacobs, Hampden Academy.

J. Harland Morse, Williams High School, Oakland.

Vivian M. (Hubbard) Pillsbury, Skowhegan.

Joseph C. Smith, Colby College.

Pearl Thompson, Mattanawcook Academy,
Lincoln.

1925

Eva L. Alley, St. Croix High School.

Coburn H. Ayer, Houlton High School.

Claire A. Crosby, Brewer High School.

Winona Knowlton Huckins, Winthrop High
School.

Ethel L. Littlefield, Old Town High School.

Amy V. Robinson, Houlton High School.

1926

Kenneth W. Bragdon, Solon High School.

Gilbert L. Earle, Brownville Jct. High School.

Isaiah M. Hodges, Supt. Turner Center.

G. F. Hodgkins, New Sharon High School.

Mildred Bickmore Woodworth, Monmouth
Academy.

1927

Alvanus F. Bennett, Abbot High School.

Sylvia V. Brazzell, Gorham Normal School.

J. Ardelle Chase, Eastern High School.

J. H. Crowley, Portage High School.

Theodore P. Emery, Bar Harbor High School.

Roland S. Fother, Gilman High School, North-
east Harbor.

Justin O. Johnson, Waterville High School.

Maurice W. Lord, Harmony High School.

Mildred MacCarn, Waterville High School.

Arline Mann Peakes, Strong High School.

Perry F. Shibles, Supt. Hartland.

John I. Smart, Howland High School.

Theodore G. Smart, Milo High School.

Gwyeth T. Smith, Jackman High School.

H. True Trefethen, Bangor High School.

Fred L. Turner, Cony High School, Augusta.

Lura Norcross Turner, Cony High School,
Augusta.

1928

Cornelia Adair, Winslow High School.

Roland Andrews, Besse High School, Albion.

J. Claude Bouchard, Skowhegan Junior High
School.

Gladys M. Bunker, Mattanawcook Academy,
Lincoln.

Charles E. Callaghan, Caribou High School.

Robert C. Chandler, Edward Little High School,
Auburn.

A. Donald Clark, Appleton High School.

Hilda F. Desmond, Yarmouth High School.

Lela H. Glidden, Union High School.

Katherine Greaney, Waterville Junior High
School.

Vance McNaughton, North Berwick High
School.

Ena Page, St. George High School.

Lawrence A. Peakes, Strong High School.

1929

Dorothy I. Carter, South Grammar, Fairfield.

Howard D. Fowlie, LaGrange High School.

Ethel Henderson, Houlton Junior High School.

Eleanor Lunn, Lisbon Falls High School.

Clifford J. McGaughy, Washburn High School.

Earle A. McKeen, Brownville Junction High
School.

Annie Merrick, Primary School, St. Albans.

Philip L. Miller, Westfield High School.

Robert W. Scott, Bar Harbor High School.

William Springer, York High School.

Mary E. Vose, Washburn High School.

Jean M. Watson, Ricker Classical Institute.

Pauline E. Waugh, Milo High School.

Rodney Wyman, Belgrade High School.

1930

Franklin P. Adams, Crosby High School,
Belfast.

Clarence H. Arber, Hallowell High School.

Elizabeth Beckett, Calais Grammar School.
 Elizabeth Bottomley, Brownville High School.
 Helen Brigham, Bar Harbor High School.
 Helen A. Chase, Washburn, High School.
 Lindon E. Christie, Milo.
 Linwood T. Crandall, Greeley Institute, Cumberland Centre.
 Dorothy M. Donnelly, Waldoboro High School.
 Betty Gunter Fowlie, La Grange High School.
 Margaret P. Hale, Caribou High School.
 Mina A. Higgins, Foxcroft Academy.

Barbara Milliken, Sherman Mills High School.
 Chesley W. Moore, Livermore Grammar School.
 Pauline Morin, Caribou High School.
 Beatrice Mullen, Monticello High School.
 Mildred Pond, Bridgewater Academy.
 Mary E. Rollins, Mattanawcook Academy, Lincoln.
 Ethel Rose, Besse High School, Albion.
 Thelma Snow, Milo High School.
 Frances Thayer, Belgrade High School.

Newspaper Editorials Anent Colby's Moving

BY THE EDITOR

That our graduates may be kept informed of the widespread interest shown by newspapers of the country in Colby's moving-day plans, the following editorial utterances are reprinted. The unanimous verdict seems to be that the Trustees have decided wisely.

WHEN COLLEGE HAS TO MOVE

The exceptional opportunities which enabled the University of Rochester to move from the campus that had grown too small to its magnificent new location on the Genesee, is emphasized by the difficulties, which have beset famous old Colby College at Waterville, Maine. The campus on which it was established 110 years ago is now crowded by a freight yard and a pulp mill. Its once picturesque site is almost smothered under the industrial age.

What to do, was the problem confronting the directors. Although they had money to erect buildings, they had no suitable site to which to move. Tradition was all against removing from the pleasant banks of the Kennebec to some spot far from its historic environment. Yet the directors were on the point of making that decision, they were ready to take the unprecedented step of removing the entire college away from Waterville to another town, where Colby College would be compelled to begin a new existence.

Fortunately, the problem was solved last week when public spirit rose to the occasion and sites near Waterville, large enough to permit expansion of the college, were offered. These are now under consideration. Rochester's task of removing its university from one site to another, great as it was, would have been infinitely more complex if it had not been for

the exceptional natural advantages existing in and near the city.

If it had finally been decided to take the whole institution to another part of the state, the situation would have been comparable to that which Colby faced and which has narrowly been averted.—*Cortland (N. Y.) Standard*. Dec. 4.

THE MUSE DID IT

Several explanations are put forward to account for rejection by the trustees of Colby College of the plan to move that institution from its ancient site in Waterville, Maine, to Augusta. All lovers of the Muse will attribute their enlightened decision to the influence of the spirited metrical protest "Move Colby?" by Romeo H. Dyer, which *The Sun* had the pleasure of laying before its readers on October 11. Colby is now likely to solve the problem created by lack of room and unsuitable surroundings by setting up shop on Mayflower Hill, by the waters of Messalonskee Stream. Mayflower Hill is already associated with Colby through Beefsteak Grove, a clump of pines in which the students picnic.—*New York Sun*, Nov. 29.

COLBY REMAINS IN WATERVILLE

Unquestionably the most pleasing news in the paper this morning for thousands of our readers is the terse statement from the trustees of Colby that they have voted unanimously to remain in Waterville. Colby means much to Waterville, in a material way, yes; in a cultural way, yes; in a publicity way, yes; but most of all Colby means to Waterville what a child does to a parent. Waterville has always looked upon Colby as its child, to be chided perhaps when

it did something of which the citizenry did not approve, to be helped when it needed help and to be loved all the time. Waterville and Colby are one, to separate them was to break the home ties, which have always been pleasant and enjoyable.

The *Sentinel* wishes to express its congratulations to the citizens' committee which has labored so long and faithfully in the belief that it was acting for the best interests of the city and the college. The members have given of their time and their money that all might benefit and they have given gladly, being moved not only by a love of Waterville but also by a love for Colby College, whose best interests they believed were to be served right here in Waterville its home for over 100 years and where it was known and loved.

We wish also to express our thanks and appreciation to the Trustees of Colby in behalf of that great body of Waterville citizens who during these past months have lived in the dread that the College, lured by the splendid offers which had been made for it might be induced to move to another city.

Waterville-Colby together for over one hundred years they have gone forward. At times the way has been rocky and the road hard but always with the help of each other they have kept steadily onward to better and better things, and in the new Colby that is to be, we believe that Waterville is to have its full share in making for a better and finer institution which will be an honor to the State of Maine and take its place among the outstanding institutions of higher learning in the country.—*Waterville Sentinel*, Nov. 22.

COLBY'S MOVING DAY

There is so much wisdom and logic in the decision of the Colby trustees not to move the college away from Waterville it's rather difficult now to understand why so many doubted that this would be reached eventually. Augusta, nor any other city, could offer any better natural advantages than Waterville as the location for such an institution, so that all Waterville really had to fear was that a sort of bonus of a larger part or the whole of the \$5,000,000 needed to move would be offered. This would have been sufficient inducement for a change of town location, granting that the college must be moved to a new site and that as quickly as possible. Barring a very large financial inducement, Waterville was on equal terms or better with any other community.

It having been decided definitely, and to all

intentions permanently, that the college must be moved to some new location and that in Waterville, about all that is left of the problem is raising the needed millions, which is enough to be sure but easier of accomplishment because so clear cut. Making a choice of the available Waterville sites will be merely a problem in comparison. By checking all the advantages and disadvantages of each, one is pretty sure to stand out as the best. With this selected and properly laid out on paper and the necessity of moving presented in appealing form, a concrete proposition can be presented that should get its share of benevolent attention and support.

All who are interested in Colby, either directly or indirectly, can get squarely behind this project because the advantages so far outweigh any objection that can be raised that opposition will be too finical to carry any weight. The ghosts of the old campus can hardly be allowed to block such progress as this. The magnitude of the task cannot be glossed over by any optimism but it can be conquered by courage and co-operation. After the obstacles that have been overcome already, that's enough of a start for any Colby crowd.

There need be no regrets over the commotion that has been caused. Relations of the college and town undoubtedly have been materially improved. They have always been good but too much was taken for granted, as is often the case between happily related individuals. When the damage that would result from loss of the college had been reckoned definitely by the town, as had to be done, the total was rather appalling and hence appreciation of its value brought to a proper level surprisingly fast. We never miss the water until the well runs dry and the well of happy relations of college and town became low enough to make the truth of this obvious. Plainly there is a far better understanding between the two that will be of lasting benefit to both.

Then the admirable service of a century, the record, the reputation and the future needs of the college have been advertised with an effectiveness that could not have been possible otherwise. Moving Colby has become a familiar subject in educational circles the country over and the impression the college has been able to make must be of very substantial benefit in the future. It has been a severe test most admirably sustained and has shown a virility and quality that have been very widely admired.

All the ethical, educational, sentimental and

traditional issues have come through with flying colors and who therefore expects the financial to fail? When the constitution is so sound the earning power must be adequate even unto many millions.—*Waterville Sentinel*, Nov. 25.

COLBY TO STAY PUT

The trustees of Colby College have voted that the institution will stay in Waterville. There was no dissenting voice among the trustees and the action will meet the approval of the majority of the alumni body. A site for a new campus has not been selected, but the one generally favored is beautifully located and will afford ample room. The next move will be to buy the new location and move, which is rather a higher hurdle to take than to vote that the college shall stay put as has now been done. However there is good reason to believe that the plan originally sponsored by President Johnson and Trustee Walter S. Wyman can be put through. It will take time, but it must come.

The decision of the trustees that the college should remain in Waterville is no surprise. The committee appointed to report on the matter had discreetly withheld information concerning their wide views from the public, but among those familiar with the situation it has been pretty well understood how they leaned.

The decision to remain in Waterville is largely a concession to sentiment and that is powerful in matters relating to institutions of learning, especially colleges. The Latin phrase "alma mater" has a real meaning to most graduates. What it signifies brings them back commencement days to look the old place over and induces them, when they are able, to contribute to the support of their educational mother so far as their financial ability will permit. Thousands of dollars have been given to Colby College that have been eked out of small salaries or earnings and have in some cases meant real self denial. These small gifts have not been ostentatiously made for few have known about them except the treasurer of the college and the donor and his family.

What is true of Colby is true of most other colleges, especially the smaller ones who do not have multi-millionaires to rush to their aid with rich endowments and architectural marvels. Personal pride prompts the latter and a desire to promote education in general. The lesser gifts come from the heart.

Colby will stay in Waterville, but once the moving stage has been completed it will not be the old college that the graduates will see

when they return for their class reunions. This fact also is likely to produce some heart pangs. There will not be the old recitation halls and the ramshackly dormitories to recall the cherished days of undergraduate life. If practical the trustees of Colby, now that they have decided to stay in Waterville, should make a further concession to this love for old places by reproducing at least one of the old buildings on the new site. There is the old chapel for example which dates back more than half a century ago. We are sure that the hearts of most of the old graduates would be thrilled could they see that building on the new campus after the moving process has been completed.—*Portland Evening Express*, Nov. 24.

SENTIMENT A POWERFUL FACTOR

Personally we never believed that Colby College would move to Augusta. Its decision to remain in Waterville seems to meet the approval of sentiment—and sentiment is a powerful factor.

Its refusal of the Gannett offer in Augusta is no rebuke to the giver. Nothing held Colby College to Waterville, except memories, hopes, and fears—memories of the past, hopes that this bubbling sentiment from loquacious alumni might be translated into cash-money, and fears that if Colby left its moorings it would no longer be the same.

It now remains for the alumni who wanted Colby kept in Waterville to assist it to make the most of the surroundings.—*Lewiston Evening Journal*, Nov. 24.

COLBY STAYS IN WATERVILLE

For the sake of century-old associations the friends of Colby College will thank its board of trustees for deciding that the college shall not move down the Kennebec from Waterville to Augusta. The temptation was strong. The present site, narrowly cramped between railroad tracks and river, must be abandoned, and the college had the offer of a gift from William H. Gannett of his 600-acre estate, Ganeston, overlooking the State House at Augusta, an enviable tract for a new establishment. But Colby's whole tradition is wrapped up in Waterville. It started as Waterville College in 1820, being of the same age as the State of Maine. Few of the Colby alumni could bear the thought of transplanting the college many miles from the familiar scene.

Fortunately there are sites available in Waterville well suited to the needs of the expanding institution. Three are being considered, the probable choice falling upon May-

flower Hill, at the west of the city, which affords ample space and an outlook comparing favorably with that of any campus in New England. At all events, Colby is to remain in Waterville, where the college belongs. It could not be moved from that community without unraveling a thousand ties of sentiment that more than a hundred years of life in common have woven. *New York Herald Tribune*, Nov. 23.

COLBY NOT TO MOVE

Associations with the town in which a college is situated—its buildings, streets, the corner drugstore and such—form a considerable part of a graduate's sentiment. Even while he takes pride in his alma mater's material progress and enjoys the spectacle of shiny new dormitories and classrooms, his heart yearns for the ramshackle old places which to him mean youth. The English, perhaps, understand this feeling more than we do, and next to the famous chapel at Eton stands an old school building which is carefully preserved in a condition that would shock the board of education of any American town! But on the benches, tables and panels of the rooms are the carved initials of thousands of Etonians, dating back well into the eighteenth century. Here and there are the marks of grandfather, father and son, who have brought honor to school and country. Many newer buildings there are, but this and the chapel remain the heart of the institution.

No doubt this feeling, combined, of course, with practical considerations, has led the trustees of Colby College at Waterville, Maine, to decline William H. Gannett's offer of his large estate at Augusta for a new site for the college and to keep the institution close to the banks of the Kennebec. The old campus, crowded in by the railroad and the river, will probably be replaced by some more attractive location on the outskirts of Waterville, but Colby will remain true to the city which mothered it so long. Perhaps Mr. Harkness or some one like him will make the new campus and college a reality immediately, but whatever happens, one of the old buildings should be retained for the sake of old times, when the world seemed young and beautiful.—*The Boston Herald*, Nov. 22.

COLBY WILL STAY

Colby College will stay in Waterville. That announcement, made yesterday, will bring relief and gratification to the many Colby graduates who are scattered through New England.

Good reasons for a removal were offered. And the present campus at Waterville had be-

come too cramped and inadequate. Another site will be chosen from three which are available.

Tradition means a great deal to colleges. Tradition has linked Colby and Waterville for so many years that it is pleasant to know that that honorable association is to be maintained.—*Boston Post*, Nov. 22.

COLBY STAYS IN WATERVILLE

A momentous decision for Colby College was reached last Friday when its trustees, who had previously voted to move the college from its present site, determined that it should remain somewhere in Waterville.

The existing site of the college was a charming one 110 years ago, when the first building was erected. But a generation later the railroad came and destroyed both the quiet of the campus and the beauty of its frontage on the Kennebec river. A later shift on the part of the railroad was no ultimate gain, and, "last scene of all," the erection of prosaic pulp mills on the further bank of the narrow river, made the removal of the college imperative. But whither should it go?

That is the vexed question that has been racking the souls of the alumni since last Commencement. It is nothing new for an American college to move. Brown graduated one class at Warren before it came to Providence. The first years of Yale were divided among Saybrook, Killingworth and Milford. Dartmouth was transferred from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Hanover, New Hampshire. Columbia has made at least three removes northward on Manhattan Island. But Colby has been more than one hundred years on its original site.

Last week the college board of trustees finally decided that Colby would remain in Waterville, but would be rebuilt on a new site, the ultimate expense to be about \$5,000,000. That pleases the Waterville people immensely and undoubtedly most of the Colby graduates, who formed a real attachment for the city during the years they spent there.—*Laurence (Mass.) Tribune*, Nov. 24.

THE HOME OF ALMA MATER

That an institution of learning shall have a home as well as be one is a conviction now given forcible expression by the authorities of Colby College. It is something not often thought of by the faculty or the students of a college. It has arisen at Colby, however, and has been disposed of in a fashion calculated to win admiration. Colby, invited to move from its home town of Waterville, Maine, to a loca-

tion where its surroundings will be more attractive—possibly more conducive to progress—has decided to stay in Waterville.

It is taken for granted that Brown is in Providence to stay, that Harvard shall be in Cambridge and that the sons of old Eli shall for all time gather within the borders of New Haven. The idea of a location to them presents no problem. It is settled. So it is with virtually all colleges, although history records the moving of some of them. Brown, indeed, began its career in East Greenwich, but it was not Brown then at all. The transfer of location to Providence was not such a wrench as it would have been at a later period.

But Colby was confronted with a condition that required earnest consideration. Its buildings were and are hedged in by railroad tracks and a river which is not beautiful. City rivers rarely are. It has no room to expand, and no American institution, whatever its purpose, can afford to remain in a position which cramps it. A friend, then, offered a splendid estate in Augusta as a site for the college. The offer was prayerfully considered, and then was declined.

The college, however, must move, but it will remain in Waterville, the site to be chosen with future considerations in mind. Doubtless every graduate, old and not so old, will rejoice. The relations between town and gown at Waterville probably have been about the same as elsewhere. Sometimes a rift has appeared, particularly when the lads from the college have sought to promulgate their own ideas as to minor laws and customs. But on the whole the town would not like to lose the college, and it is now pleasing to see that the college does not want to lose the town. They are inter-related they are bound by years of sentiment and a wholesome association. Colby has acted wisely in declining a generous offer, although it was a painful thing to do.—*Pawtucket (R. I.) Times*, Nov. 24.

COLBY COLLEGE'S PROGRAM

The trustees of Colby College have announced their decision in a matter of great interest to the student body, the graduates and the friends of the institution. The college is to move, but it is not to leave Waterville. Three excellent sites in the neighborhood of the Maine city are under consideration, and one of these will be chosen. But, meanwhile, the offer of William Howard Gannett of a six-hundred acre estate at Augusta has been declined.

Naturally, the job of moving a college is a

big one. It has been done, to be sure. Long ago Yale and Brown shifted quarters, and Columbia moved up-town in New York. Recently the University of Rochester made a move, and the University of Pennsylvania is planning to shift its liberal arts college to Valley Forge. But the thing is not of frequent occurrence. In the case of Colby the change results from the pressure of industrial neighbors of its campus. Surrounded by railroad tracks and mills, the college has had no chance to expand, and has even been unable to accept offers of new buildings greatly needed in its work.

Colby has made a fine record in the one hundred and ten years since the granting of its charter. It was one of the first co-educational colleges in New England, women being admitted in 1871. It has remained a small college, the student body being restricted to six hundred, but it has a noteworthy list of graduates who have attained distinction at the bar, in education, in the mission field and in the magazine and newspaper field.

The trustees are convinced that in a new home it will be able to accomplish even better work than in the past—and that the college will profit by remaining in the community with which it has been so long and so closely identified.—*Manchester, (N. H.) Union*, Nov. 24.

NOT TO MOVE

Lawrence alumni of Colby College will be interested and pleased to learn that it has been finally decided not to move the famous Maine educational institution from Waterville to Augusta.

Colby has been located in Waterville for many years, but the present site has been deemed unsuitable and some time ago it was decided to seek a new one. One of Maine's multi-millionaires offered his beautiful estate in Augusta as a new home for the college and it was thought likely that the gift would be accepted.

The citizens of Waterville, though, made a vigorous fight to retain what is unquestionably the city's greatest asset, and sentiment also played a prominent part in the efforts to hold the college there.

There was no particular opposition by the alumni to a removal within the bounds of Waterville. But when a site was offered to the college in Augusta, twenty miles away, a very strong sentimental opposition to leaving Waterville developed among the alumni. Colby men and women, therefore, will in general rejoice at the decision. To Waterville the removal would have been a tragic loss. The people of

the city put up a strong, not to say violent, protest at the suggested removal to Augusta. By so doing, Waterville committed itself to a support of the college such as it has never yet given, for the Augusta offer included not only a surpassingly beautiful campus, but the financial prospects of Colby in Augusta were highly attractive.

There are some friends of Colby who will always hold that, in declining the offer from the State capital, the trustees made the "great refusal." But the decision having now been taken, past preferences will be forgotten in loyalty to the new Colby in Waterville. It is to be hoped that the five million dollars necessary to develop the site on Mayflower Hill, or elsewhere, will be speedily forthcoming, and that Colby's architects will show to the world how charming and suitable a New England college can be built all at once as a single, harmonious creation.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal*, Nov. 23.

AS I VIEW THE THING

Warren F. Hardy, '00

Back in 1819 or thereabouts a Baptist preacher poled his boat up the Kennebec river, as Arnold's soldiers had done 50 years before, until he came to a little settlement. There he stepped ashore, scrambled up the bank, was greeted by a reception committee of citizens, and proceeded forthwith to found Waterville college.

The site was a beautiful plateau of 30 or 40 acres overlooking the river. To the south was the little hamlet, a few houses with a church and school. North and west stretched the open country, fields and forest.

As they were accustomed to do in those simple days, the citizens raised a plain building housing a few class rooms and student living quarters, and the "collect," or college was a fact. Two or three professors assisted the president in giving instruction in Greek, Latin, elementary mathematics and mental and moral philosophy.

Time passed. Elijah Lovejoy was graduated at the head of his class and went out to Illinois to found an anti-slavery paper and to meet his death at the hands of an Alton mob. Benjamin Butler prayed earnestly in his room while a stolen sign burned in his fireplace as a snooping committee of the faculty waited with bowed heads outside his door. More students came. Another dormitory was built, and a hall was constructed for recitations. A wealthy citizen



WARREN F. HARDY, '00
Edits Decatur Herald

dying left the college \$50,000, and in his honor the trustees changed the name to Colby university, a bit of pretense which was corrected 40 years later when it was officially designated Colby College.

One day a gang of laborers disturbed the classic peace with shouts and hammerings. A railroad was projected right through the back campus. A few years later the tracks were torn up and placed in front of the buildings. The college found itself between a railroad and the river, but nobody worried.

A chapel and library were built at one end of the row of old structures and in time a modest little laboratory to house geological specimens was reared. The horizontal bar that had stood in the back campus gave way to a gymnasium, and a large open space was cleared for a playing field. With this equipment to which a small physics laboratory and observatory were added the college went along for 20 years.

By heroic efforts on the part of citizens and alumni a chemistry laboratory was constructed. The significance of this last building was not appreciated at the time, though it should have been clear. Education was changing. Colleges were turning to the library and laboratory

method. When two more dormitories were added the little campus took on a rather congested appearance. The latest buildings could not be placed to advantage.

Two or three years ago the college built a field house. About that time a new president came. He happened to be a graduate, but he had passed a part of his professional life in the Mid-West. He looked over the plant, crowded between the railroad tracks and the river, and his announcement shocked the community. "Colby," he said, "has got to move." And he added in effect: "I don't much care where. My interest is in the college and not in the town."

A millionaire 18 miles down the river in Augusta almost immediately offered a part of his great estate for a campus. The town was thoroughly alarmed. A college is never so much appreciated as when there is danger of losing it. We saw this illustrated in Bloomington a few years ago when Springfield held out welcoming arms to Wesleyan.

Still the citizens of Waterville could hardly believe it. The college had been there before they were born and before their fathers were born. It simply could not go. They did not understand the impermanence of brick and mortar. To move a college out of Oxford, England would be unthinkable. But the history of America is largely that of tearing down and re-building.

The citizens displayed the spirit of their forefathers. They organized to do something. They saw at last, that the campus was too small. But there were still about the town splendid rolling country on which whole educational cities could be built. They decided that they could buy a site, and that is what they are going to do. After a year of uncertainty Colby announces that it is going to stay in Waterville. It will abandon its present campus and move out west of town to a site which will assure it of enough room for a thousand years to come. But it is probable that if the Augusta millionaire had coupled with his offer of land a donation of half a million for buildings Augusta would have secured Colby.

Having passed two years in Colby, I have been somewhat interested in the controversy and discussion. One thing has impressed me—namely the shortsightedness of some men. Up

until the coming of the railroad this college could have secured for a song a magnificent extension of its property along the river, and could have dominated a large part of the future growth of the community.

Those early trustees did not think of this presumably because traditionally education has required little elbow room. Granted that you have a library, it doesn't take much space to teach or learn history, or economics, or languages. But if you are going to teach animal husbandry, or mechanical engineering, or even chemistry and physics acceptably you must have commodious buildings. The University of Illinois brings railroad locomotives on its campus to test them, and a freight engine cannot be housed in a modest lecture room.

Speaking of the University of Illinois I suspect that there were few burials in that cemetery which cuts the campus in two, when the university was founded. I have less respect for the vision of the trustees of a mechanical and agricultural college, for their failure to acquire that cemetery, than I have for the lamentable lack of foresight of the Colby trustees. The Illinois group might have known that for an institution that maintained farms a vast amount of land would be needed.

By way of contrast, another college that I know about, has systematically purchased most of the real estate around it. Its faculty and alumni have groaned because of the land hunger of the trustees; the money could have been so well spent for other things. But today that college possesses a good amount of income producing property, and can extend its campus in any direction by the simple process of wrecking houses, the land under which it owns.

As to Colby, I suspect that some of the newer buildings will be taken down brick by brick and set up in the new site. Some of the oldest ones are not worth moving and will be abolished. I feel rather sorry for the old alumni who come back. They will walk through a quadrangle of handsome piles so new they still smell of paint and fresh mortar. It won't be the old campus. A lot of sentiment clusters around college campuses. Indeed, one of the delights of the average small college is the beauty of its landscape and the quaintness of its old buildings. Students unconsciously grow to love them; alumni become sentimentally tearful over them. Sentiment of course cannot always stand in the way of progress, but neither can it be too rudely jolted.—*Decatur, Ill., Herald*, Nov. 27.

The Removal Matter

BY THE EDITOR

In the long history of the College the removal question that loomed so large in 1930 will require a number of pages. Much matter in regard to the organization of the Friends of Colby Club, the opinions expressed in regard to available sites, the statement from Augusta concerning the offer of Mr. Gannett, and one-hundred letters of protest from graduates—all this was published in the First Quarter ALUMNUS. The story from this point on centers very largely around the activities of the citizens of Waterville who were determined that its prized institution should never be taken away. The citizens organized an Advisory Committee of One-Hundred, and this committee selected an Executive Committee of Fifteen. As a matter of record, the names of citizens comprising these two committees are given here:

Advisory Committee of One-Hundred:

F. J. Arnold, C. W. Atchley, F. H. Austin, G. G. Averill.

N. H. Barrows, I. L. Belyea, E. W. J. Benn, W. W. Berry, C. K. Boutelle, L. Breton, Martha Briggs, E. J. Brown, H. S. Brown, W. L. Brown, L. G. Bunker.

J. F. Choate, E. L. Craig, L. A. d'Argy, Arthur Daviau, J. A. Davison, J. H. DeOrsay, C. L. DeRoehn, Prince Drummond, A. F. Drummond, Mrs. A. F. Drummond, F. H. Dubord, O. E. Duerr, Florence R. Dunn.

H. D. Eaton, H. L. Emery, R. L. Ervin.

W. A. Farwell, E. E. Finnemore, Exerine Flood, F. J. Foster, E. M. Foster, J. B. Friel.

C. E. Glover, C. H. Goodhue, J. P. Goodrich, C. R. Green.

E. B. Harris, L. H. R. Hass, A. A. Heald, G. D. Hegarty, J. F. Hill, F. T. Hill, I. Hillson.

R. M. Jackson, C. M. Joly.

W. A. Knauff.

W. J. Lanigan, C. A. Lewis, Rev. L. L. Lewis, H. C. Libby.

F. D. McAlary, R. A. Macdonald, Rev. J. R. MacGorman, C. McGann, H. C. Marden, G. H. Marr, E. C. Marriner, Rev. Denis Martin, O. A. Meader, F. L. Merrick, P. S. Merrill, Rev. H. C. Metzner, Meroe Morse, Harry Mulqueen, H. T. Muzzy.

F. F. Noyes.

C. E. Owen.

J. B. Palmer, Harriet M. Parmenter, D. W. Parsons, W. C. Philbrook, J. O. Piper, George

Pooler, V. Pomerleau, C. H. Pulsifer, D. E. Putnam.

E. H. Risley, Ada P. Roberts, V. Robichaud, W. H. Rockwood, L. Rosenthal.

W. A. Smith, J. C. Smith, R. A. Squire, H. L. Sterns.

J. D. Taylor, L. O. Tebbetts, G. F. Terry, Jr., L. E. Thayer, J. G. Towne, H. Traverse.

C. W. Vigue, G. E. Vose.

Florence M. Wallace, John Ware, G. A. Weed, L. C. Whipple, E. C. Whittemore, G. R. Whitten, B. D. Wolman.

The Executive Committee of Fifteen consisted of the following:

F. Harold Dubord, Honorary Chairman; J. F. Hill, Chairman; P. A. Drummond, Secretary; F. J. Arnold, J. F. Choate, A. Daviau, A. F. Drummond, H. L. Emery, C. A. Lewis, H. C. Libby, P. S. Merrill, J. D. Taylor, G. F. Terry, Jr., L. E. Thayer, C. W. Vigue.

Frequent meetings were held with the sole idea of doing all that was possible to retain the College in Waterville. The first real test of sentiment of the question was to come with the meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees charged with recommendation to the full Board. This Committee requested that a clear-cut statement of what Waterville proposed to do be submitted to it that its members might have it for study. It was understood that Dr. Frank W. Padelford, a member of the Special Committee, was preparing such a statement to set forth the claims of Augusta.

Three days prior to the meeting of the Special Committee, the Waterville Committee, through a special sub-committee consisting of Julian D. Taylor, Herbert C. Libby, Harry S. Brown, P. S. Merrill, and Harvey D. Eaton, was able to submit to all members of the Board of Trustees a carefully prepared document of 44 pages the title page of which reads as follows: "Statement of Reasons for Relocating Colby College in Waterville—Covering the Engineering, Financial, Legal, and Sentimental Problems Involved in the Proposed Removal of the College."

This pamphlet contained some matter that appeared in the last ALUMNUS, such as the letters of protest from graduates, the plans showing the several possible sites in Waterville, and names of citizens who had pledged their loyalty to the College. Certain other matter, essential

to a full understanding of the story of Waterville's struggle to retain the College, is given below. The only sections omitted are those relating to losses from possible benefactors in case the College should be removed to Augusta. As names are here used and the information was intended for the eyes of the Trustees only, the few short paragraphs are omitted.

In treating the engineering part of the report, nothing new is here to be given. The report makes the point that Waterville has available land for the new College.

Under the heading of the Financial Problem, appears the following:

(a) STATEMENT OF ACTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF WATERTVILLE.

The Municipal Officers of Waterville have sought to express by official action the wishes of the citizens in their desire to assist the Trustees of the College in every way possible in financing the undertaking of moving the College to a new site. Official records show the following resolves duly passed by the city's governing board:

(Resolutions of July 1, 1930)

Whereas, it appears that in order to properly provide for the future development of Colby College, the Trustees of the college have voted to move to a more favorable site and,

Whereas, the great value of Colby College as an integral part of the city of Waterville, is realized by all our citizens; and,

Whereas, it is not only to be desired, but imperative that Colby College be retained in this city; and,

Whereas, a citizens' committee has been organized to act in behalf of the citizens of Waterville; and,

Whereas, said committee has voted to underwrite the sum of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) Dollars for the purpose of retaining Colby College;

Now, be it resolved, that the City Council of the city of Waterville, in joint convention assembled, unanimously endorses the action of the citizens' committee and pledges to support said committee in its effort to retain Colby College;

Be it further resolved, that this City Council, by unanimous vote, expresses to the Trustees of Colby College its desire and willingness to render all possible assistance in the development of Colby College, in the securing of a suitable site, and of providing all municipal improvements necessary for purposes of college expansion, including streets, sewers, bridges, lights and water; and

Be it further resolved, that this City Council is confident that in the foregoing resolutions, it expresses the will and desire of every Waterville citizen.

(Resolution of November 4, 1930)

"Ordered that: In consideration that the Trustees of Colby College select another site for Colby College within the limits of the city of Waterville, the city of Waterville does hereby agree to construct suitable and adequate roads, sidewalks, bridges, sewers and all other necessary public conveniences to said site."

(b) STATEMENT OF ACTION BY THE WATERTVILLE CITIZENS COMMITTEE.

Additional evidence of the desire of Waterville citizens to do their part in raising funds for the College is contained in the two motions passed unanimously by the Waterville Citizens Committee on October 31, 1930:

1. Voted, that the Advisory Committee of One Hundred, organized on September 17, 1930, for the express purpose of advising the Executive Committee of Waterville citizens in their efforts to retain Colby College in Waterville, be henceforth known as the Waterville Citizens Committee, and that it shall continue, along with its Executive Committee, as a permanent organization to act for the citizens in any and all ways that may be suggested by the Board of Trustees of Colby in establishing the College upon a new site in Waterville.

Voted, that the Waterville Citizens Committee, representing the citizens of Waterville, pledges to the Board of Trustees of Colby College its full and hearty cooperation in any undertaking that they may make to raise such fund as may be necessary to establish the College upon a new site in Waterville.

(c) STATEMENT OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WATERTVILLE-WINSLOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Further evidence of the earnestness of Waterville citizens in doing all within their power to assist the College Trustees in the important work that awaits them in re-locating the College is contained in the following resolution, passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce on November 4, 1930:

"Realizing the inestimable value of Colby College to this community, and appreciating the great loss, educationally, spiritually, and financially, which would follow its removal from our city, we, the Directors of the Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce herewith de-

clare for ourselves and the organization we represent our most hearty endorsement of the action of the Committee of One Hundred, and of the City Government in their purpose to raise \$100,000 for Colby College in the event this institution removes to another site in the community. We further pledge our most hearty and efficient co-operation in any plans devised by the above agencies to raise this fund to assist in the development of this project."

(d) STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR TAYLOR IN OFFERING TO PRESENT TO THE COLLEGE TRUSTEES A NEW SITE FOR THE COLLEGE.

The action of Professor Taylor in announcing before a mass-meeting of 1,000 Waterville citizens, held on September 23, that he would give outright to the College land adjacent to the Kennebec river and the Messalonskee stream, provided the same should be accepted by the Trustees, is striking illustration of the very generous spirit now being manifest by the citizens of Waterville. Professor Taylor's deep and abiding love for the College that he has served with such credit to himself and such benefit to the College is one of the most priceless possessions of Colby. His proffered gift, therefore, is a matter not only of sentiment, but of far-reaching financial profit to the institution. His wishes should be given the most careful consideration.

Appended is the form of offer which he made public on September 23:

"At the suggestion of President Johnson, I put in writing, a proposition already made to him in personal interview. If the site in Waterville known as the Kennebec-Messalonskee site, owned by Dr. James Poulin, and covering an estimated area of about 300 acres will be accepted by the Trustees as the future location of the college, I will purchase the same from the present owner, and offer it as a gift to the college to be its home hereafter and I hope forever."

(e) PRESENTATION OF NAMES OF CITIZENS ATTACHED TO THE "PLEDGE OF LOYALTY TO THE COLLEGE".

Early in July, 1930, the Waterville Citizens Committee proposed to citizens that they sign a "Pledge of Loyalty", with the understanding that such pledge would be binding upon all signers of it. The following is the form of the Pledge signed:

1. I hereby pledge to the committee of Waterville citizens, organized for the expressed

purpose of doing everything possible to keep Colby in Waterville, my loyal and abiding support.

2. I desire to have it known to the authorities of the college that I regard the institution of incalculable benefit, educationally and financially, to the city, and that I stand ready now and in the future to lend all the support I can to the up-building of the college in every way.

3. In order that this committee of Waterville citizens may have a fund upon which to draw for its necessary expenses in making sure that the college is to remain in Waterville, and not induced to accept any other attractive offer, I desire to contribute the sum of \$....., for this purpose. (A pledge of \$2 to \$10 is required for membership in the "Friends of Colby Club.")

(Signed)

Address, St.-No.

On November 6, the total number of citizens who had by signing the Pledge of Loyalty become members in what is known as "Friends of Colby Club" was 750. Little has been done except through the public press in securing signers, and because of this fact the very large number of citizens who have pledged their loyalty to Colby is all the more significant. The fact that every public school teacher in the city has become a member in the Club is deserving of particular mention. These 750 citizens stand ready now and in the future to render every form of aid to the College.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS TO REMOVAL OF THE COLLEGE FROM WATERVILLE.

Under the heading of Legal Problem is the following:

We submit the following brief statement covering the "Legal Problems."

Strictly speaking, there are no legal objections to the removal of the College to Augusta or any other place. The procedure would be that of requesting the Maine Legislature to grant a change in the Charter of the College. A hearing would follow. Upon petition of the people of the State, the proposed measure, if passed by the Legislature, might go to a referendum.

The principal objections to the removal of the College to Augusta may be stated as follows:

1. UNPRECEDENTED IN NEW ENGLAND

A step to remove the College is of tremendous importance and very unusual, but removal of a college from one site to another within the territory it has occupied is not unprecedented.

In 1757 Columbia, then called King's College, was established on the piece of land now bounded by the Hudson river, Murray Street, Church Street and Barclay Street in New York city. There it remained for one hundred years until in 1857 the pressure of business and population and the prospective rentals that might be received for this lot led to a removal to "temporary quarters" at the corner of Madison Avenue and 49th Street. The Civil War and conditions following kept it in these temporary quarters till 1897 when it was permanently located at Morningside Heights on a site of 28.17 acres where the present great university has been developed. It is of interest to know that its total registration of students is now in excess of thirty-six thousand. But it will be noted that all three of these locations are on the same little island of Manhattan.

But to remove the College from Waterville to Augusta is a most unusual undertaking, and wholly without precedent, at least in New England. For this reason, it is a question difficult to answer.

We find no case of a college once permanently located being removed to another town. Here is the record for New England. Yale was first promoted and organized in the Connecticut valley and in 1701 before deciding on a permanent location it was voted to begin teaching at "Saybrook as the most convenient location for the present." The college remained at Saybrook for a few years while the merits of various places were investigated and in 1715 it was decided to locate permanently in New Haven.

In 1791 Williams was established at Williamstown. In 1815 a campaign was instituted to remove the college to Northampton. Of course there was much controversy but it was all settled by the refusal of the Massachusetts Legislature to pass the act necessary to authorize the removal.

So far as we can learn no other attempt even has ever been made to remove one of our New England colleges.

The matter is important not only to us who are connected with Colby but to every one interested in colleges anywhere.

Suppose wealthy residents of Portland should desire Bowdoin as an ornament for one of its suburbs. Removal of Colby from Waterville to Augusta would then serve as a precedent.

2. TENDS TO DISCOURAGE BENEFACTIONS

To create the feeling among possible benefactors of our colleges that they may be giving

to institutions which may at sometime move to another municipality is bound to discourage such benefactors from giving or will encourage them to make their gifts largely conditional. It is a well known fact that men and women of large means who give to our colleges make an exhaustive study not simply of the college itself, its work, its reputation, its personnel, its budget, its prospects, but its location as respects the needs of the State and the character it bears among the people it serves. "The Maine Higher Education Survey," recently completed, and comprising three large volumes, is striking illustration of the numerous factors that must be taken into account in appraising the value of a college.

3. CERTAIN BENEFACTIONS PROMPTED BY LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE IN WATERVILLE.

Your attention is called to the fact that persons have been led to give to the College largely if not solely because it was located in the city of Waterville. It seems to be a well recognized principle that gifts are conditioned upon the permanency of the channels through which benefactions are run, and that the institution itself and the place of its habitation are inseparable.

In this connection, your attention is called to the fact that a citizen of Waterville has in his possession a letter from Dr. Burrage of Portland, administrator of the estate of the late Frank Champlin which gives the information that Mr. Champlin was moved to leave his fortune of a half million to Colby, and of another sum to Waterville, because of his love for Waterville. If this is a fact, it may well be questioned whether the Trustees of the College would have a right, moral if not legal, to accept this fund, profit by it, and then vote to move away from the location that was the chief factor in prompting Mr. Champlin to bestow his wealth as he did.

And under the heading of Sentimental Problem appears the following:

(a) SUMMARY OF OBJECTIONS TO REMOVAL TO AUGUSTA PROMPTED BY SENTIMENT

The following summary of reasons of sentiment against removal of the College to Augusta are presented for your consideration:

1. The long existence of the College in Waterville and the dependence of the one upon the other is urged as the first reason for keeping the College in Waterville.

2. The support that citizens of Waterville have given the College all through the years, a

support that on more than one occasion has given tenure of life to the struggling College, justifies the city in urging re-location here.

3. The very friendly relations that have always existed between town and gown—the opening of the homes to the undergraduates, the giving of employment to untold numbers, and the very happy spirit of cooperation that long years have developed—these facts justify an argument for re-location.

4. The creation in Waterville of a place for the College which means that citizens regard it as the city's most valuable possession, that, being so regarded, many people have been prompted to select the city as their home, that a large number of graduates have been led to settle under the eaves of the college buildings, and thus the College has come to be surrounded by those who would be most jealous of its reputation—these facts justify re-location in the city.

5. Removal of the College to Augusta would mean that the College must begin at the very beginning of a career. It would have no traditions associated with the city of its birth. It would find itself in a community in which are counted not over 15 Colby graduates, and among a people who have ever been known as loyal to other colleges. This condition would tend to estrange a great number of graduates of the College whose loyalty has been carefully nurtured through the years. These are additional arguments for re-location in Waterville.

6. Removal of the College to Augusta will prove of lasting injury to the College through the ill feeling that would be aroused between residents of the two cities. No effort than can be put forth will prevent this unhappy situation. Removal of the College will bring incalculable injury to members of the teaching staff and loyal friends of the College who own real estate, and such injury will be keenly felt. With two communities, always rivals, existing side by side in a state of ill will, any institution, that might be regarded as the cause of the ill feeling, is sure to suffer as a result. Here, too, would seem to be strong reason for retaining the College in its ancient home.

(b) STATEMENT COVERING ACTION TO ASCERTAIN OPINIONS OF PROMINENT GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

The Committee of Waterville Citizens interested in keeping Colby College in Waterville transmit to you herewith approximately 100 letters written by some of the most prominent members of the graduate body in regard

to the policy which should be pursued in re-locating the College. Some of these letters were unsolicited, but the greater number were written in response to a circular letter sent out by the Committee in July and also in response to a Night Letter sent out in September. The reason for sending a telegram instead of a letter, in the second instance, was for the purpose of securing a larger number of opinions of our more prominent graduates in time for their presentation to the Special Committee of the Board which at the time had been scheduled to meet the week of September 22. Copies of both the circular letter and the telegram are attached to this statement.

The Committee felt justified in sending out the letter and the telegram in the brief form used to a selected list of graduates on the ground that copies of the Fourth Quarter ALUMNUS for 1929-1930, containing what has been unanimously admitted to be an unusually full and impartial statement of the question of removal, had been previously mailed to nearly all if not all those whose opinions were later solicited. This fact will explain, in part, why so many of the replies treat the matter so clearly, fully, and intelligently.

Only a very few of the alumnae were circularized chiefly because the Committee intended to get opinions from them later. Such letters as have been received from them are attached. They are unanimous in opposition to removal to Augusta, and may be taken as representative of the opinion of the alumnae in general.

The committee wishes to state that the letters are printed in full with the exception of closing sentiments and personal references to members of the committee. The committee wishes also to state that a number of other letters have been received but have not been included among those attached. These letters include (1) those expressing sentiment in verse, (2) those reviewing the matter of removal in such unnecessary detail as to cover several close-written sheets, (3) those that have either been marked personal or are couched in such language as clearly indicated the authors did not intend them for publication, (4) those that have been misplaced, of which two, one written by Justin O. Wellman, '98, and one by E. F. Merriam, '68, favor removal to Augusta. The letters not attached and included in (1) to (4) inclusive, number not over 10.

In view of the strong sentiment expressed by the large majority of graduates whose letters

are here attached, there would seem to be little doubt of the feeling of opposition to the removal of the College from Waterville.

The circular letter, the Night Letter, and the Letters from Graduates follows:

(Circular Letter of July)

"As you are aware, the Trustees of the College have decided that the old location is no longer tenable. A new site must be found. Four locations in the immediate vicinity of this city are under consideration. Waterville has offered to buy and present to the college any one of these sites that the Trustees may select.

"But an invitation has come to transfer the college to Augusta. A very attractive location, Ganeston Park, has been offered as a gift, and the Trustees have the offer under consideration. To some of us it seems hardly thinkable that Colby College should exist anywhere else than in Waterville. The ties that associate it with the city are intertwined with the ties that bind her children to their Alma Mater.

"The danger, however, is real. The situation is serious. It is believed that in addition to a site, Augusta is ready to offer very substantial financial inducements also, a consideration that the Trustees cannot disregard.

"We believe that they will not ignore the sentiment of the sons and daughters of the college and you are therefore invited to express your views in a letter addressed to Julian D. Taylor. (For the Committee)"

(The Night Letter of September)

"Strong effort being made to induce Colby to move to Augusta. Situation critical. Waterville citizens ready to go the limit in opposition. Strong letter of protest from you mailed immediately will help.—Julian D. Taylor."

The meeting of the Special Committee of the Board, the membership of which consisted of President Johnson, Trustees Wadsworth, Seaverns, Padelford, Wyman, Perkins, and Averill, was held on November 11. This committee was unable to reach an agreement, and two reports were submitted to the full board meeting on November 21, each to be argued by a representative of the Board. It is reported that the committee stood 4 to 2, with President Johnson not voting.

Between this meeting and that of the full Board the citizens of Waterville through their committees were doing what they could to bring every pressure to bear to secure a favorable vote from the Board. The vote of the Board, finally unanimous for re-locating in Waterville, was

a divided vote, five of the membership of the Board favoring removal of the College to Augusta. The news was received with great rejoicing by Waterville citizens. The Executive Committee met and passed the following vote:

"The whole agitation and discussion have brought to mind as never before the needs of the college and the great opportunity for further growth and usefulness.

"We are not unmindful of the most commendable attitude of the citizens of Augusta. Mr. Gannett's offer was splendid and Mr. Hichborn's letter was one of the finest articles we have ever read.

"We are mindful of the assurances given in the past months as to what the city and citizens would do in case this action were taken and propose to see that every such assurance is fully kept and if other and further opportunity offers we shall always stand ready to assist."

President Johnson issued the following statement:

"The action of the Board of Trustees today brings the solution of an extremely difficult problem. Happily, the heat that has developed among some of the alumni and friends of the College over the question of a change of location has not extended to the members of the Board, who, while differing in their opinions, have been actuated solely by their desire to promote the best interests of the College. That the final decision was reached with unanimity gives assurance that the program of development will be carried out. With all controversial factors happily removed, it now becomes our task to capitalize the loyalty and good will of our friends, confident that what must be done, can and will be accomplished."

Within a few days after the Board meeting, President Johnson met with the Executive Committee, and urged that steps be taken at once to secure land for the future location of the College. The Special Committee of the Board clothed with full power to proceed with the whole project, had approved the selection of the so-called Mayflower Hill site, costing upwards of \$75,000, and it was his desire to have this property purchased by Waterville citizens, according to their agreement, and turned over to the college authorities in order that a campaign for raising several million dollars might be begun in very early spring.

As this land was already under option, the Committee began the purchase of the various farms by making small payments down. By March 31 the full sum pledged by the citizens

must be in hand, and the property turned over to the College. In order to raise this amount of money, the citizens committee organized itself into a money-raising organization and is now busy getting pledges, extending over three years, from the citizens. The understanding is that within the coming year a great deal of

money will be expended in improving the property with the idea of the immediate erection of buildings, some of which have already, it is understood, been secured.

The Special Committee of the Board held an important meeting on Thursday forenoon, January 8, in Waterville.

Colby's International Debates

FREDERICK DONALD POULIN, '31

In a most unusual way, the Colby College debating season opened October 28, 1930, when two members of the squad met in opposition on the debating platform, Graf Von Blumenthal and Herbert Schaumann, two students from Germany who are now on a tour of the country, meeting college teams in debate. The question for discussion, which was upheld by the visiting team, was: "Resolved: that the Principle of Nationalism is a Positive Evil in the Modern World." Colby was represented on the negative by Harold F. Lemoine, '32, of Kennebunk and George F. Sprague, '31, of Danforth. This was the first international debate ever to take place at Colby.

The debate, which was supposed to be a battle of wits, was very disappointing to the large audience, if student opinion is to be accepted. Although many issues were presented by both teams, the presentation was in such a way that interest in the spoken word, that evening, soon flickered and died. It was but a discussion, and at times, a very casual discussion. As one listened to the arguments presented, a very severe line could be drawn between the two types of speaking. The German team made no use of emphasis, nor did they make any attempt to hold the interest of the audience. They presented the idea that the World War was the cause of nationalism, or at least, one of the important causes. To place the nation before everything else was dangerous and world peace could never be obtained as long as the principles of nationalism were upheld. The German team also discredited any statement that Germany was a nationalistic nation; on the other hand, the Colby team defined nationalism as a form of Government which led to liberty, unity, sovereignty, and service. Their arguments were specific in contrast with the general arguments of the opposing team.

The debate which was the first international debate in which a Colby team participated, can be summed up as follows: No eloquence was noticeable during any part of the discussion, but more of the gentle, smooth speaking of the numerous English teams which have toured this country during the last five or six years. Very little, if any, rebuttal matter was used by either team. Notes were used extensively by both teams while authorities were quoted at different intervals to substantiate facts, ideas, and opinions. Although as mentioned before, the debate was not interesting from the standpoint of the audience, it presented in the speakers, two entirely different cultures which were apparent at all times.

The second debate of the year was also an international affair. Again it created history for it was the first time that Colby College was represented on the debating platform by women. The two young ladies thus honored were the Misses Muriel J. MacDougal, '31, of St. Albans, New York and Gertrude L. Snowden, '31, of Stonington, Me. The question for discussion was "Nationalism" and the two teams were divided in their arguments. Miss MacDougal of Colby upheld the affirmative with Mr. John M. MacCormick of Glasgow University, while Miss Snowden and Mr. Norman A. B. Wilson of St. Andrew's University defended the proposition on the negative side. The fact that the debate was a joint affair with the two young ladies representing Colby, aroused much interest and on the night of December 13th a large and expectant audience was in Alumnae Building. Dean of Women, Ninetta M. Runnals, presided. The order of speaking was Miss MacDougal versus Miss Snowden and Mr. MacCormick versus Mr. Wilson. Both young ladies gave a very well prepared address, discussing the effects, principles, and results of nationalism in the countries of the world. The addresses were very interesting and presented in a charm-

ing, nonchalant manner. Mr. MacCormick, who is a political leader in Scotland and a strong advocate of nationalistic states, was the third speaker. In an inimitable manner and with numerous gestures, he proceeded to diagnose the case of the opposition—not yet completed. Anticipating the argument of his friend and opponent, Mr. Wilson, he told the audience what to expect from such "a minor character" and maintained that nationalism would prevent every nation from becoming exactly alike. "God forbid" was the phrase he used. Then with jokes, stories, and clever bits of humor he outlined his case.

Mr. Wilson, the last speaker of the evening, excepting the five minutes of rebuttal, which Mr. MacCormick was allowed, arose (to the occasion) and in an entirely different manner, but with the same graciousness, refuted the arguments of the opponents. He used, perhaps, one half of his allotted time to the telling of jokes, many on himself or his nationality, and many more on his friend. Nevertheless, after all was over, a strong affirmative and negative case had been presented and refuted by either side.

Throughout the whole debate, the audience was kept in a happy frame of mind for the teams were both adequately suited to use humor—and they did. This lighter side of the evening did much to impress the listener with the arguments presented. Every argument or refutation was preceded by some jokes or stories as a means of introduction. Then, with the audience receptive, came the subject matter in brief form which made a lasting impression in the mind of the listener.

The Scottish teams used no authoritative opinions, explaining afterwards, that it is not considered good form to have to bring in authorities to prove a point. The speaker is

supposed to be an authority on the question discussed. Remarks—some very personal in character—could be very stinging to an opponent if he chanced to be a conscientious individual, but the two young gentlemen who used them against each other did not seem to mind them in the least. Mr. MacCormick is a very forceful speaker while Mr. Wilson is more gentle in the use of his voice. Yet it would be hard to say that one was more effective in speaking than the other. The two of them on one team would be formidable foes and worthy opponents to any team in the country. However, the two young ladies representing Colby were not outdone by these two artists of the spoken word. Their respective arguments were strong, effectively handled, and capably delivered. Both had the ability to present usually uninteresting facts in an unusually interesting manner. It was a case of two perfectly matched teams meeting in debate. One could not undermine the other.

These international debates will probably be regarded as the start of a new era in forensic activities at Colby. First, they mark the emancipation of women on the debating platform. Secondly, they present a new and seemingly better style of debate. Jokes, stories and wit will, most likely, be in evidence at future debates in which Colby takes part. Thirdly, International debates at Colby are now to be looked forward to as drawing cards. Both the German and Scottish debates are proof that student and local interest in debate will increase. Both were before large audiences. In short, international debates at Colby were not only very successful but were an educational as well as entertaining experiment. And as to Colby women debating—let's have them often for "they are good!"

The Lovejoy Heritage

BY THE EDITOR

I was privileged to represent the College at the sixty-fifth annual meeting and journalism conference of the Illinois Press Association held at the University of Illinois, in Champaign-Urbana, on November 20-22. A special event in connection with this meeting was the dedication of the Editors' Hall of Fame in the University Auditorium, and the presentation of 12 busts of famous Illinois editors, among them

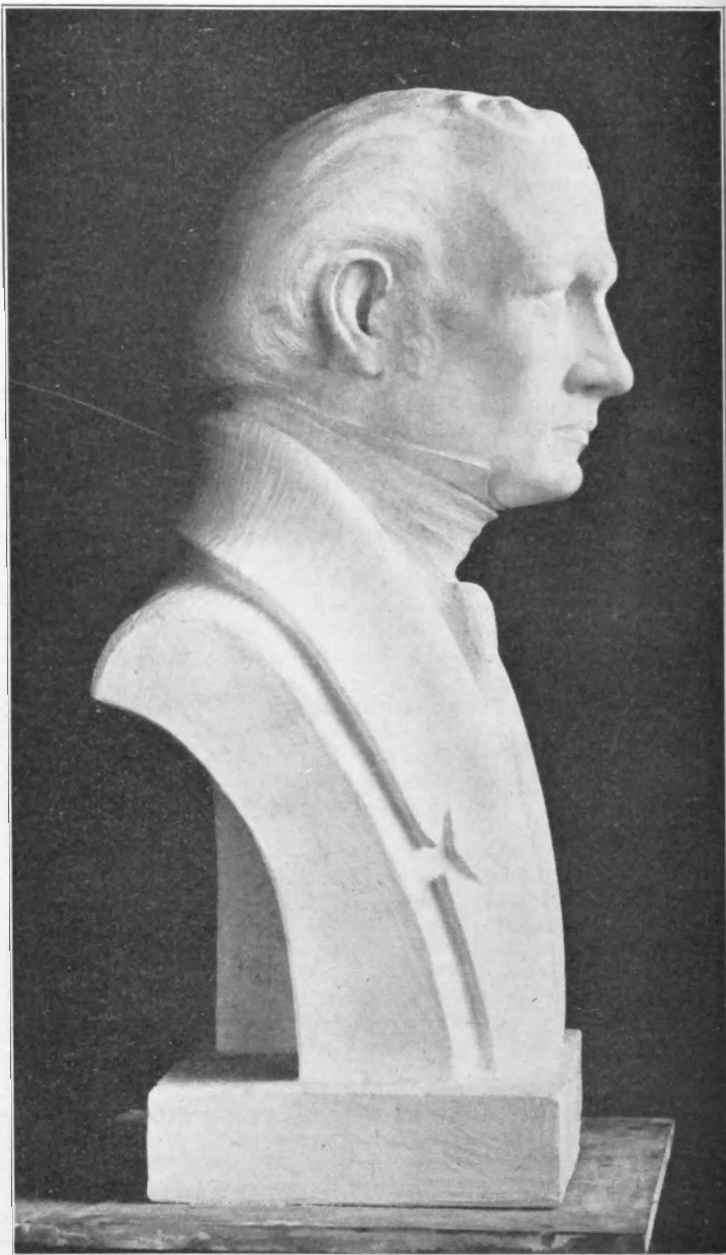
that of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a graduate of Waterville College in the class of 1826.

Through the Secretary of the Press Association, Mr. H. L. Williamson, of Springfield, Colby College was invited to send a representative and to have this representative speak at the annual banquet of the association. President Johnson was happy to accept this invitation, and but for the meeting of the Board of Trustees

falling upon the identical date of the Illinois meeting, he would have been Colby's representative and spokesman. I was requested by him to take his place, and did so, but not without regrets, for I had been especially urgent that none other than the President should be present. This desire was prompted in part because years ago when the beautiful Lovejoy monument was dedicated at Alton, Ill., Colby was unrepresented. This information was given me by the late Melvin Jameison, of Alton, author of "Elijah Lovejoy, Christian," and a man who did more than any other person to keep the great martyr's life and example before the people of his State.

The Press Association meeting was attended by 700 to 800 newspaper men of Illinois. There were also a great many guests of the Association present, especially on the day of the dedication of the Hall of Fame. The dedication itself occurred in the University's auditorium, was attended by fully 2,000 people, and the exercises were of a very high order. Among the speakers were Dean Babcock, provost of the University, J. E. Dertinger, president of the Press Association, Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of the State, and John H. Finley, editor of *New York Times*. The act of unveiling was impressively carried out. The twelve bronze busts, all unusually well executed, and mounted on eight-foot pedestals presented a most imposing picture for the great audience. The bust of Lovejoy, as executed by the Norwegian-American sculptor, Oskar J. W. Hansen, is a work of unusual beauty. A cut of the bust accompanies this article, and likewise a picture of Mr. Hansen.

In the evening the annual banquet of the Press Association was held and this was attend-



THE BUST OF LOVEJOY

Presented to the University of Illinois by the Illinois Press Association—Executed by Oskar J. W. Hansen, of Chicago



OSKAR J. W. HANSEN OF CHICAGO
Sculptor of Lovejoy Bust

ed by several hundred editors and guests of the Association. The presiding officer was Mr. Dertinger, the master of ceremonies was Mr. Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, and four addresses were delivered, by Henry W. Chase, President of the University, Fred Fuller Shedd, editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Louis L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois, and by the representative of Colby. Because my address deals with Lovejoy, it is printed elsewhere in this issue of the ALUMNUS.

Upon my arrival in Urbana I received two telegrams to be read at the banquet, one from Governor William Tudor Gardiner, of Maine, and one from the Maine Press Association. These telegrams follow:

"Maine follows with genuine pleasure and appreciation the exercises at the University of Illinois which recognize and perpetuate the great service of one of our foremost sons, Elijah Parish Lovejoy. We are glad that you are representing Colby College, Mr. Lovejoy's alma mater, on this occasion and supplement your part with best wishes.

(Signed) William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of Maine."

"The Maine Press Association, founded more than one hundred years ago, sends its greetings to the Illinois Association in appreciation of the recognition accorded to the heroic and historic service in which Elijah Parish Lovejoy, born and educated in Maine, sacrificed his life in defense of the freedom of the press and of mankind.

(Signed) The Maine Press Association."

To present to our readers certain interesting sidelights of this trip to Urbana, I quote here a news story that appeared in the Portland Sunday Telegram of January 4:

Waterville, Dec. 27.—Explaining that he was afforded an excellent opportunity at the annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association at the University of Illinois in Urbana to realize the growing power of the press in America, Prof. Herbert C. Libby, instructor of public speaking at Colby College, this week described for The Sunday Telegram numerous features of the session, including the unveiling of the bust of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a Maine son and a graduate of old Waterville College, who was the third editor to be selected for the Hall of Fame. Mr. Libby gave an address at the session.

"The State of Maine, and Colby College in particular," Professor Libby told The Telegram. "had a vital interest in this special feature, for



GOVERNOR WILLIAM TUDOR GARDINER
Offers State's Greetings

the reason that the bust of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a Maine-born man and a graduate of old Waterville College, was to be counted among the 12. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lovejoy was the third editor to be selected for the Hall of Fame, so highly is his great work for freedom of speech counted among those who made the selections.

"The bust," he continued, "was executed by Oskar J. W. Hansen, a young Norwegian sculptor of Chicago, and is regarded as an unusually fine piece of work. It is the only bust that was presented by the Press Association; all the others were the gifts either of the present publishers of the papers which the editors once served or by members of their families.

"Between 700 and 800 editors and publishers were in attendance at the three-day session. From the standpoint of numbers attending, interest shown and work accomplished, it would put conventions of members of other professions to shame. The association now is in its 65th year and has behind it a long record of things done.

"Conversations carried on with many people both at the Press meeting and while in Chicago clearly indicated that the topics of greatest interest were unemployment, prohibition, racketeering and the University of Chicago's announcement of radical changes in its methods of work. I think the unemployment situation is more acute there than here. Some of the larger cities, such as Detroit and South Bend, which are pretty largely dependent upon such industries as the manufacture of the Ford and of the Studebaker, feel the pinch of a shut-down seriously. I saw the great Studebaker plant at South Bend idle, and it was reported to me that it is operating but a day or two each week and with but a fraction of the total number usually employed. Acute and general as the unemployment situation is, I found nobody who did not believe that better times are soon to come.

"As for prohibition, I found there, as here, wide divergence of opinion about it. The editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. McCormick traces all the evils in Chicago to prohibition. He has just been at Yale to lecture on journalism. In the same issue of the *Tribune* in which he traced all the evils of racketeering to prohibition, a special feature of his paper headed, "Thirty Years Ago," recounts most alarming conditions in Chicago, the

appointment of 121 policemen and the making of nearly 400 arrests in order to put an end to a carnival of crime! Thoughtful citizens may well consider whether all this talk about prohibition being the cause of so much evil in the world is to be given credence.

"The general feeling in Chicago is that the citizens committees and the authorities have at last got a strangle-hold upon the racketeers. They are getting some of the leaders behind the bars, they have effectually tied up all the city's available funds so that Mayor Thompson and his associates are helpless, and now they are closing in on the famous Capone. The struggle against the gunmen has been a long and bitter one, and when the whole story is written we shall have an entirely new appreciation of what fearless and determined citizens can do in the work of controlling crime. The whole romantic undertaking speaks eloquently for the form of government under which we live.

"As for the University of Chicago's new venture in education, that's another chapter. Announcement was made in the *Chicago papers* last week that within a short time the University is to make it possible for men to graduate whenever they are able to pass certain comprehensive general examinations. It will be no longer necessary for a brilliant man to put in four years at the University; he may be able to graduate in a matter of months; that will depend. The dullard may linger on into the mellowing haze of a very late Autumn, and he may never graduate. I enjoyed a half hour talk with the University's young president, Dr. Hutchins, and found him to be enthusiastic over his new work in the great Chicago institution. He has, I understand, the full support of the



THE LOVEJOY MONUMENT AT ALTON, ILLINOIS

governing board and of the faculty in this new and revolutionary step in education. It will be watched by educators everywhere."

In Maine's magazine, "Sun-Up," of January, 1931, Joseph Coburn Smith, publicity director of the College, has, among other matter, the following:

"One of the most heroic sons of Maine, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, has recently been immortalized in the Hall of Fame of the far-away University of Illinois. On November 21, there was unveiled a bronze bust of his likeness, presented by the Illinois Press Association to honor the memory of this famous editor who died rather than swerve from his convictions.

"The statue is larger than life size, standing with the pedestal eight feet from the floor. It was executed by a Norwegian-American sculptor, Mr. Oskar J. W. Hansen of Chicago, and depicts the countenance of a firm-jawed, clear-eyed, young man looking off over the heads of lesser mortals to the beacons of Truth and Righteousness.

"At the base of this bust is the inscription: *Elijah Parish Lovejoy—Editor, Alton Observer:*

A Martyr to Liberty. Lower down are a few lines quoted from Lovejoy's writings:

"I have sworn eternal opposition to Slavery . . . Should the press be destroyed, it can be reset . . . America is not a modern Pharaoh: it is not deaf to the voice of Justice."

"Thus is epitomized the story of Lovejoy—his anti-slavery fervor, his stirring editorials opposing this evil, the destruction of his presses by enraged mobs incited by the slave owners, his replacement of the presses, his death from an unknown assassin, the wave of horror that swept over the country, and finally the Civil War that purged America of slavery.

"It was entirely fitting that Colby College should be represented at these unveiling exercises and bring to the ceremony the tribute of Lovejoy's alma mater. Dr. Herbert Carlyle Libby, professor of public speaking at Colby, was chosen to make the trip to Urbana-Champaign, Ill. He has been a student of Lovejoy's life for many years and has done much to bring to the attention of the State of Maine the fame of this native son."

Concerning "Ben" Butler, '48

"A G. S." IN LEWISTON EVENING JOURNAL

The article on Ben Butler in the July American Mercury fertilizes the magazine. It is by Benjamin DeCasseres, charming writer.

Our own memories of Ben Butler are pungent. Once seen he was not to be forgotten. He used to come to Poland Spring and sit on the veranda looking to the White Mountain range. Hours of silence there, undisturbed, in which as he once confessed to me, "he was thinking of Divine matters". "This," remarked he, "is one of the few places where one is compelled to be reverent."

And according to Mr. DeCasseres, Mr. Butler was not inclined to be anything else except himself. He accepted nothing and doubted nothing—not even the miracles. He said that the miracles were "unimportant if true." And indeed they are—as miracles. Their importance is only in the possibility. If possible they indicate forces beyond our human ken. And that is what personally I hope is true. In other words I hope and believe—even though what I hope and believe is unimportant—that we are incapable, with our restricted senses and feeble comprehension, of

seeing or sensing a world unseen, forces at present incomprehensible.

It pleases the American Mercury to flout the narrow-minded—and that is admirable in it. Those old fashioned positivists of Waterville College (now Colby College at Waterville, Me.), during Ben Butler's day there as a student, knew a lot of things that probably were not so. They were strict Baptists and stood by the cogitations of the fossils. Frozen fact does not exist. Nothing is true either today or tomorrow and nothing was true even in those days.

A preacher at Waterville in Ben Butler's day announced to the class (he was a professor also) that "predestination" was the truth. This professor had calculated that only one in a hundred persons was predestined to be "saved."

Ben drew up a memorial to the college in which he said that according to instructions by the learned professor only six persons in the college or attached to it, would be saved. If the six were all professors, this left three professors doomed to Hell. He went so far as to



GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, '48
Whose Life-History Is Still a Matter of Public Discussion

say that even if the six came from among the students, he felt that his own chances were slim. He begged therefore to present his resignation as a student as he was both bankrupt in cash and doomed to Avernus. The college told him to keep quiet—but he did not. He entered into a discussion of martyrdom. He said that as a rule martyrdom was absurd. It did no good and suggested an obstinacy of thought that was reprehensible—a pig-headedness. And in that connection, he said also that miracles were unimportant, if true. This statement as we aver, is correct only if we admit that while the miracle itself may be unimportant the theory of the miraculous is far from unimportant. It was unimportant if Jesus saved a woman's life—prolonged it. But it was important if there be forces equivalent to that miracle.

We once went to Poland Spring to interview Mr. Butler about his running for the Presidency on the Greenback ticket.

Mr. Butler tried to "absorb" the Greenback vote; because he wanted to be prominent—always he did want to be prominent. He wanted to run on a fusion ticket of Democrat and Greenbacker. Neither wanted him; but his power was great.

Mr. Butler sat on the porch looking down at the White Mountains. I approached the "great-man" with temerity and diffidence. He loved to talk to newspapers. His secretary told me that undoubtedly Mr. Butler would like to see me. He seemed most cordial. It was about sunset. The west was clear and red-denning.

"Mr. Butler," said I, "I have been asked to come here and put a question. 'Are you to be a candidate for the Presidency?'"

Mr. Butler said, "It is a glorious spot here. I always feel reverent here. Poland Spring is very beautiful."

"Mr. Butler," repeated I, "I am asked to put a question—Are you to be a candidate for the Presidency?"

Mr. Butler kept on looking at the golden west and I began to grow redder than the sunset. Said he, "Are you interested in the coming yacht-race. Have you heard anything from the trials," referring to an impending America's cup challenge trial series then in progress.

It is marvelous," continued he "these new yachts—so different from my own old America, winner of the cup. That was a real ship. These

are steel shells to be forced through the water for a special race."

And so on. He did not answer my question—as of course you perceive. The question was impertinent—in a way. It was his—to announce in due form at proper time. But he knew I was doing a newspaper job; he was pleasant; evasive and I left him enamored of that glorious voice; that "ponderous manner" of the "great man." At the same time he really answered the question and gave me an "interview" that by shifting the subject notified the Nation, that he had it in mind and would run in due time. And he did.

Mr. DeCasseres finds a great deal in Mr. Butler to admire—but had he lived the period, he would have understood why most people did not believe in Mr. Butler's own authority for his utterances.

He shifted about so much in politics. I recall hearing him speak for the Republican party soon after the war. I would say that it was in the Grant and Wheeler campaign—when I was but a lad. I remember him perfectly as he looked. The issue was "The Bloody Shirt." Mr. Butler at an appropriate moment speaking of the Ku Klux outrages in the South against the enfranchised Negroes, caused three men dressed in Ku-Klux regalia, skulls and cross-bones and bearing blood-stained weapons to appear from the wings of the stage.

We saw Mr. Butler once in triumph in Boston; the night of his election as Governor of Massachusetts after the celebrated campaign on the Tewksbury Alms House, when he had showed samples of the skin of inmates which he said had been tanned for commercial purposes—O! What a campaign that was. This was perhaps the third time that Butler had run and his first victory.

That night of his election he appeared on the balcony of a Boston hotel, to speak to the crowds—I seem to recall it as the Old Revere—though it may have been the Tremont House. Mr. Butler was reputed to be somewhat the "worse (or better) from liquor." But then—he was always accused of all sorts of evil communications and was called more names than any other man in existence.

At any rate he came wobbling to the front and the audience stilled to hear him. He was then the counsel for every form of disturbance—strikers, mobs, etc. I recall his opening words. They were from the Holy Writ as follows: "And the stone, which was rejected

of the builders, the same hath become the head of the corner." I never forgot the thrill of that apt quotation. He sold himself to me for THAT.

Mr. Butler—as many of my readers recall once "practiced" law as counsel in the Auburn, Me., court-house. That was in the period of the general shoe-strike in Auburn about 1893. A disastrous affair for business—halting the growth of Auburn for many years accompanied by mobs, picketing and damaging injuries to many persons.

An injunction against picketing was asked and Mr. Butler was engaged by the Knights of Labor or the unions or both combined to act as their counsel. He came; was met at the train by a procession; rode in state to the court-house; and acted as counsel. The case developed into an immediate point of law and Mr. Butler remained in court only about ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. DeCasseres says that Mr. Butler did not steal the spoons in New Orleans; or if he did, Napoleon took loot from every city where he triumphed. And Mr. Butler's administration of New Orleans was marvelously successful.

But all his life the magic word when Mr. Butler spoke was "Spoons"; shouted by his foes. Once—as the story goes—a Democratic opposition arranged to drop a huge spoon three or four feet long, down through the branches of the tree under which Mr. Butler was speaking. This was supposed to be sufficient to throw him into consternation.

It worked all right—down came the spoon. But Mr. Butler never halted a sentence. He merely reached up; grabbed the spoon; ripped

it down and remarked, "There's one I didn't get." And he went on amid uproarious applause.

No doubt—he was a marvelous man. Mr. DeCasseres says of him, "Ben Butler was the most vivid, bunkless and cynical man of his era, and, like all lawyers, all generals, and ninety-nine percent of the human race was indifferently honest."

That is true. Ben Butler was derided and lied about; because he was so able; so capable of abusing and attacking others; so conscienceless in his hates; so easily persuaded into new dogma. "Old Cock-Eye" was he and he gloried in it. Mr. DeCasseres says that he was a "Greenbacker" as far back as 1889—but we think that is hardly a fact. "Greenbackism" of 1879 and 1880 was another thing from a faith in larger issues of paper money. It was an assault on all money standards.

He was a "manager" in the anti-Johnson impeachment and showed his bitterness exceedingly. He is quoted as saying this in a letter of acceptance of a nomination. "Men never devote themselves assiduously, to the neglect of other business, to the management of political affairs, without they intend in a greater or less degree to live by politics, to fasten themselves, their dependents and their confederates in some way on the body politic. It is only when they can not imitate it, that they complain of sharpness."

That is the most cynical of statements—yet the most true. Men who go into politics intend to fasten themselves on the body politic and to LIVE by politics. Mr. Butler saw the truth and never shied at paying the price for showing up pretenders—of which in many cases he was the greatest.

"Colby Comments"

COLBY PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

One of the most pleasing things that has occurred recently has been the great honor paid to the memory of Colby's patron saint—Elijah Parish Lovejoy.

In the Hall of Fame at the University of Illinois, about three weeks ago, Lovejoy, son of Maine, was enshrined among the immortals. A bronze bust of heroic proportions was unveiled and dedicated. Many distinguished guests attended, but the one who had travelled the longest distance to be present at this occasion

was Prof. Herbert Carlyle Libby of Colby College. Following these exercises, the Illinois Press Association held their annual banquet and Dr. Libby made an address on the subject of "What a College Owes to its Graduates," in which he pointed out the inspiration which Lovejoy has been to the generations of students who have succeeded him.

"Who is this Lovejoy?" many people will ask. Abraham Lincoln knew of him. In sober earnestness, Lincoln said: "Lovejoy's

tragic death for freedom in every sense marked his sad ending as the greatest single event that ever happened in the new world."

John Quincy Adams knew of him and upon hearing of his death cried out: "It has given a shock as of an earthquake throughout this continent that will be felt in the distant regions of the earth."

Colby students know of him, for on the wall of the old chapel, near the seniors' benches, is a tablet inscribed to:

"Elijah Parish Lovejoy—Class of '26, Waterville College—Who was killed by a mob in Alton, Ill., November 7th, 1837—A martyr to the cause of freedom of the press—I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery and by the blessing of God I will never go back."

Those stirring words referred to a fundamental issue. Here was a man, an editor, who had convictions on the unpopular side of a great moral question. The slave-holding interests were strongly entrenched and unscrupulous. They had incited a mob which had destroyed the printing press and threatened violence. To continue the same editorial policy meant failure for the newspaper as a commercial enterprise; it meant hardships for an invalid wife; it meant probable bodily violence, possibly death. That was the problem: this was Lovejoy's answer:

"As long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write and to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

The events unfolded to their tragic end. A new press was purchased and destroyed in the night. A third press came and was destroyed. More threats of violence. The fourth press came. The mayor refused police protection. Lovejoy and a band of friends remained on guard. The mob appeared. Shots were exchanged. They fired the building. Lovejoy appeared in the doorway. Five shots rang out and Lovejoy staggered back to his beloved press and fell lifeless.

Foolish? Fanatical? Wendell Phillips, one of America's greatest orators, answered these questions in his famous eulogy on Lovejoy:

"How prudently most men creep into nameless graves, while now and then one or two forget themselves into immortality!"

Last Thursday it was announced that President Hoover had picked a Colby man for the

chairmanship of the important new Federal Power Commission. George Otis Smith, '93, who is to take up this arduous task, is a loyal friend of the college and has been on the board of trustees since 1903, a term of service exceeded by only one other member. Only a fortnight ago he was the speaker in the Men's Assembly and Women's chapel at the College.

This appointment brings to mind the many distinguished contributions that this college has made to the public life of our nation. The whole list is too long to be included here, but a few items may be noted.

Six Colby men have been governors of four different states. Seventeen have been elected to represent the citizens of six states in the halls of the Capitol in Washington. Three generals in the Civil War and two in the World War were Colby men. The bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine has seated seven Colby graduates, and from 1911 to 1925 the position of Chief Justice was held by William Penn Whitehouse, '63, and Leslie Colby Cornish, '75.

The title of "the greatest parliamentarian of all times" was applied to Hon. Asher Crosby Hinds, '83, a Portland man who achieved this unique reputation during his service as Parliamentary Clerk of the House of Representatives and later as a member of that same body. His monumental work on "Precedents" remains the final authority on the subject.

One of Maine's most eminent Congressmen was Nelson Dingley, Jr., ex-'55, of Lewiston, who sat in the House of Representatives from 1881 to 1889 and whose name is still frequently mentioned in connection with the Dingley Tariff. He also served as governor.

For diplomats, Colby can point to Hon. Bartlett Tripp, '61, U. S. Minister to Austria, Col. Richard Cutts Shannon, '62, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, and Col. Alfred E. Buck, '59, U. S. Minister to Japan. Col. Buck died in that country while on the Imperial Duck Hunt and he is said to have held a warmer place in the hearts of the Japanese than any other minister ever sent to that country.

One of the most honored public servants of years was the late Gen. Herbert M. Lord, '84, who is credited with putting the finances of the federal government on a business-like basis as Director of the Budget of the United States.

Of course, no article on this topic would be complete without mention of old Ben Butler, '38, Civil War General, Member of Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, and stormy petrel in general.

Other names famous in Maine history are connected with Colby College. The first governor of this state—William Wing—was an enthusiastic worker for the new college and it was in his home in Bath that the decision was made to establish the institution in Waterville.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's vice-president, was a valued member of the board of

trustees for thirty years.

And so it goes. Scores of others, serving in the state legislature, as judges in the lower courts, in the civil service, as consuls and diplomatic attaches, are just as worthy of mention. The list is impressive and is eloquent testimony of the contribution of Colby College to the state and nation.

*Nestor at the Games of Patroclus**

HARRY HAYMAN COCHRANE

The event which this painting illustrates takes us back to the first recorded war of history—the ten-year conflict between the Greeks and Trojans which ended in the destruction of Troy.

To us who regard it from a distance of thirty-two centuries, this protracted struggle was the result of a comparatively trifling cause. But Menelaus, king of Sparta, was inclined to look upon it as an event of paramount importance. Tradition tells us that the gay and dashing young Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, while visiting Sparta, fell in love with Helen, the wife of Menelaus, who was regarded by the Greeks as the most beautiful woman in the world. Menelaus enlisted the sympathy and co-operation of his brother, Agamemnon, king of Mycene, and the two visited all of the city-states of Greece entreating the rulers to join them in a military campaign against Troy to recover the charming Helen. Many of the most renowned chieftains enlisted, prominent among whom were Nestor, the oldest and wisest of counselors and Achilles, the most dreaded of warriors. Agamemnon was chosen commander-in-chief of the united forces. A siege of nine years duration failed to make an impression on the city of the dissolute young prince. In the tenth year a quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles weakened the invading army to such an extent that Hector, who was the commanding officer of the Trojan forces, almost drove the Greeks into the sea. This embroilment is the subject of the Iliad. Homer pictures in his graphic verse the attempts that were made to conciliate Achilles and persuade him to show his dreaded presence again in the forefront of the besieging army. Finally, when all other expedients failed, it was sug-

gested to him that if he would not appear in the ranks in person, the sight of his armor would have a tendency to terrorize and weaken their contestants, and he was importuned to allow his bosom friend, Patroclus, to wear his helmet and breastplate and appear before the walls of Troy. To this Achilles consented. In a hand-to-hand contest between Patroclus and Hector, the former was slain. This so enraged Achilles that he had a new suit of armor forged and went to the front to avenge the death of his friend. He killed Hector and, lashing the heels of his dead rival to his chariot, he dragged his mutilated body three times around the camp.

The following day Achilles had a funeral pyre of earth thrown up in honor of his friend, caused his body to be cremated and the ashes deposited in a cinerary urn and instituted games in commemoration of his achievements. This is the subject of the mural panel.

With pictorial license which is in perfect accord with the poetic license employed by Homer, the scene is transferred to the capital of Attica. And, with due apologies to the classical scholar, Athens is pictured, not as she appeared thirty-two centuries ago, but as she appeared in the days of Pericles, the age that offers the greatest appeal to the student of Greek history.

On the Acropolis at the right rises the Parthenon. The dark hill with its ragged outline before it is the Areopagus, where Paul delivered his enlightening message on "the unknown God." To the left is seen the rocky peak of Mt. Lycabettus with Pentelicon and the Olympic range in the rear. In the middle distance is seen the temple of Theseus.

On the extreme left, professional women

* (NOTE:—Mr. Cochrane is the painter of the mural panel furnished the new gymnasium at Hebron Academy, and this is the story of the subject submitted, upon request, by Mr. Cochrane.—Editor.)



MURAL PANEL BY COCHRANE FOR THE NEW GYMNASIUM AT HEBRON BOYS' SCHOOL

mourners are wreathing with garlands the urn containing the ashes of Patroclus. In the foreground at the left minstrels are awaiting the word to enliven with music the games which in accordance with Greek custom, are to be dedicated to the honor of the dead warrior. At the right, in the foreground, athletes are awaiting their turn to enliven the occasion with contests in archery, throwing the discus and wrestling. The games are to end with a wrestling match between Ajax and Ulysses, who stand among the contestants clad in armor.

A chariot race is to be the initial and the principal feature of the games. Valuable prizes are to be awarded to the victors—a pretty slave girl, who robed in pink, appears in the foreground holding a distaff, to the first, a twenty-measure urn to the second and an unbroken mare to the third.

Nestor, oldest and wisest of the Greek chieftains, has won many a race with his horses. At his feet is a cup which he gained on a former occasion—a faithful representation by the way,

of the actual cup, now shown at the museum in Athens. He was a skillful reinsman but his trembling hands can no longer hold the lines in a firm grasp and his palsied limbs can no longer brace against the sway and bump of a springless chariot. The horses of Nestor, too, are old. They lack the "pep" of the younger steeds against which he is to compete. The level-headed veteran knows that, under ordinary conditions, he is defeated, but he still feels the urge of emulation, for one who has been in the lime light dies hard. He has a lingering hope. His son, Antilochus, is physically equipped for the contest, but he fears the handicap of the superannuated horses. Experience has taught Nestor that strength is not a match for skill in any contest, and he places the reins in the hands of his son with the admonitory and cheery words:

It is not strength but skill that wins the prize.
And to be swift is less than to be wise.
So shalt thou pass the goal, secure in mind,
And leave unskilled swiftmess far behind."

*Tribute to Lovejoy**

HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, LITT.D., '02

The purpose of my visit to your state and to this Conference is to pay tribute to the memory of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a great American whom chance determined should be a graduate of the college I represent. By such a pilgrimage I can no more fittingly express the central

thought of all that I might say in response to the toast you give me—"What a college owes its graduates." Almost a century after Lovejoy's martyrdom the college he once claimed as alma mater still holds him in highest veneration.

For ten years and more it has been one of

(NOTE:—This address was delivered by Professor Libby at the annual banquet of the Illinois Press Association, held in Urbana, Ill., on Friday evening, November 21, 1930, and was occasioned by the presentation in the afternoon of Friday of a bust of Elijah Parish Lovejoy to the Hall of Fame of the University of Illinois.)

my duties to edit a graduates magazine. Now you editors know far better than I that many purposes may guide the pen of the editor. In this case I determined that this little magazine should accomplish one definite purpose, namely, to bind the graduates to our college in indissoluble bonds. I so dedicated my pen because I believe that the great source of strength, the very life of a college or university, lies in its graduate body. I believe, further, that when this graduate body is kept concerned over the welfare of the college, over its needs, over its aims and its ideals, greater strides are possible along the educational highway. In such an undertaking it is necessary to get quite beyond the graphic description of athletic contests and use something more than zinc etchings that depict the last touchdown in the deciding game of the series. It is essential to hold up to the graduate the type of man and woman the college would seek to produce, to recount in detail the accomplishments of all those the college claims as her own, and to present in most attractive way the changing fashions in education, not forgetting, if you please, that education must be kept clothed and, so far as possible, in its right senses. Our college has some 4,500 graduates scattered widely over the world—a small number as compared to that of the great university—but happily the most of our graduates are kept so compactly united through the means of the printed word that they are as one in all serious efforts made to benefit the institution.

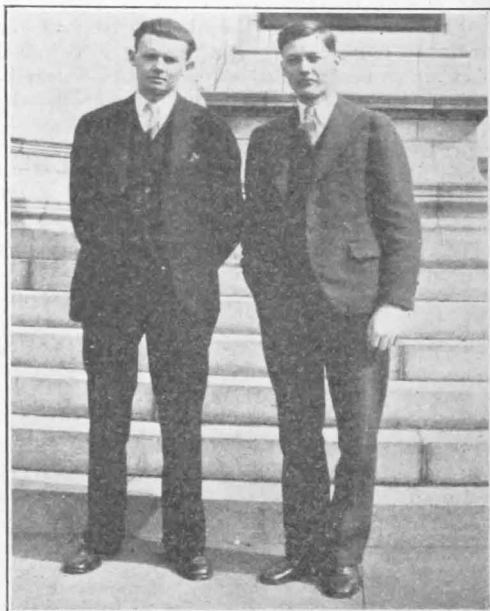
These observations lead me to the immediate occasion, and to the more specific topic that I would consider. During the ten years past I have devoted hundreds of pages of the graduates' magazine to the story of the life of Colby's son whose bust has now become the possession of this great university. He is known as Colby's patron-saint, and as such he has been the inspiration to countless college youth who have seen exemplified in his life and death those ideals which guide the college toward its destiny.

A study of his life reveals certain truths that will bear brief mention on such an occasion as this when editor and educator meet for common purposes.

He was born in a sparsely settled region not two score miles from the college of his choosing. Ambition, prompted by a mother's encouragement, led him to the coveted goal of a college education. His own recorded words tell you that those who taught him in the col-

lege halls fired him with a zeal to do and to dare. The pulpit made its appeal and helped lay the foundation of his life, but eventually the press offered him the way to the fame that claims him today. Like many another youth of our country, he rose from obscurity to world-renown. He teaches afresh the old but important lesson that neither birth, nor place, nor circumstance need determine the destiny of our youth. His life and the manner of his death reach down to the very well-springs of our civilization.

His method of living his life in such wise as to contribute something of substantial worth to society offers a second important truth. We meet with his type none too frequently today. Indifference to plain duty has taken the romance from many a life and has torn pages of inspiration to heroic deeds from many a book of biography. If ever a man had a single-track mind, it was Lovejoy: when he put his hand to the plough, he never turned back. The attorney-general of Massachusetts gave vent to sectional enthusiasm when he cried out that Lovejoy died as the fool dieth, but Phillips spoke with the voice of the nation when he presented Lovejoy as the most heroic figure of his age. The great Lincoln saw through the eye of vision when he declared that Lovejoy's tragic death



F. DONALD POULIN, '31, AND NORMAN D. PALMER, '30
Standing in Front of the Lovejoy Monument, Alton, Ill.

marked his sad end as the most important single event that ever happened in the New World. That which teaches a profound lesson is that here was a man who dared die for a principle which he held dearer than life itself.

And the third truth is that the principle for which he gave his life is of such transcending importance in this country that his martyrdom leaped the boundaries of state and section and encompassed the nation. The claim that my college makes upon Lovejoy is not so much that he fought slavery and whatever else he regarded hostile to the Republic's good, as that he fought it with type, and ink, and press and that their free use, guaranteed by the Constitution, shall never be abridged. But for him and others like him who have warned the nation of the dangers of a muzzled press, we might today be forced to tear down what the mob that took Lovejoy's life sought to build into the nation's structure. When you honored his memory today by placing his bronze figure in the Hall of Fame you served silent but significant warning to all sinister influences in our nation that, standing in awe of the printed word, seek in their own devilish ways to curb freedom of speech whether in private assembly or in our greatest legislative body. Whither that abridgement will lead a nation, under the exigencies of war, is best disclosed by a study of what happened in 1917 and on. Nothing is ever to be gained by suppression not even in days of strife. Lovejoy was willing if needs be to give his life if by so doing he might bring home a great lesson to the minds and consciences of his fellowmen.

The fourth and last truth to be mentioned

that his life teaches is that in spite of all that is being said about our American life—its short-comings, its indifference to the past, its interest only in the passing show, its loss of respect for national pride and national glory, still Lovejoy's heroic death for a great and cherished principle continues to prove an inspiration to countless Americans. Your exercises this afternoon, with their backward and yet with their forward look, in which you sought to pay tribute not only to Lovejoy but to eleven other stalwart Americans, is convincing evidence that as a people we are not unmindful of those enduring virtues and principles that have made us what we are. The heroic, thank God, still makes its strong appeal, and this in spite of a press that sometimes seems to devote more space to the ignoble than to the noble, to the inglorious than the glorious, to the ephemeral than to the permanent, and yet in its own way seeks the highest good of those it seeks to serve. All thoughtful Americans agree that to achieve against heavy odds, to lose life in order to gain it as did Lovejoy, is still the inspiration to great achievement.

To Elijah Parish Lovejoy, and to all other graduates of our colleges and universities who have sought in less conspicuous ways to serve their day and generation, and who have thus made use of the talents which our colleges have placed in their keeping, their colleges owe them full meed of praise. They form the great solid phalanx of society which moves on, and must ever move on, in its irresistible march in overcoming ignorance and petty strife and the whole host of evil influences that hinder the slow onward march of human progress.

Among the Graduates

HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, LITT.D., '02

STRENGTHEN CLASS TIES, URGES HARDY, '00

Warren F. Hardy, for a time a member of the class of 1900, who is managing editor of the Decatur (Ill.) *Herald*, recently devoted his personal column on the editorial page to a discussion of Colby, her past and future. In a letter accompanying the clipping he made the following comments:

"I am glad that Colby will remain in Waterville, and I admire the boldness of the step. I enclose something that appeared in my paper the other day. I did not suppose anybody out

here had ever heard of the college, but a friend stopped me on the street to say that several years ago while in Providence, R. I., he saw Colby play Brown, and that while Colby was beaten, it possessed a flashing half back who was a wonder. 'I yelled my head off for Colby,' he added.

"I am a member of the board of managers of Milken University, one of the foremost Presbyterian colleges, so I am still interested in education. I was struck by a phrase in President Johnson's Christmas Letter to the effect

that class ties that used to bind college friends together are rapidly diminishing. If this is so, it is a wrong tendency, in my judgment. In Amherst class spirit increases while fraternity spirit ebbs after graduation. In my own day, fraternity spirit was overlaid in Colby. How do you account for it?"

W. L. BONNEY. '92, APPOINTED TO NATIONAL SURVEY BOARD

Former State Treasurer William L. Bonney of Gardiner has been appointed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., to membership on the Advisory Committee of Laymen of the National Survey of Secondary Education which is now going on. The committee will supplement the work of a group of outstanding educators who are making a detailed three-year study of the United States with a view of discovering educational methods which have been of unusual success in certain high schools. These methods will then be brought to the attention of all the schools in the country. Mr. Bonney's position on the committee is representative from Maine.

They will work in co-operation with their own State Superintendents of education and their advice will be sought on important ques-

tions of procedure, and their reactions to the chief findings of the national survey asked.

MACOMBER, '27, LAUDED

Occasionally, a grandstand and book student of football arises in the coaching field that has the knack of imparting greater knowledge, to players under him than do many who were brilliant performers on the gridiron themselves. Bill Macomber, youthful coach of Cony High, presents an example in point.

Macomber graduated from Colby in 1927 but took very little part in the Fall sport during his undergraduate days at the Waterville institution. He frankly admits that his only active connection with football was during his first year when he strung along as a substitute end on the Freshman team. Thereafter he confined his athletic pursuit to tennis, a sport in which he was, and still is, mighty proficient.

But while Bill did not actively engage in football, he was a keen student of the game and from observation and study he absorbed far more than a mere smattering of the game's intricacies. Fortified with this knowledge and a likable personality that enabled him to win the cooperation of the youngsters he had to deal with, Macomber set out in the Fall of 1927 to prove his mettle as a coach.

Overwhelming success did not greet his initial efforts as mentor of the Rockland High eleven that year, but persons familiar with existing conditions absolve Macomber from any blame for not gathering more than four victories from the eight games on the schedule. Rockland, that year, lost three games and tied one. But Macomber started to make his coaching brethren sit up and take notice, and incidentally, assert his own coaching versatility by directing his basketball team through a season, which ended only in Rockland's elimination from the Bates tournament by the narrow margin of 32 to 30. The team beating Rockland was South Portland, which went on to win the tournament championship that year. In baseball, Macomber and Rockland continued their winning way by capturing 14 of the 15 games played that Spring.

The young coach retained his winning characteristics when he switched his allegiance from Rockland to Cony High of Augusta in 1928 and it has never forsaken him. It was at Cony that his ability as a football coach really came to the fore and in his three seasons there he has run up the impressive and enviable record of 20 victories, three ties and four defeats. Waterville High is Macomber's great nemesis for three of the four reverses suffered by Cony



WILLIAM L. BONNEY, A.M., '92
Elected to Important National Committee

in the last three years have been to "Grabby" Newell's Waterville outfit.

In the three years under Macomber's coaching, Cony has scored 432 points against 89 for its opponents.—*Exchange*.

SMITH, '93, PRESIDES AT GOOD WILL CONGRESS

Goerge Otis Smith, '93, acted as chairman at the Armistice Dinner of the Good Will Congress, sponsored by the World Alliance for International Friendship, in the grand ballroom of the Willard Hotel in Washington, on November 10.

The program contained a notable list of speakers, consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, Justice Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Hon. Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and Great Britain, and Col. Raymond Robins of Florida.

DUDLEY, '21, RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

The many interested friends of Rev. William C. Dudley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Dudley of this town, will congratulate him on his recent appointment as Director of Religious Education in the First Baptist Church of Malden. For the past six years he has been located in Springfield, Vermont, but resigned his pastorate to take up his new work in this well-known church. Mr. Dudley's resignation was received with deep regret, that having been his only pastorate since his graduation from the Newton Theological Institution, where he has been held in high esteem. His parishioners tendered a farewell reception. Besides being a graduate of the Newton Theological Institution, Mr. Dudley is a graduate of Berwick Academy and Colby College. The parishioners of the church in Malden gave him a hearty welcome on coming to his new work, in the form of a public reception.—*Somersetworth (N. H.) Free Press*.

FOGWELL, '10, MAY BE CITY MANAGER

Fall River, Dec. 12.—(Special)—An application for the position of city manager has been submitted by Jerome P. Fogwell, former Barnstable school superintendent, to Mayor-elect Daniel F. Sullivan. He stated in his letter that he has had 20 years' experience in school supervision and supervision of finances, receipts and expenditures.

He gave his address as 82 Madison Street, Fall River, and stated he was a native of the city. The last post he held was that of school

superintendent in Barnstable, where he received \$4500, with \$500 for expenses. He stated he is a graduate of Colby College and did post graduate work at Hyannis Normal school and Harvard University. He taught grammar schools in Brewster, Framingham and Fall River, was principal of the Brewster high school and superintendent of schools in Lee, Provincetown, Maynard and Barnstable and Kingston, Rhode Island.—*New Bedford (Mass.) Times*.

RUTH CARVER EMERSON, '04, HONORED

To honor Mrs. Roswell Dwight H. Emerson, Cambridge, recently elected grand vice president of the National Chapter of Sigma Kappa Sorority, the Boston Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Kappa held a tea at the College Club this afternoon.

Mrs. Emerson is the daughter of Mary Low Carver, one of the five girls who founded the sorority at Colby in 1874 and is herself a graduate of Colby. In the receiving line with Mrs. Emerson were Miss Edith Bush, dean of women, Tufts; Mrs. Lucy J. Franklin, dean of women, Boston University; Miss Sara L. Collins, president of the Boston Alumnae Chapter; Miss Hila H. Small, a past grand president of Sigma Kappa, and Miss Ruth G. Butters, past grand registrar and chairman of the committee in charge of the tea. Music was furnished by Mrs. Derwood Newman, Somerville, and her sister, Miss Mildred Precious, Forge Village.

Delegates from other sororities at Boston University and Tufts and members of the Boston City Panhellenic were present, as well as college and alumnae members of Sigma Kappa to extend to Mrs. Emerson their warm congratulations. Mrs. Joseph McCann and Mrs. William Anderson, Arlington, and Miss Lillian Perkins, Burlington, poured.

Other members of the committee were Miss Nellie B. Mansfield, Everett; Mrs. L. O. Gatchell, Malden; Mrs. E. A. Davenport, 2d, Arlington; Miss Irene Hall, Medford.—*Boston Transcript*.

DOW, '10, SUPT. OF DANBURY SCHOOLS

Nine months of uncertainty over the future of Danbury schools was ended when the Committee on Schools and Libraries of the Town School Board met and finally agreed on the selection of Harold F. Dow, present superintendent of schools in Swampscott, Mass., as the candidate to be placed before the entire School Board for consideration at its next meeting.

Mr. Dow, although only 42 years old, has had 22 years in the teaching profession. He

has held positions as superintendent of schools for the past 13 years, having been called to that position in Nahant, Mass., in 1917. Three years later he was summoned to Swampscott, a town of under 10,000 population, where he has been superintendent for the past ten years.

Mr. Dow was graduated from the Peterboro, N. H., high school in 1904 and received his B.S. degree from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in 1910. Since leaving college he has taken courses in Boston University School of Law, Yale Graduate School, Columbia University and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of Master of Education.

During his ten years as principal of public schools Mr. Dow has taught in Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut. He was for two years principal of Ivy street school in New Haven.—*Danbury (Conn.) Times*.

LOMBARD, '28, MARRIED

Miss Eva Lillian Barnfather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Barnfather of 41 Olander Street, was married to W. Robert Lombard of 128 Garden Street, in the First Baptist Church by Rev. Mr. Lombard, pastor, on December 27, at four o'clock.

Miss Barnfather was born in West Springfield and is a graduate of the West Springfield High School in the class of 1928. Mr. Lombard was born in Andover. He was graduated from Vermont Academy in 1924 and from Colby in 1928. While at Colby, he played on the football team. His fraternity is Zeta Psi. He is a mathematics teacher in the junior high school.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union*.

H. M. GERRY, '98, HONORED

On the 26th of October H. M. Gerry, '98, was chairman of the International Festival which was held in Memorial Hall as a part of the Tercentenary Celebration of Cambridge. More than 500 people participated in the program representing 12 nationalities; 3000 were present and almost as many turned away. At the banquet given by the committee composed of different nationalities, he was presented with a cup from the Mayor on which was inscribed:

To
H. M. GERRY
as a token of personal esteem and in
appreciation of a notable community
service rendered on the occasion of the
International Festival
October 28, 1930
from
Richard M. Russell
Mayor of
Cambridge.



H. M. GERRY, A.B., '98
Congratulated on Success of Civic Undertaking

Mayor Russell has sent the following letter of congratulation to Mr. Gerry:

"Dear Mr. Gerry: I have your letter of November 4 and shall see to it that the International Festival bills are paid at the earliest possible moment.

"I have not the words to express my appreciation of your part in that most successful event. Frankly, I was skeptical from the start about the possibility of making it a success, and I think that the wonderful results finally achieved in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, were to a very great extent attributable to your extraordinary understanding, energy and patience.

"If public approval is any recompense for the enormous amount of work you put in, I feel you should be satisfied. On every side I heard it proclaimed as the greatest thing that has ever taken place in Cambridge. I certainly think it was most extraordinary when you stop to consider that Memorial Hall was packed; that hundreds were turned away; and that men, women and children stood for four hours so as not to miss any part of it. The performances themselves were, of course, great tribute to the participants and the talent exhibited something that every citizen should be proud of.

"I take this opportunity to thank you per-

sonally and in behalf of the people of Cambridge for all that you have done in connection with the festival and the entertainment of the people and to promote a better understanding among us all."

PRES. JOHNSON MEMBER IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

President Franklin W. Johnson, '91, was recently appointed a member of the advisory committee on the board of National Survey of Secondary Education, the most extensive project of its type undertaken by the United States Office of Education. President Johnson is one of the 30 members of the committee who counsel in the survey's activities and act as interpreters to those engaged in secondary education.

The project was authorized by Congress as a three-year program beginning July, 1929 and is to complete its work in 1932. An appropriation of \$225,000 was authorized by the 70th Congress for the work. Its function is to consider and recommend the discovery and describing of constructive innovations in practise. Commissioner of Education William John Cooper is director of the survey with Dr. Leonard V. Koos of the University of Chicago, as associate director.

A three-fold advisory system comprising groups of consultants, an advisory committee of educators and an advisory committee of laymen has been organized by Commissioner Cooper.

F. A. POTTLE, '17, EDITS BOSWELL PAPERS

George H. Sargent, writing in the November 8th *Boston Transcript*, has this to say of Professor Frederick A. Pottle, Ph.D., '17, of Yale, to whom has been entrusted the editorship of the remaining volumes of the "Private Papers of James Boswell:"

"Frederick Pottle took over the work on October 1, 1929, and the three volumes now issued are the result of his labors. They will, I believe, be found to possess such merit as to support my conviction that the work could not have been committed to better hands and that the publication of the *Journal*, and Papers of James Boswell will be continued in a manner worth of the splendid beginning of Geoffrey Scott."

Professor Pottle, whose painstaking and scrupulous research into the disrupted question of the relation of Browning to Shelby some years ago furnished the literary world proof of his scholarship, and whose incursions into the Boswellian field had already established his fitness for the task, has continued the work of



FREDERICK ALBERT POTTLE, PH. D., '17
Edits Boswell Letters

Geoffrey Scott so well that these three new volumes carry on, without serious break, the high literary tradition which had been created by the first six of them. While the style is perhaps less brilliant than that of his predecessor, there is noticeable a soundness of judgment and a keenness of analysis that compensates in full measure for any lack of that felicity of expression which characterized all of Geoffrey Scott's work. Certainly these volumes prove that the publication of these papers will be carried through to a triumphant conclusion.

DRISKO-HALL

Miss Mary Drisko, '24, became the bride of Marvin F. Hall of Washington, D. C., in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia Falls on December 26. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will reside in Washington, where Mr. Hall is chief engineer of the Washington Gas Light Co. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity.

COLBY MAN IN BURMA

Rev. John E. Cummings, '84, writes from Henzada, Burma, as follows:

"I am appointed a delegate from the Burma Christian Council to the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, which will meet at Nagpur, Central Province, India, December 17-20, 1930.



REV. JOHN E. CUMMINGS, D.D., '84
Colby's Voice in Burma

"I recommend to every college man who would like to have clear insight into the problems involved in granting a further measure of self-government to India, that he read the Report of the Simon Commission, Vols. I and II before the meeting of the Round Table Conference, which is fixed for London, early in November, 1930. Conditions in India are so vastly different from those which prevail in England and America, that they cannot be understood, without the knowledge which these two volumes set forth in detail."

WHITMAN. 97. GIVEN STUDENT HONOR

Seventeen seniors thought William B. Twiss, of the English department, was the most humorous professor. Dr. Charles H. Whitman was second with thirteen votes and Professor John J. George, of the political science department, was third with eight votes.

Dr. Whitman was adjudged the most scholarly professor, with thirty-nine votes, and Dr. William H. Kirk, professor of classical languages, was second with thirty ballots. Harry D. Gideonse, professor of economics, who will retire in June, was third with sixteen votes.

Dr. Whitman was also considered the most popular professor, receiving thirty-nine votes for the honor. Dr. Henry E. Starr, professor of

psychology, was second with seventeen selections. Rudy Vallee, the singer, was accorded one vote.—*The Targum, Rutgers University.*

Rev. Clifford L. Peasley, '22, pastor of the Belfast Baptist Church, promoted a series of Sunday evening lectures throughout November on the general topic "Religion and Modern Thought." The meetings were in the nature of forums and consisted of a musical program, prayer, lecture and discussion period. The speakers were all from the Colby faculty as follows: Religion and Philosophy, by Professor Haynes; Religion and the Modern Approach to the Bible, by Professor Newman; The Bible and Geology, by Professor Perkins; The Bible and Evolution, by Professor Chester.

POTTLE-HANKINS WEDDING

One of the most interesting and picturesque weddings held in Southern Maine this season was that of Nellie Elizabeth Pottle of Otisfield to John Erskine Hankins of Lakeview, South Carolina, which took place in the old Bill Hill meeting house at Otisfield, with Rev. A. E. Kingsley officiating.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Annette Pottle and received her M.A. degree from Yale in 1929. She attended Hebron academy and was graduated from Colby College in 1925.



CHARLES H. WHITMAN, Ph.D., '97
Elected as Most Popular Professor at Rutgers

For the past year she has been an instructor in the English department at the University of New Hampshire. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and also Chi Omega, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Hankins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hankins of Lakeview, South Carolina. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina with degrees of B.A. and M.A. He later received the degree of Ph.D., at Yale, and for the past year or so has been an assistant professor in the English department at the University of Kansas. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

The wedding music was played by Walter Jenkins, director of music in the summer school at the U. of N. H. James M. Hankins, brother-in-law of the groom of Washington, D. C., was best man and Estelle M. Pottle, sister of the bride was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Margery Everingham of Kittery, Alice and Grace MacDonald of Portland and Elsie Bishop, all classmates of the bride. The flower girls were Miriam and Carrol Pottle of Lee, nieces of the bride.

The guest book was in charge of Mrs. Gordon Mann of Pittsfield, Mass., and the gift room, Mrs. Everett Lunt of Pittsburg, Pa.

A reception was held following the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother with the following in the receiving line, Mrs. Annette Pottle, Mr. and Mrs. John Erskine Hankins, James M. MacKensie Hankins, Estelle Pottle. The ushers were Prof. Frederick Pottle, A. M. Pottle, Wyman Kemp and Elwyn Riley. Serving were, Miss Ruth Nutting, Miss Eva Bean, Lois Turner, Marjorie Labrake and Edna Kemp.

The couple spent their honeymoon at Bar Harbor and were at home to their friends at 1701 Mississippi Street, Lawrence, Kansas, after September 12.

GEORGE OTIS SMITH, '93, HEADS POWER COMMISSION

George Otis Smith who was named chairman of the power commission began his career in the government service 34 years ago as a geologist, but as director of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior, his attention in later years has been given to America's natural resources from the economic and engineering standpoints. From September 1922 to 1923 he was a member of the Coal Fact Finding Commission and for the past year and more has been chairman of the advisory committee of the Federal Oil Conservation Board. In 1920 he

directed an engineering survey of the super-power project covering the eastern industrial section of the United States.

Graduating from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 1893, with Phi Beta Kappa honors, he took graduate work in geology at Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of Ph. D., in 1896. He went immediately into government service as assistant geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey, doing much field work in Michigan, Utah, Washington, and New England, and publishing a number of scientific monographs. In 1907 he was appointed director, a position which he has held ever since.

with the exception of one year's leave of absence during his term on the Coal Commission. He holds the distinction of being the senior bureau chief now in Washington.

Director Smith is a member of many learned societies. He is a trustee of the National Geographic Society and a past president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, a position also once held by President Herbert Hoover. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He received the honorary degrees of Sc.D., from Case School of Applied Science in 1914, LL.D., from Colby College in 1920, and Sc.D., from Colorado School of Mines in 1926.

Although he spends nearly all of his time in Washington, Dr. Smith is a citizen of the State of Maine. Born in Hodgdon, he lived most of his boyhood in Skowhegan, in which town he maintains a voting residence and a summer home. Colby College has remained one of his major interests. He has been an active member of the board of trustees since 1903, a length of term exceeded by only one member, Mrs. Smith, formerly Miss Grace M. Coburn of Skowhegan, is also a Colby graduate and his three living children have all attended that institution. For two years he has been on the board of trustees of the University of Chicago. He also is a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute of Waterville and a deacon of Bethany Baptist Church of Skowhegan. For many



GEORGE OTIS SMITH, PH.D., '93
Heads Power Commission

years he was president of the Y. M. C. A. of Washington.

Roland W. Payne, '24, is principal of the Norwell High and Grammar School, Norwell, Mass. He is taking courses at Teachers College, Columbia, toward a Master's degree. He was married on November 28, 1928, to Miss Faith L. Bull, of Springfield, Mass.

Thomas S. Grindle, '12, superintendent of schools in Lexington, Mass., writes the ALUMNUS a note that "all is well in Lexington." He reports a visit from Ernest H. Cole, '11.

J. Franklin Pineo, '14, sends word to wish all at the College a "Happy and Prosperous New Year." He is membership secretary in the Hartford, Conn., Y. M. C. A.

Byron H. Smith, '16, is moving into new business quarters at 124 Pickering Street, Bangor. He writes to say that he is always glad to welcome Colby people.

College friends of Arthur W. Ekholm, '26, 47 Phillips St., Norwood, Mass., will regret to learn that for the past three years he has been unable to work by reason of ill health.

Frank L. Tozier, '94, with Mrs. Tozier, recently spent two months in California, and Washington (State). Dr. Tozier reports meeting several members of the class of '94.



DR. FRANK L. TOZIER, '94
Fairfield, Maine, Physician

Upon her return from Miami, Fla., in 1928, Avis Cox Morrison began teaching Latin and French in the Meredith, N. H., high school. This year she has been transferred to the English department.

Robert F. Fransen, '25, of Bordentown, N. J., writes to express regret that he cannot oftener visit the College. He is a teacher, and writes that he finds it a "satisfying vocation."

Rudolph E. Castelli, '19, of 120 Chestnut St., Bogota, N. J., is practicing medicine in New York City.

Caspar J. Azzara, '23, 7410 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y., attended Fordham University Law School after graduating from Colby, and is now practicing law with the firm of Lord, Day & Lord.

Robert L. Emery, '06, has recently moved from 40 Church Street to 170 Mt. Vernon Street, Winchester. Dr. Emery spent the past summer abroad in company with about 225 other medical men observing medical conditions in England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France.

Ralph W. Richards, '01, of Washington, D. C., is at present engaged in a study of non-metalliferous resources of Oregon—a cooperative investigation by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Oregon State Mining Board. He has recently spent a month in California investigating the economic aspects of the oil field development there for the U. S. Survey.

Carl R. Bryant, '04, is manager of depository department and purchasing agent of office supplies and equipment for the D. C. Heath & Co. He is serving his town of Dover, Mass., as town clerk.

John B. Merrill, '96, is beginning his 19th year in the science department of the East Boston High school.

Irving O. Palmer, '87, writes the ALUMNUS: "What in thunder is there in the goings and comings of a baldheaded headmaster who lives with his family of 130 teachers and 2700 pupils ten months of the year? Nothing of interest. He, however, retains his interest in you at Waterville, and hopes you stay in Waterville." Mr. Palmer is one of the outstanding teachers that Colby has sent out from her campus.

John M. Maxwell, '10, writes from his home in Randolph, Vt., to express the hope that "You may find suitable location in or near Waterville." Mr. Maxwell is pastor of a church in Randolph.

Merton L. Miller, '90, writes from his home in Los Angeles, as follows: "I hope the question of moving the College will be settled by considering the best interests of the College for the next 100 years and more. The sentimental feelings which those of us of today have for the old site should not be allowed to weigh heavily."

Washington W. Perry, '72, was elected president of the Maine Three Quarters Century Club, held in Waterville on August 15.

Libby Pulsifer, '21, is the very proud father of a young daughter born on January 10. The Skowhegan *Independent-Reporter* recently carried the following about Dr. Pulsifer: "The many friends of Dr. Libby Pulsifer of Rochester, N. Y., will be interested to learn that he broadcasted Sunday evening from a Rochester radio station in the interests of the New York Medical Society. Medical societies throughout the country are now broadcasting health talks and it is of much interest to the people of Skowhegan to know that Dr. Pulsifer was chosen from Rochester. He is the son of Mrs. Helen P. Merrill of Madison Avenue. Dr. Pulsifer is a member of the Rochester General Hospital and the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester and also does private practice."

Ira W. Richardson, '10, was appointed last May assistant visiting physician to the Melrose Hospital, Melrose, Mass.

Mabel F. Dennett, '04, has returned from abroad and resumed her teaching in Bangor. She spends her vacations with her son, Prescott, who is on the editorial staff of the *New York World*. Mrs. Dennett is scheduled to give a number of talks in Bangor and vicinity on her experiences abroad.

Carroll S. Parker, '26, was transferred on September 1 from manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, in North Adams, to division results supervisor for the western division with headquarters in Springfield, Mass. His address is 196 Worthington Street.

Martha Marden Briggs, '24, since leaving Colby has taken a course in newspaper writing, and writes more or less for papers and magazines. She writes to say that her two little girls are saving their pennies for the days when they will be enrolled as students at Colby.

Albert W. Wassell, '26, is director of music in the Worcester Classical High School. He spent the past summer in Europe. He writes to the Editor to say of the *ALUMNUS*: "Keep up the good work!"

Malcolm B. O'Brien, '16, is physical director and coach in the Belfast High school. Several students from this high school are now students at Colby.

Evelyn Floyd Ventres, '28, is teaching Latin and mathematics in the Rockport, Mass. High school. She lives at 65 High Street.

Forrest M. Royal, '23, 116 Washington St., Brighton, Mass., is representing Row, Peterson & Co., publishers.

John R. Lafleur, '15, is in charge of the claim office of the Aetna Affiliated Insurance Companies, with offices at 613 Chapman Building, Portland.

Irvin L. Cleveland, '13, writes to say that he will be glad to receive the *ALUMNUS*. He is science teacher in the high school at Glen Ridges, N. J.

Charles H. Eaton, Jr., '27, is teaching physics in the Roselle Park high school, New Jersey. His home address is 45 Olyphant Drive, Morristown, N. J.

Harold Marston Morse, '14, was promoted from an associate professorship to a full professorship at Harvard University in April, 1930. He had served previously for two years as associate professor. His appointment to a full professorship at the age of thirty-eight is considered rather exceptional at Harvard. Next year he will reside in the Eliot House, one of the new houses being built under the Harkness Fund.

Vivian M. Ellsworth, '15, is head of the department of science in the Laurel School, a country day school for girls in Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph Chandler, '09, is associate professor of chemistry in the Hahemann Medical College in Philadelphia. His home address is 290 Ballymore Road, Springfield, Pa.

Claes E. Johnson, '27, is coach of football in the Walpole, Mass., high school. By careful handling of the athletic association he has been able in the past two years to pay off an indebtedness of \$400, and build up a reserve of several hundred.

Jessie G. Alexander, '29, is teaching at Colebrook Academy, New Hampshire. Last summer she attended the summer session at Bates College.

Paul Seiderman, '27, writes from his home in 750 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., to express warmest regards to those members of the Faculty who helped "make some years the finest in my life."



RICHARD P. HODSDON, A.B., '27
New Hampshire Teacher



MIRRIAM J. THOMAS, A.B., '29
Studying at Columbia



CLYDE E. RILEY, '27
Massachusetts Teacher

Richard P. Hodsdon, '29, is headmaster of McGow Normal Institute, Reeds Ferry, N. H. At the Teachers' Convention, held in Concord, N. H., on October 17 and 18, a number of Colby graduates met at Nardini's restaurant (F. D. Nardini, '14) and held a little get-together. Among those present, besides Hodsdon, were V. M. Whitman, '94, of Laconia; F. T. Johnson, '92, of Marlboro; E. B. Marriner, '18, of Portsmouth; Idella K. Farnum, '12, of Keene.

Harold W. Nutting, '14, represents the Corning Glass Works, in charge of sales and promotion work, and has as his territory Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. He makes his headquarters at the Kansas City Athletic Club, Room 1818, Kansas City.

Nathaniel Bacon, '12, is service inspector of the Pullman Company, with home address 170-09-143 Road, Springfield Gardens, L. I., New York.

Helene B. Buker, '18, is supervisor of one of the eighteen centers of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, of New York. Her address is 416 Wizz St.

Amy V. Robinson, '25, is teaching mathematics in the Houlton High school.

Agnes E. Osgood, '26, is head of the English department in North Easton High school, Massachusetts. She has charge of the school dramatic club and has organized a Girl Scout Troop.

Sydney P. Snow, '28, and Marion Richardson Snow, '32, are now living at 20 Kemper Street, Wallaston, Mass.

Miriam J. Thomas, '29, began last fall a year's course at the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Clyde E. Riley, '27, sends his regards to his friends in Waterville. He is now teacher of science in the Westborough, Mass., High school, with address at 13 Charles Street.

Otis B. Read, '09, is now general secretary of the Haverhill, Mass., Y. M. C. A., coming from Baltimore, Md., where he was assistant general secretary. His son, Otis, is a member of the Freshman class at Colby.

Idella K. Farnum, '14, is Supervisor of Rural Training in the Keene, N. H., Normal School. For the past three summers she has studied at Columbia.

Marie L. d'Argy, '28, was married on June 10, 1930, in Waterville, to Fernand A. Fortier. They reside at 449 Locust Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

Grace Morrison, '28, was married on July 16, 1930, to S. Ernest Ober, Tufts, '28, of Brighton, Mass. They are teaching in the New Marlboro, Mass., High school, in Mill River, Mass.

Seth G. Twitchell, '20, is not only teaching chemistry and physics in the Concord, N. H., high school, but gives instruction in Saint Mary's School, Concord, and in the Margaret Hospital, Concord.

Harris B. McIntyre, '18, is rate engineer of the southern area of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., with headquarters in Boston. His home address is 80 Clifton Ave., Clifton, Mass.

Henry J. Kaufman, Jr., '27, is territorial manager of the General Motors Acceptance Corp., New York Branch. His home is at 2 Ridgeview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Delber W. Clarke, '11, is rector of St. Clement's Church (Episcopal), examining chaplain to the bishop of Erie, and is doing student work in Thiel College (Lutheran) and Grove City College (Presbyterian). His home address is 82 Chambers Ave., Greenville, Pa.

Having resigned his position as associate principal of Farmington Normal School, Arthur M. Thomas, '80, is spending the year with his daughter, Mrs. John H. Foster, '14, at 445 Farmington Ave., Waterbury, Conn. John H. Foster, '13, is a successful physician in Waterbury.

Mildred Greeley Arnold, '17, reports the birth of a third daughter, Miriam Ardelle, on September 9, 1930. Mrs. Arnold is studying in Columbia.

Ruby Shuman Berry, '26, sends greetings to all Colby friends. "I read and enjoy every word of the ALUMNUS," she writes. Mr. and Mrs. Berry moved to Richmond last October. Mr. Berry is salesmanager (District) of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, for the Kellogg Cornflake Co., of Battle Creek. They live at 3219 Fendall Ave., Richmond, Va.

Elizabeth Whipple Butler, '21, has just completed a four year service as chairman of the National Endowment Committee for Sigma Kappa, during which time a \$50,000 general endowment fund was well started. For the next two years she will serve as District Counselor for the sorority at the University of Michigan, University of Indiana, and Michigan State College. In spare hours she serves as Professional Shopper for Shopping News. In a letter to the ALUMNUS she writes: "It seems to me the ALUMNUS becomes 'bigger and better' year by year. I don't see how any Colby man or woman can be without it for a single issue. Had quite a thrill when I spotted a copy of the Colby History on the shelves of the big library here (Grand Rapids) not so long ago. Should hate to see Colby leave Waterville."

Howard M. Barnum, '21, 3919 Grenet St., N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes to say that he is still looking for Colby people in his section. He has met Hussey, '13, Curtis, '22.

Arthur L. Berry, '23, is now district commercial supervisor of the N. J. Bell Telephone Co. He was married on November 1, 1929, to Olive Campbell Polhemus of Germantown, Pa. She

attended Goucher College. They live at Greenleigh Court Apts., Merchantville, N. J.

Millard C. Moore, '07, attended the Connecticut Division of the Boston University Summer School, last summer. Mr. Moore makes his home in Southwick, Mass.

Franklin M. Dyer, '16, writes to express his increasing interest in Colby, and her present efforts to improve her surroundings. Mr. Dyer makes his home in Somerville, Mass.

H. Forrest Colby, '25, was married on January 1, 1930, to Miss Marjorie Louise Applebee, of Portland. He is in the street engineering department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston. His address is 236 Geneva Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

Joel E. Taylor, '21, is organizing a company to handle food products. He writes to say that he would be glad to get in touch with any Colby people in food products business who want to get into the eleven western states. His home address is 445 South Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles.

William H. Holmes, '97, was elected one of the vice presidents of the National Education Association at the annual convention held in Columbus, Ohio, July, 1930. Mr. Holmes' home is in Mount Vernon, N. Y.



WILLIAM H. HOLMES, PH.D., '97
Officer National Education Association



GEORGE F. HENDRICKS
Ed.M., '22
Athletic Instructor



HENRY D. TEAGUE, A.B., '22
Edits Maine Paper



CHESTER L. ROBINSON
A.B., '22
Aviator and School Teacher

George F. Hendricks, '22, is director and supervisor of Physical Education in the Syracuse Public Schools. He received his degree of B.P. E. from Springfield, Mass., College in 1927, and is now working toward his doctorate's degree. He received his Master's degree in Education from Syracuse University in 1928.

Henry D. Teague, '22, with Mrs. Teague, are engaged in guiding the destinies of the *Union-Republican* at Machias. This weekly newspaper has been published successfully since 1853. They have the largest printing plant in connection with their newspaper anywhere in that section of the State.

Eleanor L. Burdick, '20, and Ruth E. Wills '20, are teachers in the Ridgefield, Conn., schools.

Frank A. James, '15, finished his graduate work at Harvard last summer for the Ed.M. degree.

Bertha Robinson Wheeler, '07, Bethel, Maine, reports a call from Abbie Weed Brown, '08.

Everett Flaig Gross, is the name of a young son whose birth on September 11, 1930, is reported by the proud father, Everett H. Gross, '21, of 282 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Gross is with the New York Telephone Co., doing special studies in the revenue accounting department.

Word from Henry E. Heyward, '75, states that he recently sustained a fracture of his hip, but that he is now able to sit up and write. He improves the first opportunity to write the *ALUMNUS* to express good wishes to the College. Mr. Heyward is at 221 W. Johnson St., Philadelphia.

Chester L. Robinson, '22, is head of the science department in the Manchester, Conn., High School. He is now a licensed aviator. He gave ground instruction for Curtiss-Wright at Rockland and Presque Isle during the past summer. He writes the Editor to say, "Would like very much to take you for a ride some day." (The Editor is keen for "ground" instruction, only.)

William B. Noyes, '94, is now superintendent of schools in Stonington, Conn.

William F. Cushman, '22, is beginning his ninth year with the American Foreign Insurance Association. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman reside at 253 So. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Eugene M. Pope, '82, is editor of *The American Roofer*, and of the magazine, *Mother and Child*, and is publisher of both. He is also secretary-treasurer of the United Roofing Contractors Association of North America. Incidentally, Mr. Pope writes and speaks Esperanto, and strongly advises "every one to do the same and make it the international auxiliary language." Mr. Pope's address is 58 W. Washington St., Chicago.

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

Hazel Breckenridge Mailey, '11, writes to say that she wishes all Colby women in the vicinity of Boston would send their names and addresses to her or to some member of the Boston Colby Alumnae. Mrs. Mailey can be

Rev. William C. Dudley, '21, became director of Religious Education in the First Baptist Church, Malden, Mass., on November 22.



FAYALENE DECKER, A.B., '27
Social Service Worker



NORRIS W. POTTER, A.B., '28
Teacher at Northeastern
University



J. CLAUDE BOUCHARD, B.S., '28
Teacher in Skowhegan High School

MISS FAYALENE C. DECKER, '27, HAS NEW POSITION

Miss Fayalene C. Decker, '27, who since last January has been field wroker in Kennebec county for the Maine Department of Public Welfare with headquarters in Augusta, has accepted the position of social service worker at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Togus, with a considerable raise in salary. Miss Decker will still make her home in Augusta. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Decker of East Leavitt Street and is a graduate of Skowhegan high school and Colby College. Her many friends will be interested to know of her new position, the duties of which she has already assumed.—*Waterville Sentinel*, Nov. 4.

Edward F. Stevens, '89, was invited, last spring, to appear before the Library Committee of the House of Representatives to argue for the purchase of the Vollbehr Collection of Incunabula for the Library of Congress. The Collection contained a superb example of the Gutenberg Bible, printed upon vellum, one of three in perfect state in existence. In the course of the summer the bill passed both houses unanimously. In the spring of 1931, Mr. Stevens will enjoy an extended absence in Europe in recognition of 25 years of service with the Pratt Institute Free Library.

Russell F. Brown, '26, is assistant-treasurer of the Herbert Gray Co., Inc., and is also president of the Lincoln Lions Club.

Joseph C. Bouchard, '28, is this year teaching Latin and French in the Junior High school of Skowhegan.

Norris W. Potter, '29, is a member of the English department of Northeastern University, giving courses in Modern Drama, English Novel, and English Composition. On August 9, last, he married Nettie Lord Pritchard, graduate of Boston University in the class of 1929. They make their home at 175 Hemenway St., Boston.

Gladys Paul, '14, began her 10th year as teacher of mathematics in the Plainfield, N. J., High school. During her years in the school enrollment has increased from 900 to 1,400.

Frank J. Severy, '00, writes from Santa Monica, California, to say that he hopes to take in another Commencement before many years. Like all good Californians, he rates Maine second and California first. (This news-note is written on January 17, 1931, on a beautiful balmy day, thermometer registering 25 above, ground white with snow, but all roads are cleared and travel is as good as in summer. No sultry heat, but crisp air, bracing, healthful. Youth are out upon the hills, sliding and skiing, and their cheeks are red. The above is respectfully referred to F. J. S., '00.—*The Editor*.)

Catherine Larrabee, '22, teacher in East Hartford, Conn., attended the session of the American Academy in Rome, during the past summer.

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



HAROLD W. GOODRICH, A.B., '20
New York Teacher



REV. CLARENCE S. RODDY, '25
Tremont Temple Speaker



ROBERT C. BROWN, A.B., '25
With J. P. Morgan Co.

Harold W. Goodrich, '20, is principal of the Brocton, N. Y. high school. He is also secretary of the Chautauqua County Teachers Association of New York State. He makes his home in Brocton, N. Y.

Clarence S. Roddy, '25, one of the successful ministers of Portland, recently had the great honor of supplying the pulpit of Tremont Temple, Boston, the largest Protestant Church in New England, for three successive Sundays, and was warmly asked to return. His Portland congregation is said to be the largest of any church in the State. Mr. Roddy was one of Colby's strongest undergraduate speakers.

Susan Wentworth, '12, was married on December 20, last, to Frederick Leonard, of Augusta, civil engineer in the State Highway Department, and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Since April 15, last, Ralph H. Drew, '19, has been associated with the Paper Manufacturers Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, in charge of a new department. His address is 5820 Kemble Avenue.

Lois Meserve Flye, '02, enjoyed a western trip the past summer, including a visit to Niagara Falls.

Beulah E. Withee, '11, received her Master's degree in Latin from Columbia last February. During the past summer she made her second tour abroad, this time to Central Europe, including Oberammergau and the Alps.

Robert Carver Brown, '25, of 55 Peters St., Red Bank, N. J., is employed in the Commercial Credit Department of the J. P. Morgan Banking Company of New York City.

Samuel P. Huhn, Jr., '25, is a broker with Sutro Bros. & Co., 120 Broadway, New York. Mr. Huhn is in the Philadelphia Office, 611 Packard Building.

Alice B. McDonald, '25, is a teacher of chemistry and physics in the new laboratory high school of Atlanta University and also two classes in general chemistry in Spelman College.

Vinal H. Tibbetts, '14, now holds the responsible position of Superintendent of Schools, in Manhasset, N. Y. His home address is Webster Avenue. He spends his summers at his old home in New Harbor, Maine.



VINAL H. TIBBETTS, A.B., '14
Superintendent of Schools, Manhasset, N. Y.



EARLE S. TYLER, A.B., '20
Boston Lawyer



FOSTER EATON, A.B., '17
With United Press Association



THOMAS F. JOYCE, B.S., '17
With Company 'M' Infantry

Earle S. Tyler, '20, is with the law firm of Adams & Blinn, 40 Court St., Boston. Mr. Tyler is giving lectures on the law at Burdett Business College, department of business administration.

Foster Eaton, '17, has been continuously with the United Press Associations since graduating from the Columbia School of Journalism, New York (Pulitzer) in 1923, successively at New York (day and night staff member) and member of the bureaus at Boston, Detroit, Lansing, St. Louis, and Atlanta. His address is 200 Terminal Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Robert B. Austin, '98, after six years at Key West, Fla., has returned to New York to resume the general practice of law. His address is 161-19 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

William H. Kelsey, '15, is general manager of the U. S. Aircraft Co., of New Jersey. He has recently received his pilot's license and writes to say that he can hardly wait to see Old Colby and Waterville from above.

Walter G. Chamberlain, '22, is located at 2125 Calder Ave., Beaumont, Texas.

Bernice V. Green, '27, is teaching Latin and French in Hartland Academy.

Maria H. Hanson, widow of George W. Hanson, '83, died on June 27, 1930, in Sanford, Maine.

Carrie M. Tozier, '00, teacher for 12 years in the Watertown, Mass.,

High school, is now to be reached at 68 Barnard Ave., Watertown.

Thomas F. Joyce, '17, is commanding Co. "M", 22d Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

F. Richard Drummond, '28, graduated from Penn University in February, 1930, with the degree of Master of Business Administration.

Writes W. L. Waldron, '99, lawyer in Pittsfield, Maine: "I am very glad to enclose my \$2.00 but sincerely regret the idea of moving Colby from the old campus; personally I prefer to see it remain a small college rather than attempt to ape the large western institutions."

Fred K. Owen, '87, has been re-appointed a director of the Port of Portland. This is Mr. Owen's third appointment to this office.



WILLIAM H. KELSEY, B.S., '15
Of the U. S. Aircraft Co.



CHESTER F. WOOD, A.B., '14
Bids Good-bye to America

Mrs. Ralph N. Smith (Marion White, '17) of Worcester, Mass., is to take the part of Minerva in the pageant to be presented at the International Convention of the A. A. U. W., at the Statler Hotel in Boston, April 9. Forty foreign universities will be represented at the convention.

Alice Paul, '29, is a teacher in the South Portland High school.

"Why not move the Maine Central station and buy balance of land not now owned by the college between Main Street and the Kennebec River as far as the Elmwood Hotel or even farther west than Main Street, if needed? This would keep the college on the old site and give ample room for expansion and it would cost less than to build on a new site." So writes W. E. Craig, '07, who voices the opinion of many graduates.

Lillian Lowell, '10, spent the past summer in Europe on the Virgilian Pilgrimage and Æneid Cruise celebrating Bi-Millemium of Virgil's birth, conducted by American Classical Association. Ceremonies at Virgil's birthplace at Mantua and at tomb at Naples. Trips to Troy, Carthage, Crete, Mt. Eryx, Delos and other places figuring in Æneas' wanderings. Many noted classicists of America and Great Britain as well as famous Archaeologists gave lectures and conducted the trips. The members of the Cruise were received by American Academy and Italian Academy and Minister of Education at Rome.

Mary Donald Deans, '10, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the Los Angeles City Schools and is pursuing courses in Medieval history in the University of California in Berkeley. She expects to receive her degree of M.A. in May, 1931. Her interest in this particular field of history was first aroused by Professor Black, formerly at the head of the history department at Colby.

Roger E. Bousfield, '22, is now to be addressed at 141 West Concord St., Boston, Mass.

Colby Concerts Series of 1931

EVERETT FISK STRONG, B.A.

Two years ago last November a Freshman stayed a moment after French class and said to me: "I wonder why no concerts are ever presented at Colby by professional musicians?" His remark was the prelude to the development of the Colby Concert Series, for he invited me to tea in his room in Hedman Hall the following day, and there, between Victrola renditions of Debussy's "Reflets dans l'eau," Chopin's "Scherzo in C-sharp minor" and the like, we discussed the possibility of introducing at some time during that year a single recitalist to a Colby and Waterville audience. Fired with at least a small fraction of that Freshman's

enthusiasm, I left his room rather chagrined at the realization of my own musical inaction hitherto, but determined to further the cause of good concerts at Colby to the utmost of my ability.

But the students went much faster and farther than I did, for within twenty-four hours, thanks to a circular written and distributed by that same Freshman "promoter," twenty-five Colby undergraduates had pledged to hold themselves liable to a tax of five dollars each, if necessary to insure a concert. By another day the student "guarantors" numbered one third of the total student enrollment. And so

the movement was already under way before I had hardly a thing to do with it.

A superb recital was accordingly arranged and given the following January, managed by



EVERETT FISK STRONG, A.B.
Faculty Adviser on Public Concerts

an efficient and enthusiastic committee of students. Miss Ruth Webb, pianist, delighted her large audience at the Opera House, and best of all, the student's reaction was decidedly more than favorable.

A few days later the student committee met again, this time to plan for a permanent organization. And there was thus born the Colby Concert Board, consisting of six undergraduates with a faculty adviser, who work under a fixed constitution, subject to control by the undergraduate body, and definitely committed to the cause of bringing first-class professional artists in the various branches of music to give recitals at Colby College.

The Board presented three concerts in Waterville in the winter of 1930, one in each of the months of January, February and March. They were held in the Alumnae Building, and were most enthusiastically received by both townspeople and students. These concerts were successfully financed solely from the sale of tickets and of advertising space on the programs.

The present college year brings to us the "third season" of the Colby College Series, opening with a recital on the twentieth of January, and followed by a concert on February seventeenth and one on March seventeenth. The program of 1931 is of an exceptionally high standard and is therefore expensive. However, the risk has been undertaken by definite vote of the six members of the Colby Concert Board, and present appearances indicate that the series will do rather better than pay its expenses.

Madame Rose Zulalian, contralto, opens the series of 1931. Madame Zulalian is Armenian by birth, but she is American in her schooling and musical training. She made her debut in 1927 since then she has been heard frequently in Boston, New York, and the cities of the middle west. Critics speak in high praise of

her colorful and mellow voice, with its special richness in the lower registers. She brings her own accompanist, Mr. Herbert Irvine of Boston.

The February concert will be a piano recital by "that paragon of modernists," Jesús María Sanromá. This young Porto-Rican is already a sensation in the musical world, and is recognized as being in the very forefront of pianists in this country. Since his graduation with honors in 1920 from the New England Conservatory of Music he has been constantly in demand for important recital work. He has played with the MacDowell Club Orchestra, the People's Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Musical Association, the Flute Players' Club,—all of Boston, and is now the pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His recital tours have taken him to Berlin, Paris, Madrid and Barcelona; he has studied in Paris with Cortot and in Berlin with Schnabel. As a technician, nothing seems to be impossible for him; as an interpreter, he is hardly equalled for beauty and variety of tone and touch, though his unconcealed fondness for the modern mood has sometimes elicited criticism from those who profess to exclusively "classic" tastes. But to hear him is to hear a recognized master, a veritable prodigy of the pianoforte.

A new element for us is found in the series with the presentation in March of an ensemble, the Tapley Trio, also of Boston, composed of Rolland Tapley, violinist, Jacobas Lengendoen,



MR. ROLLAND TAPLEY
Violinist

'cellist, and Howard Slayman, pianist. The first two are members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Tapley's quick rise from a relatively obscure place in that world-famous organization to one of the leading positions is almost a phenomenon, and withal he maintains the distinction of being the youngest member of that body. Mr. Langendoen, too, is easily one of the ablest musicians in the orchestra. Both Mr. Tapley and Mr. Langendoen travel extensively in recital tours. Mr. Slayman is recommended particularly for his qualities as accompanist, in which capacity he has had ample experience in New England in a large number of musical circles.

This is in brief, then, the outline of the series of 1931. The expense entailed in engaging such artists, the conspicuously high recommendations which they command, and their excellent renown all bespeak the superior quality of the Colby concerts, and only serve to emphasize the value of the work done by the Colby Concert Board.

The Series enjoys no subsidy, no underwriting, no financial backing of any sort other than that of the box-office receipts and the limited sale of advertising space on the most attractive sixteen-page programs. Thus far this method has worked admirably and the students have not asked the college for extra funds. Whether this method is, on the other hand, the best one to pursue forever has been questioned. The stupendous labor involved in so thoroughly "selling" these concerts sufficiently to students and townspeople that there may be no deficit at the end, is literally unbelievable. No member of the Board has ever made even the suspicion of a complaint, but every single one of those six students would be justified in petitioning for

the right to "work less with shorter hours and more pay" for the making-up of programs, securing of advertisers, writing and addressing of letters, soliciting of subscriptions, keeping up the mailing-list, arranging with the printer for forms, placards, programs, addressed envelopes, tickets and general whatnots, constant telephoning over matters of petty, though urgent, detail; keeping of the accounts; managing the reserved-seat system; preparing the hall;—it is a long story, albeit intensely interesting and wholly rewarding, plan, work, fight, and "check double-check."

But whatever the eventual outcome, and however liberally the college administration may support musical ventures in the promising years ahead of us, there is at present no active desire on the part of the Colby Concert Board to ask



MADAME ROSE ZULALIAN, Contralto

for any subsidizing funds. The first elemental plans for the season of 1932 are already laid, and if the concerts of this year pay for themselves, as it now seems likely they will, an additional incentive will be given to arrange next year's series on the same basis. And indeed, it will be better so to do, for the Colby Concert Series thrives on necessity.

This article is already unduly long, but one word of appreciation must be given to the six undergraduates who comprise the Colby Concert Board of 1931. These are: Richard Cummings, '32; G. Donald Smith, '32; Francis B.

Smith, '34; Eleanor H. Rogers, '32; Justina M. Harding, '32; and Rebecca M. Chester, '33. Their never flagging interest, their energy, initiative and efficiency,—and their patience with their all too stodgy "adviser"—merit the highest praise which I know how to bestow. It is indeed an encouraging sign in a college when students react, as these able representatives of a much wider student "public" have reacted, to the musical needs of a community all too saturated in American jazz. We may look ahead with confidence to the Colby Concert Series of 1932.

Among Colby Authors

THE EDITOR

THE ART OF JESUS AS A TEACHER, is the title of a book published by The Judson Press, Philadelphia, and written by Charles Francis McKoy, '02. Of the book itself, the publishers have the following to say:

Whether the criticism is just, or not, it is a common criticism of the preaching of today that it is so little concerned with Jesus as a Person. No matter how accomplished a preacher may be in his understanding of modern philosophy and present-day science, and no matter how loyal he may be in his preaching of the historic faith of the Church, yet he falls far short of his whole duty to those who hear him if the purpose of his preaching is not first of all to make Jesus Christ real; real as a Person.

That this volume is the thesis prepared by the author as the culmination of his course at the New York University leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is sufficient proof of the thoroughness of his research. The reader will probably say that the writer has not missed a single feature of the work of the Master as a Teacher. Every teacher and every preacher will do his work better for having read Doctor McKoy's thesis.

The following facts about the author will be of interest:

Charles Francis McKoy was born in Bangor, Maine, and received his education at Colby College (A.B., 1902) and at Newton Theological Institution (1905); the latter institution conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1928 in consideration of a thesis on "Methods of Building Up a Junior Congregation." From the University of New York he has received the degrees of Master of Arts, in

1927, and of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1929. Ordained to the ministry December 18, 1905, he has held pastorates at the First Baptist Church, Eden, Maine (1905-1911), the Taylor Memorial Baptist Church, Paulsboro, New Jersey (1912-1913), the First Baptist Church, Long Branch, New Jersey (1913-1919), and at the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York (since January 1, 1920). In addition to his pastoral and pulpit work, Doctor McKoy is engaged in lecture work, from the platform and by means of the radio.

SODAGFE SILHOUETTES, a book of poems published by the Four Seas Company, Boston, written by R. Manley Grindle, '25. While Mr. Grindle was an undergraduate at Colby, he wrote many excellent poems for the Colby *Echo*, and a book of poems is but the natural result of his industry and rare ability.

A sequence of fifty-odd sonnets, each of which depicts objectively, as nearly as a sonnet can be expected to depict, some character from a small town in Maine. The sonnet is not a vehicle that lends itself easily to such a purpose; in fact each character is but a silhouette, and, as often happens with silhouettes, gains something from so being. The profile is there and no person who has ever become acquainted with the rustic characters of a Yankee backwoods town, but will find some prototype of past acquaintance.

It is the author's opinion that in the life of every person, regardless of how inconsequential he may be or how small the community where he dwells, there is something of interest, something of drama.

The *Maine Library Bulletin* for January, 1931, has the following:

Mr. Grindle writes us that reading Master's *Spoon River Anthology* interested him in the idea of presenting in verse form brief biographical studies of some of the types he met while teaching in a little town under the shadow of Mt. Bigelow. Each of the fifty-two poems, which, the author suggests, might be called "fourteen line etchings," rather than "silhouettes," vividly presents a village character, each with more than a suggestion of drama which often approaches tragedy. Mr. Grindle has been markedly successful in consistently following the somewhat difficult form which he has chosen to use for his portraits, a dozen lines of description and a final couplet with a tragic or ironic twist which summarizes and dramatizes the character. His subjects are the usual characters of a small cillage, the store-keeper, the postmaster, the minister, the blacksmith, the plumber, the country doctor, the widow, the young dreamer, the lonely youth, the faithful wife, the town rogue, the guide, the unhappy husband, and a variety of others. Jane Machowell, the librarian, is our favorite. The little poems show Mr. Grindle to have a dramatic as well as a poetic ensne and a gift for psychological analysis. Mr. Grindle was born at Bluehill, Maine, March 8, 1900. He attended Higgins Classical Institute, tried a business course at the Boston University and then entered Colby College. In 1921 he left college to teach for a number of years at Dead River and Flagstaff where he was "the entire faculty of the high school." He returned to college to graduate in 1927, after which he taught for a number of years at Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts and while there he wrote *Sodagee Silhouettes*. At present he has a teaching fellowship at the University of Maine, where he is doing graduate work for his master's degree.

MODERN AMERICAN STORIES, is a book published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and edited by Thomas R. Cook, '22, Instructor in English in the Bulkeley School, New London, Conn.

Twenty stories selected from the works of the leading short-story writers of our own day, representing tales of modern life and methods of present-day writing and thinking. The volume is one which high school students enjoy, which offers them material of a high literary value, modern, appealing.

The editor of this collection of short stories has proved by actual classroom experiment with a thousand or more representative pupils that

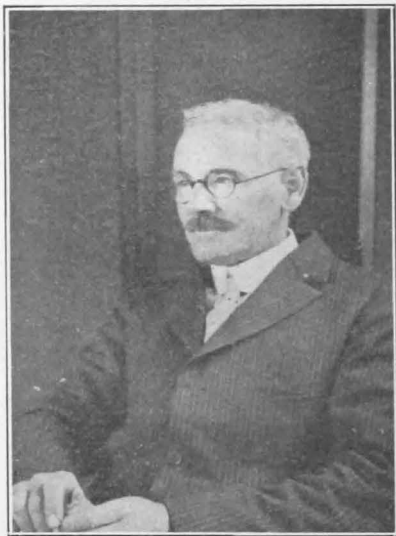
the stories included in this collection interest the average high school boy and girl. In practically every case, the stories have been thoroughly studied and criticised in the classroom.

These stories have been chosen to illustrate diverse types of short stories—some selected because of smoothness of plot; others because of beauty of theme and language; still others because of skilful portrayal of character.

Students reading the current magazines will find these same authors contributing monthly to the leading periodicals. For this reason the author has included an exceptionally interesting biographical note with each story—in many cases the facts have been especially supplied by the writers themselves.

The introduction tells of the development of the short story and shows the relative importance of the stories and their authors. There is also a list of 140 collections of short stories recommended for additional reading.

ANTHOLOGY OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY POETRY, a book to be published presently by Literary Publications, a New York house that publishes only poetry, edited by Everett L. Getchell, '96, head of the English department, Boston University School of Education. No copy has as yet been received by the ALUMNUS for review.



EVERETT L. GETCHELL, A.M., '96
Edits Anthology of B. U. Verse

ENGLISH EXERCISES, a book published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and edited by Thomas R. Cook, '22.

A drill book and notebook combined of exercises in grammar and correct usage for high school English classes. Cook's English Exercises supplements the regular text-book. It provides that additional drill in the principles of grammar already emphasized in the text-book which is so essential to the pupil's ready use of the language.

The author of English Exercises is Thomas R. Cook, Instructor of English, Bulkeley School, New London, Connecticut. The drills and exercises contained in this book have all been tested in his classes. He has based his material on the actual needs of high school English pupils.

The most common English errors, both oral and written, the speech expressions which cause the greatest difficulties, are combated in these exercises. The teacher of English will find here in convenient usable form just the material needed for special drill purposes. The pupil does his work in the book. The pages may be torn out and submitted to the teacher, or the book may be kept intact as a permanent record of correct English usage.

In addition to the forty-six drill exercises, the author has provided a series of topics for themes based on a regular order of assignment. The unusual and interesting plan which he has adopted has proved conspicuously successful in his own classes.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND OTHER ESSAYS, with introduction, notes and suggestions for study, is a book published by D. C. Heath & Co., and edited by Ezra Kempton Maxfield, '05, now professor of English in Pullman University, formerly professor of English in Colby. No copy has as yet been received by the ALUMNUS for review.

EARLY NEVADA, THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION, a small book covering a portion of Nevada history that has never been treated by previous writers, written by Fred N. Fletcher, '82, of Reno, Nevada.

LOUISE HELEN COBURN, is a neat little booklet written by Grace Coburn Smith, '93, in which she gives the reader a very delightful sketch of the life of one of Colby's best known women graduates. The book contains many of the short poems written by Miss Coburn, and a sub-title of the book appropriately reads, "As seen through her poems."

BOSWELL'S PAPERS, edited by Frederick Albert Pottle, Ph.D., professor of English at Yale, and a graduate of Colby in 1917. Through the death of Geoffrey Scott in August, last, Mr. Pottle succeeded to the editorship of the so-called Boswell Papers. Elsewhere in this issue of the ALUMNUS, comment is made of this literary undertaking.

MATERNA, printed by the Yale University Press, and written by Harry Lyman Koopman, '80. The Colby Librarian, Mr. Downs, makes the following statement:

"Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman, '80, Librarian of Brown University, who delivered his poem "Materna" at Commencement, has had the work issued in book form. It is a special piece of printing by Carl P. Rollins, the head of the Yale University Press. Dr. Koopman has presented 150 copies to the Colby College Library to be sold at \$3.00 per copy, the proceeds to go to the Library. For such an exceptionally fine example of the printer's art the price is very low. Copies may be obtained direct from the College Library."

CHARLES PRATT: AN INTERPRETATION, a book edited by Edward F. Stevens, '89, Librarian of Pratt Institute Free Library.

The college library has been in receipt of a tribute to the Founder of Pratt Institute entitled "Charles Pratt: an Interpretation." The book was printed in a limited edition for "private distribution." A copy was sent to the Colby Library, as one of a hundred libraries thus provided in America not only for its interest, as recording the life and character of a distinguished philanthropist, but because the book was edited, designed and carried through the press by Edward F. Stevens, '89, librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Colby men and women who are editing and writing books are strongly urged to send copies for review to the ALUMNUS. Such books, after they are reviewed, will be turned over to the College Library for permanent keeping.—*The Editor.*

More Comments on the Alumnus

THE EDITOR

There is no better way of showing to graduates who do not subscribe to the ALUMNUS what others who do subscribe think of the magazine. The Editor therefore presents from time to time comments from graduates. Here are a few of the many:

"I wouldn't miss anything about President Roberts."—Bertha Norton Long, '21.

"Surely, send the ALUMNUS."—F. M. Hallowell, '77.

"More power to you! You have been doing a great work with the ALUMNUS."—George R. Skillin, '20.

Congratulations on your splendid work. My best wishes for a greater Colby."—Richard H. Baker, '83.

"Always enjoy the ALUMNUS."—Mary Bragg Weston, '01.

"The longer we are out, the more we appreciate your service to the College in the matter of the ALUMNUS."—E. S. Kelson, '14.

"Kindest regards and best wishes for another banner year for the ALUMNUS."—James H. Dunn, '18.

"The ALUMNUS is always welcome."—Clarance H. Johnson, Former Professor.

"I want to keep the renewed interest in Colby alive by receiving every issue of the ALUMNUS."—Lillian M. Schubert, '12.

"In many respects the magazine is the most unique and satisfactory college alumni publication in the country."—Linwood L. Workman, '02.

"I must have the Colby ALUMNUS."—Augustus H. Kelley, '73.

"I certainly enjoy the ALUMNUS."—Ava Dodge, '28.

"Accept my appreciation for the great service you are rendering."—Ernest McCormack, '20.

"I want the ALUMNUS, of course, especially this year."—F. P. H. Pike, '98.

"I enjoy the ALUMNUS."—Bertis A. Pease, '82.

"The ALUMNUS is always highly satisfactory."—Adelbert Bowdoin, '06.

"I've had every copy since it was started and expect to have a good many more."—Phyllis S. Sweetser, '19.

"I enjoy the ALUMNUS more and more each year. Your splendid efforts call forth a most hearty endorsement."—Fred C. English, '16.

"Although each member of our family was graduated from a different college, all agree that Colby has the finest magazine of all."—Miriam Hardy, '22.

"The ALUMNUS is a most welcome visitor always. In every number I find news of some classmate or friend of whom I have not heard for a long time. I do not know of any investment that brings so much pleasure at such a low price."—Helen Francis Lamb, '97.

"Your work on the ALUMNUS has been an inspiration."—Rose M. Clark, '05.

"Will be glad when the first ALUMNUS is out. I find it very interesting and look forward to each issue."—Ernest W. Loane, '08.

"You are to be congratulated on the fine quality magazine you put out. I, for one, read every issue with pleasure."—Ida Jones Smith, '23.

"Yours is a great and good work for the College."—Edward F. Stevens, '89.

"Best wishes for a big year for the ALUMNUS. Your efforts deserve the loyal support of every loyal Colby man and woman."—Robert E. Sullivan, '19.

"There is not the slightest doubt about my wanting the ALUMNUS."—Ernest H. Maling, '99.

"The publication is one of the best of its kind that I have ever seen, and the 'personal spirit' which you have put into it cannot be too highly praised."—Frank W. Shaw, '80.

"The editor deserves the hearty thanks and support of the alumni for his interesting and unselfish effort to make it one of the best of the alumni magazines. His editorials are always sane. I read the ALUMNUS with interest and satisfaction."—Appleton W. Smith, '87.

"The last issue of the ALUMNUS is a wonderful testimonial to the ability, energy, and devotion to the College by the editor. All praise to you. You are doing a wonderful work. We all appreciate it."—C. E. Meleney, '76.

"You deserve the hearty commendation of every Colby man and woman for editing such a fine magazine."—W. H. Rockwood, '02.

"Of course, I want the ALUMNUS. Anyone who has once had it will always want it."—Anna C. L. Erickson, '24.

"I thoroughly enjoy every copy of the ALUMNUS."—Fred M. Piles, '07.

"It is ever with interest that both Mr. Weymouth and I look forward to the issues of the ALUMNUS. We enjoy the 'Roberts Letters' so much."—Ruth Turner Weymouth, '26.

"There is never any question in the family about renewing our subscription to the ALUMNUS. We just do it."—Mildred R. Bowler, '12.

"I couldn't get along without the Colby ALUMNUS."—William Hoyt, '05.

"The ALUMNUS is increasingly interesting, so that I do not want to miss a copy."—Bertha R. Wheeler, '07.

"I derive much pleasure in keeping in touch with Colby through the ALUMNUS."—Anne Douglass, '14.

"You are producing the best college magazine I ever saw. Keep sending it as long as I live."—Eugene M. Pope, '82.

"Your ALUMNUS is a masterpiece always."—Evelyn G. Pratt, '26.

"Please do not ever leave my name off the subscription list. The ALUMNUS is one of the few really indispensable publications."—Vernon G. Smith, '21.

Remove Not the Ancient Landmarks

(AN EDITORIAL)

In the early October, 1930, issue of the ALUMNUS, the following editorial appeared. It is reproduced in this issue that its real significance may be brought home to our graduates and to Waterville citizens:

The Outworn Shell An increasing number of graduates of the College are expressing the very earnest hope

that, no matter where the College may be moved, the old campus and the old buildings be preserved exactly as they are. At first blush, this would seem little more than a dream, but upon serious reflection there is very much to commend it. That there are fond memories attached to the old campus and the old buildings is easily provable. It is a veritable rich and valuable heritage for the College. To destroy it, or to attempt to transplant it, does not meet the situation at all. To preserve it for some useful purpose does meet the situation. Here is a suggestion: If the City of Waterville, as it proposes to do, shall expend a large sum in the purchase of a new site for the College, if that becomes necessary, and if it expends a considerable sum in all the improvements of a new site that would be necessary, namely, sewers, roads, water mains, and so forth, and if the citizens themselves raise a considerable sum either for a general or specific purpose, it is not impossible to think that the Board of Trustees would be willing to enter into some arrangement with the city for such use of the campus and buildings as might be made of them. The new Indoor Track building could serve the city as a municipal auditorium, the old Library as an art center, and

Chemical Hall as a school building, the athletic field and stadium would offer the city the solution of one of its most pressing school-needs, and certainly use could be found for every other building on the campus. Thus the old Colby, the outworn shell, could easily become a civic center for Waterville. A plan for the gradual acquisition of this property by the city could be worked out, with the understanding that all shall be preserved for a definite term of years. The plan is worth serious consideration, especially if the city and the citizens give their financial aid to the new Colby in their midst.

In the Waterville Morning *Sentinel* of January 17, 1931, under the caption, "Seeing and Believing," appear the following paragraphs:

"Now that Colby College has been definitely located on Mayflower Hill, the move to be made sometime within the next two or three years, talk about what is to be done with the old campus is rife.

"Here is a suggestion that perhaps has not occurred to some people and perhaps has already been under consideration, at any rate no one has mentioned it to me, so as far as I am concerned it is original.

"My plan is for the city to take over the campus and buildings as a site for a High School and a Community Center. The Chemical Building, Shannon and Coburn are splendid school buildings. Let the school board make the necessary arrangements to get along with the school buildings which we have for the next two or three years, they can do it if they only think they can, and when Colby moves take over these buildings as the High School.

They are well located as regards the students in the High School and they would be ideal for the use to which they would be put. These three buildings would be ample for many years to come, and the athletic field and the gymnasium is also right there and could be used without change.

"The old gym and the new Field House would make a wonderful Community House and would fill a long felt want in the city. The dormitories could be so arranged that when a great convention was to be held here they would be available for the guests as auxiliaries to the hotels.

"Old Memorial Hall, which it would be nothing short of a crime to tear down, could be made into an art center for the city and as a meeting place for the various women's organizations. It would fill both of these requirements admirably and at the same time could be retained in its original form and as a memorial to the men of Colby who fell in the Civil War and would provide forever an additional link between the city and the College.

The back campus could be easily arranged for winter sports and here could be staged each year the greatest winter carnival in Maine if not in the whole country.

"I sprung this on a friend before trying it out in this column and he came right back with, "Fine, but where are you going to get the money?" Now that is easy. Our own fellow citizen, Hon. Harvey D. Eaton, took care of that many years ago when he made possible the Kennebec Water District and the supreme court of Maine said that the plan was legal. The courts of other states have ruled that it is just as legal to establish a recreational district as any other kind of a district and there is not the slightest doubt but what it would be possible to establish some such a district to take over this property, that its bonds would be entirely legal and that they could be sold, and in this way the plan financed. The income from the use of the various buildings should in a very large measure take care of the interest and the costs of maintenance.

"I know that many of my readers are going to say 'Pretty dream, but no chance of putting it over.' Just the same I believe that there is more than an even chance that it could be done. Colby College is going to be moved, no one in the least doubts that. President Johnson and the men behind him are going to put that over. Their task is even greater than the task of putting over the above plan. If Waterville citizens let this opportunity go by they will be

untrue to those who will come after them. Waterville is on the upgrade, the city is going to double within the next ten years, if we do not do this we are making the mistake of our lives, is my solemn judgment."

And again in the issue of the *Sentinel* of January 17, the editor of the column, "Seeing and Believing", has this additional comment:

"I find that my plan seems to have met with a great deal of favor but it is just as I said, everyone seems to think that it is not possible of accomplishment. It seems to me that here is a splendid chance for some of our leading men to get together and see that it is accomplished. That is, if after due consideration it is deemed worthwhile. There is no great hurry about it, the college will not move for two or three years and the city will be in better shape to consider the proposition.

"A statement which is to me worthwhile was made to me by a man who is close to the situation which perhaps might have a little value. He suggested that it would be possible to use the Champlin money for this purpose, while the bequest says to build a school building in the city, there is little chance but what the courts would allow it for this purpose.

"Another man thinks that it would be a splendid thing for some man who loves the old Colby which will soon be no more and who also loves the city to buy the place and make a present to the city of the whole. It could then have his name attached to it and would be a memorial to him forever."

All of which is in line with what the ALUMNUS first suggested in its October issue.

Many graduates of the College feel that the old campus and building should be preserved just as they are, that the city should in some way become guardian of them, that the buildings should be used for community purposes, and that very great benefit could result to both College and city by such use of the property.

It is now certain that definite steps are to be made, and soon, for the development of the new site and for the disposal of the old campus. A special committee of the Board of Trustees has been named, and one of its duties is "to develop plans for future procedure." One of its first pieces of work will be that of determining what shall be done with the old campus and buildings. This fact should suggest to the municipal officers of Waterville that they take definite action at once toward securing for the use of the city the old campus and its buildings. As to how that can be done, is something that should be given most careful

thought, but that it can be done is entirely reasonable to believe. Anything can be done if it is worth doing. As pointed out in the above clippings, the right to use the buildings on the old campus would solve many a difficult problem which the city is now facing. Waterville needs badly the new Field House as a Community Building; it needs the athletic field and the stadium for the use of the high school and of Coburn; it needs several of the buildings for school-room use.

And if new buildings for the use of the members of the Women's Division are to be constructed on the new site—if the two Divisions are to continue to make up the new Colby—then it may well be a matter of serious study on the part of the Trustees of Coburn Classical Institute whether it should not abandon its old building on Monument Park and occupy for its permanent home the present equipment of the Women's Division.

In Memoriam

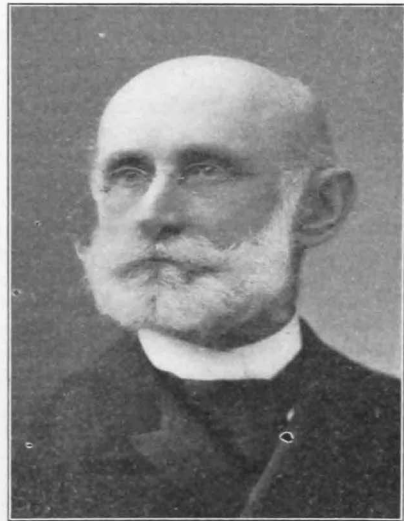
THE EDITOR

EDMUND FRANKLIN MERRIAM, '68

Edmund Franklin Merriam was born at East Winthrop, Maine, January 26, 1847. He was the oldest son of Rev. Franklin and Eunice Clark Ward Merriam. After his graduation he was in business in New York City for eight years, when he entered Newton Theological Institution at Newton Centre, Mass. He was graduated with the class of 1879. He accepted the pastorate of the Livermore Falls church where he was ordained in the summer of 1879. In September, 1880, he became assistant to Dr. John N. Murdock at that time the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Union, now the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. During the years which followed he was the editor of the *Missionary Magazine*. In 1901, with Dr. George E. Horr, he became the editor of "The Watchman." In 1904 Dr. Horr retired to assume the Presidency of Newton Theological Institution and Dr. Merriam became the sole editor. When "The Watchman" and "The Examiner" of New York were consolidated he became the Managing Editor till his retirement about fourteen years ago. Dr. Merriam has recently been making his home in Norwood, Mass. He received his Master's degree and also his Doctor's degree from his alma mater. He was the author of "A History of American Baptist Missions," published in 1900. He re-edited and brought up-to-date "Missionary Sketches" of which Dr. S. F. Smith was the author. Dr. Merriam also wrote the history of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He collected and placed in files the vast correspondence and documents of the Foreign Missionary Society. He secured for this Society legal title to all their missionary property in Europe, Africa, India, China, and Japan. Till the close of his life he was a trustee of

"Newton," of the New England Baptist Hospital, the Sharon Sanitarium, and an official of other organizations, and served the Kingdom in many capacities. He was also the Boston correspondent of the "Watchman-Examiner." He has written for the Boston *Transcript* many years. His pen was never idle.

He was taken to the New England Baptist Hospital November 16 and died November 21. Besides his daughter, Miss Ida Frances, he leaves a brother, George Merriam, of Skowhegan, the pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, and a sister, Mrs. Hattie M. Eaton, also of Skowhe-



THE LATE EDMUND FRANKLIN MERRIAM, '68

gan. Till his retirement no man had a larger acquaintance with the Baptist ministers of the Northern Baptist Convention than did Dr. Merriam.

The *Watchman-Examiner*, in its issue of December 4, pays Dr. Merriam fitting tribute as follows:

"Dr. Merriam was a lucid and voluminous writer. In longer and shorter editorials he wrote enough to fill many large volumes. In his editorial work for the Missionary Union he wrote many articles, tracts and pamphlets. He wrote two books, *The American Baptist Missionary Union and Its Missions*, published in 1895, and a *History of American Baptist Missions*, published in 1900. A revised edition of this latter book, with a centennial supplement, was published in 1913. Dr. Merriam wrote largely for the secular press and for many well known magazines. Since his graduation from Newton, more than fifty years ago, his pen had never been idle.

Though Dr. Merriam was nearly eighty-three years of age when he passed away he had lost none of his intellectual vigor. His illness was a brief one, and only within a few days have we missed his well known handwriting from our office. He was profoundly interested in every phase of Christian work, denominational and interdenominational. He was a thorough-going Baptist, and in the strongest terms he set forth our Baptist position in his editorials. He was a business man of thorough training, keen perceptions, and of untiring industry. Many times have we known him to sit patiently at his desk from ten to twelve hours a day.

"He had much to do with combining *The Watchman* and *The Examiner* into a single publication. Indeed, it was he who first suggested the consolidation. With fine enthusiasm he worked out the details incident thereto. To the end of his life he felt that this was one of the greatest pieces of work that ever fell to his lot. He was never rugged in his health, but apparently he was never ill. Few men of our acquaintance had such a grasp of our denominational personnel. Quietly, unobtrusively, and humbly he walked through life. Serenely, peacefully, and joyfully he met and conquered difficulties. He was always sweet-spirited, lovable and gentle. To his loved ones our heart goes out in tender sympathy."

CHARLES ROWELL, '69

Charles Rowell, of the class of '69, spent three years at Colby, then entered and gradu-

ated from Bowdoin. He never forgot Colby and to the end of his life kept up a lively interest in her affairs. By reason of this interest and affection, the College has been glad to count him as of her own. His passing removes from the college roll one of the oldest sons. There are but few now living of the classes prior to 1869. No member who graduated in '69 is now living. And of the class of 1868, only Professor Taylor now survives.

The following obituary notice of Mr. Rowell's death has been sent to the ALUMNUS for publication. The closing tribute to his worth but echos the judgment of all those who knew Mr. Rowell.

"Charles Rowell died at his home in Emery Mills on Thursday, October 9, after a brief illness, at the age of 81 years and seven months. The funeral services were held on Saturday, October 11, at his late home, conducted by Rev. C. W. Corey, assisted by Rev. John Trowsdale. The bearers were Rodney Folsom, Arthur Murray, Ellsworth Murray and Walter Gordon. Mr. Rowell was born in Lebanon, March 10, 1849, the son of Charles H. Rowell, M.D., and Frances (Hemingway) Rowell. The family moved to Oakland when Mr. Rowell was a very small boy. He was educated in the schools of Fairfield and Waterville and received his degree from Bowdoin College in 1869 and his A.M. degree in 1872. He was a member of Alpha chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, and Lambda chapter, Zeta Psi. He was also a past master of Messalonskee lodge, F. and A. M., of Oakland and was an honorary member, having been affiliated with that lodge for more than 50 years. He was a member of Drummond chapter, R. A. M., and also a member of Fairfield lodge of Odd Fellows for more than 50 years. Shortly after graduation he took up journalism in Woburn, Mass., where he remained until called home by the death of his father. As it was necessary then to remain at home to care for the mother and younger children, he accepted a position in the office of the Hubbard & Blake Manufacturing Company at Oakland and later in the office of the North Wayne Tool Company. After several years he returned to Fairfield where he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Skowhegan. In 1887 Mr. Rowell was appointed treasurer of the Fairfield Savings bank where he remained until 1895. In 1890 he married Frances S. Allen of Emery Mills and there were two children born of this union, one son, who died in infancy, and a daughter. In 1896 Mr. Rowell moved to Union, N. H.,

and from there to Emery Mills in 1902, and was one of the firm of Dalton and Rowell, general merchants, until eight years ago when he retired. An honest, generous, and kindly man he was liked and respected by all who knew him. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Allen Rowell, one daughter, Miss Katherine F. Rowell, and one sister, Mrs. W. M. Lord."

HENRY FULLER CURTIS, '87

The ranks of the class of '87 have been again broken by the death on October 29, of Henry Fuller Curtis. The ALUMNUS is able to give no additional facts about his life than those contained in the following clipping from the *Boston Transcript* of October 30:

Dr. Henry Fuller Curtis of Somerville, for nearly forty years a practicing physician in that city, died after a long illness Wednesday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Jennings, in Framingham.

Dr. Curtis was born in Kennebunk, Me., August 22, 1864, the son of Henry Fuller and Harriet E. (Worth) Curtis. He prepared for college at Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Me. He was graduated from Colby College in the class of 1887; and at once entered Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1890. Following the completion of his course in the Medical School, he served as an interne for one year, during 1890 and 1891, at the Carney Hospital in South Boston.

On July 8, 1891, Dr. Curtis married Jennie M. Wales. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frank W. Jennings of Framingham and Mrs. Lawrence Gerritson of Melrose; also by two brothers, Edmund W. Curtis of Medford and William R. Curtis of Brookline, and two grandchildren.

Dr. Curtis served several years on the school board of Somerville; also as one of the overseers of the poor, and was on the senior staff of the Somerville Hospital.

He was a member of Grace Baptist Church of Somerville, Soley Lodge of Somerville, Somerville Royal Arch Chapter and DeMolay Commandery of Boston, all Masonic; Royal Arcanum, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Somerville Medical Society. The burial was at Kennebunk, Maine.

FRANK DESPER MITCHELL, '84

I met Frank Desper Mitchell, of the class of '84, for the last time at Commencement, 1930. I met him on the back campus as he was with difficulty wending his way to the dedication of

the New Athletic Building. It took but little persuasion to urge him to give up his intention of attending the dedicatory exercises and to go for a ride back to the hotel. Physical ailments had already laid strong hands upon him. He told me then that this would be his last Commencement, that little by little he was losing ground, and then he expressed a desire to talk about many things. When we had arrived at the Elmwood, where he had for so many years made his headquarters during Commencement Week, we sat for a full half-hour in the automobile and talked of the past—of men, of events, of precious associations. At the mere suggestion, he told of his long connection with the great Chicago institution, how hard he had worked to build it up, of the strong friends he had made there, of the lives of some of the patients who had remembered him in later years; and then he shifted to Colby and talked of the lives of college mates. He had great affection for his old college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and expressed a wish that certain of his belongings might find a home in the fraternity house. I felt then that this was a farewell talk, that my friend of older years and I would never meet on earth again.

Just how it came about I don't now remember, but many years ago Mr. Mitchell and I met, and since that day we have exchanged many letters, and have held many talk fests on the old Elmwood piazza during Commencement Week. He was a constant reader of the ALUMNUS, and not infrequently sent in double the amount of his subscription that the extra sum might be used to send the quarterly to some college graduate unable to subscribe. His interest in the College was genuine, and could not be better shown than in his effort to be faithful upon the events of the last Commencement. That he was eminently successful as head of the Chicago Home for Incurables there is no doubt, and that he was a loyal friend of Colby and a great host of Colby men who found rendezvous in and near Chicago, there is extensive testimony. He will ever be held in sweet memory by those who ever felt the touch of his useful life.

It is especially appropriate that Mr. Pollack, representing one of the great company to whom Mr. Mitchell played loyal host in Chicago, should contribute the following appreciation—*H. C. L.*

Chicago, November 20, 1930.

"Dear Editor,

"A great man has passed on. He should be

great to every Colby man and every D. K. E. Frank Desper Mitchell died Tuesday, November the 18th, at the Chicago Home for Incurables, 5535 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, where he had been Superintendent for over 40 years. The funeral was held at the Hyde Park Baptist Church and the remains were at once sent to Waterville to lie close to the scenes to which his heart constantly returned, held by dear family, college and fraternity ties.

"It is doubtless true that from the standpoint of wealth, fame, and known accomplishment there are many others of whom we have heard more. But true greatness lies in service and Mr. Mitchell's was a life of service to the college, the fraternity, and the Home, a service that has few comparisons in the life of the college. To him the boys of Colby turned upon arriving in Chicago. It was thus that my friendship with him began. Libby Pulsifer and I were rooming near the Home and soon came to know the real man. Mr. Mitchell was in Colby with Libby's father and the same friendship was given to the son and his friend that had existed so warmly and firmly between the two older men.

"Of medium height, with broad shoulders, Mr. Mitchell's most distinguishing feature was the sympathetic, kindly face, with the twinkle of eye that seemed always ready to smile. It was his happy, sane attitude toward life that won him his host of friends and accounted for his unusual success in a place where most men would have become tired and callous. Afflicted by illness in its most discouraging form, he never allowed himself to become cold or unsympathetic in his attitude toward those in his care.

"In spite of his many cares he always had time to be the man and the friend, interested in life and in his college and his fraternity. Always dear to me will be the memories of the summer evenings when we would sit, or walk about the grounds. The grounds were a great joy to him, these few acres of beauty in the midst of the city; velvety grass, glorious beds of cannas and other flowers and trees that he had watched grow for many years. At such times the talk would turn to Colby, D.K.E., and the doings of old and new college friends. But he did more than just talk. He sent his time and money and, best of all, his friends to Colby. At Colby gatherings he was looked to as one of the natural leaders.

"But the worth of the man was best disclosed at the funeral services. Few of us will have such a tribute. The theme was 'Service' and

the text: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.' First, Shailer Matthews, '84, one of Colby's most prominent alumni, and the Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, spoke of Mr. Mitchell as a man and a friend. He told the story of the days when they were classmates at Colby. It was the story of a boy, somewhat older than the average, known as 'Major,' due to some military service, clear-minded, solid as to family and beliefs, leading the others; a boy, touched happily with the gift of humor and health. And so the boy became a man with the cares of a great institution on his shoulders, but was still the boy of old. Throughout all of Dr. Matthew's talk ran one theme: loyalty. Loyalty to Colby, loyalty to D.K.E., loyalty to friends and the Home. That was the mark of the man.

"Next Mr. Chapman, President of the Board of Trustees of the Home, spoke of Mr. Mitchell's 40 years of service to the Home. He told us that Mr. Mitchell was the Home. For years out of mind the Board had been without duties, for the Home was so run that there was nothing left to be done. But it was not done in the cold manner of efficiency but in a spirit of loving kindness and humaneness, through all those years. The great tribute came in the closing thought that the Home might be fortunate enough to find such another to carry it on as it had been carried on these many years.

"Lastly, Dr. Gilkey, Pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, spoke on Mr. Mitchell as a neighbor and a friend.

"Then there was singing. But I could not help feeling that the Mr. Mitchell that we knew would rather have heard the slow full chorus of young and old hearts pouring out the words of Heidelberg,

"Thou life's tide may part us wide,
Our hearts will meet in Thee.

"WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, '21."

The remains of Mr. Mitchell were brought to Waterville for burial in the Pine Grove Cemetery. The services were held on Sunday afternoon, November 23. The Waterville *Sentinel* contained the following brief account:

"The funeral of Frank D. Mitchell was held at the mortuary chapel of the Pine Grove cemetery yesterday afternoon with Rev. John R. McGorman of the Getchell Street United Baptist church officiating.

"The remains arrived in the city Saturday evening from Chicago where the deceased was head of the Home for Incurables. At the com-

mittal service a brief tribute was paid the deceased by H. D. Ludlow, an intimate friend, who accompanied the body from Chicago. The bearers were all members of the Colby College faculty, Dean Ernest C. Marriner, Prof. Curtis Morrow, Prof. Herbert Newman and Malcolm B. Mower.

"Members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Colby attended in a body. Interment was in the family lot in the Pine Grove cemetery."

HERBERT LINDSAY MCCANN, '92

ALUMNUS letters addressed to Rev. Herbert L. McCann, '92, Hillsboro, N. H., have been returned marked "deceased." The postmaster at Hillsboro re-forwarded the letter to the Estate of Mr. McCann, Gray, Maine, and in course of time this letter was returned to the College office. Further information is being sought.

The General Catalogue contains the following facts about Mr. McCann:

Herbert Lindsay McCann, 1888-90. A.B., Bowdoin, 1893. Born, Rolling Dam, N.B., September 21, 1867. Pastor Congregational Church, Houlton, Me., 1894-99; Gray, Me., 1899-1910; Portland, Me., from 1910; address, 382 Stevens Avenue, Portland, Maine.

HAROLD MORRELL FOLSOM, '00

The death of Harold Morrell Folsom, of the class of 1900, was reported in brief form in the Zeta Psi Circle, the national magazine of the fraternity. The clipping follows:

News has been received of the death of Brother Harold M. Folsom, a former pastor of the Episcopal Church of Biddeford, Maine, in Denver, Colorado, where he was a teacher in high school.

The General Catalogue of the College contains the following facts about Mr. Folsom up to 1920:

Harold Morrell Folsom, 1896-97. A.B., University of Maine., 1901. Born, Old Town, Me., April 23, 1875. General Theological Seminary., 1904. Rector P. E. Church., Biddeford, Me., 1904-10; Portsmouth, N. H., 1910-14; last address, Montreal, Quebec.

GEORGE WILLIAM MCCOMBE, '02

All members of the class of 1902 will keenly regret to learn that the ranks have been broken by the death of George William McCombe, which occurred at his home in Belleville, N. J., on November 21, 1930. He was minister of Grace Baptist Church there, was doing a splen-

did service, and was held in highest esteem by the members of his church and by the townspeople. He was stricken with pneumonia and lived but a short time. He was one of the best loved members of the class.

The Newark Evening News contained the following announcement of his death:

Rev. George W. McCombe, pastor of Grace Baptist Church of Belleville, died of pneumonia at 1.30 A.M., today at St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark. He had been ill since Sunday.

Mr. McCombe, who was Grace Church's first pastor, but left in 1918, accepted the call in September last year to return when Rev. Harold W. Nelson resigned due to ill health. The church has had only one other minister, Rev. Abbott P. Davis, who followed Mr. McCombe.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, fifty-six years ago, Mr. McCombe was ordained to the Baptist ministry in Massachusetts in 1902. He served churches in each of those states and was at Idaho Falls, Ida., when he accepted the call to Belleville in October, 1914.

During the World War Mr. McCombe was a member of the late Mayor John H. Waters's Committee of Safety in Belleville. The minister left his charge in that town in 1918 to take up his work in South Amboy.

Upon his return to Belleville Mr. McCombe remarked the changes in the town's aspect since he first went there. The parsonage at 171 Overlook Avenue was one of a few scattered houses then and a woodland was nearby.

Besides his wife Mr. McCombe leaves a brother, Ross I. McCombe, who is a lawyer in Jersey City.

Funeral services were held from the church Sunday afternoon.

A tribute to his work and to his worth was contained in an editorial that appeared in the Belleville News under date of November 23:

Rev. George McCombe, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, who died Friday was indeed a friend to man. Little may ever be known of the happy hours this minister made possible for many in this town, as well as other communities. His cheerful smile and ever helping hand encouraged countless numbers outside of his own church.

That little kindly gentleman, as we who knew him well came to respect his words and deeds, was a true minister of the gospel. So far as we know he had naught but a good word for all. He lived truly to do good.

Two weeks ago he visited at our office as was an almost daily custom of his and we felt he

did not look as spry as usual. And then pneumonia attacked him and he was taken to St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, where he died.

Belleville will miss the kindly help of Rev. McCombe. He often, in a personal way, told us how he would like to go back to the simple farm life of Maine—after he could see his way to leave his chosen calling. He confided in us that he would like to go back to his boyhood scenes—but on one occasion he choked back a tear—Mr. McCombe knew it would not be the same there with his parents called away. And now he has joined them and God whose House he administered from.

Mr. McCombe was the kind of a man we affectionately refer to as friend. He cheered us when we were in need of cheer and his outlook on life was ever the bright side. He had a deep rooted love for Belleville. Many an hour he spent in the Belleville *News* office suggesting how our church page which was his "pet hobby" could be improved; how the good side of life could be pictured by a newspaper and not the sordid. He wanted the Belleville *News* to have the best church page of any weekly in the country. He had been offered the church editorship of a great metropolitan daily, but his endeavors in this respect were generously and freely given the Belleville *News*.

There have been many who have tried to do much for Belleville, but surely none have done more than Rev. McCombe. He has passed on but his memory will be cherished by all who knew and loved him.

The General Catalogue of the College contains the following:

George William McCombe, 1897-99. Born, Glasgow, Scotland, May 13, 1874. Newton Theological Institute, 1902; Pastor, Arlington Heights, Mass., 1902-07; Hallowell, Me., 1907-08; Stevensville, Mont., 1909-10; Fayette, Idaho; Belleville, N. J., address, 231 2d St., South Amboy, N. J.

GEORGE CURTIS WING. *Honorary*. '09

The death of George Curtis Wing, trustee of Colby, and honorary graduate of 1909, with the degree of LL.D., will bring expressions of deep regret from many graduates of Colby. While not the holder of an academic degree, no man ever lived who had a deeper interest in all things that affected the life of the College. He was proud to be a trustee, and proud of his connection with this old educational institution. Trusteeship to him meant punctuality at all meetings of the Board, willingness to serve

on the important committee of investment, and a personal interest in every department of the institution's life.

The Editor of the ALUMNUS enjoyed a long acquaintanceship with Mr. Wing and has in his possession a great many letters commending the work of the ALUMNUS in its advocacy of measures that looked to the future welfare of the College. From the very beginning, Mr. Wing was a subscriber, a frequent contributor, and never re-subscribed but that he sent along a word of encouragement. In this and in other ways he served the best interests of the College. The ALUMNUS offers its readers an extended account of Mr. Wing's life. It was written by Mr. Arthur G. Staples, of the Lewiston *Journal*, and is therefore accurate.

George C. Wing, dean of the Androscoggin County bar, and one of the oldest practicing members of the Maine State bar, died at 6.20 P.M. Tuesday, November 11, at his home in Auburn after an illness that has kept him to his bed for about a month. His death was due, chiefly to the common ailments of old-age, for he was born in 1847 and was therefore approaching his 84th birthday.

In the death of Judge Wing there passes a personage of more than common note in this community and the State of Maine—almost the last of a generation of the active men of Auburn, a generation twice or thrice removed.



THE LATE GEORGE G. WING
Honorary Graduate

He has figured in every line of work, in business, in education, in law, in banking, in philanthropies—a full life, lived happily amid devoted and loving family-care, and in constantly increasing esteem among his fellow-citizens. For some time he has been the general encyclopedia of local history. He associated intimately with the men of the times, whose names are remembered for what they did for Maine—intimate friend of such men as Mr. Blaine; Justice Walton a giant of intellectual jurisprudence; Justice Symonds, particularly; Mr. Manley; Eugene Hale; Hannibal Hamlin and even back to the days of Edward Kent, Governor, and Chief Justice, before whom Judge Wing tried his first cases as County Attorney of Androscoggin County, almost sixty years ago.

Judge Wing was born in Livermore, then Oxford County, April 16, 1847, son of Walter W. and Lucy Amanda (Wyman) Wing. His family was one of pioneers. His grandfather Reuben Wing came to the District of Maine, from Harwich Barnstable County, Massachusetts, when a child and with his parents settled in Readfield. When 18 years old, he started out for himself and went to Livermore as a pioneer, clearing his own land on a farm on which he lived to the age of 92 years, passing away there in 1862. His son Walter Wing died February 22 at the home of George C. Wing in 1897, at the age of 86. Judge Wing's mother was a remarkable woman—daughter of Rev. William and Lucy (Parkhurst) Wyman. She also lived to old age. Both branches of the family were early residents of Massachusetts Bay colony. They came here around 1640, from Yorkshire, England.

George Curtis Wing, was the younger of two brothers, the elder being Charles Edwin Wing, (born in 1840) who was also a lawyer, and in partnership with Judge Wing up to the time of his death. The early part of Judge Wing's life was spent in Livermore, where he attended the common schools, and the high school, where he was graduated in 1865. He had been teaching school for years—ever since he was 16 years old. His purpose always was to study law and he entered the law-office of Henry C. Wentworth. In April 23, 1868, he was admitted to the bar. His first essay at practice was at Lisbon Falls, where he remained two years building up a good practice. In 1870, he removed to Auburn. Here, he entered into partnership with Nahum Morrill, father of Justice John A. Morrill and remained with him for six years, when he and his brother formed

the partnership known as George C. and Charles E. Wing, which endured until the death of the latter.

In 1872, Judge Wing was elected County Attorney. He was the youngest person ever elected county-attorney, up to that time, in Androscoggin County. While an incumbent of that office he tried the famous case of State vs. James A. Lowell, for wife murder. This was the case of the "headless skeleton" found on the Switzerland road in Lewiston,—fully reported in a special volume, by Harris M. Plaisted, then attorney general, later Governor of Maine. The case is even now historic because there was almost no direct evidence, the head of the skeleton was not found, there was therefore no corpus delicti, and the persons were not those of much prominence—not hardly enough to make the missing woman, Lizzie Lowell, actually missed from her accustomed places. Practically this entire case was worked up by Judge Wing; and he might well have produced the volume which bears the name of Gen. Plaisted and which is in nearly every lawyer's library.

Judge Wing was Judge of Probate for Androscoggin County for periods of from 1875 to 1884. Outside of his elections as Judge of Probate and County Attorney, he rarely held elective political office. He was a stalwart Republican and was once nominated for the Legislature; but declined the honor. In 1884, after appointment as Judge of Probate for the third time, he served a year and declined further service.

All of the time from 1885 to his sixtieth year and after, Judge Wing was active in every civic and legal relation. His dockets show that he brought over 10,000 actions, including those of the firms with which he was associated. He was constantly in court in the 80's and 90's. He was a member of the Auburn School committee in 1872-73 and 1878 and 1880; city solicitor of Auburn in 1884-87; chairman of the State Republican committee in 1884 and Chairman of the Republican Delegation to the National Convention of 1884. That was the year when Mr. Blaine was the Republican nominee for President. Judge Wing managed the Republican campaign in Maine, in that year and brought about an enormous vote for James G. Blaine.

He served as Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Bodwell and later on that of Governor Marble, and in all these years he

was in constant attendance on all of the sessions of the legislature as counsel and as representative of many clients, before committees as well as on general matters of common interest.

In 1903, he was a member of the Maine State Senate, this being his only public office of an elective nature except that of Judge of Probate. His interest was always with the community and its ordinary affairs, and especially in certain lines of promotive work. He was one of the incorporators of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and one of its directors, from the time of its organization until his death. He was at one time a director of the Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad and instrumental in bringing the line into Auburn and Lewiston. He was an organizer of the Auburn Home for Aged Women and those who know will testify to his untiring and unabated interest in it throughout his life. He was its president for many years.

It was Judge Wing's chief pride to be and continue to be President of the Androscoggin Bar Association, and he was also prone to mention with satisfaction his term as President of the Maine State Bar Association both of them honors that are not lightly bestowed or lightly held. He has been President of the Androscoggin Bar Association since 1902. For many years he has been a Trustee of Colby College and that College bestowed the honorary degree of LL.D. on Judge Wing some years ago. He was on the executive committee for some years and did much service in relation to its financial management for a long time.

Not long ago, we related in these columns the service that Judge Wing performed for the community in securing the attention of Mr. Carnegie toward the gift of the Auburn Carnegie Library. This was an individual service through the assistance of his old friend Thomas B. Reed, the famous Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, at this time legal counsel for Mr. Carnegie. And it is also a matter of history that Judge Wing started the movement in Washington to obtain the Federal Post Office in Auburn.

Among other positions of service and influence which he filled with honor and ability we may mention that he was president of the Maine Three-Quarters of a Century club, interested officially in the Sons of the American Revolution, one of the founders of the Isle of Springs

Association and the last of the founders of this pleasant summer-resort, an official and a life long attendant at the Court Street Baptist Church.

He was also active in freemasonry; Master of Tranquil Lodge of Auburn, a member of Bradford Chapter, Lewiston Commandery, Maine Consistory, and all of the affiliated bodies of the Scottish Rite, a member of Kora Temple and a member of Knights of Pythias, and of the Elks.

His life in earlier days was in the very midst of affairs. He was associated intimately with such men as Ara Cushman, William M. Putnam, Payson Tucker, John P. Swasey, Hugh R. Chaplin, Charles F. Libby, Charles W. Walton, George M. Seiders, Seth M. Carter.

This summary of Judge Wing's active life hardly gives any suggestion of his personality. He was a handsome, alert and vigorous man in these parts thirty to forty years ago, when the writer first came in contact with him. He was always in the thick of things in the trials of the Supreme Judicial Court and frequently in opposition to such men as John B. Cotton, and Albert R. Savage afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. They were all intimate personal friends but fierce opponents frequently in trial of causes.

He was a very able trial lawyer aside from other accomplishments as counsel. He had a homely way with a jury; knowing the human nature of the jury and appealing to them in language that they could understand. He had gifts of expression when he chose; but rarely used any oratorical ornamentation with a jury. He talked sensibly and as man to man and as a most successful jury-lawyer.

Aside from professional and business life, Judge Wing was a consistent lover of justice. He believed in going direct to a matter and was always to be found either on one side or the other of any public or community issue. There was no straddling; no doubt; no sitting on the fence. He made no truce to popularity; but he spoke out as he saw things. But his heart was generous; his sympathy keen; his solicitude for want of suffering boundless. He liked or disliked keenly where issues arose, but he thought kindly of the needy and worked faithfully for those in need. No man ever lived in Auburn who did more for it. None ever lived in Auburn who loved it more surely and consistently. No man ever lived who was more misunderstood by some or better liked and understood by others. A forceful, earnest ad-

venturous, and at times contentious citizen, making his own way and desiring the betterment of his neighbors.

A short time ago we begged him to write his memoirs of early times, of politics, of the stirring days of the Maine count-out in which he took a prominent part against the effort to upset the will of the others as he saw it. But time has passed and the opportunity is gone. He wrote a number of historic papers late in life. His history of Tranquil Lodge is a valuable memento of early Masonic literature in this section. He was a constant reader of newspapers and books.

Only a few weeks ago, he telephoned this newspaper office and asked the writer to call, because he wished to talk about the Maine State Fair and offer what he felt to be a solution of its difficulties. But we knew that his health would not warrant the effort. The last interview we had with him was a protest against selling Auburn Hall.

So passes almost the last of the old giants of early Auburn. All but him had already gone; the Cushmans, the Dingleys, the Tibbetts, the Roaks, the Littles, the Littlefields, the Savages, the company of lawyers who surrounded him when he was in his prime. There are few left to remember the days of half a century ago. There was then a far wider separation of Lewiston and Auburn than now; fiercer contests; deeper differences. Judge Wing lived to see all that pass. His last two decades have been happy and peaceful, out of clamor of courts and business; a happy home life, a loving and devoted wife and fine sons. The community has lost a pioneer, a citizen of distinction; who has left a happy memory behind him among those who know him casually and a deep grief for those who knew him man to man, as he was.

Judge Wing was married May 2, 1870, to Emily B. Thompson of Livermore. His children were Nahum Morrill Wing of Brookline, Mass., and George Curtis Wing, Jr., of Auburn recently Judge of Probate in Androscoggin county. He also leaves one granddaughter, Marion Wing of Portland.

HENRY EMERSON TREFETHEN, FACULTY MEMBER

In the last issue of the ALUMNUS brief mention was made of the sudden death of Henry Emerson Trefethen, a member of the Colby

Faculty. In this issue a more extended account of his life is given. The ALUMNUS is privileged to print the account of his death which appeared in the local paper, the eloquent tribute spoken by Professor Marriner at the funeral services, the resolutions passed by the Faculty of the College, and two personal tributes, one by a former pupil, Mars-ton Morse, '14, now a professor at Harvard, and the other by Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, former President of Kent's Hill Seminary, and throughout his life a personal friend of Professor Trefethen.



PROFESSOR TREFETHEN

The *Sentinel's* report of his death follows:

"Greater love than this hath no man—that he should lay down his life for his friend." And so ended the brilliant career of Professor Henry Emerson Trefethen of Colby College, whose death occurred suddenly at his West Court home yesterday noon. His whole life was given to the hundreds of friends who passed through his class room during half a century.

Glowing tributes to the beloved professor were paid yesterday by President Franklin W. Johnson and Dean Ernest C. Marriner, both of whom had a long and intimate acquaintance with Professor Trefethen.

Commenting on his untimely death, President Johnson said:

"Professor Trefethen was prepared for college at Kent's Hill Seminary to which he returned as instructor after his graduation from Wesleyan University. After 30 years in this position, he came to Colby. It was his intention to retire at the end of this year when he would have completed another term of 20 years, and a total of exactly 50 years of teaching.

"This brief statement of his career as a teacher is significant of the qualities of the man, revealing in the first instance, the impression which he made as a student and in both, his ability to secure and hold the esteem of those associated with him. He will be remembered by his students and fellow teachers as a man of intellectual integrity, sincere and human devotion to the students and the institution which he served."

Dean Marriner said: "I first knew Professor Trefethen when, in my sophomore year at Colby, he came here as an instructor. I took courses in college to him and formed a close friendship which has lasted ever since. Throughout he has been one of the best loved professors on the Colby faculty and will be greatly missed by his colleagues and students. His popularity was due chiefly to his human sympathy and his sense of fairness. In all his 20 years at Colby every student knew that whatever his rank he always got a square deal from 'Tref'."

In the vernacular Prof. Trefethen died "in harness." Although ill health forced him away from his classes for two weeks, he returned a week ago yesterday. His condition was such that he was transported to and from his home, yet his stout courage made him carry on and give his every effort that his students might advance.

Yesterday morning, as usual, he met his classes. He appeared to be in his usual health when he left at 11.30 for his home but death came suddenly while he was at his noon meal.

Prof. Trefethen will be remembered by Colby students, graduates, and friends for his numerous accomplishments. Some will recall him as the student that he was; others as the teacher; but by most, perhaps, he will be remembered as Prof. Trefethen the man.

He was born on June 10, 1855 in Wilton, the son of Joseph and Susan B. (Webster) Trefethen. He attended Wilton Academy and later matriculated at Maine Wesleyan University now Kent's Hill. In 1882 he graduated from Wesleyan University with an A.B. degree and three years later received an A.M. degree from the same university.

In 1881 he returned to Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Women's College as a teacher, remaining there until 1911 when he came to Colby as an instructor in mathematics and astronomy. At the time of his death he was associate professor in astronomy at Colby. From 1921 to 1924 he served as registrar at the college.

He was twice married. His first was to Alice R. Porter at Mt Vernon on July 22, 1882 and the second on July 16, 1902 to Mary A. Muzzy at Searsmont.

Prof. Trefethen was a member of the National Geological Society; Mathematics Association of America; Phi Beta Kappa; and Phi Nu Theta fraternity. He was a member of the Pleasant Street Methodist Church.

For more than forty years he was a contributor to the Maine Farmer's Almanac and since 1916 was its editor.

Besides his widow he is survived by eight children: Mrs. Clinton Barstow of Norwich, Vt.; Henry Porter Trefethen of Kent's Hill, Mary Lois Trefethen of Michigan; William Webster Trefethen of Tampa, Florida; Alice Ruth Trefethen and Frances Trefethen of Brooklyn, N. Y.; True Trefethen of Bangor and Joseph, a student at Colby; two brothers, Dr. William J. Trefethen and Fred Trefethen of Wilton; and two sisters, Mrs. Annie Snow of Wilton and Mrs. Herbert J. Ellsworth of Farmington.

The funeral services for Professor Trefethen were very largely attended by undergraduates of the College and by townspeople. The bearers were members of the Colby Faculty. Beautiful floral tributes gave silent testimony to the very high esteem in which he was held. The services were conducted by Rev. Harold Metzner, pastor of the Methodist Church, assisted by Professor Ernest C. Marriner, Dean of the College.

The tribute paid by Professor Marriner, and expressive of the thoughts of his associates on the Faculty of the College, follows:

"The lesser griefs that may be said,
That breathe a thousand tender vows,
Are but as servants in a house
Where lies the master newly dead;
Of open converse is there none,
So much the vital spirits sink
To see the vacant chair, and think,
How good! how kind! and he is gone."

Colby College mingles pride with grief today. Into our sorrow at Professor Trefethen's passing is injected an element of worthy pride—pride that for twenty years this good man was a part of that intangible, yet very real entity which we call Colby College. Several of the faculty saw longer service than he, but none have served more faithfully. Several of them have been alumni of the College, but none have been more loyal to Alma Mater than was he to his adopted college home. Always a loyal son of Wesleyan, he had room in his heart and in his daily action for an equally unrelenting loyalty to Colby.

For many years Professor Trefethen's health forced him to lead a comparatively retiring life, with the result that few of his associates realized the catholicity of his interests. But some of us were aware of his keen knowledge of invest-

ment securities, of his wide acquaintance with foreign literature, of his astute grasp of political situations, of his interest in sport. On the very morning of his death he asked me to tell him details of the Colby-Maine football game of the previous Saturday. To my amazement he showed a knowledge of every player's position on the team and something of each player's earlier accomplishments in football.

Professor Trefethen was one who had richly profited by a type of training all too uncommon in our present-day education. He was, in short, an accomplished mathematician with a classical background. The fact that to the very last day of his life he taught in our college mathematics, astronomy, and Latin reveals the type of training to which his generation was subjected. The modern student sees no connection whatever between mathematics and Latin; yet Professor Trefethen found that connection very real. The unravelling of a complicated Latin sentence and the solving of a puzzling algebraic equation were to him the application of the same thought processes to different tasks. He made no claim to knowledge or unusual interest in philosophy, especially metaphysics—but he certainly possessed the essentials of the philosophic mind; namely, pronounced mathematical ability and a thorough classical training.

Several members of the faculty had our first acquaintance with Professor Trefethen from the student view-point. We found our way into his classes during the very year when he first came to Colby in 1911. It was the present speaker's experience that, after a few weeks in astronomy, he found himself floundering amid the intricacies of paralex, right ascension and procession of the equinox. By some lucky stroke of common sense, he climbed the rickety steps and entered the door of the old Hersey House, which stood where the south end of the Woodman Stadium now stands. There lived our new instructor in astronomy, Henry Trefethen. That interview, which made to a perplexed and wavering student the difference between success and failure in a college subject, was the beginning of a friendship that has continued down the years. And indeed it was so with every student in his classes for these two decades. They went to meet an instructor; they found a friend.

And what a loyal friend he was. Once in a small gathering someone made a slighting remark about a man whose acquaintance with all those present was peculiarly close. At once

Professor Trefethen spoke up in stern reproof. He would not permit to go unchallenged any disparagement of one whom he called a friend. Loyalty! What a wonderful trait it is! John, the beloved disciple, stood at the foot of the cross when all the others had fled. Professor Trefethen was like that. He made no advances. He assumed no official dignity. He just stood by.

Another characteristic we may well admire in this departed friend was his insistence upon accuracy. It is a pertinent criticism of American education today that our boys and girls are taught too emphatically the doctrine of approximation. Get somewhere near the answer; that is enough. With Professor Trefethen "something like correctness" was never enough. Actions, motives, ideas were right, or they were wrong. If anything were wrong, no compromise could be justified.

This genius for accuracy was revealed in his attitude toward the publication of the Maine Farmer's Almanac, of which he was editor since 1916, and to which he contributed for more than forty years. In a conversation in his home only a week ago, the speaker asked him why such tedious computation was necessary in working out the year's notations of sunrise and sunset, tides, moon phases, etc. Why couldn't the government computations published in the American Ephemeris, timed for Washington, be used for Maine with approximate accuracy. "That's just the trouble," he replied. "It would be only approximate." On one occasion one of his daughters, to whom he entrusted the working out of one of these almanac tables, made the accurate computations for every third day, filling in the gaps by approximation. "That will never do," he said. "You must work out every day to the accurate second."

Yet, with all this, what a splendid balance he kept. Accuracy was a virtue, but not a fetish. It never interfered with his humanity. We West Street and West Court residents know him best, not as mathematician and astronomer, but simply as a good neighbor—a friend, not only in need, but a friend all of the time.

It is sometimes said, perhaps cynically, that one good old-fashioned word is passing from our vocabulary. It is the word duty. Too few people, and those few too infrequently, feel any obligation to anybody or anything. Probably that is too extreme, too iconoclastic a statement. But at least it is true that the quality is rare enough to deserve comment when one finds it. Selfishness is so very, very common that

unselfish devotion to duty is a great rock in a weary land. Professor Trefethen possessed that virtue in marked degree. In his recent days of illness his thoughts were not on his own suffering and on the probability of a sudden end but rather they were on his college task and the loss he felt his students suffered because he was not on the job. In nineteen years of service for Colby College he missed not a single recitation. His own convenience, his own health even, were of no concern compared with his duty to Colby College.

Professor Trefethen was a thorough astronomer. Never content with the knowledge of that science already acquired, he kept up with every new discovery and every new theory. Better than most of us he could grasp the meaning of the poet's phrase "the limitless realms of space." He could talk glibly in terms of light years and millions and millions of miles, of stars so far away that they may have blown to atoms before Columbus discovered America, and we are still looking at them so long does it take their light to reach the earth.

Though steeped in astronomical knowledge and interest, Professor Trefethen never lost his sense of value, never felt himself a mere fortuitous bundle of atoms in an infinite, meaningless universe. He was a thoroughly religious man. He saw in life the meaning which the Man of Nazareth gave to it. Religion was to Professor Trefethen not a philosophical conception, not a theological creed, but a way of life. And every day he sought to live as a Christian gentleman.

"Thine are these orbs of light and shade;
Thou madest life in man and brute;
Thou madest death; and lo, thy foot
Is on the skull which thou has made.
Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man, he knows not why,
He thinks he was not made to die;
And thou hast made him: thou art just."

The following resolutions were passed by the College Faculty on November 12:

"In the sudden death, on Monday, 3d November, of Henry Emerson Trefethen, M.A., Associate Professor of Astronomy, the Faculty of Colby College mourns the loss of one of their most highly esteemed and best loved members. He was still teaching on the day of his death in the fiftieth year of his chosen work and the twentieth of his service at Colby.

"Professor Trefethen was a representative of the fine 'old school' type of scholar and teacher and of a truly liberal education; one who com-

bined, as all too few now do or can, classical culture with scientific acumen. His tile on the Colby faculty-roster always limited him to the subject of Astronomy, but his service was not so limited. While Astronomy was his favorite subject, it constituted the least of his collegiate activities; he was more occupied with mathematics and Latin, and for three years served as Registrar.

"Professor Trefethen will be long remembered by his students as a painstaking and thorough teacher, always eminently fair and just, and as a sympathetic and helpful friend; and by his colleagues as a man of strong convictions, of unwavering fidelity, a modest gentleman withal, and an ardent Christian. The place of such cannot easily be filled.

"For the Faculty, Clarence H. White, Secretary."

And below are the two personal tributes which the ALUMNUS is glad to include in this obituary notice:

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 28, 1930.

The Editor of the Colby Alumnus

Colby College
Waterville, Maine

Dear Editor:

It is perhaps appropriate that I write you a few lines concerning my friend Professor Trefethen.

He was a born teacher. His formal training in mathematics was ordinary but he had supplemented it by a lifetime of study. To him mathematics was an art and the recreation of the world of form and logic the act of an artist. The formulation of theories and the solution of cosmic problems was not work to him but mere joy. I remember the kindly and intelligent smile that played across his face as he presented some idea that particularly interested him. Few Colby men know that he was a frequent contributor to one of the lesser mathematical journals of the country.

His work was not confined to courses. He sought students out to give them special instruction. Among others my classmate Robert Bowen and myself were so helped. Colby had the tutorial system in its best form years ago.

His enthusiasm for the things of the mind was contagious, and I shall never forget it.

Very truly yours,

MARSTON MORSE.

The following is Dr. Berry's tribute:

My acquaintance with Henry E. Trefethen began more than fifty-five years ago. In the early

seventies we met as fellow students at Kent's Hill. In the fall of 1876 we entered the same class in Wesleyan University and were room-mates the first year. Our friendship, never interrupted, strengthened with the lapse of years. To me his passing was a great shock.

As a student he entered into all the activities of school and college life. At Kent's Hill he played baseball and played well. At college, as a freshman, he joined heartily in the class cane rush and other similar class activities.

He was a faithful, painstaking student, always clear, concise and accurate in his recitations. In the religious life of school and college he was always active and won and held the respect of both students and teachers.

He was a rare teacher. For his classes he made careful preparation and was patient and tactful with the students. His classroom state-

ments and explanations were remarkable for their accuracy, conciseness and clarity. With a word or two he could throw light on the dark spots in the lessons as no other teacher I ever knew.

He worked his way through school and college and so learned how to sympathize with students so doing. Not a few such students had his sympathy and his tangible aid.

He was a staunch friend, genial, kindly, helpful, true. By his sincere friendship he won and held the love of his students and associates.

Who could desire a more ideal closing of a long and wonderfully useful life? Busy in the forenoon with his teaching work he dined at the noon hour in his home with his loved ones, and while sitting in his chair with them heard and answered the call higher.

The Colby Christmas Club

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

Two hundred nineteen members compose the Christmas Club this year, twelve more than last year. Professor Taylor's name heads the list, as usual. Every class graduated during the past fifty-one years, save one, is represented. In numbers the classes of 1892, 1896 and 1914 lead, with ten members each.

It is interesting to note that one hundred and thirty-six persons in this list were among the contributors of last year, and one hundred and sixteen names have appeared in each of the last three years. It is apparent that a few have established the habit.

Friends of the College:

G. W. E. Barrows
Mrs. Martha R. Esleeck
Mary A. Gardner
Mrs. F. W. Johnson
M. L. Marden
Helen S. Meader
Mrs. Elmer L. Nichols
H. A. Smith
Robert Stobie

Honorary Graduates:

Dr. Alfred Wms. Anthony

1868

J. D. Taylor

1872

H. R. Mitchell

W. W. Perry

1873

A. H. Kelley

1874

C. E. Young

1877

Louise H. Coburn

C. F. Meserve

1879

F. Flood

G. Merriam

C. E. Owen

E. C. Whittemore

1880

H. L. Koopman

1881

Jennie M. Smith

1882

W. C. Crawford

F. N. Fletcher

R. G. Frye

J. F. Hill,
W. C. Philbrook
E. M. Pope

1883

H. C. Barton

1884

C. S. Estes
F. B. Hubbard
S. Mathews

1886

R. J. Condon
E. Sanderson
H. W. Trafton

1887

W. Bradbury
N. H. Crosby
J. F. Larrabee
C. C. Richardson
A. W. Smith

The total amount received was \$2,010. If all our living alumni had contributed the average amount given this year, the total would have been \$25,000, more than enough to add one thousand dollars to the salary of every member of our staff above the rank of assistant professor. There is no other way in which this sum could bring such substantial benefit to the College.

I am writing this not in a critical spirit, but in the hope that our imaginations may be stimulated to see how much a little from each of us could accomplish. We are grateful for the generous gift of each one whose name follows.

1888

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

1889

Elizabeth Noyes Hersey
Harriet M. Parmenter
C. H. Pepper

1890

In memory of Dana W. Hall
C. W. Spencer

1891

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

1892

W. L. Bonney
W. N. Donovan
H. F. Kallcock
D. G. Munson
F. B. Nichols
H. L. Pierce
S. Stark
E. H. Stover
C. H. Sturtevant
H. E. Wadsworth

1893

Helen Beede Breneman
H. T. Jordan
G. O. Smith
Grace Coburn Smith
C. F. Stimson

1894

A. H. Berry
E. C. Clark
P. S. Merrill
F. W. Padelford
F. L. Tozier

1895

J. C. Bassett
R. K. Bearce
Emma A. Fountain
Linda Graves
M. Blanche Lane
Ermina Pottle Stimson

1896

Florence E. Dunn
H. W. Dunn
E. L. Getchell
Sara Mathews Goodman
Martha Meserve Gould
O. J. Guptill
Olive Robbins Haviland
J. B. Merrill
Gertrude Ilsley Padelford
Ethel Pratt Peakes

1897

W. H. Holmes
Marion Parker Hubbard
H. S. Philbrick
Grace Goddard Pierce
Octavia W. Mathews

1898

H. S. Allen
Lenora Bessey
Alice Cole Kleene
T. R. Pierce
Caroline Walker Wellman
J. O. Wellman
C. M. Woodman

1899

E. H. Maling
C. E. G. Shannon

1900

Stella Jones Hill
J. H. Hudson
C. F. Towne
Gertrude Pike Towne

1901

S. Perry
E. B. Putnam
C. F. T. Seaverns
E. E. Ventres

1902

W. W. Drew
L. L. Workman

1903

W. M. Teague
L. E. Thayer

1904

Eunice Mower Beale
Jennie M. Cochrane
Ruby Carver Emerson
C. G. Gould
F. H. Leighton

1905

D. K. Arey
C. W. Clark
S. Ernestine Davis
A. L. Field
C. N. Flood
May L. Harvey
M. B. Mower

1906

I. A. Bowdoin
C. N. Meader
R. L. Reynolds

1907

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

1908

Helen L. Cochrane
Ninetta M. Runnals
Annie Harthorne Wheeler

1909

W. G. Foye
L. C. Guptill
Mabel Babson Mayo
N. E. Wheeler

1910

F. T. Hill
Eleanor Creech Marriner

1911

A. W. Blake
R. E. Nash
N. R. Patterson
Margaret Fielden Rogers
R. R. Rogers

1912

W. G. Chapman
H. E. Donnell
Ethel V. Haines
A. L. Whittemore
Ruth Hamilton Whittemore

1913

G. L. Beach
Dora L. Bishop
J. H. Foster
Pauline Hanson
Cynthia L. Knowles
E. C. Marriner
Meroe F. Morse
L. G. Shesong
D. H. White

1914

In memory of
Robert H. Bowen
F. H. Dubord
Idella K. Farnum
R. I. Haskell
F. S. Martin
M. Morse
R. E. Owen
G. W. Perry
Abbie G. Sanderson
Ethel Merriam Weeks

1915

R. A. Bramhall
P. A. Drummond
L. H. Shibles
R. R. Thompson
L. F. Weeks

1916

Carolyn Stevens Thompson

1917

J. F. Everett
L. E. Young

1918

Mary Jordan Alden
P. E. Alden
Lenna M. Prescott
Kathryne M. Sturtevant
P. A. Thompson
Margaret Wilkins

1919

R. H. Drew
Mary Foss Ogden
B. E. Small

1920

J. W. Brush
Retta E. S. Carter
Alice Bishop Drew

1921

S. H. Ayer
Elizabeth B. Carey

W. C. Dudley
Grace R. Foster
N. F. Leonard
Adelle M. McLoon
R. H. Spinney

1922

Catherine D. Larrabee
I. S. Newbury
Hazel Dyer Town

1923

S. G. Estes

1924

J. A. Barnes
J. C. Smith

1925

E. W. Millett

1926

W. B. McAllister
P. M. Edmunds
Hilda M. Fife

1927

W. F. Edmunds

Helen Codman Mitchell
Arline Mann Peakes
A. G. Sanderson
Helen Coburn Smith

1928

L. A. Peakes
Susie W. Stevens

1929

R. G. LaVigne

1930

W. B. Downey

Colby's Lecture Course

BY THE EDITOR

The Colby community is not different from others in its attitude toward lectures: there is an indifference to them that cannot easily be dissipated. The great value of them goes unquestioned; but memory always runs back to "one evening" when a certain much advertised celebrity either "talked over the heads of all the people" or spoke so wretchedly that from thence on all so-called "lecturers" were tarred with the same stick. I recall one day about a year ago that a "poet" of far-flung fame came to Colby, and we gave up all the classes to hear him "read." No one understood what he said; and after a time, no one cared. But that experience continued to abide in the hearts of about 700 students. He was roughly classed as "one of those lecturers."

Serious effort has been put forth in the last two years to bring to the College several speakers of outstanding reputation and proved ability. But it has been a serious task indeed to secure for them a satisfactory attendance. I have served for several years as chairman of the committee to handle this series of lectures, and frequently it has been a question whether I devoted more time to the lectures than to my classes. I chance to be so constituted that I cannot work with committee associates to good advantage. In the quiet of my own study I can grasp details and plan them and usually execute them to a degree of satisfaction to myself, but to give-and-take, and re-plan, and re-change—that is not for me. Consequently, the committee is a small one. This year, Professor Strong serves with me; as he is the adviser for the Concert Series and bears the heavy brunt of a vast amount of work unusually well done, I have not felt like slumping down on his weary shoulders, even if my independent disposition prompted it. Fur-

thermore, he is somewhat of my disposition in respect to carrying through definite pieces of work, so that the two of us get on wonderfully in our two separate spheres.

Of course, on all important matters we consult carefully and frequently. But in carrying out all the details, disposing of tickets, advertising the lectures, paying the bills, and keeping the books, that falls to my lot to do. Several



MAJOR THOMAS COULSON
of the British Intelligence



"SERGEANT" ALVIN C. YORK
World-War Hero

very definite ideas govern the conduct of this course of lectures. First, I will not engage talent unless the agency furnishing it guarantees, through personal testimonials, that the talent is all that the agency advertises it to be. Each agency has on file a letter from me, to the effect: "One dismal failure, no more business." On that basis, it is encouraging to read some of the frank comments that agencies make about their own list of speakers. I find these agencies, on the whole, pretty square dealing. They want their lecturers to measure up. Second, I investigate carefully the reputation of the speakers before engaging them. A good many letters of inquiry are sent to those whose judgment can be trusted. Third, when talent has been engaged and the date set, every effort is made to "fill" the auditorium. If the ticket sale drags, then the doors are opened to students from the public schools. Aiming to do nothing more than meet expenses, one can afford to do this. I find that speakers do vastly better when they face a packed auditorium. Fourth, I seek always to entertain the speakers well when in the city, and in this way impress them with the fact that we expect much of them. They are human, and respond to what we seek to do. We do not quibble over expenses. I pay the fee, and all expenses, get the best rooms, meet speakers at the train, entertain them, dine with them or dine them, and when the lecture is over see them to their trains

personally. Such talent as we engage represent the very best type of citizen, and they are entitled to every courtesy. Furthermore, I want each and all of them to leave the city with a fine impression of the hospitality of Colby. It is a pleasant reflection that many of these people have told me that they do not usually get the kind of hospitality we seek to extend them. If possible, after each lecture I try to have many people meet the speaker personally: his reward is largely in the kind words that are said of his efforts.

The expenses of the lecture course is borne by those who buy the tickets with the exception of a couple hundred dollars contributed by the College. This year, I hope to persuade the President to give an additional sum in order that the admission fee may be reduced to the students. The demand upon them for support of the Concert Series and for the Lecture Course is considerable, and as large student attendance upon both is extremely valuable, the College ought to do more than it does to bring the best possible talent available to our 700 young people. The lecture course last year exceeded a total cost of \$1,000, and this year it will exceed \$1,500.



CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER
Famous War Cartoonist



FRANCES HOMER
American Actress

Keeping in mind that it is suicidal to bring to the College a course of lectures by "dry-as-dusts," or, what are popularly called "literary sharks," and keeping also in mind the character of the age in which we are living, and also keeping in mind that wide-awake college men and women are largely the patrons of the course, the type of lecturer must be such as to attract. They must be men and women of accomplishment or the nature of their subject must make its peculiar appeal.

Last year we brought to the College E. H. Sothern and packed the city opera house; Count Ilya Tolstoy, and filled the Alumnae Building; Edward Abner Thompson, and filled the College Chapel to overflowing; and Captain Irving O'Hay, and filled the Alumnae Building.

Already this year we have had a return engagement from Mr. Thompson, heard by an audience that packed the Chapel; and the world-famous "Sergeant" Alvin C. York, on January 15, who talked in delightful southern dialect to 600 people who filled every available seat in the Alumnae Building; and to follow in February, March, and April, are Major Thomas Coulson, of the British Military Intelligence, Thornton Wilder, widely known author and lecturer, Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, the famous war cartoonist, and author of "Ol' Bill," and Frances

Homer, an American actress of accomplishment.

Referring again to what was said in the first paragraph, it is worth knowing that the attendance on the part of the undergraduates of the College at the "Sergeant" York lecture was, in point of percentage, larger than was that on the part of the Faculty. The figures are these: Of the 600 students in College, 257 attended the York address, or 42.8%; of the 40 members of the Faculty, 15 only attended, or 38.4%. Henceforth there can be no criticism from members of the teaching staff at Colby that students have "lost" their sense of proportion and are interested only in athletics and social life. Our students have plucked at least one tail-feather from a certain group of wise-looking and wise-talking gentlemen who "point the way!" It is a record that ought to go down in history, and that is why I am recording it here even though I may suffer a few "slings and arrows."

Attention of the reader is called to another article in this issue written by Professor Strong in which he relates the story of the Concert Series. There, again, is proof positive of student interest in things that are worth-while. It might not be surprising if students in the coming eventful years would be arranging courses for their college professors to attend just "to lift the horizon a bit." Stranger things are happening in this unploughed field of education.



THORNTON WILDER
Author and Lecturer

Rhode Island Alumni Organize

MILFORD I. UMPHREY, B.S., '21



M. I. UMPHREY, B.S., '21
Secretary

On October 30, 1930, a group of Colby men met at an informal dinner at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, to welcome President Johnson who had come to address the convention of the Rhode Island Teachers' Association. President Johnson gave a very interesting talk, bringing the latest news from Colby and

explaining the future plans for the college. Arrangements for this gathering were in the hands of Wayne W. McNally, '21.

It was decided to organize the Rhode Island Colby Alumni Association and officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, Dr. Henry Britt Moor, '10, Secretary and Treasurer, Milford I. Umphrey, '21.

COLBY ALUMNI AND ALUMNAE IN RHODE ISLAND

Ena M. True, c-o E. M. Archer, Apponaug.
Mrs. E. L. Adams, 83 Richard St., Auburn.
Mrs. Edith H. Norwood, 173 Clarendon St., Auburn.

John M. Stuart, 83 Tallman Ave., Auburn.
R. R. Thompson, 9 Marden St., Auburn.
Elsie M. Lane, Barrington.
Charles F. Martin, Block Island.
John K. Livingstone, 28 Muriel St., Centerdale.

Louise A. Ross, 44 Howes St., Central Falls.
Mrs. Edward Young, Central Falls.
Rev. C. B. Chapman, 137 First Ave., East Greenwich.

A. C. Blake, 70 Burgess Ave., East Providence.
W. C. Schuster, 132 Chestnut Ave., Eden Park.

Mrs. G. D. Curtis, 133 Columbia Ave., Edgewood.

Mrs. Edith K. Stone, Kingston.
Deane Quinton, Manville.
Mariano Brodella, Jr., Middletown.
George C. Anderson, Rogers H. S., Newport.
Arthur C. Casseen, 130 Bellevue Ave., Newport.

L. L. Macomber, 46 Slade St., Pawtucket.
H. P. Ramsdell, Pawtucket H. S., Pawtucket.
Dorothy I. Roberts, 36 Brook St., Pawtucket.
Mrs. Lilla Pray, 117 Mineral Spring Ave., Pawtucket.

Daniel M. Crook, Riverside Drive, Tiverton.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cushman, Westerly.
Lena R. Drisko, High School, Westerly.
Kathryn M. Sturdivant, 30 Chestnut St., Westerly.

A. H. Berry, 46 Daboll St., Providence.
Helen A. Bragg, 892 Elmwood Ave., Providence.

John E. Candelet, 9 Sackett St., Providence.
Rev. A. W. Cleaves, First Baptist Church, Providence.

Mildred R. Collins, Hope Street High School, Providence.

Lucile Foster, 301 Butler Ave., Providence.
Winifred B. Greeley, Moses Brown School, Providence.

Rev. F. K. Hackett, 160 Hanover St., Providence.

Elmer H. Hussey, 89 Angell St., Providence.



HENRY B. MOOR, A.B., '10
President

Prof. H. L. Koopman, 76 Taber Ave., Providence.

Wayne W. McNally, 389 Blackstone St. Providence.

Dr. H. B. Moor, 147 Ingalls St., Providence.

Ruth Morgan, 7 Brownell St., Providence.

Dr. Jay Perkins, 169 Waterman St., Providence.

Samuel Shearid, 389 Westminster St., Providence.

Stanley E. Shein, 63 Mt. Hope Ave., Providence.

H. E. Sleighton, c-o Providence *Journal*, Providence.

Rev. G. F. Sturtevant, 135 Lexington Ave., Providence.

Thadeous F. Tilton, 262 Doyle Ave., Providence.

Harriet E. Towle, Wheeler School, Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Towne, 16 Eames St., Providence.

M. I. Umphrey, 193 Massachusetts Ave., Providence.

Winthrop Winslow, 423 Wayland Ave., Providence.

Osborne Bacon, Metcalf Lab. Brown University, Providence.

Forest Batson, Metcalf Lab. Brown University, Providence.

Gilman Hooper, Metcalf Lab. Brown University, Providence.

Leslie D. Williams, 38 Broad St., Norwood.

Dr. T. G. Granata, 341 Broadway, Providence.

Dr. Seth F. H. Howes, Howard.

Franklin C. Metzek, Providence *Journal*, Providence.

J. A. Chadwick, 97 Church St., East Greenwich.

A Message from President Johnson

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

At the June meeting there was placed before the Trustees the offer of Mr. W. H. Gannett of Ganeston Park in Augusta as a site for the College. At the meeting of the Board on November 21 it was decided to accept the offer of the citizens of Waterville to provide any site which the Trustees might select within the corporate limits of the City.

It may be confidently stated that never before has the attention and interest, both of our Alumni and friends and of the general public, been so centered upon the College as during the five months intervening between these two meetings of the Board.

On the part of the Alumni, this interest has found expression in conversations whenever Colby men or women chanced to meet, in group gatherings in many places, and in letters and articles—many of which have been published in newspapers and magazines. Among those who have had no connection with the College and have hitherto shown no concern over our affairs, there has been a similar and unusual interest in the College. This has found expression in the news columns, not only in Maine but in every part of the country, and on the editorial pages of the Metropolitan press in New York and other cities.

The Trustees had no easy choice to make. However, from a situation involving possi-

ties of lasting controversy, the same Board which in June had unanimously voted to remove the College to a new site, at the November meeting—after the first vote had shown that this was the desire of a substantial majority—with equal unanimity voted that Colby should remain in Waterville.

With the question of location settled, we confront a task whose final achievement will demand the sustained interest and coöperation of all who have had personal connection with the College up to this time and the enlistment of many new friends representing the larger public who also must be led to see that they have a stake in our project.

The last two numbers of the ALUMNUS have contained much material dealing with the controversial aspects of the situation up to the final action of the Board. With all occasion for controversy happily removed, it is important that we now go on with no loss, indeed with gain, of momentum to the achievement of the project to which we are committed.

To this end I wish to acquaint the readers of the ALUMNUS with what has been done and with the program for procedure so far as this has been formed up to this time.

There seems to be very general agreement with the wisdom of the decision of the Board that the College cannot continue to carry on its

work even at its present level, on the restricted and unsuitable site which it now occupies. The abandonment of the material equipment, accumulated over a period of more than a century, and the erection of modern buildings on a new site is a unique undertaking. The action of the Board has revealed the courageous foresight of its members.

The judgment of the Board has received confirmation in the report of the survey of higher education in Maine which has recently been released for publication. This survey has been carried on by experts in college administration under the direction of the Maine Development Commission. The objective methods employed and the specific nature of its findings and recommendations make this report valuable and convincing.

From a study of trends in the fields of secondary and collegiate education the survey reaches the conclusion that in twenty years there will be demanded in Maine facilities for two thousand more students on the college level. There is need for no more colleges if the four now operating will expand their facilities to meet the increased demand. If this is not done a new college will be required. It is specifically urged that Colby provide for one thousand students. The conclusion is also reached that the present equipment of the College is inadequate and that the present site can never be utilized to meet the demands of a modern college.

These findings briefly stated are that (1) Colby College is essential to the program of higher education in Maine; (2) to meet the educational demands of the immediate future, Colby College must provide for an increased number of students; (3) Colby College can not meet its obligations to the public nor retain its relative position among the colleges of Maine on its present site.

It is subject for congratulation that the decision of our Board, antedating by months the publication of the survey, is in substantial agreement with its findings. It is most fortunate that the project which we are about to undertake thus becomes essential to the program of higher education in Maine and New England and as such is of general public concern.

What has taken place since the November meeting may be briefly told.

A committee of seven was given authority to take all steps necessary in the selection of site and the formulation of preliminary plans. This committee is composed of:

George G. Averill, Waterville; Henry H.

Hilton, Chicago; Franklin W. Johnson, Waterville; Frank W. Padelford, Newton Centre, Mass.; Charles F. T. Seaverns, Hartford, Conn.; Herbert E. Wadsworth, Winthrop; Walter S. Wyman, Augusta.

Of the three sites suggested in Waterville, the one designated as Mayflower Hill has been selected as most suitable. The citizens of Waterville have promptly undertaken to fulfill the promises made and have purchased about 600 acres of land. Engineering crews have made a contour survey as a basis for the preliminary plans of the architects.

As architect the committee has selected Mr. J. Fredrick Larson. Mr. Larson is a distinguished architect who has devoted himself exclusively to the lay-out and building of colleges. He has been for twelve years in charge of the building program at Dartmouth College, and is engaged in extensive projects at Wabash College in Indiana and Marietta College in Ohio. Mr. Larson is now at work on the preliminary plans for the new campus which will be ready for exhibition at the coming Commencement in June.

It is probable that some of the preliminary work in laying out and landscaping the grounds will be done during the coming summer. The City of Waterville, in addition to providing the site, has also undertaken to build the necessary streets and to make the service connections for water and sewerage.

Considering the fact that it was little more than a year ago that the idea of moving the College began to be seriously considered, the progress already made may be regarded as substantial. We realize, however, that the raising of the large amount of money necessary for the completion of the project is a gigantic task requiring faith, courage and sustained effort of the highest order. At least three million dollars will be required to develop the site and to provide the buildings. To this must be added endowment to provide for a larger and more adequately paid instructional staff. Though the figure is not based on carefully prepared estimates, it may be said that approximately five millions of dollars in all will be required.

In the light of past experience, the task seems impossible. When we realize, however, that the continuance of the College is at stake, there is no other conclusion than that it must be done. Gifts to colleges have been increasing for several years and have reached an amazing total in the year just closed. The very boldness of our undertaking, supported by the noble record

of more than a century and the present strength of the College, can not fail to attract substantial givers to its support.

The committee in charge has employed the services of experts with successful experience in raising funds for colleges. Several months will be required to study our situation and to prepare for an effective presentation of our

appeal. It is expected that plans for the campaign will be fully made and will be announced at the coming Commencement. In the meantime and thereafter every effort will be made to acquaint the Alumni with the plans as they develop. Success can be assured only with the complete understanding and vigorous coöperation of all of us.

*Some Impressions**

HARRO WURTZ, '32

Colby College has received this year for the first time a German student through the medium of the International Student exchange.

It seems essential to me to say something about the aims and the tasks of this International Student Exchange. After the principle of absolute reciprocity the interested countries, as America, and Germany, exchange a certain number of students to stay one year in the guest country. A fellowship covering tuition, room, and board, is promised to the guest. About sixty Germans, both men and women, enjoy this year the honor of hospitality of American universities and colleges. The idea of the Exchange is to give students the opportunity of acquiring first-hand knowledge of the foreign country for one year, and to further the formation of connections between the native and the foreign countries. In close contact with academic circles of the foreign these students have the opportunity of explaining and putting aside misunderstandings and ignorances towards the native country. By this work in the foreign country and by the communication of the acquired knowledge in the home country we hope to contribute a small portion towards the goodwill of the nations.

I know how daring it is to try to analyse things after the short experience of only four months and possibly to give an accurate opinion. I shall, however, attempt (although hesitant as to my ability) to compare the American college and its students with the German counterpart.

It is only common wisdom to say that the German student is more serious. Students here and over there in Germany are very different, and I do not even know if it is right to com-

pare them, as the aims of the American school education seem to differ very much from the German.

The average American student is much more like the type of the German High School student than a German university student. The reason for this is to be found partly in the difference of the scholastic cultivation. I have heard Americans say frequently that the first two college years should be compared with the last two high school years in Germany. . . . It seems to be true that the interests of these average students extend less to questions and problems outside of the frame of their lessons than those of German students. For example, the wide-spread interest in politics among the German students does not have any homogenous interest here. Whereas the American student distinguishes himself by great knowledge of practical things and above all by his sympathetic readiness to help, and by the spirit of comradeship.

In Germany certainly those students are in the majority who are attending the university because of personal inclination to science. So our university system is based only on consideration of these real scholars, while there is no regard for other elements. What in America is permitted only to selected scholars, to do independent research work is the normal situation in the German system. The student of the German university is not used to having his lessons prescribed. It is, however, not to deny that this entire "academic freedom" is very dangerous for many of them.

The young, joyful American fellow receives his further cultivation in sciences and sports in the college. It seems to me that the American

* (NOTE: This article was written by Mr. Wurtz at the suggestion of the Editor. Readers will agree that for a German student who has had to learn another language in a matter of months this is a well expressed piece of English composition. Mr. Wurtz has quickly adjusted himself to American college life and is making an altogether ideal student.—*Editor*)

student does not attend the college because of the same reasons as the student over there. It is merely a social custom and is connected finally, after graduation, with financial advantages. The same is true, of course, for some German fellows, but, as I tried to point out, not in the same proportion. The college seems to be planned for students who are learning to work, rather than for those who are able to do independent work. The system demands guidance of the students by the professors. The assigning of certain home-work has, therefore, a disadvantage in that the student relies too much on the prescribed books, disregarding his own research work. But very much is performed in many lecture courses which can produce by questioning and answering greater clearness of the subject. The accentuation of these discussion principles seem very worthy of imitations.

One of the aims of the American colleges

aside from scientific education, as I see it, is the physical education for health. The fullness of possibilities of sport activities in the American college, as it does not exist in Germany, draws almost everybody near. In this physical cooperation it is possible to develop this firm, strongly marked community spirit which is such an outstanding feature in the American college life. The recognition of this fact was the first great impression which I received here. It is a part of this community spirit that the student feels himself, much more than the German, a member of his college. Examples of this spirit are to be seen in football games and rallies. Behind this great college spirit all social contrasts disappear.

When I go home I shall take the impression with me that the American college is giving its students very much, and that these students, with their most lovable qualities, prove to be worth these advantages.

Concerning Trustee Padelford, '95

(AN EDITORIAL)

As disclosed in the report of the November meeting of the Board of Trustees, Frank W. Padelford, of the class of 1895, was the leader of the group advocating the acceptance of the offer of a site for the College in Augusta. This fact had been known among the members of the Waterville Citizens Committee, and its announcement now will cause no surprise. Neither, happily, will it cause any feeling of resentment against Dr. Padelford such as might possibly be expected. Dr. Padelford had given a very great deal of thought to the matter and had come to the very definite conclusion that Colby on the new Augusta site, among a group of new friends who had means at their command, would mean a larger Colby and therefore a Colby of greater usefulness to the world. Of his sincerity of purpose and conviction there is no question, and sincerity always commands respect even from those whose vision may be somewhat blinded by immediate personal interests.

The contest over the removal of the College was fairly conducted on both sides. The votes of the members of the Board decided it. Dr. Padelford prepared his side of the argument with the care that always characterizes all that he does. He was content only with the presentation of facts and figures. He was given the most respectful hearing and his earnestness

and his facts carried conviction to the minds of a number of the Board. As stated elsewhere, had not one member of the Board, a man of



DR. PADELFORD, '95
Trustee

equally wide experience and sound judgment, argued the point that a divided graduate body meant death to the College, the vote might have been closer. When the vote was taken, and decision made, Dr. Padelford immediately asked for the privilege of making the vote unanimous, and it is so recorded.

Dr. Padelford has served a great many years on the Board of Trustees and he has never been one to tarry long over things once done, nor lament long over what might have been. His sole interest all these years has been to serve the College in large ways. No sooner had the vote been taken than he faced the future confident that all was for the best—making plans, offering suggestions, assuming obligations. And to him the newly created special committee of the Board looked at once for guidance in carrying to completion the task that is now theirs to perform. His long experience in money-raising campaigns now makes him well-nigh invaluable to the administration. He has never been in full sympathy with the old-time book-canvas among the graduates and friends of the College; for he felt that large ventures must be carried on in large ways that will command respect.

Dr. Padelford's greatest contribution to the work in hand just now is in perfecting the

necessary plans that will bring to the College a group of nationally-known experts who will, within a matter of a few months, lay the foundation for the raising of the millions that will be required to build the new Colby on the new site.

Readers of the ALUMNUS will recall that it was largely due to Dr. Padelford that Professor Johnson was secured as the head of our College. He was literally drafted to find the "right man," and after much persuasion he induced Professor Johnson to accept the presidency. Having been instrumental in securing a President, it is not like Dr. Padelford to give grudgingly of his time, strength, and wide experience in helping to make the Johnson administration a real contribution to American education and American life.

Men differ, and naturally and therefore rightly so, over matters of large moment, but the men of real worth are those who are not only willing to bow to the will of the majority but are also willing to pick up the burdens and carry them manfully forward. And it is because the citizens of Waterville see in Dr. Padelford this type of man, and recognize in him a fellow-worker who will gladly join with them in creating a larger and happier and more prosperous community that this editorial note now appears.

Notice---Boston Alumni Meet

Name—Boston Colby Alumni Association.

Date—Friday, March 20, 1931, 6 o'clock.

Where—University Club, Boston, Mass.

Occasion—Annual Dinner of Association.

Invited?—Every Colby Man, near and far.

If Coming—Notify one Neil Leonard, '21, 53 State Street, Boston.

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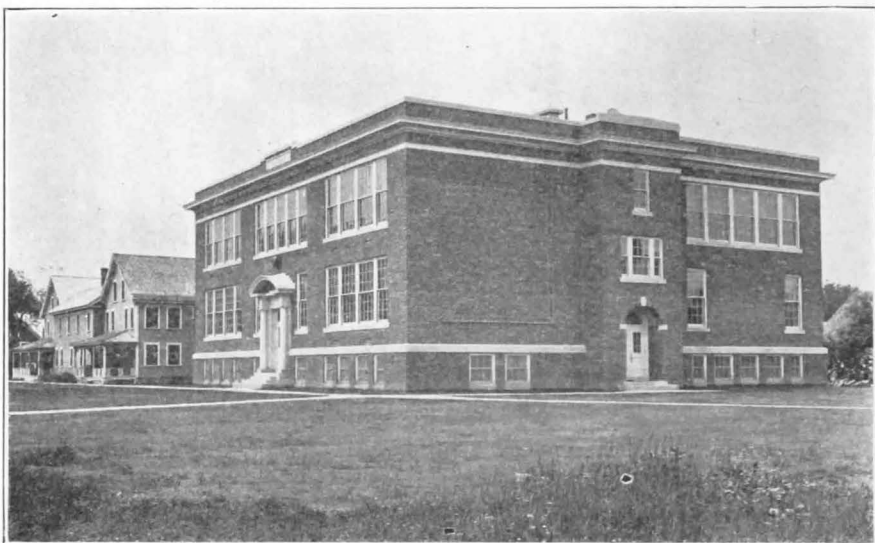
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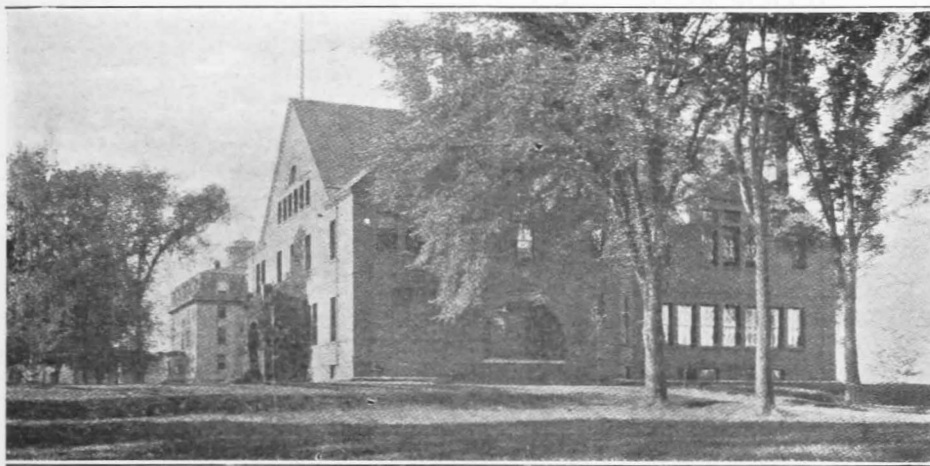
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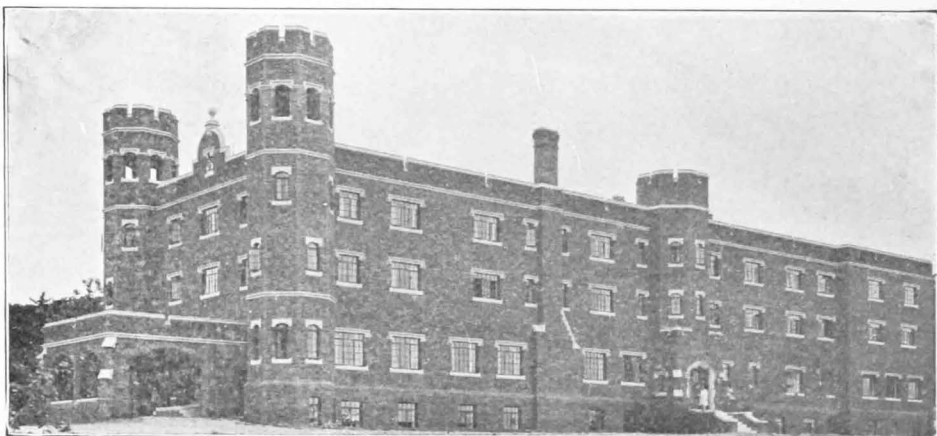
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